

12th Annual Conference of the  
European Society of Criminology

# **Criminology in the 21st Century: a Necessary Balance Between Freedom and Security**

Bilbao, 12 to 15 September 2012

## **BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

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# Contents

Table of Contents	3
General Information	4
Abstracts of Presentations	10
Plenary Speakers	11
Traditional and New Forms of Crime and Deviance	17
Punishment and Its Alternatives	72
Victims and Victimization	131
Crime Prevention	163
Crime and Society	200
Criminal Justice and Human Rights	280
Criminological Theory, Research and Education	319
Other Criminological Issues	372
Index of Authors	374



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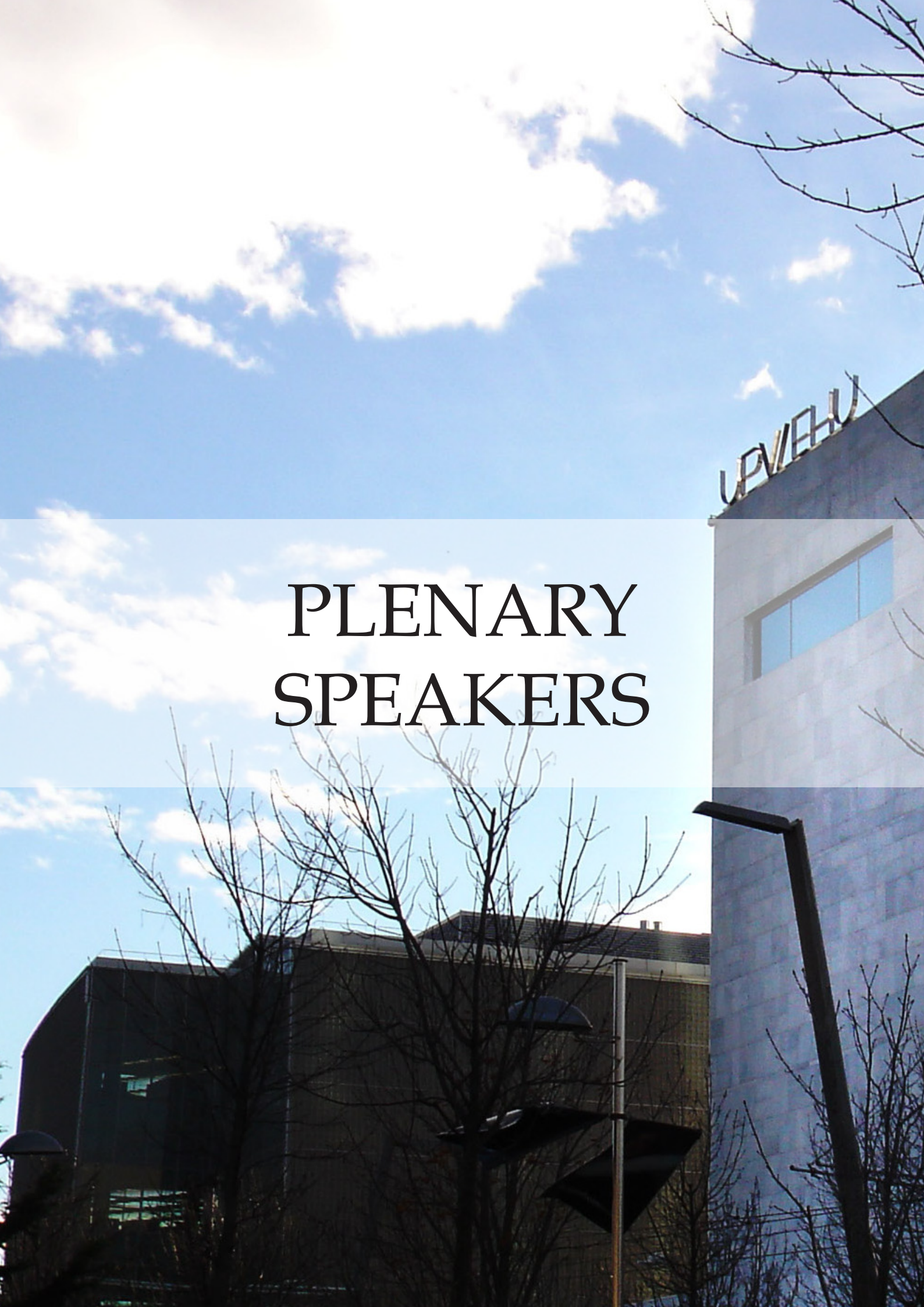
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Further information on the constitution and purposes of the working groups is available on the European Society of Criminology website: <http://www.esc-eurocrim.org/workgroups.shtml>

# ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATION

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The book of abstracts is composed according to the topics. The abstracts are listed alphabetically according to the last name of the main author in the topic. The organization will not take responsibility for the information contained in the abstracts and/or any grammatical errors or typos.



# PLENARY SPEAKERS

## **STRENGTHENING PEACE AND THE MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF TERRORISM: EFFORTS AND PERSPECTIVES IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY**

**JOSÉ LUIS DE LA CUESTA ARZAMENDI**

**DIRECTOR OF THE BASQUE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY. UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY (UPV/EHU), DONOSTIA-SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN**

In October 20, 2011 E.T.A. announced a final end of its 43 years of armed activity. The communiqué was preceded by the Declaration of a group of international experts, promoted by the Contact group, which was directed by the international mediator Brian Currin, that had been approved by the so called "International Peace Conference", celebrated three days before in San Sebastian.

Efforts aimed at achieving peace in the Basque Country had repeatedly taken place since the Spanish transition and particularly after the approval of the Democratic Constitution (1978) and the Statute of Autonomy for the Basque Country (1979). Leaving aside the diverse pardons and amnesties, approved during the political transition after the Dictator's death (November 20, 1975), many attempts towards a negotiated resolution of ETA's terrorism took place in Spain. The milestones in the process were the dissolution of ETA politico-militar in 1981, the talks in Algiers (1989), the contacts between the Spanish Government and ETA in Zurich (1999) and the "Peace process" occurred in Geneva (2006) - after three years without terrorist attacks and with the approval of the Spanish Parliament and the support of the Center for Humanitarian Dialogue Henri Dunnant. The various agreements among the political parties and, particularly, the Basque social reaction against the ETA, that became explicit and massive with the assassination of Miguel Angel Blanco in 1997, should also be mentioned in this context, along with the success of the police and political intervention against ETA and ETA's entourage, where the constitutionality of several of the measures applied have been the object of a great juridical controversy.

As the end of the terrorist activity progressively consolidates, along with the requirement of full dissolution of the armed organization, assuring and strengthening peace - that was already, as it has been said, a major issue in the Basque country's life - has obviously attained the highest relevance. Surmounting violence is a complex process and usually requires covering different phases in order to obtain resolution of the conflicts generated by it and to approach the final aim: the development and consolidation of an integral culture of human rights. This extended and permanently reinforced culture is, in fact, the best guarantee of assurance and support of a sustainable and long lasting peace.

In any case, giving an adequate answer to the basic requirements of justice constitutes a necessary point of departure in this process, where assuring to the victims an integral reparation and full access to justice, avoiding impunity and establishing effective guarantees of non repetition constitute unavoidable points of attention. The centrality of victims of terrorism, and their right to truth and memory need always to be specially emphasized and addressed in this sense. Victimization occurred by way of abuse of power generated in the context of the politically motivated violence should also be the object of care, not only looking back to the past, but also learning from the experience in order to build efficient systems of prevention and treatment of the victims of human rights abuse now and into the future.

## **CRIMINAL LAW-MAKING POLICY V. CORRECTIONS POLICY: THE CASE OF THE SPANISH PRISON PENALTY**

**PROF. DR. JOSÉ LUIS DíEZ-RIPOLLÉS**

**ANDALUSIAN INTERUNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, MALAGA, SPAIN**

A new Spanish criminal code came in force in 1995. It substituted an old, thorough decades much modified, criminal code dating from 1848. The new legislation should take into account the new social, juridical and criminological facts concerning crime prevention and prosecution in modern Spain. Since then, 26 reforms of the code have taken place, almost an average of two reforms a year. Most of them match closely to the majoritarian criminal justice policy trend in Western world: They intend, either to enlarge criminal behaviour definitions, or to introduce harsher penalties for already established crimes and felonies. An expanded use of the prison penalty is common feature of recent legal reforms. Punitiveness, penal populism, victims pressure groups, political opportunism... are frequent terms in Spanish criminal justice policy debate.

As a consequence, Spanish corrections system has undergone profound changes both in size and shape. Spain has currently the highest imprisonment rate in Western Europe, surpassing several Eastern European countries as well. This is consistent with a high length of the average stay in prison, and compatible with a low admission rate. Penitentiary facilities have proliferated all along the country, giving rise to a well-equipped but nevertheless overcrowded corrections system.

In opposition, rather as reaction, to this evolution towards punitiveness in criminal-law making policy, with its consequences in inmate population, corrections administration has taken up a remarkably different political stance. This is underpinned by Spanish constitution, which forbids any rigorous prison regime and makes compulsory for the criminal justice system to promote rehabilitation of offenders –art. 25.2 CE-. In accordance to these provisions our penitentiary administration in recent times has managed to implement numerous initiatives which intend to make prison conditions of living and penitentiary regime more humanitarian, as well as to further new and more abundant treatment programs. This trend is easily perceptible, with slight differences, in the two Spanish corrections administrations, the national one and the one confined to Cataluña autonomous region. What is interesting to know is that this contrasting policy has been carried out in a very parsimonious way, trying to avoid specific attention from media and prevailing policy-makers. Important is also to anticipate how long this policy can be maintained without attracting criticism from the socially widespread punitiveness approach.

## **WOMEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE**

**KRITIINA KANGASPUNTA**

**UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (UNICRI), TURIN, ITALY**

Women are usually seen as victims of human trafficking. The UN Protocol against Trafficking in Persons emphasizes their vulnerability to trafficking, and several studies have shown the overrepresentation of women in the group of trafficking victims. This overrepresentation, however, might be a reflection

of a bias based on several reasons, including legislation, victim identification and media reporting. The role of women in human trafficking as offenders, however, is far more rarely discussed. Even though the majority of traffickers are men, women offenders have also been investigated, prosecuted and convicted in several countries. In this regard, it has been shown that, in general, women are found to play a more prominent role in human trafficking than in other types of crimes.

This paper analyses women's involvement in trafficking in persons both as victims and offenders. The author utilizes available global, regional and national information to build the profiles of victims and offenders. The paper also presents cases of female victims becoming offenders. After victimization, women may enter the trafficking network at the bottom of the criminal hierarchy, usually becoming involved in the most visible and dangerous tasks in regard to police exposure. Additionally, women offenders are not always part of a criminal network.

Particularly, many victims that are trafficked for domestic work are often exploited by a woman in the same household. Several reports refer to cases where these victims are subjected to severe physical and psychological violence.

## **EUROPEAN PARADOXES. A REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS IN VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AS A CRIME OR A HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION**

**PROF. DR. RENÉE G. RÖMKENS**

**DIRECTOR NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S HISTORY. OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

Within Europe, the problem of gender based violence (GBV), notably as manifested in violence against women (VAW) is slowly but steadily gaining political and legal prominence. From a criminological perspective the topic of VAW reflects interesting legislative developments. Traditionally the legislative response to any form of violence is criminalization. In the face of the limitations of a criminal legal response when it comes to addressing victims' needs, new multi-disciplinary legislative responses to VAW are developing. On a transnational European level a human rights framework is gaining prominence, calling for an integrated legal response. In the two relevant political-legal European arenas - the European Union and the Council of Europe - VAW as a human rights concern is rising on the social-political and legislative agenda. Recent case law from the European Courts of Human Rights represents significant developments in interpreting and identifying States' 'due diligence' obligations to protect women against gender based violence. Overall however, both on a national and transnational EU level developments are still fragmented and contradictory at times.

This paper aims to present an overview of the most important current developments. The central questions to which extent do European regional developments actually reflect an understanding of VAW that goes beyond violence as a criminal concern and positions it as a human rights concern that implies a violation of fundamental rights and freedoms of women as codified in international binding legal instruments.

The first part presents a concise comparative overview of the current situation regarding legislation of forms of VAW on a national level in the 27 EU Member States, based on an extensive 2010 EU-wide study. The results reveal a rather fragmented picture across the EU where criminal legal response towards VAW tends to dominate yet is not very effective for victims. The need for an integrated multi-disciplinary response is becoming increasingly urgent. This is reflected in the call to develop an integrated human rights based approach, as articulated repeatedly by the UN Secretary General..

The second part reflects on what this means for the European Commission who wishes to further a human rights perspective on VAW and has explored the options for harmonization in the Member States' approach towards VAW. Results indicate that the EC has a rather limited competence to achieve harmonization across EU Member States and is actually turning more ambiguous in its initial efforts to position VAW as a human rights violation. Current developments show that the EC seems to gravitate towards traditional criminal law on a national level as the prime focus in its regulatory approach towards VAW as a domain of policy and legislation.

In the final part we will reflect on current developments within the Council of Europe to launch a coherent human rights and gender based approaches to VAW through its 2011 Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (aka the 'Istanbul Convention'). As of July 2012 the CoE Convention has been signed by twenty States and ratified by one (Turkey). The Convention requires ten ratifications before entering into force. At that point the Convention will be the first European and international binding document to address VAW as a human rights violation and form of discrimination. The instrument defines in detail the range of integrated legal and other measures which States are required to take in order to meet their obligations with 'due diligence'. In that respect the Convention would be the first international binding instrument which takes the identification of State obligations a crucial step going beyond the traditional criminal legal response and move towards realizing an integrated so-called three P approach to VAW: prevention, protection and prosecution. However, it has to be noted that the title and scope of the Convention sets domestic violence apart from violence against women, explicitly conceptualizing male victimization of domestic (partner) violence as a State concern.

In our discussion we will revisit the question what the ongoing legal-political debates and ambiguities regarding the gendered nature of violence mean? More specifically: to which extent do these developments in Europe affect the feasibility of getting beyond a traditional yet limited criminal legal response violence against women and acknowledging it as a human rights violation?

## **THE MYTHS AND THE REALITIES OF TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE**

**WILLIAM SCHABAS**

**MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY; LEIDEN UNIVERSITY; NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND GALWAY**

Transitional justice describes a range of measures with diverse social and political objectives employed during post-conflict periods. Alongside international trials that are largely symbolic, so-called truth and reconciliation commissions have been frequently employed in this context.

Analogies are often made with restorative justice, but there are limits here because of the overarching political dynamic. Criminal justice and its cognates is being used to transform society, with the goals of peace, democracy and tolerance of minorities. Often there is tension because individual accountability, acknowledgement and truth do not necessarily promote reconciliation. Individual entitlements to justice must be balanced against broader social objectives. The author, who was a member of the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission, considers the strengths and the shortcomings of contemporary approaches to these problems.

## **DEFINING “CORRUPTION” IN WHITE COLLAR CRIME - A LEGAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL CHALLENGE**

**ROBERT WEISBERG**

**STANFORD LAW SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA, USA**

American criminal law has many statutes punishing corruption, but it lacks a general definition of corruption. The efforts of courts, policymakers, and scholars to devise such a general definition is important not just for the United States, but for other nations facing similar challenges. Some statutes are very specific, such as the ban on insider trading. Some are very vague, such as the part of the mail and wire fraud law that makes it a crime to deprive someone of the “honest services” owed to that person. Still other laws, such as the one on bribery of federal officials, punish certain acts only if they are done “corruptly,” even though Congress has never supplied a definition of that term. In fact, Congress has been slow to give much guidance to courts, jurors, and prosecutors in regard to most of these laws. The result is a vast amount of prosecutorial discretion initial charging, but commonly confusion for courts and juries. Among these varied laws, if we were to look for a common denominator one would have to rest on a concept of theft, where the thing taken can be something either tangible or intangible but still must be something definable as property, subject to monetization. But another tendency in American law has been to include under various corruption laws a more amorphous idea of breach of fiduciary duty, rather than direct deprivation of property. The vagueness and potential breadth of that notion has proved a threat challenge for the court system and raise difficult questions for the white collar legislation of all nations. If a public official engages in some kind of conflict of interest that suggests disloyalty to his constituents, or if the an executive engages on some conflict that arguably involves disloyalty to her shareholders, should such a breach be criminal? Can we limit this potential by making it crime to engage in fiduciary breach that has a strong tendency to cause financial harm to others even if no immediate harm is proved? Is too broad a use of this concept of crime likely to blur the notion of a crime with mere breach of contract? And how is fiduciary duty defined – by express contract only or by some wider moral principle as well? Can there be a fiduciary duty to the “market” generally, only to individuals? And is it hopeless to try to develop a unified notion of corruption applicable to both public officials and private parties? Some resolution of these issues has just been achieved in Supreme Court case of *Skilling v. United States*, where the CEO of Enron won partial reversal of his conviction under the “honest services” fraud law. The holding of the case was that the “honest services” law is only meant to apply to “bribes” and “kickbacks,” not to other fiduciary breaches or forms of self-dealing. The scope of that holding under the mail and wire fraud laws, but also its potential role as a limiting general principle for all corruption laws, will be the major dilemma in white collar crime in years to come, and in this presentation I will explore this set of issues.



UPV/EHU

# TRADITIONAL AND NEW FORMS OF CRIME AND DEVIANCE



## **DEALERS IN DISGUISE: THE VIRTUALISATION OF RETAIL LEVEL STIMULANT DRUGS MARKETS**

**JUDITH ALDRIDGE**

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, MANCHESTER, UNITED KINGDOM

**MAJID YAR**

UNIVERSITY OF HULL , HULL, UNITED KINGDOM

The shift from open drugs markets (where dealers sell to unknown as well as known customers) to closed markets (where dealers sell only to known customers) that has occurred especially in stimulant drugs markets in recent years was facilitated to a great extent by mobile phone technology. This has been fairly well documented in the literature. We argue that very recent and even more sophisticated 'smartphone' mobile and other technology are now facilitating the move back again to open - but virtual - drugs markets. This paper will outline the nature and chronology of these drugs markets developments connected to the concomitant technology available to allow it, including 'Twitter' and P2P geo-social media applications.

## **SUICIDE BOMBING:DESTRUCGTION IN THE NAME OF JUSTICE AND FREEDOM**

**MENACHEM AMIR**

INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

In dealing with the concept and the activities to ensure "Social Justice" one has also to consider counter situations defined as "Injustice".

Historical and current realities of political legitimate and d-legitimate movements which define their cause as Freedom- I.E. - political liberation and Justice- and Equality, use practices which enhance injustice and strengthen structural inequalities- like gender inequality, or religious and other minority groups entitlements to justice and equality.

To demonstrate my argument , for today's presentation, I will describe and analyze the selection criteria of women as "suicide bombers". My data is based mostly on cases from the Palestinian resistance movement. My data demonstrates - that most of the women " suicide bombers" either forced or of their own choice had a stigmatic status in their traditional patriarchal society- such as: unmarried women , married women and even as mothers. Their mission and sacrifice as Suicide bombers was seen either as punishment for or as redemption from their deviant behavior, by killing citizens, mostly, women and children - the occupiers.

My argument will also be documented by cases from current and Historical political movement. The Israeli Society.

## **DO-IT-YOURSELF TERRORISM. FROM TRADITIONAL IDEOLOGIES AND GROUPS TO NEW MEDIA CULTURE**

**ARIJE ANTINORI**

**“SAPIENZA” UNIVERSITY OF ROME - CRIME LAB (LABORATORY OF CRIMINOLOGY, CRISIS COMMUNICATION & MEDIA), ROME, ITALY**

In the last ten years, the terrorism has become a more complex phenomenon.

The interconnection between info-mobility infrastructure system and new media social networking has generated the infosphere, a pervasive macro-environment which can be considered as the “fourth dimension” of human life.

The last century terrorism based on the strong roots of political ideology has been supplanted by the so-called mass-mediated terrorism which is causing a shift to the tactical repositioning of hostile social agents. The global dissemination of terrorist videos and magazines gives life to a new and revolutionary violent environment.

All that causes the need to deeply understand this scenario characterized by the spread of the “terrorism culture” and the risk of a new generation of do-it-yourself trained young terrorists operating all over the world. They represent a never-seen-before criminal phenomenon, a sort of hybridization between lone-wolf terrorism and sleeping-cell tactics.

Therefore, it's necessary a 21st Century Criminology strongly integrated to New Media Studies and Open Source Intelligence to provide a multidimensional approach for supporting counter-terrorism activity and enforcing the counter-terrorism community.

## **INTERNAL CHILD TRAFFICKING IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

**GEORGIOS ANTONOPOULOS**

**TEESSIDE UNIVERSITY, MIDDLESBROUGH, UNITED KINGDOM**

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Trafficking in children has attracted worldwide attention in the last two decades primarily due to its links with global migratory movements and the role ‘transnational organised crime’ is perceived to play in these. Internal trafficking is largely ignored primarily because of a preoccupation with cross-border, transnational migratory movements. Arguably, the growth of the relevant literature has given rise to certain widespread perceptions about the uniformity in the trade characteristics and actors under the common rubric of ‘trafficking in human beings’. By capitalising on direct linguistic access to a wide range of Chinese open sources, the purpose of the article is to offer an account of the various dimensions of the issue as they present themselves in the particular Chinese context. Our main concern has been to perform a systematic presentation of this material

in light of the extant wider literature. In the Chinese case the combination of socioeconomic, political and cultural factors set a complex picture that highlights the shortcomings of dominant ways of thinking about the phenomenon. This complex picture serves usefully to cast doubts with regard to how the criminal activity itself is being conceptualised as well as to perceptions of victimisation embodied in current discourses on human trafficking.

## **BEYOND THE HONEYMOON: NARRATIVE FRAMEWORKS TO LEGITIMISE RECREATIONAL DRUG USE IN ADULTHOOD.**

**REBECCA ASKEW**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, MANCHESTER, UNITED KINGDOM**

This presentation describes findings from interviews with 26 adult recreational drug takers conducted for ESRC funded PhD research. The research explores how the deviance and criminality associated with illegal drugs affects the identity and self-perception of otherwise conforming citizens. It utilises discourse analysis to introduce 6 narrative frameworks, which participants draw from to describe and legitimise their illicit drug use. The frameworks include references to: drug choices and preferences, the contexts in which drugs are taken and how drug use is controlled and maintained within adult life. In addition, each framework incorporates descriptions of what is considered deviant substance use behaviour, which is linked to issues of frequency, function and control. Participants disassociate themselves from this undesirable behaviour in order to legitimise their own drug use. This is a neutralisation technique termed 'drugscrimination'. These findings offer a unique insight into the variation of drug taking activity beyond youth culture and outside of addiction research.

## **LEGAL HIGHS OR ILLEGAL HIGHS? THE PHARMACOLOGY OF SUBSTANCES FREELY AVAILABLE OVER THE INTERNET AND THEIR IMPACT ON PUBLIC (ILL) HEALTH AND THE CRIMINAL**

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**JOHN BOND OBE**

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Objectives: Recreational drug use has changed to include a range of substances sold as 'research chemicals' but known by users as 'legal highs' (legal alternatives to the most popular illicit recreational drugs), which are of an unknown toxicity to humans and often include prohibited substances controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. Consequently the long-term effects on users' health and inconsistent, often illicit ingredients, means this group of drugs presents a serious risk to public health both now and in the future. Therefore, the aim of this study is to ascertain what is in legal highs, their legality and safety, while considering the potential impact

these synthetic substances might be having on public health and the criminal justice system. Design: A total of 22 products were purchased from 5 different internet sites, 18 months after the UK ban on substituted cathinones (such as mephedrone) was introduced in April 2010. Each substance was screened to determine its active ingredients using accepted analytical techniques.

Results: Two products, both sold as NRG-2 from different internet suppliers, were found to contain the banned substituted cathinones 4-methylethcathinone (4-MEC) and 4-methylmethcathinone (4-MMC), the latter being present in much smaller quantities. The physical appearance, packaging and chemical analysis of both products suggests they originated from the same source. Although sold as research chemicals and labeled 'not for human consumption' they are thinly disguised 'legal highs', available online in quantities that vary from one gram to one kilogram.

Conclusions: Despite amendments to legislation, prohibited class B substances are still readily available in large quantities over the internet. Our findings suggest that these prohibited substances have serious implications for both public health and the criminal justice system, who are ill equipped to deal with this newly emerging problem.

## **ELECTRONIC AND SCHOOL-BASED VICTIMIZATION: RISK FACTORS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

**ANNA COSTANZA BALDRY**

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Bullying has always been considered a school-based problem (Craig & Pepler, 2008), but electronic communication tools have extended bullying into the realm of the cyber world.

Cyberbullying is defined as an aggressive, intentional act repeated over time against a victim, conducted by an individual or a group of individuals using various forms of electronic contact (Smith et al., 2008).

Despite the growing diffusion of this phenomenon among teenagers, relatively little is known about the "nature" of cyberbullying, and in particular its relationship with school bullying.

The purpose of the current study was to examine the prevalence of cyber bullying among youth by distinguishing among the three categories of involvement in cyber bullying: victims, bullies, and bully-victims and to explore at bivariate and multivariate level which factors could contribute to involvement in cyber bullying.

Over 5000 middle and high school Italian students were surveyed; results are discussed in terms of risk prevention and of policy implication for teachers and professionals.

## **EDGING YOUR BETS: ADVANTAGE PLAY, GAMBLING, CRIME AND VICTIMISATION**

**JAMES BANKS**

**SHEFFIELD HALLAM UNIVERSITY, SHEFFIELD, UNITED KINGDOM**

Consumerism, industrial development and regulatory liberalisation have underpinned the ascendance of gambling to a mainstream consumption practice. In particular, the online gambling environment has been marketed as a site of 'safe risks' where citizens can engage in a multitude of different forms of aleatory consumption. This paper offers a virtual ethnography of an online 'advantage play' subculture. It demonstrates how advantage players have re-interpreted the online gambling landscape as an environment saturated with crime and victimisation. In this virtual world, advantage play is no longer simply an instrumental act concerned with profit accumulation to finance consumer desires. Rather, it acts as an opportunity for individuals to engage in a unique form of edgework, whereby the threat to one's well being is tested through an ability to avoid crime and victimisation. This paper demonstrates how mediated environments may act as sites for edgeworking and how the potential for victimisation can be something that is actively engaged with.

## **NEW SYNTHETIC DRUGS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC - A 2010/2011 SMART SHOPS' EXPLOSION, AND THE FAST LEGISLATIVE RESPONSE**

**VENDULA BELACKOVA**

**CHARLES UNIVERSITY IN PRAGUE, PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC**

**DANIELA KMETONYOVA**

**PSYCHIATRIC CENTRE PRAGUE, PRAQUE, CZECH REPUBLIC**

In the fall of 2010, retail smart shops appeared on the Czech side of the Czech-Polish border, as an outcome of Poland successfully banning them. In spring 2011, there was at least one smart shop in each of the 14 regional capitals of the Czech Republic, and some had numerous.

This „legal highs“ market emerged in the midst of updates to the list of illicit drugs in the Czech Republic, and 33 new substances were added on April 22nd, 2011. „Amsterdam shops“ closed, and announced they would re-open - with new stock. However, their enterprisers, generally with no criminal history, were convicted of „spread of toxicomania“ - a paragraph of the Czech criminal law independent on the legal status of the substance, and the shops closed down.

We conducted a field monitoring that aimed at capturing the impact of this legislative change on the demand and the supply side of the “legal highs” market. We used field monitoring, interviews, analysis of online discussion boards and of online shops.

## **LIFE COURSE TRANSITIONS AND DESISTANCE IN SEXUAL OFFENDERS: AN EVENT HISTORY ANALYSIS**

**ARJAN BLOKLAND**

**NSCR AND LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

**VICTOR VAN DER GEEST**

**VU UNIVERSITY, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

Life course criminological theories usually take one of three perspectives on the decline of crime with age: (1) a maturational perspective, in which desistance is ascribed to the aging of the individual, (2) a control perspective, which attributes desistance to the age-graded increase in social control, and (3) a typological perspective, which argues that while the latter explanation may apply to most offenders, a minority of offenders shows persistence in crime and is immune to the increase in social control that causes other offenders to desist. A growing literature focuses on the question whether these explanations generalize to sex offenders, and if so, which interpretation is most suitable for explaining sex offenders' criminal careers. The current study examines long-term recidivism in a sample of sex offenders convicted in 1977, and assesses the extent to which reconviction rates are influenced by stable between individual differences and time-varying within-individual changes in life circumstances. We find that general recidivism among sex offenders is common, sexual recidivism is far less common - though still much higher among sex offenders than in non-sexually offending controls. Life course transitions do not seem to affect recidivism in sex offenders once individual differences are taken into account.

## **TERRORISM AND NETWORK TIES - THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONAL CONTACTS ON THE PREPARATION OF TERRORIST ATTACKS IN WESTERN EUROPE**

**MATTHIAS BÖHME**

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

Based on Granovetter's idea of strong and weak personal network ties, the presentation discusses the influence of personal contacts on a terrorist group's structure and modus operandi.

While traditional terrorist organizations rely more or less on cells, which are bonded to and controlled by the organization via strong personal ties, groups of terrorist networks like Islamic terrorism in Western Europe depend on strong personal ties within the group and mainly loose connections to a broader network and unknowing supporters. This trend eventually leads to lone operators, whose terrorist connections consist entirely of weak ties.

Such a development enhances security for terrorist actors. However, they also suffer from difficulties in hindsight to resources and coordination, which limits their choice of targets to those that are difficult to defend like public transport systems.

## **FRAUD 2.0 – OFFENDER MOTIVATION, DECISION MAKING AND THE INTERNET**

**ANNA BURGARD**

**KFV (AUSTRIAN ROAD SAFETY BOARD), WIEN, AUSTRIA**

**MATTHIAS GADERER**

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Research on offender motivation broadly uses two perspectives: rational decision making, bound by situational factors, and the cultural and biographical contexts which shape motivational processes. This paper explores various meanings which the internet has in conducting criminal action: It offers (new) opportunities as there is almost no (direct) social control. It also serves as a means to neutralise offending. Finally, it makes it difficult to recognise the distinction between legal and illegal actions and it triggers a kind of drifting into crime. We give some examples of how the internet is embedded in the structure of motivational processes by using qualitative, open ended interviews with imprisoned offenders in Austria who were convicted for various internet-related crimes. We argue that electronic media do not change our consciousness, but they transform some of the cultural and structural elements of offending on which motivation and criminal decision making are based.

## **ORGANIZED CRIME AND INTERNET GAMBLING: IS THERE A LINK?**

**JAMES BYRNE**

**UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS LOWELL, LOWELL, USA**

**DONALD HUMMER**

**PENN STATE HARRISBURG, HARRISBURG, UNITED STATES**

New Technology, New Opportunities for organized crime: It has been argued that organized crime has been forced out of the casino business, but some commentators have suggested that organized crime involvement in gambling has likely moved from the casino to the internet.

Organized Crime Research: no definite review of the possible organized crime link to the major online gambling sites has been conducted to date. We examine the possible involvement of organized crime in various criminal acts related to the business of internet gambling, including the following:

- (1) Defrauding of consumers by site operators
- (2) Cheating or defrauding of players by other players
- (3) Money laundering by players
- (4) Money laundering by site operators



Preventing organized crime control of internet gambling: Many countries that license online gambling conduct background checks on the principles of online gambling sites, but there has not been a detailed assessment of the effectiveness of these prevention strategies. We will attempt to complete such a review, based on an examination of available data.

## **THE NATURE OF RAPE PLACES: FROM METRICS TO SPACE-TIME METHODS**

**VANIA CECCATO**

**ROYAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN**

This presentation has two objectives. The first is to shortly present the development of the research on rape places and review spatial methods and techniques used to understand their nature. The second objective is to present results from some of these methods applied to a sample of rape places in the capital of Sweden, Stockholm. The presentation concludes with an assessment of these spatial methods applied to rapes, pointing out directions for future analysis and research. This study is part of the ongoing FORMAS research project entitled "Putting women in their place: city environment and female mobility, lessons from cases of outdoor rapes".

## **CRIMINAL INTIMACIES? ISSUES OF RISK, RESPONSIBILITY AND STIGMA IN THE CRIMINALISATION OF 'RECKLESS' HIV TRANSMISSION IN ENGLAND AND WALES**

**OLIVIA MARIE CAROLINE CHAUSSON**

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGE, UNITED KINGDOM**

The procedure of criminalising 'reckless' HIV transmission is strongly criticised by HIV charities, non-governmental organizations and international civil society alike. It raises pressing questions pertaining to its objectives, its effectiveness (in terms of maintaining 'security') and its justification (with regard to inalienable human rights). Moreover, it highlights the complexities inherent in state policing of intimate practices. This study investigates the perceptions of young women (aged 16-34) on the criminalisation of 'reckless' HIV transmission in England and Wales. Interviewees are drawn from two subgroups: people living with HIV, and people not directly affected by HIV. Specific attention is paid to intra and inter-group similarities and differences in interview narratives. The analysis of recurrent themes is conducted against the backdrop of 'risk society' and feminist paradigms. HIV criminalisation practices in other European jurisdictions such as Germany, France and Sweden are also examined.

## **RADICALIZATION, VIOLENCE AND THE INDIVIDUAL. NEW EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES**

**SILVIA CIOTTI**

**EUROCRIME - RESEARCH, TRAINING AND CONSULTANCY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH CENTRE, TAVARNELLE VAL DI PESA (FLORENCE), ITALY**

On the 22nd July, 2011, the Norwegian far-right militant Anders Behring Breivik killed 69 people on the island of Utoya. Few hours earlier, explosives put by Breivik himself nearby the Oslo government buildings had killed 8 people.

The attacks carried out by Breivik have many similarities with the Swedish case of John Ausonius, aka "The Laser Man". From August 1991 to January 1992 he shot eleven people in the Stockholm and Uppsala area, most of whom were immigrants, using a rifle with a laser sight. In 1994, he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

While Ausonius confusedly alleged racist and far-right justifications for his attacks, Breivik put together a kind of a racist manifesto titled 2083 - A European Declaration of Independence, still freely available on the web. They both share far-right ideas, even if they have not been really practically involved in right parties or movements.

Extreme radicalisation has become a serious phenomenon in Europe, not only regarding far-right ideologies but also considering different kind of ideologies, as the ones behind the attacks carried out by Mohammed Merah in Toulouse in March 2012. Analysing all these cases, it is possible to find some common characteristics which demonstrate the particular nature of these serious crimes. First of all, we can find a kind of "spontaneous" terrorism conduct, involving directly only one author. Then, a very particular profile of the author himself, more similar to the one of a mass murder or a serial killer than to the one of a terrorist. Finally, a radical ideology and a political environment increasing and justifying the violent individual conducts.

During this presentation we will show the preliminary results of a comparative analysis carried out by EuroCrime about radicalisation and the connected serious crimes in Europe. The analysis starts with the exam of Breivik', Ausonius' and Merah's conducts and ideas, and explores the links with radical ideologies, analysing the real connections and involvements with radical parties, groups and ideologies.

## **PIRACY IN THE HORN OF AFRICA: AN INCREASING INTERNATIONAL THREAT**

**SILVIA CIOTTI**

**EUROCRIME - RESEARCH, TRAINING AND CONSULTANCY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH CENTRE, TAVARNELLE VAL DI PESA (FLORENCE), ITALY**

Piracy today constitutes one of the greatest challenges to international transport security. In recent years, piracy has made its return, taking on a persistent and organised form that has only been fuelled by consequences directly linked to the internal political events of several countries.

Modern-day pirates are outfitted with sophisticated equipment; they have satellite communication systems and all types of weapons at their disposal; and in more than one occasion they have proven to have military-type training and capabilities, a particular which has led to the speculation that terrorist groups, in their attempt to find sources to fund their activities, had got involved.

A truly hyperbolic increase has been especially registered along the coasts of Somalia, where 97 attacks were recorded in the first trimester of 2011 alone; this is almost three times the number of those recorded during the previous year in same period (35 attacks). The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), through the International Maritime Bureau (IMB), declared that the total number of acts of piracy registered throughout the world has reached its highest levels ever recorded with 142 attacks. Maritime piracy is a complex phenomenon that is spawned by a "natural laboratory of conflict" like Somalia, which has been in a state of permanent war since 1991. In a context such as this, organisations operating within the sphere of piracy have taken advantage of and hence prospered from the weakness and impotence of the Somali government institutions.

Today, one of the most important commercial routes, essential for maritime commerce between the West and the East, is being threatened by the ongoing instability in Somalia. The naval response demonstrated to be only a temporary solution, to be adopted on a case by case basis and very expensive. Moreover, the new national laws regarding the protection of ships and vessels in some cases are counterproductive, as the one recently adopted in Italy.

During this presentation we will examine the current situation in the Horn of Africa, analysing new trends and possible developments as well. The presentation will point out the need to create a "web" of research centres studying this phenomenon with an interdisciplinary approach, and implementing an independent scientific analysis on piracy and its challenges.

## **INVESTIGATING ADOLESCENT VIOLENCE TOWARDS PARENTS: A UK STUDY**

**RACHEL CONDRY**

**UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, OXFORD, UNITED KINGDOM**

Child-to-parent violence is a largely 'invisible' form of family violence which remains unarticulated within the fields of youth justice, policing, domestic violence, and criminology. This is despite limited research evidence to suggest that it is a significant issue and an acknowledgement that it is a relatively common problem by those that work 'on the ground' with young people and their families. This paper has developed from a three year ESRC-funded study of adolescent-to-parent violence in the UK which seeks to understand the different ways this complex form of family violence is understood, focusing on the experiences of parents and young people who live with violence and on how reported cases are managed within the criminal justice system. The paper presents some initial findings from the study and considers some of the challenges that child-to-parent violence presents for criminology.

## **SEXTING, CHILDREN AND CHILD PORNOGRAPHY**

**THOMAS CROFTS**

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**ALYCE MCGOVERN**

**UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA**

It is well recognized that new technologies and social networking websites can have considerable benefits for young people, and provide a relatively safe space for them to explore questions in relation to sexual practice and identity. Teenage 'sexting', where minors have used digital cameras to manufacture and distribute sexual images of themselves and/or other minors, is only one example of the ways in which new technologies have become a feature of contemporary sexual expression for young people as well adults. However, in recent years news media in Australia, North America and other Western countries have reported with concern on cases of 'sexting'. This paper will assess the appropriateness of applying a criminalized framework, and the potentially severe sanction, to the widely varying scenarios that may be regarded as 'sexting'. It will be argued that when laws were being strengthened to deal with the increased threats that new technologies pose in relation to the possession, creation and distribution of child pornography, little attention was given to the possibility that children could be offenders.

## **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ARMED VIOLENCE AND PUBLIC SAFETY**

**DILIP DAS**

**INTERNATIONAL POLICE EXECUTIVE SYMPOSIUM, GUILDERLAND, NEW YORK, USA**

**SNEZANA H. MIJOVIC-DAS**

**INTERNATIONAL POLICE EXECUTIVE SYMPOSIUM, GUILDERLAND, NEW YORK, USA**

**GARTH DEN HEYER**

**INTERNATIONAL POLICE EXECUTIVE SYMPOSIUM, GUILDERLAND, NEW YORK, USA**

**MINTIE DAS**

**INTERNATIONAL POLICE EXECUTIVE SYMPOSIUM, GUILDERLAND, NEW YORK, USA**

The International Police Executive Symposium's (IPES) major initiative is to hold a four-day meeting on specific issues relevant to the policing profession, both nationally and internationally. The proposed Meetings is to be held in conjunction the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs -Non-Government Organization Branch- in New York from August 5 to 10, 2012.

The IPES' meeting will bring together ministers of interior and justice, police commissioners and chiefs, members of the academia representing world-renowned institutions and many more of Criminal Justice elite from over 60 countries throughout the world. The meeting will facilitate interaction, and the exchange of ideas and opinions on all aspects of current issues facing policing in

developed, under-developed and undeveloped countries. The agenda is structured to encourage dialogue in both formal and informal settings, and includes presentations, discussion panels and roundtables.

Meeting participants are requested to present a paper discussing the meeting's theme or sub-themes from their country's perspective.

IPES advocates, promotes and propagates that policing is one of the most basic and essential avenues for improving the quality of life in all nations, rich and poor; modern and traditional; large and small as well as peaceful and strife-ridden. IPES actively works to enable policing to reach its full potential as an instrument of service to humanity and firmly affirm policing must be fully transparent.

The theme "Economic Development, Armed Violence and Public Safety" will be approached from a practitioners as well as an academic angle. Under the guidance of the Program Chair and several moderators, the Symposium will contain a mixture of presentations and interactive sessions, including plenary speeches, poster sessions and panel discussions. The aim is to involve all participants in the Symposium and to alternate the roles of speaker, listener and debater.

The objectives of the Symposium are to enable:

- (1) Collaboration between research and practice;
- (2) Global exchanges among the police of all nations in the world;
- (3) Universal dissemination and sharing of best practices;
- (4) The generation of thinking by (delete) police leaders and followers, reflecting and writing on the issues challenging to the profession; and
- (5) the promotion of the adherence to the rule of law and human rights as the embodiment of humane values.

## **JIHADI MOVEMENTS AND THE ROLE OF IRREGULAR IMMIGRANTS**

**JASPER DE BIE**

LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF LAW, LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS

**JOANNE VAN DER LEUN.**

LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS

**CHRISTIANNE DE POOT.**

MINISTRY OF SECURITY AND JUSTICE , AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

Departing from migration studies, it is not unlikely that the situation of irregular immigrants in receiving societies may act as a breeding ground for radicalization-processes. However, the extensive literature on irregular migrants hardly ever mentions this possibility. The present paper aims at filling this void. By analyzing (a) closed police files and (b) interviewing Imams and personnel from

Asylum Seeker Centers and Detention Centers, this paper confirms and elucidates the theoretical link between irregular immigrants and their alleged proneness for radicalization. The interviews show that irregular immigrants suffer from absolute deprivation and mental problems. As a result, it appears that religion is a suitable mechanism to cope with these problems in order to find grip and hope. Furthermore, from police file analysis we found that jihadi movements are able to fulfill the needs of the deprived immigrants. Moreover, the role of irregular immigrants within these jihadi movements is closely related to their religiosity and it appears that less orthodox jihadi benefit extensively from the practical advantages the jihadi movement has to offer.

## **PRESTIGE IN THE COMPUTER UNDERGROUND: THE CASE OF A CARDING FORUM**

**DAVID DECARY-HETU**

**UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL, MONTREAL, CANADA**

Over the last few years, the Internet has become the host of very dynamic underground forums where many illegal goods and services can be bought and sold. Credit card thieves and resellers have taken advantage of these forums to expand their business and find new partners. Given the anonymity provided by the Internet and the inherent risks of dealing with criminals, online fraudsters have needed tools to avoid potential problems. One such tool is a reputation index where individuals can rate each other. The same concept was previously used in auction sites such as eBay and it is expected that those with higher reputation index will have access to more attractive criminal opportunities. In this paper, we offer a model that takes into account the different capitals as presented by Bourdieu to evaluate the factors that affect the reputation index of individuals. This model integrates the fraudsters' characteristics as well as their social capital.

## **CANNABIS SOCIAL CLUBS AS AN EMERGING MODEL OF CANNABIS SUPPLY : STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES**

**TOM DECORTE**

**GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM**

Cannabis Social Clubs (CSC's) are a proposal of self-production and self-distribution of cannabis for the personal use of adults, which are organized in non-profit systems of shared responsibility with the goal of reducing the risks associated with cannabis use and its derivatives, and to prevent possible harms. CSC's are non-profit associations whose members are adult cannabis users, most of whom use it recreationally, although others use cannabis medicinally. People who join the club have to fulfill conditions in order to avoid risks of selling or passing on to third persons or to minors. The CSC members organize a professional, collective cultivation of limited quantities of cannabis to cover the personal needs of their club members and the system is regulated by security and quality checks.

In Spain the first CSC was created in Barcelona, and was soon followed by others in Catalonia

and the Basque country (most well-known associations are Pannagh and Ganjazz). The actual number of clubs and associations with collective plantations currently operating in Spain is unknown, but depending on the source, numbers range between 20 and 40. The model of a CSC was also developed in other countries, such as Switzerland and Belgium. In Belgium one group of people ('Trekt uw plant') has made several attempts to set up a CSC, but they were immediately countered by the police and the public prosecutor.

In our paper we would like to examine the phenomenon of CSC more in detail. We would like to describe the models in detail (their formal organization), and establish links between these grassroots models of cannabis supply and the legal regimes of these countries (and the insecurities these legal systems produce for users in the illegal market). We want to examine the extent to which these CSC's gained legal recognition and legitimacy in Spain and Belgium. Finally, we want to describe and analyze the responses to these social experiments, both from official authorities and from other actors in the illegal drug markets. On the one hand we want to illustrate processes of formal criminalization of these social experiments in both countries; on the other we want to describe informal responses from other cannabis suppliers towards CSC's.

## **COMPARISON BETWEEN CITIZENS AND POLICE OFFICERS PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION**

**ARNE DORMAELS**

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, GHENT, BELGIUM**

Perceptions of corruption, citizens, police officers

During an in-depth search for news reports on corruption we observed that various situations are judged corrupt. Based on a query with search terms like corruption, bribery, fiddling within the Flemish Digital Press Database 'Mediargus' (period 1995 - 2009) we received over 15.000 articles reporting on corruption in the broadest sense. Out of these we selected a set of meaningful situations and constructed a scenario based questionnaire to be scored on a scale ranging from 'totally corrupt' to 'totally not corrupt'. This questionnaire was distributed to a random sample of 2.256 Flemish citizens and to officers working at the Belgian Polices' Central Office for the Repression of Corruption. Findings on the comparison between citizens and police officers perceptions of corruption are presented here.

## **WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME? DISCOURSES AND TRAJECTORIES IN GIRLS DELINQUENCY**

**VERA MÓNICA DUARTE**

**ISMAI - INSTITUTO SUPERIOR DA MAIA, MAIA, PORTUGAL**

This poster results from the research that has been developed as part of my PhD in Sociology on female juvenile delinquency. We sought to understand the experiences and the meanings of transgression in the pathways of the lives of girls.

The empirical referent of this study included girls admitted to an Juvenile Detention Centre and complying educational court orders in the community under the supervision of Youth Probation Teams of the Greater Lisbon area. The sociological characterization of the study population was inferred from the individual cases analyzed and the interviews which have, through the narrative construction, bring out the meanings of transgressive experiences in interactive contexts. That made possible the exploration of the dominant discourses related with transgression. One was also able to draw up four transgression trajectories: emphasized transgression (by anger and in spiral), rebellious transgression; transgression - influenced and circumstantial transgression.

## **MEXICAN DTOS' CONSTITUTION AS MULTIPLE RESOURCE EXTRACTORS - THE CASE OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF MICHOACÁN**

**FALKO ALEXANDER ERNST**  
UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX, COLCHESTER, UK

Mexican DTOs are becoming increasingly constituted as Multiple Resource Extractors, a tendency clearly embodied by the group called The Knights Templar of Michoacán. Beyond intervening in illicit and licit economic sectors and using rogue state fragments as operational assets, its persistence as a factual local authority is based on the activation of social and human resources. Portraying itself as an insurgency striving for social change, it administers justice to drug addicts, retail drug dealers, as well as further "deviants" and organizes religiously inspired mass-seminars, resulting in operational advantages such as an enhanced social insulation against the territorial incursion of enemy groups and federal forces. In the same vein, it has spun a support network that prominently includes social organizations. The data presented here are based on interviews conducted with leading members of the illicit actor in question and further key actors during a year-long field investigation.

## **WHO ARE THE GANGSTERS? AN EXAMINATION OF THE AGE, RACE/ETHNICITY, SEX, AND IMMIGRATION STATUS OF SELF-REPORTED GANG MEMBERS IN A SEVEN CITY STUDY OF AMERICAN YOUTH**

**FINN ESBENSEN**  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS, USA  
**DENA CARSON**  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS, USA

During the past 15 years a number of articles have been published challenging the stereotypical image of gang members, specifically with regard to race/ethnicity and sex. Studies conducted in Europe have reported gang member demographic characteristics similar to those reported in the USA. The current paper examines the sex and racial/ethnic characteristics of self-reported gang members in a seven-city study. Additionally, we explore these characteristics across five years of



data, examining the extent to which gang member demographics remain constant as youth age. Further, given the attention to immigration, we also assess the extent to which gang membership is linked to immigration status. Importantly, we also explore the extent to which offending rates vary by these demographic characteristics of the gang and non-gang youth.

## **THE QUESTIONS OF HOMICIDE AMONG JUVENILES AND YOUNG ADULTS**

**ESZTER SÁRIK**

**DISTRICT PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE, BUDAPEST I AND XII DISTRICT, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY**

Considering the research-focus of criminology, the first idea generally dropping in mind is probably the question of homicide, however, this issue is hardly ever discussed practically. In my presentation I would like to interpret a file-based research conducted in Hungary at the National Institute of Criminology in 2011 by Erzsébet Tamási, Orsolya Bolyky and Eszter Sárík. The research covered 115 criminal files, involving the data of 161 juvenile and young adult committers between the age of 14 and 24, and 124 victims. Our goal was to gain extensive knowledge about the domestic, socio-economical, psychological and criminal background of the perpetrators by using 5 questionnaires of diverse scientific focus.

## **ACADEMIC DEVIANCE. SHOULD THIS BE A SUBJECT OF RESEARCH FOR 21ST CENTURY CRIMINOLOGY?**

**RITA FARIA**

**FACULTY OF LAW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO, PORTO, PORTUGAL**

This presentation intends to discuss academic deviance, which can range from mere intransparent behaviors to deviant and/or criminal behaviors performed by teachers on higher education and scientific researchers during the course of their occupations. It will be given an account of the ongoing research, namely the results of interviews conducted to faculty staff in order to find their perceptions on the occurrence, mechanisms, causes and consequences of plagiarism, data manipulation, malpractice in a jury or panel situation, intimate relationships with political and economic power, amongst other forms of academic deviance.

The data collected will allow comparisons between different scientific fields and between various European countries and will propel discussion on academic deviance as a form of white-collar criminality or elite deviance. Also, it will be highlighted the need for Criminology to tackle with this form of deviance.

## **PUBLIC OPINION OF IMMIGRANT INVOLVEMENT IN CRIME AND IMMIGRATION POLICY ISSUES IN SOUTHERN ITALY**

**VINCENT FIGLIOMENI**

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

In a previous study in Northeast Italy, a systematic random sample telephonic survey (n=1088) was conducted in 2006 in order to provide data for analysis of public perceptions of immigrant's involvement in crime and possible impacts on immigration policy. Public perception of immigrant policy issues examined were opinions regarding; increasing immigrant controls, maintaining immigrant quota's, immigrant right to vote, and public perception of immigrant presence as it relates to possible increased crime and terrorism. The results revealed a cautious optimism regarding greater tolerance of immigrant groups in Northeast Italy when compared to previous data collected by Iniziativa e Studi Sulla Multiethnicita' ( IMSU). The present study expands the research scope to include Southern Italy in the Reggio Calabria Region. The overarching research objective is to examine environments that stimulate social integration and cultural assimilation.

## **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DELINQUENCY AND ALCOHOL USE AMONG JUVENILES IN 25 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: A MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS**

**UBERTO GATTI**

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**DISSAL UNIVERSITY OF GENOVA, SECTION OF CRIMINOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF  
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**GABRIELE ROCCA**

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The existence of a correlation between the use of alcohol and delinquency has long been acknowledged. In order to evaluate the strength and the characteristics of this association in various cultural contexts data from the ISRD-2 Study regarding adolescents in 25 European countries was analyzed.

After recording the prevalence of alcohol consumption among young people involved in property and violent offences, we assessed the degree to which these types of delinquency were associated to the use of alcohol. Alcohol consumption was more closely related to involvement in

violent crimes than to property offences, and was correlated with the frequency and seriousness of delinquent behaviour. In addition, we attempted to ascertain the influence of belonging to various types of deviant groups on alcohol use.

We finally did a multilevel analysis to verify if the association between delinquency and alcohol use was moderated by some cultural characteristics of the different European countries.

## **'DISCO FEVER': DEVIANCE OF CLUB SCENES**

**VALERIA GEDEON**

**EOTVOS LORAND UNIVERSITY, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY**

Production, regulation and consumption of nightlife were always popular research topics in the latest decades. Although, in Hungary research has focused only on drug problems – until January 15, 2011. Then, three teenagers died in a club in Budapest.

Following this, the National Institute of Criminology started a research called Violent Criminality of Budapest Nightlife. Within this, club owners and audience has been asked by survey. Parallel, I performed covert perceptual participant observation in 10 popular clubs in Budapest.

The goal of my paper is to present deviance of club scenes from the perspective of night-time economy through the data of above researches.

## **PSYCHOSIS, PSYCHOPATHY AND UNIMPUTABILITY: A CASE STUDY**

**ISABEL GERMÁN**

**UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, SAN SEBASTIÁN, SPAIN**

**CÉSAR SAN JUAN**

**UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN**

Delinquency among people with mental disorders poses a challenge from a criminological point of view, given the difficulty of finding the appropriate response to prevent and avoid reoffending among this type of offenders. Diagnostic differences between psychopathy and psychosis, and their impact on criminal behaviour, have consequences associated to the imputability of people with these mental disorders. In this work a case study is presented, in which a young man diagnosed with schizophrenia killed his mother brutally. The authors discuss the criminological issues raised in this case study and the possible responses to this phenomenon, combining a psychological, legal and victimological approach.

## **FIDELITY TO CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS: ANALYSIS OF THE MULTIPLE AFFILIATIONS IN A SPANISH SAMPLE**

**ANDREA GIMENEZ-SALINAS FRAMIS**

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE MADRID, MADRID, SPAIN

**SONIA FERNANDEZ REGADERA**

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE MADRID, MADRID, SPAIN

**LAURA REQUENA ESPADA**

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The scientific literature, particularly as regards the large mafias of organized crime, has been traditionally considered that the membership of a criminal organization is a secondment whose permanent abandonment is severely punished. However, recent studies on current groups of organized crime put in evidence that the majority of the current groups have more flexible structures, with a less strict division of roles and a permanence of the members less stable (Morselli, 2009; Natarajan, 2000; Williams, 2001; Bruisma and Bernasco, 2004). This work has as objective to analyze the fidelity of the members to the groups of criminals through the study of the overlap or multiple affiliations of subjects from a sample of 2,384 involved in criminal organizations investigated in Spain during the years 1999 to 2010. This is, to find out whether, in the analyzed sample of members and partners of the organizations, there are subjects who appear or have been investigated in several criminal groups at the same time. This identification must be accompanied by the study of the profile of individuals that appear in various organizations: its function and activity in the group, the position it occupies and its socio-demographic characteristics.

To this end, information was gathered from a sample that includes members involved in the organization and sporadic collaborators. The information on those members comes from the revision of 67 police operations on activities of organized crime that took place in Spain between 1999 to 2010. The information collected through a template data collection was subsequently overturned in a database and analyzed with the statistical program SPSS program and with the Ucinet 6 to perform analysis from the perspective of the analysis of social networks. The communication will show the results obtained.

## **VICTIMS AND STALKERS IN PORTUGAL: EXPERIENCES AND PERCEPTIONS AMONGST YOUNG ADULTS**

**HELENA GRANGEIA**

HIGHER INSTITUTE OF MAIA (ISMAI), AVIOSO S. PEDRO / MAIA, PORTUGAL

**MARLENE MATOS.**

UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, BRAGA, PORTUGAL

This study explores the experiences and perceptions of self-identified victims and stalkers amongst an online sample of college students in Portugal. An attempt is made to capture both stalker and victim's experiences. The prevalence, characteristics and perceptions of stalking were assessed by an online survey on persistent harassment. Participants had to be college students, resident in

Portugal and aged between 18 and 30 years old. 3381 valid responses were considered. A victim position was reported mostly by women and the stalker position was assumed mainly by men. Although victims, especially women, reported fear they also showed high levels of approval of stalking conduct. Stalkers normalised their conduct, especially men, and did not consider to have prompted fear on their targets. The discrepancy between experiences and perceptions should encourage policies on this issue, since stalking is not yet recognised as social and criminal issue in Portugal.

## **'WE'LL BE SUSPECTS FOREVER': THE INTERMEDIATISATION OF MADELEINE MCCANN AND 'TRIAL BY MEDIA' IN THE BRITISH PRESS**

**CHRIS GREER**

CITY UNIVERSITY LONDON, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

**EUGENE MCLAUGHLIN**

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON, SOUTHAMPTON, UNITED KINGDOM

Three-year-old Madeleine McCann disappeared on 3 May 2007 from a holiday apartment in Portugal. Over five-years and multiple investigations that failed to solve this 'abducted child' case, Madeleine and her parents were subject to a process of relentless 'intermediatisation'. Across rolling 24-7 news coverage, websites, documentaries, films, Youtube videos, books, magazines, music and artworks, 'Madeleine' was transformed into an iconic image of innocence. In contrast to Madeleine's 'media sacralisation', the representation of her parents, Kate and Gerry McCann, fluctuated between periods of vociferous support and prolonged and libellous 'trial by media'. This article analyses how the global intermediatisation of the 'Maddie Mystery' fed into and fuelled the 'trial by media' of Kate and Gerry McCann in the UK press. The theorisation of 'trial by media' is developed and refined through considering its legal limitations in an era of 'attack journalism' and unprecedented official inquiries into press misconduct and criminality.

## **EUROPEAN CRIMINAL LAW AND FIGHT AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING: MYTH OR REALITY?**

**CHRISTINE GUILLAIN**

FACULTÉS UNIVERSITAIRES SAINT-LOUIS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

The various European treaties don't give any specific abilities to the European authorities in the field of drugs prohibition. However, since a few years, the European institutions mobilize all the resources they have to develop criminal law competencies in such a field. The adoption in 2004 of the Council Framework Decision « laying down minimum provisions on the constituent elements of criminal acts and penalties in the field of illicit drug trafficking » is one of the most striking exemple of such an evolution.

The relevance of that instrument and its added value in terms of harmonization of penal policies as well as its effectiveness can be questioned. But the adoption of the Framework Decision is

primarily a symbolic advance : by such a move, the European Union express officially its will to extend its cooperation in criminal matters at the European level. The fact that the instruments adopted do meet (or not) the targets they were assigned or that they just duplicate those implemented by international conventions on Drugs is in this respect pointless. The important for Europe is to display its willingness to contribute to the fight against drug trafficking.

## **SOCIAL CAPITAL AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: ASSESSING THE ROLE OF FAMILY, SCHOOL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT**

**MICHAEL HANSLMAIER**

**CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LOWER SAXONY, HANNOVER, GER-  
MANY**

The social capital approach emphasizes on the crime reducing effects of social capital. The link between social capital and deviant behavior can be modeled via the social disorganization approach and control theory.

Based on a German representative survey conducted in 2007/2008, the present paper examines the impact of social capital on reported violent behavior of 9th grade pupils at three different levels (family, school, region). Using multilevel models it is shown that parental supervision and intergenerational closure are reducing violent behavior. The same holds for indicators of school social capital. The examination of the interplay between family and school social capital shows that parental supervision and school capital are reinforcing each other: pupils with a high degree of parental supervision are benefitting more from a positive school capital in terms of a reduced risk of violent behavior. Social capital at the regional level seems to play only a minor role for committing violent behavior.

## **DO SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC AND CRIMINAL HISTORY VARIABLES INCREASE OR REDUCE A SEX OFFENDER'S RISK OF RECIDIVISM? ANALYSIS OF NORWEGIAN POPULATION DATA**

**CLAIRE HARGREAVES**

**LANCASTER UNIVERSITY, LANCASTER, UNITED KINGDOM**

This paper investigates the effects of socio demographic (e.g. fatherhood, marriage, income, education) and criminal history (e.g. age at first conviction, previously received a prison sentence, previously received a community sentence) variables on a convicted sex offender's risk of recidivism. I examine Norwegian population data over the period 1984-2009, examining samples of male offenders who have been convicted of a sex crime under the age of 21 in a Norwegian court. Through discrete time hazard models, which allow for changing socio demographic states over time, I investigate whether socio demographic and criminal history variables increase or

reduce a convicted sex offender's risk of recidivism from age 21. The findings are compared to those convicted of a violent offence and the never-convicted population.

## **MASS SHOOTING : OVERVIEW OF A NEW CRIMINAL PHENOMENA**

**OLIVIER HASSID**

UNIVERSITÉ PARIS OUEST, PARIS, FRANCE

**JULIEN MARCEL**

CDSE, PARIS, FRANCE

Columbine (U.S.A.), Virginia tech (U.S.A.), Nanterre (France) or Oslo (Norway) have been the theater of tragic massacres that we could define as mass shootings. In a short period of time (maximum a day), a man has shot randomly in a public place and has killed and wounded a lot of civilians. In all these cases, the perpetrators seem to have no specific target and no real constructed premeditation. Based on a database of mass shootings around the world (we have recorded more than 240 mass shootings since 1984), on official documents and on statistical analyses, our study aims at creating a comprehension framework of this phenomenon. Our empirical approach led us to identify key indicators to grasp what actually is a mass shooting. Our main objectives are to construct a model by which to analyze the phenomenon, to outline the pattern of behavior of the perpetrators, to profile them, to identify the factors which favor the increase of this phenomenon and to construct prevention tools.

## **THE ABUSE OF BIOMETRICAL SYSTEMS FROM A CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE**

**RITA HAVERKAMP**

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

Modern technologies, especially the daily use of computers as a matter of course, have revolutionized private and commercial communication over the past decades. In order to simplify log-in procedures and secure user authenticity, biometrical systems have seen increased use. In such systems, the biometrical digitalization converts the body into a data medium. Because of the identification of distinctive and unique body and behavioral attributes, biometrical systems can be used to close security gaps and thus protect against misuse. That said, it is well known that biometrical attributes can be revealed and exploited. For the individual user in question, such an abuse could possibly mean the loss of his/her digital "data shadow." Therefore, the use of biometrical systems raises basic questions from a social sciences perspective which will be addressed through a criminological focus.

## **A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF POLICE CONTACT ON TRUST, PERCEIVED LEGITIMACY AND COOPERATION WITH POLICE**

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**JONATHAN JACKSON**

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Encounters with the police, in particular negative encounters, have a profound impact on citizen's trust in the police and the perceived legitimacy of the police. Research in the U.S. and the U.K. consistently finds an asymmetric effect: the negative impact of a dissatisfactory contact with the police on trust in the police and perceived police legitimacy is much larger than the positive effect of satisfactory police encounters. In this study, we go further in two ways. First, we examine the effects of past police contact on people's willingness to cooperate with police in the future; we explore direct and indirect effects via the effect of police contact on trust in and perceived legitimacy of the police. Second, using European Social Survey data from 26 countries, we explore to what extent the asymmetry in the effect of contact, and the relationships between trust, legitimacy and cooperation, are comparable across 26 national contexts, which have different criminal justice systems, police organisations, histories of the relationship between the public and the police, and social contexts.

## **DESISTANCE FROM CRIME: EVIDENCE FROM A HIGH RISK PRISON POPULATION**

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The rise in incarceration over the past three decades has been well documented. The rising incarceration rates have ignited a broad level of interest in prisoner reentry. Over two million people are currently serving time in prison or jail (Pew Center on the States 2008). It is equally important to note that the number of individuals released to the community continues to rise (Guerino, Harrison, and Sabol 2010). Despite the growing inmate population, much remains to be learned about the predictors of success upon release. There have also been calls to develop studies of desistance that consider the specific needs of sub-populations. Scholars suggest that 6-20% of individuals under correctional supervision are gang-involved (Huebner 2003a; Olson, Dooley, and Kane 2004), but very little research in this area has been conducted. The goal of this research study is to continue the examination of desistance from crime by examining the post-release behaviors among a sample of individuals released from Federal prison. The program is designed to consider the occurrence and process of desistance. Several research questions will be addressed including: 1) What is the prevalence of desistance among the offender sample? 2) What effect does gang membership, correctional programming, marital status, substance use, education, criminal history, and neighborhood context have on desistance, net of traditional demographic controls? A discussion of suggestions for policy will conclude the presentation.



## **BI-DIRECTIONALITY OF CHILD-TO-PARENT VIOLENCE IN A COMMUNITY SAMPLE**

**IZASKUN IBABE**

**UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, DONOSTIA-SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN**

**JOANA JAUREGUIZAR**

**UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, DONOSTIA-SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN**

This paper reports on research on child to parent violence (CPV) in Spain. One of the goals was to study the relationship between CPV and both inter-parental violence and parent-to-child violence, in order to verify the bi-directionality of intra-family violence. Another purpose was to identify possible gender differences in the bi-directionality of family violence and in the psychological profile of perpetrators. The sample comprised 485 adolescents of both sexes, taken from nine schools and aged 12 to 18. Parent-to-child violence and inter-parental violence were significant risk factors for CPV. Evidence was found in support of a social learning taking into account gender: boys were more likely to be physically aggressive toward the mother if she was also physically victimized by the father. Differences were found in the profiles of adolescents who behave violently toward their parents (inappropriate upbringing by mother, social maladjustment, and drug abuse) depending on gender.

## **HANDBOOK ON WHITE-COLLAR CRIME IN EUROPE**

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**ERASMUS UNIVERSITY ROTTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

**WIM HUISMAN**

**VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

**GUDRUN VANDE WALLE**

**COLLEGE GHENT, GHENT, BELGIUM**

Criminological research in white-collar crime has been dominated by Anglo-Saxon scholars writing about white-collar crime in the US, the UK or Australia. Yet, white-collar crime is also a topic of criminological study in continental Europe and all European countries have witnessed serious white-collar crime cases. However, a handbook on white-collar crime in Europe has yet to be published. A well-known publisher is very interested in publishing such a book and the European working group on Organisational Crime (EUROC) is enthusiastic about taking up this challenge. The idea is to divide the book into two parts. Part one consists of chapters discussing specific features of white-collar crime and the study of white-collar crime in Europe, such as white-collar crime in countries of transition, white-collar crime targeted at the European Union, differences in legal classifications of white-collar crimes and difficulties in measuring the prevalence of white-collar crime due to language differences and national borders. The second part will discuss and analyse landmark white-collar crime cases in Europe, such as the fraud cases concerning Parmalat and Société Générale, corruption at Siemens and environmental pollution by Trafigura. This panel session is meant to discuss the proceedings of the book. So, if you have interesting ideas with regard to the content of the book or if you would like to assist the various authors in crystallizing theirs, you are more than welcome to visit this panel session.

## **PROBING MARGINAL CRIME: THE EXAMPLE OF BLACKMAIL IN EVOLVING CRIME NARRATIVES**

**KEITH SOOTHILL**

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY, LANCASTER, UNITED KINGDOM

**MOIRA PEELO**

CUMBRIA & LANCASTER UNIVERSITY, LANCASTER, UNITED KINGDOM

**BRIAN FRANCIS**

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY, LANCASTER, UNITED KINGDOM

Together with other examples of 'marginal' crime, blackmail is a comparatively neglected topic in criminology. In this paper, newspaper reporting of blackmail over half a century (1960-2009) and the official reaction to blackmail in the form of court convictions are used to explore the representation and reality of this type of marginal crime in an era of apparent change. Marginal crimes are by definition at the boundaries of criminology, and we explore the conditions that enable blackmail cases to achieve wider public notice in newspapers. At a macro level of analysis, the 253 cases in this data set of newspaper representations showed blackmail as having a steady public profile; at a micro level, however, 33 cases that achieved sustained reporting were more malleable in that their meaning derived from matters of current social anxiety; acted normatively - defining current group values; or drew meaning from being one of a palette of crimes.

## **GANG RELATED ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOUR PATTERNS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN A GERMAN CITY. THE EXAMPLE OF CLIENTS OF THE MOBILE YOUTH WORK INSTITUTION IN STUTTGART**

**HANS-JUERGEN KERNER**

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**KERSTIN REICH**

UNIVERSITY OF TUEBINGEN, TUEBINGEN, GERMANY

**MARC COESTER**

UNIVERSITY OF TUEBINGEN, TUEBINGEN, GERMANY

Stuttgart, the capital city of the German federal State of Baden-Wuerttemberg, with some 600,000 inhabitants, has a comparatively high percentage of citizens with so-called migration background. The authorities of the City, including suburban authorities, have been famous in Germany for their very active social welfare and social inclusion policies and practices, particularly with regard to minorities. However, all this has not led to a perfect solution for social and other problems in the population, among the existence of street kids and street corner youthful peer groups. Diverse institutions co-operate in Stuttgart with the city authorities in order to provide help and support. Our study concentrates on the young clients of the Stuttgart Mobile Youth Work association. Their street social workers offer low barrier access services for indigenous and foreign descent kids alike. Our study analyzes attitudes and behaviour patterns of the youngsters, especially gang-related ones, experiences of boys and girls with the offers made to them, and their potential influence on deviance proneness and actual deviance, including multiple offending.

## **SELF-REPORTED VIOLENCE: AN EXPLORATORY METHODOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF MAIL AND SCHOOL BASED SURVEYS**

**JANNE KIVIVUORI**

NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LEGAL POLICY, HELSINKI, FINLAND

**ARJA RIMPELÄ**

SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES. UNIVERSITY OF TAMPERE, TAMPERE, FINLAND

Conducting delinquency surveys in school context has several methodological benefits when compared with mail surveys, such as higher response rates and (probably) higher external validity in terms of social stratification. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to gain access to schools, and in some cases parental consent requirements mean that school and mail surveys are becoming increasingly similar (possibility of parentally decided non-participation). This paper explores school-based and mail survey based responses to ISRD-2 questions on violent offending, victimization, and attitudes. To do this, selected ISRD-2 (2006) violence questions were included in the mail-based and nationally representative Finnish Adolescent Health and Lifestyle Survey (2011). Since the ISRD-2 was Helsinki-based (N=1368), this paper draws on a Helsinki sub-sample of AHLS respondents (N=217) for exploratory comparison.

## **PERCEPTION OF CHEMICAL CORPORATION EMPLOYEES ON SEVESO REGULATION AND INSPECTIONS**

**MARIEKE KLUIN**

DELFT UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, DELFT, NETHERLANDS

This paper reports on the results of a questionnaire that is part of a broader research project in the framework of the interaction between field-level inspectors and regulatees and has its focus on the enforcement of regulation by field-level inspectors from three different inspectorates: the Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Inspection Agency and the Fire Department.

The method of investigation was a questionnaire handed out to employees involved in the yearly Seveso inspection of 15 chemical corporations in Netherlands. Elements that were studied were their perception of the inspector's behavior, the reaction of the corporation to the inspector's visit and general views of the respondent on the rules and regulations. It was administered on-line after the inspection was completed. Respondents were approached directly via a personalized email message with reference to the concerned inspection. The questionnaire is a revised version of the one used in the study by Mascini and van Wijk (2009). Results of both questionnaires will be compared.

## **BRIDGING THE DISCIPLINES: A SYSTEM APPROACH TO CORRUPTION**

**EMILE KOLTHOFF**

**OPEN UNIVERSITY, LEUSDEN, NETHERLANDS**

Most research into corruption so far, focuses on the scope of the problem and on causes situated in differences between countries and organizations. Although valuable conclusions can be drawn from this kind of research, the question is not answered why in one particular organization a specific individual does engage in unethical behavior while his close colleague does not, and why seemingly law obeying and decent people can in specific circumstances engage in the most unethical forms of behavior. That type of knowledge seems vital to achieve a drastic reduction of unwanted behavior in organizations and is scattered about many fields that hardly communicate with each other.

The presumption of this paper is that we have to look at organizations as systems; the behavior of a system cannot be known just by knowing the elements of which the system is made. Based on a literature review on causes of corruption a proposal is presented for an integrated theory, comprising elements from the criminological, the human resource, the organizational sciences, the public administration and the (social) psychological field.

## **MEASURES TO PREVENT RECIDIVISM BY EX-OFFENDERS: A JAPANESE PERSPECTIVE ENCOURAGING REINTEGRATION INTO COMMUNITY**

**KAYO KONAGAI**

**RIKKYO UNIVERSITY, TOKYO, JAPAN**

The crime rate in Japan has been at a low level. Low unemployment rate, the lifetime employment system and equality of income might function together to strengthen social cohesion, and thereby work to effect crime prevention. However, due to the recent economic recession, Japan is losing these strengths.

Japan is still maintaining a low crime rate. And yet, the rate of recidivism among offenders and recidivist rate among all offenders are increasing. Now, Japan should take measures against increasing recidivism.

In order to get empirical findings on crime prevention factors, I conducted quantitative research with 130 probationers and qualitative research with 10 ex-prisoners.

The aims of this presentation are: (1) to outline the risk and preventive factors of crimes based on my research; (2) to argue for an effective way to facilitate reintegration of offenders and prevent recidivism; (3) Finally, to propose strength-based options, so that both offenders and the community can be developed.

## **THREE CITIES - ORGANISED CRIME IN STOCKHOLM, MALMÖ AND GOTHENBURG**

**LARS KORSELL**

THE SWEDISH NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CRIME PREVENTION, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

**DANIEL VESTERHAV**

THE SWEDISH NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CRIME PREVENTION, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

During a short period, there have been 8 killings conducted in the city of Malmö in Sweden. The police suspect them to be connected to various forms of organised crime. The media reported extensively about the murder cases. Soon Malmö became known as "the crooked town". The pressure on the Government increased. The politicians had to react and the question was: What is the organised crime situation in Sweden? Has things deteriorated? Is there a 'war' going on in the underworld?

There was little time to wait for the answer. During two months this spring, researchers from The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention carried out sixty interviews with police officers in the three largest cities and conducted a systematic review of all the relevant intelligence reports.

This paper tells the story of the three cities.

## **INFRACTIONS AND SANCTIONS IN RELATION TO ANIMAL WELFARE: A TOPIC FOR EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY?**

**MERTXE LANDERA LURI**

UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, LEIOA, SPAIN

EU has approved a series of norms establishing minimum requirements for the breeding and care of farm animals. These norms are part of the provisions known as Animal Welfare Regulations. The key text in this body of norms is the European Convention for the protection of animals kept for farming purposes which was adopted in 1976. This Convention is applicable to animals in modern intensive stock-farming systems. The animals dealt with in the Convention are animals bred or kept for the production of food, wool, skin or fur or for other farming purposes. This Convention and other Animal Welfare Directives need transposition into the law of each Member State. Once transposed, the enforcement of Animal Welfare legislation is left up to the Member States. The Member State jurisdiction is competent to resolve and apply the sanctions in relation of these normative.

The task to evaluate the enforcement of Animal Welfare legislation falls with the European Food and Veterinary Office ( FVO) which executes regular audits on food production and processing programs including for Animal Welfare. When the FVO reports shortcomings in the implementation and enforcement of EU legislation, the European Commission starts an enforcement procedure under which EU member states can be sanctioned by the European Court of Justice for failing to meet its obligations.

These periodical Reports and Audits from the inspections of the FVO (Food and Veterinary Office) check on compliance with the requirements of EU animal welfare provide a basis for a criminological analysis.

This paper examines the results of the last Inspection FVO Report about the fulfillment of Animal Welfare requirements in the field of welfare at slaughter in Spain.

## **FORCED LABOUR – NEW CHALLENGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT**

**ZBIGNIEW LASOBIK**

**WARSAW UNIVERSITY, WARSAW, POLAND**

Human trafficking had already been well described. There is legal definition which can easily be applied to criminal activities. In many countries there is legislation to combat this crime. It is not so with forced labour.

Forced labour can be a form of servitude but in extreme cases can become a form of slavery. The question is whether this crime should be treated as form of human trafficking? Answer is not obvious. There are two types of perpetrators, on one hand there are employers or private individuals doing business, on the other hand there is a category of intermediates, who recruit workers and profit from exploitation them by the employers. Also profile of the victim of forced labour is very much different than the profile of the victim of human trafficking. Finally the mechanism of enslavement and control over the victims differs in case of trafficking in human beings and in case of forced labour.

## **(E)BUSINESS IS (E)BUSINESS: RESEARCHING HOW TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME REACTS AND ADAPTS TO ESOCIETY**

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While it is often assumed that the expansion of the Internet has an impact on crime, there have been few empirical investigations into whether and how this has affected transnational trafficking flows. However, it is hardly surprising that benefits enjoyed by conventional businesses from using the Internet are not lost on criminal groups. In order to better interpret the behavior of criminal groups illegally trading goods and services, it is helpful to consider them as a genre of businessmen coming to grips with peculiar types of import-export activities. The paper argues that by adopting this business model and including the element of professionalization in the definition of transnational organized crime, it's possible to consider a whole range of criminal markets to identify the opportunity system exploited when it comes to the Internet. In this way possibilities for crime prevention can be identified, helping balance an agenda for open Internet with demands for security.

## **GANGMEMBERS AS DRUGDEALERS: LIFE WITHIN THE DRUG DISTRIBUTION-SYSTEM.**

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The paper is based on anthropological field work in Oslo, interviews and mental health screening of 50 incarcerated young criminals of whom 30 were currently, or had been gang members. The study finds that gang members are active within the drug distribution system that is analyzed as autopoiesis- it is self-made and kept separate by communication barriers. The study shows that violence is important as a compensation for the lack of trust within the system; it integrates the system and strengthens the barriers of it, but leads to traumatization. Gang members, that are recruited into the system are likely to suffer from symptoms of traumatic stress, indicating that at the individual level treatment of depression and PTSD could be important steps towards leaving it. In order to reduce and shrink the system and leave the gang, efficient communication strategies that break the barriers of the system seems to be needed.

## **STATE CRIME & POWER RELATIONS: RETHINKING ON CRIME**

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*"It is the fundamental duty of the citizen to resist and to restrain the violence of the state."*  
Noam Chomsky

Laws have been created to regulate and protect the communal interest of people sharing a delimited space, namely a national territory. As a result, certain behaviours and actions are legally typified as criminals for being harmful to the well being of the community. As supposedly civilized human beings living in a society, we agree that they need to be answered by means of a retributive sanction. In this vein, we have assumed that prisons are a necessary evil in order to maintain social stability and thus, those individuals we locked up in jails pose the more grievous threat to such stability. However, there are two questions I consider worth raising:

- Are laws criminalising behaviours and actions that cause the worst damage to the community?  
And,
- Are we really imprisoning those most responsible for harming the social stability?

Most of the criminological work has long failed to provide an integral and inclusive definition of crime since many scholars have largely allowed state and legally defined conceptions of crime run their agendas (Muncie 2000). In fact, leading journals of criminology and criminal justice in UK and US, have acknowledged that only a 3% of research publications have specifically referred

to criminal activities of corporations and governments (Ruggiero & Welch 2009). Following Michalowski's typology (1985), we can distinguish between two broad categories of crime:

- 'Crimes of the powerless': Conducts punished by criminal law that can be committed by virtually anyone regardless of social position. Under this category, he basically named what we all know as 'common crimes': behaviours that are largely attributed to the more disadvantaged sectors of society and that involve offenses against the people, the property and the public order.
- 'Crimes of the capital': socially detrimental acts that arise from the ownership or management of capital or from occupancy of positions of trust in institutions designed to facilitate the accumulation of capital (and therefore, power). These acts embrace a broad range of activities that are not usually labelled as criminal, such as corporate, occupational, organized and political crimes.

Even the most conservative calculations reveal that crimes committed by the 'powerful' cost society more than common crimes or 'street crimes'. In this vein, data have shown that 'crimes of the capital' that have long escaped criminalization cost society plenty more in objective dollars and cents, life and limb terms than other categories of crimes (Lynch & Groves 1989). For instance, corporate crime and governmental fraud generates between 10 to 12 times more in annual dollar losses than common crimes (Lynch & Groves 1989). Moreover, the amount of physical harm and death inflicted by white-collar crimes is also superior: there are six work-related deaths for every common homicide and four to ten worker injuries for every aggravated assault (Michalowsky 1985). In fact, a person dies from his/her work every three minutes, whereas conventional homicide happens every 28 minutes (Messerschmidt 1986). We can thus conclude that even though common crimes are undoubtedly objectionable, "they do not pose the most serious threat to public welfare" (Lynch & Groves 1989).

State crime is arguably one of the more socially harmful forms of these crimes of the powerful. It can be explained as the acts or failures to act that cause a vast range of social harms but remain typically uncontested, since they stem from agents of legitimate power representing minority interests. This is not to say that states and actors are not held liable for their actions, but they do have the resources to resist prosecution (Matthews & Kauzlarich 2007). In fact, contemporary examples such as Augusto Pinochet in Chile or Saddam Hussein in Iraq show how such liability and prosecution of state representatives have been exceptionally inconsistent and selective. Examples of state crime may include:

- War-making: Kramer and Michalowski (2005) have brightly analysed from a criminological standpoint, the reasons why the Iraq war is undoubtedly one of the most illustrative examples of contemporary state crime. That is why my analysis is focused on the internal dynamics of power employed by the state representatives of that time, in order to manipulate the Spanish people and take part in a criminal war.
- State terrorism: Understood as an act of violence, carried out in the name of a state or by state representatives, against civil targets or political objectives, that violates international laws and treaties such as The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It differs from other forms of terrorism, partly because of the unpredictability and secrecy with which it is executed (Kushner, 2003). Examples of state terrorism include, the CIA assassination attempts on Fidel Castro or the dubious practices taking place in Guantanamo, amongst many others. Power relations have played a determinant role in preventing many of these actions coming to light.



The purpose of this paper is to answer the questions previously raised. To that end, I will demonstrate that states not only have the ability to define crime, but they may be powerful enough to resist definitions of crime that label their own behaviour as criminal.

## **ACCOMMODATING TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATE BRIBERY: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE POLICY RESPONSE (EUROC WORKING GROUP)**

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Transnational corporate bribery is complexly organised at a multi-jurisdictional level. UK and German 'regulators' face similar difficulties enforcing international frameworks for enforcement as they are limited by national jurisdictional boundaries and face several procedural, evidential, legal, financial and structural obstacles. But convergence towards similar prosecution policies (e.g. negotiation of civil sanctions for corporations) is occurring. However, in both cases, evidence suggests enforcement and emerging self-regulatory practices are limited in relation to the anti-corruption actors' own estimation of the problem. Therefore, the default position of the response is an accommodation of corporate bribery, even where the will to enforce the law is high. This presentation will analyse the implications of this accommodation for policy responses to transnational corporate bribery, in particular considering how leverage can be gained and strategies reformulated.

## **THE INCIDENCE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN THE FEMALE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR: ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF ITALIAN PRISONERS**

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It is well known that the drug addiction and the abuse of alcohol are two dangerous elements that can determine the commission of a crime. In the present study Authors have taken into consideration the relationship between the type of the committed crime and the type of substance abuse that characterized a sample of Italian female prison population. They have interviewed 116 women, imprisoned in facilities of three different regions: Lombardy, Lazio and Sicily (that represented the North, the Center and the South of Italy).

The utilized instrument has been an anonymous questionnaire with 64 multiple items divided in six parts. The outcomes presented in this studied are part of a wider work on female prison population.

In this case, Authors have considered data concerning the frequency of the use of different kind of drugs and alcohol (once a month or less, two or three time a month, once a week, from two to six time a week, one or more times daily) and the type of the committed crime (drug-related, against property, against person, other) to discover possible links and connections between the considered items. They have also investigated the length of the applied sentence and the circumstances of the committed crime (where the author alone or with someone else? And if so, with who?).

## **TRUST-BASED POLICY AND “NEW” EUROPEAN CRIMES - THE FIDUCIA PROJECT**

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The research project FIDUCIA (New European Crimes and Trust-based Policy) - funded by the FP7 of the European Commission - is a 3-year project which started in February 2012, and will shed light on a number of distinctively 'new European' criminal behaviours that have emerged in the last decade as a consequence of technology developments and in the increased mobility of populations across Europe. The central idea behind the project is that public trust in justice is important for social regulation, and proposes a 'trust-based' policy model in relation to emerging forms of criminality: human trafficking, the trafficking of drugs, the crime of migrants and cybercrimes. In this truly international roundtable (with speakers from several EU countries), we will introduce the FIDUCIA project, and present our progress-to-date. Presentations include the limits of existing indicators to measure crime trends across Europe, a review of various policies across Europe within the framework of instrumental and normative compliance, findings on drivers for punitivity and trust in justice using data from Round 5 of the European Social Survey.

## **THE EFFECT OF FAMILY FACTORS ON ADOLESCENTS' ALCOHOL USE**

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The consumption of alcohol among young people in Europe has risen during the past years. Not only the number of young people drinking alcohol is growing; problematic drinking is also an issue of growing importance among 12 to 14-year-olds. In this study the effects of family factors on the use of alcohol among adolescents are examined. Participants (n = 57,771) were 12 to 16-year-olds from 25 European countries who completed The International Self Report Delinquency 2 (ISRD-2) student questionnaire. Family factors which were examined involved family structure, social control (bonding and parental supervision); family affluence and negative life events. The factors which protected adolescents from using alcohol were family structure and social control. The factors which were associated with higher alcohol use were family affluence and negative life events.

## **STALKING VICTIMIZATION: PREDICTORS OF FEAR**

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This study is focused on stalking phenomenon that is still hidden in the Portuguese context and particularly on the analysis of the predictors of victim's fear as a result of this kind of victimization. The empirical data is based on a sample of 236 participants that had reported being target of stalking at some point of their lives. Victim's age, sex, and also being victim of surveillance by the stalker have emerged as significant predictors of fear as a consequence of stalking. Therefore, results suggest that the effects of this type of violence should be understood and located in the socio-cultural context. It is necessary a higher investment in research and practices for acting upon this phenomenon.

## **GIVING A VOICE TO SOME CONFLICT'S PROTAGONISTS: A DIFFERENT INSIGHT INTO THE BASQUE SEPARATIST MOVEMENT**

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ETA has recently announced a definitive cessation of its armed activity. However, the movement raised a Basque consciousness on the question of belonging to the same people, and the conflict for self-determination for the Basque country echoes back in both the Spanish and French territories. Despite that the claim for national liberation of the Basque people extends on both territories, the fact remains that it is neither expressed at the same time, nor in the same way. Our research aims at apprehending the subjective perceptions of the French Basque population on this political violence. The reality of some violence from both Spanish and French States was particularly highlighted. It may be a symbolic violence but may lead to physical violence. As a result, more than the differences in historical and institutional contexts, the actual un-harmonized State violence appears as the distinguishing factor between nationalist violence experienced on either French or Spanish territories.

## **RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH STREET GANG PARTICIPATION IN EUROPE**

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The literature on risk factors for joining street gangs has heretofore relied mainly on surveys of American youth. Systematic reviews of these studies reveal characteristics that appear to be consistently related to gang participation as well as factors that appear to be significant in some samples but not in others. This presentation addresses the consistency of risk factors for gang participation in multiple European countries. Specifically, we utilize self-report surveys of middle school students in several European countries. We employ the Eurogang definition of gang membership and address the degree to which risk indicators from multiple ecological domains surface consistently across these different country contexts. We consider the implications of our findings for revealing a generalizable pattern of gang participation among European youth as well as the theoretical implications of the significant gang risk factors.

## **YARN BOMBING: A CRAFT OF SUBVERSION?**

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Yarn bombing is a form of graffiti or street art that has been growing in popularity and prevalence over recent years. As an activity, the legality of yarn bombing is ambiguous. Whilst there is evidence to suggest that yarn bombing qualifies as an illegal form of graffiti, there are no known arrests for participating in the act. What is interesting, however, is the meaning attributed to the activity. Examining the phenomenon through the lens of cultural criminology, which is interested in cultural constructions of deviance, the act of yarn bombing demonstrates the contrasting feelings and motivations that underlie individuals' involvement in the activity; those who participate in yarn bombing often discuss the pleasure gained from the activity alongside the subversive nature of the craft. Drawing on empirical research with yarn bombers, this paper will explore the phenomenon of yarn bombing and the way in which this new form of graffiti not only challenges our understandings of crime, but also reveals something about the complex interplay between creativity and illegality.

## **CHILD TO PARENT ABUSE PREVENTION FROM THE BEGINNING OF LIFE: TACKLING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN**

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Violence against children as an educative pattern implies consequences on minors' social, physical and mental development and there is an association between maltreatment in childhood and the risk of becoming a perpetrator of violence in the future. A hypothesis to explain this link could be justified by children victims of violence at home have learnt and internalized a model of education, communication and problems' resolution characterized on aggression and authoritarian behaviours and attitudes.

As child to parent abuse cases and reports are increasing it is needed further research on how to prevent domestic violence against children as a preventive strategy of future domestic violent patterns against parents.

The authors will present a new Model of Positive Parenting to provide and reinforce parental Positive Discipline principles for parents to acquire attitudes and behavioural patterns to facilitate problem resolution based on negotiation and other related skills.

This kind of initiatives addressed to train parents in positive parenting skills could be a good strategy to avoid child maltreatment cases directly and, indirectly, child to parent abuse.

## **EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC INEQUALITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ON COUNTRY-LEVEL TERRORISM PATTERNS, 1970-2006**

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**GARY LAFREE**

**UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK, USA**

There are several existing criminological explanations of country-level violence that focus on the impact of structural characteristics on variations in homicide rates across countries. Prior literature examining terrorism has indicated that many of the same structural characteristics, such as economic development and economic inequality, may also be associated with variations in country-level terrorism. Using terrorism data taken from the Global Terrorism Database (GTD), we examine if traditional correlates of cross-national homicide rates are also significantly related to cross-national levels of terrorism among a sample of approximately 200 countries/territories between 1970 and 2006. We conclude with a discussion of the implications of our findings for traditional criminological research examining cross national lethal violence, as well as terrorism research.

## **HACKING: NEED FOR CRIMINAL PROTECTION?**

**M<sup>a</sup> DEL MAR MOYA**

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The Act. No. 5/2010 incorporates the hacking crime in the art. 197.3 of the Spanish Criminal Code. In other words, it punishes the illicit access to information systems without destroying or altering them. With the adoption of this crime, Spain fulfils its obligation on both, the international, and especially the European level. The present article analyses the controversy about the legal interests typified in art. 197.3 Sp.CC, which justifies the self incrimination that is specific for this type of crime.

## **FINANCING OF FOOTBALL CLUBS: A NEW AREA TO EXPLORE FOR ORGANIZATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY (EUROC)**

**HANS NELEN**

**MAASTRICHT UNIVERSITY, MAASTRICHT, NETHERLANDS**

Since 2008, the public opinion has become considerably more critical towards the conduct of the financial sector. In the light of this social indignation, it is most striking that the financial state that football is in today is only of minor public concern. As nearly all European countries are forced to make drastic cutbacks to put their government finances back in order, football clubs continue to

build their air castles without abatement. In the fight against fraud and money laundering, so far the focus has been on various social sectors – such as banking, legal services, and real estate – but surprisingly criminological research into the way sports teams – football clubs in particular – are financed is lacking. The author is preparing a proposal for a (international) research project that aims to shed some light on both the nature and extent of fraud and money laundering in contemporary club football, and the social reaction to it, e.g. the way and extent irregularities are being dealt with and/or suppressed. As the research is due to include the financing of football clubs throughout Europe, the paper intends to attract scholars from other European countries to participate in a joint research project.

## **TOWARDS EVOLVING NIGERIA'S CRIMINAL POLICY: THE CHALLENGES OF TRADITIONAL AND MODERN CONCEPTS**

**ADENIYI OLATUNBOSUN**

**OBAFEMIAWOLOWO UNIVERSITY, ILE-IFE, NIGERIA**

To determine the scope and content of criminal policy requires a critical and consummate understanding of the society which is the subject matter of the policy. This is because the concept and definition of crime are inextricably interwoven with the societal behaviour and the reaction of individuals to the forces and events in their environment. It is evident that crime is anti-social committed by individuals against individuals or and their society. Criminal policy cannot be applied in vacuo, it is within the ambit of political arrangement that criminal policy is designed to control deleterious social conduct.. Thus criminal policy is the approach being formulated to fight the malady either by dealing with the criminogenic factors or by formulating measures to deal with the prospective delinquent. The approach is an essential part of criminal sciences which may be traditional or modern.

The Nigerian criminal policy is at the cross-roads. Presently, there is a lull. It is not clear which direction it is now to proceed. It is significant to recognize that Nigeria is a multi-ethnic society and a dual culture society. The heterogeneous character of the population makes it almost impossible to obtain uniformity without due regard to and recognition of the diversities of cultures which make up the population. The modern criminal policy obliterates rules of liability, doctrines of exculpation and substantive offences while traditional approach emphasizes settlement, reconciliation ,though unwritten crimes, yet respected and honoured by the people. This explains why close to 50 years since the abolition of customary criminal law, it is still being adhered to; whenever the people or the society considers it expedient. To some large extent it still control our behavior, there is no doubt that a lot of enduring value is being lost by neglecting the rules of customary law. Much will indeed be gained by a careful study of the rules to discover what has survived and made it potent despite legislative effort to bury it in all ramifications.

The paper concludes that the criminal law of Nigeria indisputably has ignored indigenous concepts of criminality in aspects of liability, defences, substantive offences, and punishments. Such a narrow approach and insular method towards the existing formulation of criminal policy, in a heterogeneous society which Nigeria is, scarcely reflects any wisdom of the policy makers. The time is now and opportune for a reappraisal of policy by harmonising rules of

customary laws that have stood the test of time with the rules of modern criminal law, which will positively move the Nigerian criminal policy from the status quo, taking into cognizance new additions and retaining old omissions for effective and functional Nigeria's criminal law and criminal justice.

## **THE TRAFFICKING OF DOPING PRODUCTS AND THE CHALLENGES OF SUPPLY REDUCTION: AN EXAMINATION OF ITALY'S EXPERIENCE**

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The use of doping products, i.e., prohibited substances and methods, for either performance-enhancing or life-style purposes has nowadays become widespread in many sports, at the professional, amateur, and recreational (fitness) level, with the prevalence of the use of anabolic steroids – the most widespread subset of doping products – higher than that of some traditional illegal drugs. On the supply-side, the market for doping products is characterized by varying degrees of illegality: while an increasing number of products is being counterfeited and therefore illegal from the outset, some other performance-enhancing drugs (e.g., growth hormone, EPO) are not produced or traded – until the last retail exchange – under conditions of illegality. Like certain doping methods (e.g., blood transfusion), they become illegal only because of their administration under prohibited conditions.

The current anti-doping regime has focused on testing elite athletes, who have become subjected in recent years to ever tighter regulations. As this approach has not been able to counter the spread of doping, national governments and international organizations are committed to doing more to control trafficking. According to the UK government, which is hosting the 2012 Olympic Games in London, the idea is to shift from a “‘traditional’ approach to testing athletes” to a “new paradigm of anti-doping” to tackle those who supply and administer doping substances.

Very little research has been carried out on either the supply-side of the doping market or on supply-related control policies. Against this background, the paper will present the main findings of an in-depth empirical analysis of the doping market in Italy, a country that has played a pioneering role in criminalizing and repressing the trafficking of doping products. With funding from the World Anti-Doping Agency, the project team has collected information on 80 doping criminal investigations carried out in Italy and interviewed over 25 prosecutors and members of a specialized anti-doping police unit. Drawing on this analysis, an evaluation of Italy's anti-doping law enforcement experience, and a larger body of evidence from other illegal drug markets, the paper will consider if the new supply-oriented goals of anti-doping policy are realistic or are rather likely to merely yield unintended consequences.



## **HARM: A NEGLECTED CONCEPT IN CRIMINOLOGY AND A NECESSARY BENCHMARK FOR CRIME CONTROL POLICY**

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Despite the centrality of harm to crime and criminalization and increasing interest in harm as a basis for crime control policy, there has been little systematic reflection within criminology on criminal harms or their identification, evaluation, and comparison. In this paper, we first consider the related bodies of literature on the perceived seriousness of crime, costs of crime, impact of criminal victimization, and evaluation of drug-related harm. Each related body suggests either a reason, by way of inadequacy, or a means, by way of initial insight or analytical method, to advance a harm-based approach. To show the potential of a systematic harm assessment, we then present and compare the results of empirical assessments of the harms associated with cocaine and human trafficking in Belgium. The assessments have been carried out on the basis of a new framework developed by the two authors and presented at a previous ESC conference. The framework draws together a taxonomy of the types and bearers of harms, scales for ranking the severity and incidence of harms, and a matrix for prioritizing harms. The assessments of harms associated with cocaine and human trafficking rest on an extensive data collection, including an analysis of 86 criminal proceedings and all data files recorded for the two activities in the organized crime database of Belgian Federal Police, interviews with 41 experts and 18 offenders. The individual assessments and comparative exercise indicate the value of the framework as an evidence-based, systematic tool for focusing policy-making attention and national resources on actual instead of perceived or press-worthy harms.

## **DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TRADITIONAL AND ONLINE BULLYING - HUNGARIAN RESULTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL SURVEY**

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The paper explores the Hungarian results of the Tabby in Internet international research, embracing five Central and Southern-European countries, coordinated by the Second University of Naples, Caserta. The research, scheduled for 2011 and 2012, aims to study cyberbullying activities in the peer group of 12-15 year-old students. One focal question of the research is whether internet social networking sites are more dangerous spaces for bullying than traditional scenes such as the schoolyard. Supported by other researches, it is a well known fact that the key of the prevention and early response for peer bullying is that schoolchildren are aware of the possible outcomes of various forms of online bullying. For this purpose, we developed a risk assessment toolkit, which is an online questionnaire, self-administered freely by children. The questionnaire asks about online and traditional types of victimization and offending of bullying, and includes risky

personal characteristics and behavior patterns. The questionnaire provides a feedback what level of risk the child pursues and so he/she can make an own decision what to do in order to maintain adequate protection. The last section of the paper draws the next steps of the still ongoing research and sketches hypotheses which can be only proved or disproved in the reflection of the second phase of the survey.

## **DOES CULTURAL CONTEXT AFFECT THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SELF-CONTROL AND JUVENILE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION?**

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The paper focuses on self-reported alcohol consumption of European juveniles and examines its link to the level of their self-control making use of data from International Self-Report Delinquency Study 2 (ISRD-2). Not only is the proportion of risky drinkers and the mean level of self-control variable among European countries, but the strength of their association differs as well. Following the propositions of Gottfredson and Hirschi's General theory of crime and making use of multi-level modeling approach, we show that this variation can be explained by taking into account country differences in juveniles' opportunity to drink alcohol and social acceptability of juvenile drinking.

## **WOMEN IN PRISON: THE IMPACT OF DRUG TRAFFICKING REGULATIONS**

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Criminal regulations on drugs are harshly repressive, leading to a situation whereby large numbers of the prison population are serving sentences for drug trafficking. An analysis of these statistics from a gender perspective reveals that women are most affected by this policy. If we analyze the prison population from a gender perspective, we find that whereas women make up an insignificant percentage of the total, they represent a large part of the total number of sentences for drug trafficking. Furthermore, a study of the characteristics of women sentenced for these crimes allows us to trace a specific profile for this group. This gender perspective on drug traffic offenders points to one of the negative consequences of the repressive drug policy, analyzing whether penal treatment contributes to an excessive representation of the feminine gender in prisons; which gender sectors are particularly affected; and whether it calls for the creation of a special policy in the prison system.

## **HOSTILE BEHAVIOUR OF MIGRANTS TOWARDS GERMANS**

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There is a long research tradition in explaining xenophobia of Germans e.g. by contacts to migrants. The inversed direction in terms of hostile attitudes and behaviour of migrants towards Germans is only discussed in scattered media reports but a widely neglected topic in empirical criminological research. Therefore the main purpose of this study is to provide information on the extent and risk factors of hostile behaviour of migrants towards Germans. Emphasis will be put on the impact of interethnic relations (i.e. relations to Germans) in different contexts (e.g. district, class, and friendship networks) in explaining migrant's hostility towards Germans. Further risk factors like social situation, parental attitudes and experiences of discrimination will be taken into account as well. In order to answer these research questions data of a nationwide representative survey conducted in 2007/2008 among 9th grade pupils in Germany is used; data on hostility towards Germans is available for more than 7,000 non-German adolescents. By calculating multilevel analyses it is possible to determine the role of interethnic relations in different contexts in explaining hostile behaviour of migrants towards Germans.

## **CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE, SEXUAL PREDATORS AND THE NEW "CHILD GROOMING CRIME" IN SPAIN**

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In the last decades of the 20th century and nowadays in the first decade of the 21st century, we have witnessed an increasing concern about child sexual abuse (CSA), especially in Common Law countries, where the CSA has become one of the most prominent priorities for the Criminal Justice System.

The result of this moral panic surrounding the CSA is a deep transformation of the figure of sex offenders into the mythological form of a monster: the sexual predator, an insidious threat for the children, especially those who use internet.

In this paper we'll discuss -in the first part- the very notion of the on-line sexual predator, its empirical validity and its function as scapegoat for some social anxieties. In the second part of the paper, we'll study the Spanish "child grooming crime", the first example of this rhetorical, social and legislative trend in our country.

## **WOMEN IN ORGANIZED CRIME: RESULTS OF A SPANISH SAMPLE**

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The social developments occurring in both the legal and illegal world it is possible to observe them in public and private companies, and in the same manner we can see the progress occurred in the delinquency. In this sense, the presence of women in high positions has grown in criminal organizations and now we can find them in different roles along the structure of group. In order to perform an empirical approach on the role of women in organized crime groups, the scientific team from the Institute of Forensic and Security Sciences (University Autonoma of Madrid-Spain) has analyzed a sample of 204 women who have belonged to criminal groups between 1999 and 2010. The information has been obtained from police files on 67 investigations developed by the Central Operational Unit (UCO) of the Guardia Civil. First, we have outlined a socio-demographic profile of women who have composed the sample.

This group has showed an average age of 31 years old ( $SD = 9.43$ ), lower than the group of men with 34 years old ( $SD = 10.22$ ). In relation with the nationality, South America (35%) is the most predominant, mainly from Colombia. The Spanish origin (20%) and European Union countries (19%) (especially Romania) show the following percentages higher. The marital status indicates that the highest percentages were distributed between the situation of living in couple (25%) and married (20%). Around 9% of women were developing criminal tasks in parallel with legal jobs in Spain (e.g. waitress, lawyers or shop assistants). Finally, 16% of our sample had criminal records previous to the police operation studied. Of this percentage, 5% were crimes related with organized crime. After that, we developed a study about the role and status of women within organized crime groups. The results show that, mainly, women perform an active role specially through tasks where are necessary different skill levels and the use of violence is low. In fact, the women are relevant to criminal success in the same way that men.

On the other hand, the data obtained regarding the status, shows that although women execute tasks of the highest qualification, very few have reached the highest position in the organizational structure. However, throughout the investigation we have identified 5 women leaders within criminal organizations. In short, will be presented the findings and conclusions which allow to report about the increasingly important role of women in organized crime and therefore the need for more research in this direction.

## **POLICING THE ILLEGAL TRADE IN WILDLIFE IN NORWAY**

**SIV REBEKKA RUNHOVDE**

**NORWEGIAN POLICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OSLO, NORWAY**

The illegal trade in wildlife is transnational and is claimed to be linked to organized crime. We know little of the extent of such illegal trade in Norway. The number of seizures made by the law enforcement authorities and the number of people being prosecuted for this type of crime are few, but the numbers are increasing. There is reason to believe that the number of unrecorded cases is substantial and that adequate procedures for detection, registration and prosecution are absent. The presentation will be an introduction to the characteristics of this field, with an emphasis on law enforcement work. Of special interest is the influence of factors such as competence, available resources and cooperation for successful regulation of the illegal trade in wildlife.

## **FROM TRAILS AND ERRORS: THE DEFENSIVE TACTICS OF CLOSED-MARKET DRUG DEALERS**

**MIKE SALINAS-EDWARDS**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, MANCHESTER, UNITED KINGDOM**

This paper presents findings from an ESRC-funded ethnographic study into a social network (n=25) within which various illicit drugs were traded at numerous levels (retail, wholesale and cross-border smuggling). This criminal collective operated for over 5 years. During this period the bulk of their trade remained hidden, primarily a consequence of the trade's discreet nature. Yet individuals progressively devised, implemented and imitated peers' protective strategies to guard themselves from possible prosecution. Failure to implement 'basic' risk mitigation techniques resulted in the successful prosecution of the only two participants punished for their crimes. Conversely, the implementation of the techniques allowed detected dealers to either remain in the trade, or to exit the market without legal repercussions. This paper presents and evaluates the principal methods used to insulate participants from the evidence of their lucrative, yet discreet drugs trade.

## **THE BACKGROUND OF HOMICIDES AMONG JUVENILES AND YOUNG ADULTS**

**ESZTER SÁRIK**

**DISTRICT PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE, BUDAPEST I. AND XII. DISTRICT, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY**

Considering the research-focus of criminology, the first idea generally dropping in mind is probably the question of homicide, however, this issue is hardly ever discussed practically. In my presentation I would like to interpret a file-based research conducted in Hungary at the National

Institute of Criminology in 2011 by Erzsébet Tamási, Orsolya Bolyky and Eszter Sárík. The research covered 115 criminal files, involving the data of 161 juvenile and young adult committers between the age of 14 and 24, and 124 victims. Our goal was to gain extensive knowledge about the domestic, socio-economical, psychological and criminal background of the perpetrators by using 5 questionnaires of diverse scientific focus.

## **EXTORTION FROM ORGANISED CRIME IN SWEDEN**

**JOHANNA SKINNARI**

**THE SWEDISH NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CRIME PREVENTION, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN**

Sweden has seen a sharp increase in extortion reported to the police. Media and law enforcement officials have raised concerns about the development, especially extortion related to organised crime. The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention therefore decided to conduct research to reveal what hides behind the alarming figures.

This paper presents results from an empirical study regarding the involvement of organised crime in extortion. The study is based on police reports, pre-trial investigations and interviews with offenders, exposed business owners and officials within law enforcement. Extortion from organised crime in Sweden takes three forms. The first is the collecting of both real and invented debts. Criminal entrepreneurs can be paid either by other criminals or by business owners to collect these debts. The second form has to do with “fines” given within the criminal environment or to business owners because of mistakes, disloyalty or for invented reasons. Lastly the study reveals how criminal entrepreneurs offer their services to business owners to “solve problems” or sell “insurances” of limited value.

## **AN ECONOMY OF FALSE SECURITIES: HOMICIDE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INSIDE GATED COMMUNITIES**

**OLIVER SMITH**

**PLYMOUTH UNIVERSITY, PLYMOUTH, UNITED KINGDOM**

**ROWLAND ATKINSON**

**UNIVERSITY OF YORK, YORK, UNITED KINGDOM**

New forms of residential boundary building in the form of gated residential development have been linked by many commentators to prevailing forms of social fear and rising affluence. Such attempts at exclusion are often predicated on a fear of crime and the pursuit of a neighbourhood ideal that is perceived to be largely free of risks and social insecurities. This paper repositions these apparently positive features of gated residential development by examining new evidence on the extent of homicide within such developments and the prevalence of harms like robbery and domestic violence. This work shows that numerous homicides have been committed inside gated communities over the past decade and that the risks of property crime, private violence and abuse, and homicide are not neutralised by the presence of walls, gates and guards. Building on the arguments of theorists [Low and Zedner] that increased demands for security are unending,

even in apparently high-security societies, we argue that not only does the fear and reality of crime remain present in gated developments but that the presence of gating acts to blind us to ongoing risks of private forms of violence that are aided by such technological responses. In this context the move to enclosure appears as an imperfect opiate against fear while masking gendered forms of violence and risk.

## **CORRUPT MISUSE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES**

**RUSSELL SMITH**

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, CANBERRA, ACT, AUSTRALIA**

**PENNY JORNA**

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, CANBERRA, ACT, AUSTRALIA**

This paper explores the range of opportunities that exist for corruption to occur in connection with the use or misuse of information and communications technologies (ICT). It identifies the drivers of corruption facilitated through ICT, and considers the risks that have arisen for corruption to occur within the ICT industry itself, within government and law enforcement agencies, in the banking and financial services sectors, and in other business contexts where ICT has been involved in acts of industrial espionage. Consideration is also given to some of the likely developments in ICT which may enhance corruption in the future, and of the ways in which ICT can, itself, be used to minimise risks and to assist in the prevention and control of corrupt conduct.

## **«NON PROBLEMATIC» ILLICIT DRUG USE: EXPERIENCES AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN A PORTUGUESE SAMPLE**

**OLGA SOUZA CRUZ**

**ISMAI - INSTITUTO SUPERIOR DA MAIA, MAIA, PORTUGAL**

Given the scanty knowledge regarding illicit drug users whose overall adjustment is not significantly damaged by this practice, we intent to develop a grounded theory to understand how some subjects manage to keep their consumption 'non problematic'. In-depth interviews were conducted with an intentionally sample of users (9 'non-problematic', 6 'ex-problematic', 6 'problematic'). Theory was constructed through the first group's data and validated through a new consultation with these participants and a triangulation of sources and methodologies.

We found that some subjects manage to keep their consumption 'non-problematic' due to ongoing self-regulation, which implies costs-benefits analysis and drug use management strategies (and depends on subject's characteristics, his risks perceptions, his consumptions quality and his experiences with other users).

Concluding, to minimize 'problematic' drug uses it's helpful to learn from 'non-problematic' ones and to manage enjoyment and risks.

## **FOOTBALL FANS' PUBLIC COMMUNICATION: A STUDY IN COMMUNICATIVE DEVIANCE**

**STELIOS STYLIANOU**

**CYPRUS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, LIMASSOL, CYPRUS**

This study is extracted from a project that aimed at understanding the communicative behavior of association football fans in Cyprus, with emphasis on the use of text and other symbols in deviant and conventional ways. The presentation is based on qualitative data, specifically, web content, interview texts, field notes and photographs. A classification of meaning is attempted predominantly by inductive conceptualization. Two categories of meaning—positive and negative—form the upper classes with a various subcategories. Special attention is paid to negative (i.e., oppositional) messages which aim at the disreputation of the opponent and at winning the “communicative game”. At surface level, the target is the opposite team and its fans and the communication, although often vulgar, is otherwise socially irrelevant. In terms of latent content, these messages are often political and rather conservative, containing common prejudices such as those against women, homosexuals and prostitutes. It is concluded that, however deviant, as a violation of communicative norms, this communication reflects common elements of the dominant normative culture.

## **DEVELOPING SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY FOR THE EXPLANATION OF CYBERCRIME: NIGERIAN SCAMS AND PHISHING**

**JORGE RAMIRO PÉREZ SUÁREZ**

**UNIVERSIDAD EUROPEA DE MADRID, VILLAVICIOSA DE ODÓN (MADRID), SPAIN**

In this work I will try to present and elaborate a General Theory of Cybercrime that overcomes the difficulties encountered by other criminological theories when it comes to explain the unique characteristics of cyber-deviance, for that I will focus on Wikström's Situational Theory of Crime Causation (Wikström, 2006; Wikström and Treiber, 2007) as a template. I will try to update Wikström's conception of contextualised moral rule-breaking as a situational choice into the digital lore by highlighting the opportunistic elements found in cybercrime, expressed as a triptych of motivators, facilitators and neutralisators.

In order to do so, I will use elements of other theories such as Strain Theory or White Collar Crime theory (Merton, 1949; Sutherland, 1983; Agnew, 1992, Agnew et al., 2002), whilst explaining its inadequacy to explain the rich and multi-faceted phenomenon of cyber-crime. I will also use current cybercrime scholarly in order to explain which are the specific motivations behind cybercrimes, what inherent qualities of the Internet facilitate the occurrence of computer crime and the very unique neutralisation techniques used in this kind of deviant acts. Finally, I will discuss the role of self-control, or lack thereof, in the commission of cybercrime. In addition, I will present two case studies, the first one being Nigerian Scams and the second one Phishing and Spamming, in order to explain the different motivations, neutralisation techniques, facilitators and actions involved in those acts.



I will also suggest different possible approaches to the war against cyber-fraud; stating the importance of reducing the opportunity for the committal of said crimes by using situational crime prevention techniques. Also, I will conclude with the importance of education means of reducing culturally-sanctioned acquisitiveness as a way of creating a general awareness regarding cyber-fraud and cybercrimes in general.

## **TIME-AND-SPACE THEORY FOR COMPLEXITY GREEN CRIMINOLOGY**

**NORIYOSHI TAKEMURA**

**TOIN UNIVERSITY OF YOKOHAMA, YOKOHAMA, KANAGAWA, JAPAN**

Environmental harms/crimes have diverse aspects, phases and dimensions. On the one hand, we find national, intra-/inter-regional, and trans-regional phenomenon. It is necessary to view environmental harms/crimes from a trans-spatial perspective. On the other hand, learning lots of things from ruins and remnants of past environmental destructions, we are apprehensive that environmental catastrophes might occur in the near future. It is necessary to view past/present/future environmental harms/crimes from a time-series perspective. Finally, a way of time-and-space theory for complexity green criminology will be suggested.

## **WITH UNITED EFFORTS - PEER PRESSURE AND RESISTANCE IN JUVENILE ARSON**

**SARA UHNOO**

**UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG, GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN**

Much has been written about peer pressure and youth crime. An underlying assumption is that this type of social control between juveniles leads to delinquency, not to the opposite. In this article I explore a selection of 59 Swedish court files on juvenile arson committed by more than two young persons under the age of 21. I have qualitatively analysed aspects of group influence during a firesetting and how this can make some individuals prone to offend, but I have also studied resistance to the idea of the firesetting made by individuals within the group. Conflicts, ambivalence and doubts, as well as different types of verbal and physical resistance were identified in the court material. This indicates that young people regulate each other's acts to a greater extent than often anticipated within research on juvenile delinquency. My findings on processes of peer pressure versus resistance have consequences for criminological theory, but also for preventive work on juvenile firesetting.

## **CORRELATES OF FEAR OF CRIME AT THE SCHOOL CONTEXT: RESULTS OF A FIELD STUDY ON SCHOOL VIOLENCE IN OSMANIYE, TURKEY**

**SENER ULUDAG**

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News media in Turkey claims that school violence has been on rise in the last decade. Further, these news reports argue that there is a problem with school safety and fear of crime among youngsters is escalating rapidly. However, since the police data is not collected in a way to test whether these assertions are true or not, the first author conducted a field study on school violence on a sample of 1200 high school students in a southern city of Turkey to collect first-hand information on the topic. Using this survey data, authors will show the current situation of violence and feelings of insecurity in Turkish high schools. Authors will first present descriptive statistics and then multivariate statistics on violent behaviors and fear of crime at the school context. The paper will also address the correlates/determinants of fear of crime in Turkish high schools.

## **HATE CRIME IN TURKEY**

**AYSE DENIZ UNAN**

**UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX, COLCHESTER, UNITED KINGDOM**

Since nineteen eighties hate crime has become a key phenomenon to explain violent acts towards various groups in the society. Although it has been a contemporary criminological concept, prejudices towards vulnerable groups and bias motivated offences have their history. My research is about the ongoing hate crime debate in Turkey. It intends to demonstrate how hate crime has been introduced to the public discourse. I examine how hate crime incidents against ethnic/religious minorities and LGBT population are represented in the printed press; the role of emerging aggregation of the human rights based social organizations which contribute to the process with a campaign for hate crime law and the formulations on the prospective hate crime law.

The data corpus of the research includes newspaper documents, court decision texts, brochures, reports, pamphlets published by non-governmental organizations, and semi-structured interviews with legal experts and relevant NGO representatives.

## **THE URBAN VIOLENCE IN FRANCE**

**EGUZKI URTEAGA**

**UNIVERSIDAD DEL PAÍS VASCO, VITORIA-GASTEIZ, SPAIN**

This article analyses the urban violence in France with his characteristics and reasons. Beginning with the analysis of youth delinquency, it reveals the development of “incivilities” and illicit “business” in the disadvantaged neighborhoods, the return of the phenomenon of gangs as well as the anti-institutional violence. These trends are illustrated by the disturbances of 2005 that have had an international echo in the mass media. A study of these riots reveal the morphology of the riot, his trigger factors, the urban, social or ethnic nature of these disturbances, as well as his apparent depoliticization. But, it is necessary to explain the delinquency and the urban violence. These phenomena turn around the cultural conformity, the crisis of social control, the increase of frustration, the role of family, the urban segregation and the culture of ghetto.

## **DRUGS AND CRIME OVER THE LIFE COURSE: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF DISADVANTAGED YOUTHS**

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**CATRIEN BIJLEVELD**

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The relationship between drug abuse and crime is well established. Drug abusers are much more likely to offend than non-users, and, conversely, the majority of chronic offenders abuse drugs. The mechanisms behind this drugs-crime link are however not well understood. Using a contemporary cohort of 236 males and females who were treated in a Dutch juvenile justice institution in the early nineties, this chapter analyzes how drug abuse and crime are causally linked. Conducting face-to-face interviews with respondents (using a life history calendar) we collected yearly data on drug abuse. Static information about underlying personality factors was available from institutional files. Detailed information on offending (as well as incarceration) was retrieved from official registers, allowing us to analyze the effects of drug abuse on crime well into adulthood. Thus the study is carried out on a rich set of data, covering emerging adulthood as a crucial phase during which transitions into adult roles occur.

## **EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, EMPLOYMENT AND CRIME: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF DISADVANTAGED YOUTHS**

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**ARJAN BLOKLAND**

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Using a contemporary cohort of 236 males and females who were treated in a Dutch juvenile justice institution in the early nineties, this chapter analyzes the effect of educational level, employment and income support on serious offending. Conducting face-to-face interviews with respondents (using a life history calendar) we collected yearly data on formal and informal labor market participation, as well as official and unofficial financial support. Detailed information on offending (as well as incarceration) was retrieved from official registers, allowing us to analyze the effects of employment on crime well into adulthood.

Results show that employment reduces offending, but only for men. The effect can be entirely attributed to formal jobs, as black labor market jobs have no effect on offending. Financial support increased offending, for both men and women. In fact, receiving social security benefits is more strongly associated with increased offending for those with low educational attainment. As low education also negatively affects the effect of employment and parenthood on crime, it could be hypothesized that for those with low school levels, a social security benefit is a proxy of a living situation with limited prospects and financial problems.

## **PREVALENCE, STRUCTURE AND CONTROL OF CORPORATE WRONGDOING (EUROC)**

**CHRISTIAN WALBURG**

MÜNSTER UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCES, MÜNSTER, GERMANY

In recent years, prominent cases of corruption as well as other illegal business practices with harmful consequences for employees, consumers, competitors, or the environment have raised public attention to corporate wrongdoing and its regulation. Nevertheless, corporate crime is regarded as widely under-researched. In many countries, even the prevalence and structure of officially registered law violations by corporations, and the sanctioning practices by criminal justice agencies and other regulatory bodies towards business entities are unclear. In this paper, the design of a study currently under preparation shall be presented. The study combines quantitative and qualitative methods and aims at filling this gap. Methodological issues and practical problems concerning the collection of data on corporate wrongdoing shall be discussed.

## **THE CYBERCRIME ENEMY WITHIN: REDEFINING THE INSIDER THREAT IN ORGANIZATIONAL SECURITY POLICY**

**DAVID WALL**

**DURHAM UNIVERSITY, DURHAM, UNITED KINGDOM**

The critical importance of electronic information exchanges in the daily operation of most large modern organizations is causing them to broaden their security provision to include the custodians of exchanged data – the insiders. The prevailing data loss threat model mainly focuses upon the criminal outsider and mainly regards the insider threat as ‘outsiders by proxy’, thus shaping the relationship between the worker and workplace in information security policy. Policy, that increasingly takes the form of social policy for the information age as it acquires the power to include and exclude sections of society and potentially to re-stratify it? This article draws upon empirical sources to critically explore the insider threat in organizations. It looks at the prevailing threat model before deconstructing ‘the insider’ into various risk profiles, including the well-meaning insider, before drawing conclusions about what the building blocks of information security policy around the insider might be.

## **SEX, PLUGS AND ROCK N’ROLL: PEER TO PEER DOWNLOADING AND COPYRIGHT TROLLING - THE POLICING OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CYBERCRIMES?**

**DAVID WALL**

**DURHAM UNIVERSITY, YORK, UNITED KINGDOM**

New digital and networked technologies have disrupted longstanding power relations between the cultural industries and the public. Digital technologies now cause individuals to consume intellectual property (music, movies, imagery) in different ways - they ‘prosume’ it. As a consequence the business models relating to digital IP have changed and the point of sale has shifted to the live event. Yet, creative industry still tends to pursue ‘traditional’ means of recovery. This paper explores the phenomena of ‘Copyright trolling’ – the (ill)legal practice known as speculative invoicing. It will draw upon recent cases of copyright litigation brought in the UK courts and will analyse them in the light of similar US cases to build up a picture of IP litigation tactics in common law jurisdictions. It will ask, to what extent IP lawyers have been using the ‘shadow of the law’ creatively and entrepreneurially to embarrass defendants into making payments and has this form of faux litigation had the effect of policing copyright under the shadow of law?

## **CARBON FRAUD AND THE COMMODIFICATION OF POLLUTION**

**REECE WALTERS**

**QUEENSLAND UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA**

**PETER MARTIN**

**QUEENSLAND UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA**

Such is the mood of concern and foreboding over the potential criminological impacts of the developing carbon markets. Driven by the doctrine of green economics, and influenced by established government trade practices, the Kyoto Protocol formally accepted the use of a system of carbon credits to assist those nations unable to meet Kyoto's carbon emission goals of reducing GHG by 5.2% on 1990 levels by 2012. This process of certification gives states and corporations legal permission to release emissions into the atmosphere, with one carbon credit equalling one tonne of carbon dioxide. The Kyoto Protocol established upper limits or 'emission caps' for all 170 signatory countries. Large polluting nations, such as China and the US, however, have refused to agree to mandatory caps, while the UK is widely reported to exceed its projected carbon emission target (Harvey, 2011). Moreover, polluting countries can participate in reforestation initiatives or the creation of 'carbon sinks' as a contribution to reducing emissions. This paper explores the commodification of carbon and concomitant acts of fraud and environmental harm. It examines the politics, inequities and harms of a market-based approach to regulating corporate pollution.

## **GANG MEMBERSHIP TRANSITIONS, PEERS AND SOCIAL BONDS: EXPLORING JOINING AND LEAVING GANGS IN TWO COUNTRIES**

**FRANK WEERMAN**

**NSCR, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

**PETER LOVEGROVE**

**UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESVILLE, USA**

**TERENCE THORNBERRY**

**UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK, USA**

This presentation explores which peer group and individual changes are associated with gang membership transitions (joining and leaving gangs) among adolescents. We use data from two longitudinal studies: the Rochester Youth Development Study, conducted in the United States and the NSCR School Study, conducted in Netherlands. Both studies have gathered data on gang membership over time together with a wide range of variables about the peer context, individual and his or her social bonds. The results reveal that adolescents are usually involved in youth gangs only for short periods of time (often just one year), in Netherlands as well as in the US. Some peer related factors are related to gang joining and leaving in both studies; some individual factors are related differentially to gang transitions across studies. In both countries, gang transitions are related to changes in substance use and delinquency.

## **RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN TRAJECTORIES OF REGULAR MARIJUANA USE AND TYPES OF OFFENDING**

**HELENE WHITE**

**RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, PISCATAWAY, USA**

**ANDREA FINLAY**

**VA PALO ALTO HEALTH CARE SYSTEM, PALO ALTO, USA.**

**EUN-YOUNG MUN**

**RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, PISCATAWAY, USA**

Offenders, compared to non-offenders, report higher levels of marijuana use. This study examined trajectories of regular marijuana use from adolescence into emerging adulthood and whether they were related to dealing, gang membership, theft and violence during adolescence and emerging adulthood. In addition, we tested whether these associations differed by race. We used data from a sample of 434 young men who were interviewed annually between ages 13-24. Four trajectory groups of marijuana users from ages 13-24 emerged: nonusers/nonregular users (NU), adolescent-limited (AL), late-onset (LO), and early-onset (EO) regular users. Among blacks, the AL and EO regular users reported the highest involvement in all types of offending during adolescence and emerging adulthood. The same pattern emerged for whites during adolescence but not during emerging adulthood; gang membership was not significant at either point. These racial differences probably reflect lower levels of offending among whites than blacks in this sample. Overall, the results show an association between early onset marijuana use and all types of offending, especially for blacks.

## **RESPONDING TO CHILD TO PARENT VIOLENCE**

**PAULA WILCOX**

**UNIVERSITY OF BRIGHTON, BRIGHTON, UNITED KINGDOM**

**MICHELLE POOLEY**

**BRIGHTON AND HOVE CITY COUNCIL, HOVE, UNITED KINGDOM**

Increasing numbers of parents report child to parent violence (CPV) yet this social problem is largely unarticulated in the domestic violence field and in criminal justice policy across Europe. International literature shows up to 18% of two parent families and up to 29% of single parent families experience CPV and that mothers are up to five times more likely to be victims of CPV than fathers. Responses to CPV are fragmentary and practitioners lack guidance on strategies for effective intervention. In many cases young people who are perpetrators of CPV are not identified or dealt with until they come into contact with the criminal justice system costing families much pain and at high cost to the public purse. The focus of this paper is to ask how can we respond effectively to parents and young people experiencing CPV? Drawing on a project in Brighton and Hove which works with parents and young people we examine the possibilities offered by this innovative model.

## **NETWORKING THE BALKANS**

**JOHN WINTERDYK**

**MOUNT ROYAL UNIVERSITY, CALGARY AB, CANADA**

Having worked with a number of colleagues in the Balkan region and being engaged in a wide range of comparative and international research, the author will speak about the value and merit of creating and developing a Balkan Criminology Network. In doing so, he will draw on some of the collaborative research he has done in the region and speak about the importance of regionalized criminological networking on a long-term basis (for details consult [www.pravo.hr/criminologia-balkanica/en/bc\\_network](http://www.pravo.hr/criminologia-balkanica/en/bc_network)). He will also draw on his experience with similar networks in Pakistan, Canada, and South Africa.





# PUNISHMENT & ITS ALTERNATIVES

## **SWORD OF DAMOCLES VS PAPER TIGER: RECIDIVISM RATES OF OFFENDERS GIVEN (SUSPENDED) PRISON SENTENCES IN THE NETHERLANDS**

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In an attempt to reduce recidivism, Dutch policy has moved away from the imposition of short prison sentences in favor of suspended prison sentences. The underlying rationale of this shift in policy is that due to the variety of special conditions that can be imposed upon the convicted, the suspended prison sentence can be 'tailored' to the offender. Moreover, the threat of revocation of such a suspended sentence in case of non-compliance is believed to be more effective in reducing recidivism than imprisonment. However, little research has been done to support this underlying rationale. The purpose of this presentation is to examine the effect of suspended prison sentences on the recidivism rates in the Netherlands. Criminal records of all offenders convicted in 2006 and given a(n) (un)suspended prison sentence in Amsterdam and The Hague were examined. Using propensity score matching, we were able to compare the recidivism rates of suspended prison sentences with the recidivism rates of prison sentences. In this presentation we try to answer the question whether suspended prison sentences imply a Sword of Damocles or a Paper Tiger.

## **RELIGION, VOLUNTEERING AND DESISTANCE. ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION IN THE CATALAN PRISONS**

**EUGENIA ALBANI MORENO**

UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA, BELLATERRA (CERDANYOLA DEL VALLÈS), SPAIN

**AINA IBAÑEZ ROIG.**

UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA, BELLATERRA (CERDANYOLA DEL VALLÈS), SPAIN

Since the 70s, Anglo-Saxon countries such began to implement the practice of religion in prisons as a rehabilitative element. In general, the research and assessment of this phenomenon indicates that it does have a positive effect on the organization of prisons, the behaviour of prisoners and on treatment. This research project has the objective to investigate if religious practice performs the same functions in Catalonian penal institutions and how it is managed, especially with the lens focused on religious volunteering and the way it affects the desistance process.

Around 500 volunteers work regularly in the 14 penitentiary centres situated in the territory. They are considered essential to carry out the fundamental objective of imprisonment: reintegration into society.

## **RETALIATION FOR CHILDREN IN IRAN**

**MOJGAN AMROLLAHI BYOUKI**  
**FREIBURG UNIVERSITY, FREIBURG, GERMANY**

Due to their vulnerability to crimes and victimization, children have always been the subject of many recent studies and special regulations in different countries where supporters of human rights attempted to protect children's personality, dignity, and status by incorporating their rights within international conventions and instruments and commit governments to making distinctive legislations and decisions required for protection of such rights.

The objective of such efforts is to defend children against non-humane desires of the adults and the flames of injustice and cruelty. In other words, criminal justice should protect offenders and victims of lower ages against unfavorable conditions which are caused by the adults yet take undefended children as victims.

An essential and substantive right for all men is the right to life explicitly expressed in many international

conventions and instruments including Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, and Universal Convention on the Rights of a Child all binding for the signing governments.

Since the right to life has been a principle directly or indirectly expressed in Iranian laws, and given the fact that Iran has signed the above mentioned conventions and instruments, there is an urgent need to abolish qisas<sup>2</sup> and capital punishment for Iranian children as these kinds of laws and regulations are against justice, equality, and human dignity.

## **PROBATION WORK AND THE MEDIA: A COMPARATIVE CONTENT ANALYSIS OF TWO SERIOUS CASES**

**ALINE BAUWENS**

**VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

**GEORGE MAIR**

**LIVERPOOL JOHN MOORES UNIVERSITY, LIVERPOOL, UNITED KINGDOM**

There is a taken-for-granted assumption (especially by probation staff) that media representation – and particularly press reporting – of probation work and probation staff is biased and negative. This paper reports on a detailed analysis of two serious cases, one in Belgium and one in England, where probation was heavily implicated. Content analysis of newspaper articles on the cases is presented. The findings will be discussed in a comparative perspective in relation to the social construction of the image of probation officers and their work as presented in the press.

## **SETTING PUBLIC POLICY ON DRUGS: A CHOICE OF SOCIAL VALUES**

**LINE BEAUCHESNE**

**UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA (ONTARIO), CANADA**

The Canadian report of the Le Dain commission in 1972 was the product of a detailed study of the use of drugs for non-medical purposes in order to advise the government on public policy relating to drugs. Little effort has been made to analyse the report's various political options as reflective of the varying social values at the basis of its conclusions and recommendations, as compared to the attention devoted to the issue of drugs. In this regard, the first volume of the report on cannabis is particularly interesting: the commissioners all recognize that cannabis has few harmful effects but fail to agree on a public policy with regard to this drug. As we will see, the dissension stems primarily from differing visions of the social values that should underlie relations between the state and its citizens. We can qualify the different visions as follow: Legal Moralism, Legal Paternalism and Legal Liberalism. After the presentation of directing principles of these visions on drug issues, we'll explain why Legal Liberalism is a necessary ideal in a democratic society on drug issues.

## **PROSECUTORIAL DECISION-MAKING: THE CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT OF CORPORATE CRIME IN NETHERLANDS (EUROC)**

**JOEP BECKERS**

**ERASMUS UNIVERSITY ROTTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

During the current global financial crisis fraud and other forms of corporate crime seem to be generating more public attention. Prosecuting these forms of crime is to enforce the law in both

a public and consequential way. However, relatively little is known about the prosecutorial decision-making processes. How does one for example determine which cases to select for criminal prosecution and what charges to file, and how does one decide whether the individual offender and/or the corporate entity should be targeted for criminal enforcement? By studying the existing body of criminological and socio-legal literature and through in-depth interviews with (former) public prosecutors, these (and other) decisions will be analysed. This presentation is part of an ongoing research project on the criminal sanctioning of corporate crime in the Netherlands.

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF PRISON STAFF AND INMATES' PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR TREATMENT IN PRISON**

**KARIN BEIJERSBERGEN**

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

**ANJA DIRKZWAGER**

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**RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE (WODC) OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS**

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**PAUL NIEUWBEERTA**

**LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS**

A growing body of research suggests that a humane and fair treatment is critical to life in prison, with evident effects on order and wellbeing. In order to obtain a humane treatment, several scholars have emphasized the importance of prison staff. Despite this widely assumed notion that correctional officers play a central role in the way inmates are treated, research on this topic is scarce. The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between characteristics of correctional staff and inmates' perceptions of their treatment in prison. More specific, this study addressed the following research question: To what extent are staff background characteristics, staff attitudes and staff-prisoner ratio related to the way inmates perceive their treatment in prison? The current study used data of the Dutch Prison Project, in which inmates in all Dutch remand centers were surveyed (N=1715). This data were combined with data from a staff survey, which was conducted by the Dutch Prison Service and the Research and Documentation Centre of the Ministry of Justice. The results and implications of the study will be discussed during the presentation.

## **MARIJUANA MARKET IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC - EVALUATING DIFFERENT DRUG POLICY APPROACHES**

**VENDULA BELACKOVA**

FIRST FACULTY OF MEDICINE, CHARLES UNIVERSITY IN PRAGUE, PRAGUE, CZECH  
REPUBLIC

**TOMAS ZABRANSKY**

FIRST FACULTY OF MEDICINE, CHARLES UNIVERSITY IN PRAGUE, PRAGUE, CZECH  
REPUBLIC

New criminal code entered into force in the Czech Republic in Jan 2010, according to which only possession of a "greater than small" amount of cannabis or other drugs is a crime ("small" amounts of less than 15 grams of cannabis are classified as a misdemeanor - an administrative offence). This has brought legal certainty to illegal drug users.

The new criminal code also differentiates legally between "illegal plant drugs" and "other illegal drugs". The new privileged drug crime of "growing drug-containing plants or mushrooms" is introduced by the amended legislature. Again, growing less than five plants is an administrative offense. This shall provide an incentive for marijuana users to leave the illegal market.

We are assessing the impact of the legislative change within a research project "Marijuana markets in the Czech Republic - Evaluating different drug policy approaches (previously funded by OSI GDPP)," with the use of both quantitative and qualitative data analysis.

## **DO THE DRUGS, DO THE TIME, PART II: THE EFFECT OF DRUG ABUSE ON SENTENCES IMPOSED ON WHITE, BLACK, AND HISPANIC MALES CONVICTED OF DRUG OFFENSES IN THREE U.S. DISTRICT COURTS**

**STEVEN BELENKO**

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, PHILADELPHIA, USA

**CASSIA SPOHN**

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY, PHOENIX, USA

**PAULINE K. BRENNAN**

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, OMAHA, USA

This study builds on earlier work by Spohn and Belenko (2011), who found that an offender's use of illegal drugs had multi-faceted, but not illogical, effects on outcomes for drug trafficking offenders sentenced under the federal sentencing guidelines. Whereas offenders with a history of illegal drug use and offenders using drugs at the time of the crime had a higher likelihood of receiving a substantial assistance departure, offenders using drugs at the time of the crime had a lower likelihood of pretrial release, and neither drug use variable had a direct effect on the length of the sentence imposed by the judge. Using data on male drug offenders adjudicated in three U.S. District Courts, we extend this research by examining whether an offender's use of illegal drugs has differential effects on sentences by race and ethnicity.

Based on research showing that stereotypes of drug use/abuse are associated most closely with blacks and Hispanics, we hypothesize that the positive effect of drug use on the likelihood of a substantial assistance departure will be confined to white offenders and the negative effect of drug use on the likelihood of pretrial release will be confined to black and Hispanic offenders.

## **DOES LAY PARTICIPATION LESSEN PUNISHMENT SEVERITY? INSIGHTS FROM ARGENTINA'S MIXED CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS**

**MARIA INES BERGOGLIO**

**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE CORDOBA, CORDOBA, ARGENTINA**

**SANTIAGO ABEL AMIETTA**

**SCHOOL OF LAW UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, MANCHESTER, UNITED KINGDOM**

Lay participation in criminal justice decision-making has historically and theoretically been deemed to lessen the severity of punishments imposed by professional adjudicators. Its implementation in 2005 in Córdoba (Argentina), however, took place in a situation of sustained public claims for heavy-handed responses to a perceived increase in urban violent crime; a juncture akin to that of a number of European countries that recently experimented or currently plan to implement systems of lay participation.

Our work explores how the tensions between the guarantee-based approach held by judges and lawyers and the public demand for penal harshness unfolded during the first years of the experience. The analysis draws on data from the decisions pronounced during the period 2005-2010, as well as on interviews to judges and other officials, lawyers, and citizens who served as jurors.

## **BELGIAN PRISONERS AND DUTCH PRISONS OFFICERS : PRISON EXPERIENCES IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE**

**MIRANDA BOONE**

**UNIVERSITY OF UTRECHT, UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS**

**KRISTEL BEYENS**

**FREE UNIVERSITY BRUXELLES, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

Since 2005, the need for prison cells in Netherlands is decreasing, resulting in a substantial vacancy of prison cells since 2008. In Belgium, however, seven new prisons are being built to provide for a shortage of cells. To relieve the Belgian prison overcrowding on a short term and to prevent Dutch prison staff of being fired, the Dutch and the Belgian government agreed in 2009 to transfer Belgian prisoners to the Dutch Penitentiary Institution in Tilburg.

Today, about 650 prisoners are detained under Belgian prison legislation and regime and the prison is run by Dutch staff under a shared Belgian and Dutch Direction. This experiment is studied by a mixed team of Dutch and Belgian researchers. The central question of the study is how Belgian prisoners and Dutch staff experience imprisonment in the Tilburg Prison and in how far these experiences can be explained by, for example, experiences of other prison cultures, characteristics of the detainees, interaction between staff and prisoners, specific characteristics of the regulation and the regime.

In this paper, the background and context of this unique experiment will be sketched and the set-up of the study will be presented.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS OF THE IPSWICH/SUFFOLK STRATEGY ON PROSTITUTION FOLLOWING THE 5 MURDERS IN 2006**

**GWYNETH BOSWELL**

**UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA, NORWICH, UNITED KINGDOM**

**FIONA POLAND**

**UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA, NORWICH, UNITED KINGDOM**

**LAURA SEEBOHM**

**UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA, NORWICH, UNITED KINGDOM**

**JAMES JARRETT**

**UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA, NORWICH, UNITED KINGDOM**

**ANNA VARLEY**

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**JULIE HOUGHTON**

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**RIC FORDHAM**

**UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA, NORWICH, UNITED KINGDOM**

**ANNE KILLETT**

**UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA, NORWICH, UNITED KINGDOM**

This presentation will provide a summary of the main findings of the University of East Anglia's evaluation of the Ipswich/Suffolk multi-agency strategy on prostitution, over the period 2007-2012. It will show how prostitution was eliminated from Ipswich streets, through replacing punishment with support for the women involved, and consider the cost-effectiveness of this strategy. Further, it will provide insights into the lives of the women who were previously involved in street sex-working. It will also consider the pathways offered by the new strategy towards both the exiting of prostitution, and its prevention through the detection of coercive networks and support of younger people identified as being at risk. Finally, it will highlight the centrality of a joint commitment of criminal justice, social, health and voluntary agencies and their relationships with the local community in developing a shared change in attitude towards prostitution and those involved in it.



## **COPING WITH STRAINS IN YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**

**VERENA BOXBERG**  
UNIVERSITY OF COLOGNE, COLOGNE, GERMANY

Being incarcerated causes multiple strains (also known as pains of imprisonment) on juvenile inmates. Coping with this situation and an adaptation to the life in prison is necessary in some way. Inmate-on-inmate violence can be understood as an expression of maladaptation to prison life. The main issue of this paper is the question, how inmates cope with the situation in prison and what kind of support they have. Furthermore the relation between strains, coping strategies and violence is analyzed. The data for this analysis are derived from the research project "Violence and Suicide within Youth Correctional Facilities". The analysis is based on questionnaires of 386 male juveniles (aged 16-24) incarcerated in three different German Youth Correctional Facilities.

## **AN ASSESSMENT OF A DETERRENCE-BASED APPROACH TO IMPROVE ACCOUNTABILITY AMONG PROBATIONERS**

**MICHAEL BROWN**  
BALL STATE UNIVERSITY, MUNCIE, USA

The present study assesses a probation department's attempt to improve compliance with reporting requirements. The primary goals were to increase the certainty of a justice system response and the speed with which it was delivered. The programmatic change was implemented to expedite the apprehension and incarceration of probationers who failed to report for their scheduled meetings. Findings and policy implications are discussed.

## **PENAL MEDIATION IN BELGIUM. INSIGHTS ON THE BASIS OF REGISTERED DATA.**

**DIETER BURSENS**  
NATIONAAL INSTITUUT VOOR CRIMINALISTIEK EN CRIMINOLOGIE, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Since 1994, public prosecutors in Belgium may propose penal mediation to suspects of crime. The supervision and follow-up of this procedure is carried out by 'assistants of justice' (probation officers) who systematically record crucial information and register it in the national database SIPAR. An exploration of this database reveals interesting insights regarding the actual practice of penal mediation. On the basis of data from 2007 we describe the number and characteristics of cases of penal mediation and the profile of the suspects concerned. On the basis of the available data we also investigated whether or not we could find relevant correlations between characteristics of (suspects of) the cases and the extent in which the cases have led to an agreement and a correct compliance of that agreement.

# **FREEDOM WINGS. IDENTIFICATION AND DISSEMINATION OF EUROPEAN BEST PRACTICES ABOUT THE RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AND EVALUATION OF THE ROLE AND APPLICATION OF THE MEDIATION AND THE ALTERNATIVE MEASURES IN THE EU MEMBER STATES**

**ANNA BUSSU**

**UNIVERSITY OF SASSARI, SASSARI, ITALY**

**PATRIZIA PATRIZI**

**UNIVERSITY OF SASSARI, SASSARI, ITALY**

The paper presents the results of the project "Freedom Wings. Identification and dissemination of European best practices about the restorative justice and evaluation of the role and application of the mediation and the alternative measures in the EU member states". The project involved Italia (as coordinator), Cipro and Grecia.

The main objective of the project is to collect, spread and promote at transnational level good practices of programs of restorative justice and mediation and the non-custodial treatment measures. It aims also to encourage the adoption of participating countries legal system as promised, in particular, the application programs of restorative justice and mediation (see the European Union Council Framework Decision on the position of victims in criminal proceedings, 2001/220/JHA of 15 March 2001 and the Resolution on Action Plans to implement the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: the new challenges of the twenty-first century, the United Nations General Assembly - No 56/261, 31/01/2002, and the resolution on the Basic Principles on the application of restorative justice programs in criminal matters, Economic and Social Council of the United Nations No 15/2002).

Precisely, the primary purpose of empirical research is twofold:

1) The first one is to identify best practices of the treatment of minors (14-18 years) and young adults (who have committed a crime when aged less than 18) in the juvenile justice system, and the treatment of adults during execution of punishment. In fact, experimental programs on the remedial actions for the consequences of crime have been recently implemented respecting the victims rights. All participating countries should identify measures that include: for what concerns children and young adults, procedural interventions aimed at reducing the use of imprisonment as advocated by the Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, VII Congress of the United Nations Beijing, 1985; for adults, alternative measures to detention, as recommended by the resolutions of the Council of Europe and the United Nations. Objectives: to compare and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions for minors and young adults and to verify the effectiveness of interventions implemented in the field of the restorative justice and mediation in the juvenile justice system and the ordinary justice.

2) The second one refers to build up a global vision of restorative justice and a shared methodology of work between all professionals and institutions, by implementing focus groups of inter-professional and multi-agency experts of the Systems of Justice.

## **RETHINKING THE RISK PRINCIPLE: ASSESSING THE INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY CONTEXT OF DESISTANCE FROM CRIME**

**JAMES BYRNE**

**UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS LOWELL, NEWBURYPORT, USA**

**FAYE TAXMAN**

**GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY, FAIRFAX, USA**

One of the underlying assumptions of the risk, need, responsivity (RNR) models used in corrections systems today – both in institutions and in community corrections-- is that we need to assess individual risk level, identify a subgroup of high risk offenders, and then prioritize these high risk offenders for treatment, both in prison and in the community. However, a review of the research supporting this targeting decision reveals that this strategy may not have the effect promised in terms of overall risk reduction. In fact, there is an emerging body of research that suggests the following: (1) targeting moderate risk offenders for treatment programming may yield greater overall recidivism reduction effects than targeting high risk offenders, (2) individual risk assessment needs to be combined with community risk assessment to maximize predictive accuracy, (3) risk assessment instruments should include only those risk variables needed to maximize predictive accuracy, and (4) once risk levels are determined, separate assessments of needs and strengths of individual offenders and community context/ supports can then be completed, and specific strategies for reducing re-offending can be implemented and field tested.

## **WHY THE CORRIDA?**

**CLAIRE CALLAHAN**

**AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON DC, USA**

A reading from the short story, "Why the Corrida," will be presented, offering an exploration of the parallels between bull fighting and criminal justice in adversary legal systems like that found in America. The reading will be accompanied by photographs.

## **TELEMATIC CONTROL IN THE SPANISH LEGAL SYSTEM**

**ANA ISABEL CEREZO DOMÍNGUEZ**

**UNIVERSITY OF MÁLAGA, MÁLAGA, SPAIN**

**LOREA ARENAS GARCÍA**

**UNIVERSITY OF MÁLAGA, MÁLAGA, SPAIN**

One of the most recent elements in current Criminology is the use of the new information and communication technologies (ICTs) for the social control of crime. There are still no comprehensive analyses in Spain that involve all aspects of electronic control nor that provide conclusive results on its use and effectiveness. The purpose of our research is to present a pilot study that analyses the phenomenon of monitorisation from a descriptive and empirical perspective that enables us

to establish a significant correlation between the use of the new technologies and the effective prevention of crime. To this end, the methodology employed in the present research combines field work (collecting data provided by the different competent public organisms in the execution of telematic control) and a descriptive analysis of its application within the framework of Spanish Criminal law.

## **NARRATIVES OF DESISTANCE AND DESISTANCE**

**JOSÉ CID**

**UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA BARCELONA, BELLATERRA (CERDANYOLA DEL VALLÈS), SPAIN**

**JOEL MARTÍ**

**UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA BARCELONA, BELLATERRA (CERDANYOLA DEL VALLÈS), SPAIN**

This research follows a former study that started in 2010, on the reasons that explain the emergence of narratives of desistance and persistence among prisoners interviewed at the end of serving their sentences. In this previous research we found that desistance narratives emerged from turning points or what we call "returning points" as catalysis of a process of personal change. The present research is based on a second interview to approximately 50% of the 67 persons interviewed in 2010. These former imprisoned persons have been followed for a two years period after the end of their sentence. Our hypothesis is that their narratives at the end of the sentence are relevant to explain desistance (defined, following Maruna, 2001, as a long-term abstinence from crime). The results of the analysis are generally supportive of this explanation: ex-prisoners with a narrative of desistance have generally consolidated their desistance and on the contrary those with a narrative of persistence have reoffended during the follow-up period. However, three results of the analysis deserve special attention: (i) persons with a narrative of desistance that have changed to narratives of persistence when the inter-subjective factors that explained the emergence of desistance narratives have changed; (ii) persons with a narrative of desistance that have also been transformed to narratives of persistence due to the impossibility of overcoming his drug-addiction and (iii) persons with a narrative of persistence that have built a narrative that breaks with crime as a life option but without projecting a conventional life. The implications of these findings for the theory of desistance will be discussed in this presentation.

## **PRISON AS A LAST RESORT AND RECALL FROM OPEN REGIME**

**JOSÉ CID**

**UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA BARCELONA, BELLATERRA (CERDANYOLA DEL VALLÈS), SPAIN**

**BEATRIZ TÉBAR**

**CATALAN HOME OFFICE, BARCELONA, SPAIN**

The Spanish prison system holds a low rate of prisoners expiring their sentences on some early

release mechanism that allows transition from prison to the community, such as open regime and parole (35% of prisoners on average in the last 15 years). Recalling to prison from open regime or parole seems to be one of the reasons that accounts for this low rate. In order to test the hypothesis that the Spanish prison system is not enough committed to the principle of prison as a last resort, this research focuses on a sample of prisoners that were recalled back to prison from open regime in 2011 (n=52).

The revision of the procedure to revoke open regime underlines that, in a significant part of cases, recall was decided: a) on reasons that do not serious enough to justify imprisonment and b) without imposing previous measures to react against the offender's misbehaviour.

## **WOMEN IN PRISON IN SERBIA**

**SANJA COPIC**

**INSTITUTE FOR CRIMINOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, BELGRADE, SERBIA**

**LJILJANA STEVKOVIC**

**INSTITUTE FOR CRIMINOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, BELGRADE, SERBIA**

**BEJAN SACIRI**

**VICTIMOLOGY SOCIETY OF SERBIA, BELGRADE, SERBIA**

Imprisoned women comprise less than three percent of the prison population in Serbia and they are all placed in one correctional institution for female offenders. In order to find out what are the conditions for serving prison sentence like and what is the state of respect of female inmates' human rights, in 2011 Victimology Society of Serbia started an action-oriented research. The aim of the project is to contribute to the improvement of living conditions in the women prison; empowerment of female prisoners, particularly those who suffered from violence prior to crime commitment, and supporting them in the process of reintegration; capacity building of the prison staff for gender-sensitive approach to female inmates, and advocacy for changes of policy in regard to conditional release and pardoning of battered women who killed their abusers or committed another crime in relation to violence they had suffered from.

In the presentation we will first give an overview of the female prison population in Serbia and present key results of the research into the prison conditions. This will be followed with a short presentation of the activities related to empowerment and support to female inmates. Afterwards we will turn to the so far advocacy activities on both general and individual level. In the conclusion we will argue for a broader use of alternative sanctions as a possible way for solving some of the problems noticed in women prison, which mainly stem from overcrowding and insufficient allocation of money for this facility by the state.

## **DRUGS OFFENSES AND QUALIFICATIONS (SPANISH REGULATION)**

**VÍCTOR JAVIER COSTELA**

**UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA, GRANADA, SPAIN**

**MARTA TORRENS MÈLICH**

**UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE BARCELONA, BARCELONA, SPAIN**

Drug problem has been a matter with too many regulations in a wide range of world's regions. Surely, it can be said that the governments have got together in this field by means of preventive, welfare and repressive strategies. About penal subject in Spanish case, the law aggravates penalties in traffic cases that cause serious health damage, or in those in which there are certain circumstances determining the aggravation of the fact (minors, disabled people, criminal organizations, etc.). Attenuating circumstances for penalties are established in cases of active collaboration with the authorities (mainly in criminal organizations members), attending to the minor importance of the fact, and for drugs addict people. Qualifications are usually imposed in penalties up to 2 years, although in cases of drugs dependent offenders, the limit is up to 5 years. This paperwork is focused on the penalties that can be imposed to people who commit offenses related to drugs traffic, as well as the qualifications imposed in each case (drugs addicts, collaboration with authorities, minor related crimes, etc.).

## **DRUG ABUSE AS A STABLE CORRELATE OF ALLIANCE IN YOUTH OFFENDERS' REHABILITATION**

**LOUIS-GEORGES COURNOYER**

**UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL, MONTRÉAL (QUÉBEC), CANADA**

**JULIE STE-MARIE**

**UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL, MONTRÉAL (QUÉBEC), CANADA**

**ANNE MARIE NOLET**

**UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL, MONTRÉAL (QUÉBEC), CANADA**

While alliance has been identified as a stable predictor of outcome in the general field of psychotherapy, this concept has been somehow neglected when evaluating interventions for youth offenders. Moreover, determinants or characteristics of youth offenders associated with alliance have not been, to our knowledge, reported. As part of the impact evaluation study of the intensive probation program of the Centre jeunesse de Montreal - Institut universitaire (CJM-IU), data addressing these issues were collected. Youth participants (n=86) were questioned at one year follow-up regarding their perception of the help they received and about the alliance they established with their probation officer. An examination of the relations existing between these variables and relevant instruments (LS-CMI and Problematic drug or alcohol use questionnaire) as well as with indicators of the criminal profile is presented. Problematic use of drugs and alcohol is identified as stable factor that hinder alliance and affect negatively perceived help received. The severity of the criminal profile of the youth offender and the frequentation of delinquent peers are also associated with a decrease in alliance. Results on the observed relationship between alliance, perceived help and recidivism will be presented. Finally, main results will be discussed in light of a study on alliance building interventions with youth offender conducted at the same youth center.

## **THE LOW RELEVANCE OF RJ MEASURES IN THE HUNGARIAN JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

**ANDRÁS CSÚRI**

**MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW,  
FREIBURG I. BR., GERMANY**

The only genuine restorative measure currently available in the Hungarian criminal code is active remorse, which may be reached through victim offender mediation. The measure and the procedure were introduced simultaneously for adult and juvenile offenders in 2007 and are applicable till the end of the first instance of the trial phase. International tendencies regard mediation as an important restorative measure especially for juvenile offenders. By contrast, in Hungary only every tenth mediation concern juvenile offenders. The presentation aims to clarify the legal and practical reasons behind this trend based on the legislative backdrop, current statistics and completed evaluations.

## **THE “SPARED JAIL RHETORIC”: CONSTRUCTIONS OF COMMUNITY PUNISHMENT IN BRITISH NEWS MEDIA**

**DAVID HAYES**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, NOTTINGHAM, UNITED KINGDOM**

Using results taken from a thematic analysis of 2,000 articles taken from British newspapers between 1/1/2003 and 1/7/2011, this paper discusses the ways in which media represent community punishment (CP). It focuses specifically upon the semantic phenomenon of the “Shared Jail Rhetoric” (SJR), in which CP is labelled as excusing the offender a carceral sentence. Newspapers tend to vary the terminology of the SJR to attach assumptions that touch upon the offender’s character, agency in proceedings, and socio-moral value.

This paper will discuss the implications of the SJR upon how community punishment is viewed by the British public, as well as upon policy and practice. In particular, it will argue that the SJR undermines attempts to treat CP as a valid retributive process, adding support to the (counterfactual) allegation that these sanctions are ‘soft on crime’, and limiting their political availability in practice. Potential means of counteracting this tendency are then discussed.

## **RESETTLEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT: A EUROPEAN OVERVIEW ON PROMISING PRACTICES**

**PASCAL DÉCARPES**

**UNIVERSITY OF GREIFSWALD, GREIFSWALD, GERMANY**

This contribution aims to provide a set of suggestions on developing an integrated and functional system of ex-prisoner’s reintegration into the labour market. Based on important concepts such as

normalization of prison life, responsabilisation of offenders, case management and sustainability, it focuses on the interaction between employment and reentry in the society as a key-element for a life without recidivism. Further, it provides an analytic comparison of good reintegration practices and models in EU member states and comprehensive policy proposals designated to help reintegration of ex-prisoners into the labour market. The suggested actions aim at consolidating human capital of prisoners while in prison and the connection of prisoners with the labour market after their release. All interventions proposed are to be integrated in a process in which prison and probation services play a vital role. Recommendations on how to overcome legal and social obstacles are also proposed.

## **EVALUATING JUVENILE PRISONS IN GERMANY: EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS**

**PASCAL DÉCARPES**

**UNIVERSITY OF GREIFSWALD, GREIFSWALD, GERMANY**

The present contribution refers to a current study, conducted at a federal level by the majority of the German Lander, that aims at evaluating the effectiveness of prison services for juveniles and young adults (up to 24 years old). Therefore, one has to take into consideration that a major limit and also constraint in the evaluation proceedings of prison is the time value after release. In the case of juveniles and young adults, who are continuously in a non-linear and long/slow psychic development and maturity process, isn't a 6-months or 1-year post-release evaluation time-frame too short to take into account this dynamic change phenomenon naturally linked to adolescence? On the other hand, does it make any sense anymore to consider prison influence 2 or 5 years after release, or shall one assume that positive or negative effects of imprisonment are supplanted by the social environment in which the juvenile evolves and by the peers and family interactions?

## **THE LONGITUDINAL COURSE OF MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS DURING IMPRISONMENT**

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Mental health problems are common in prison populations. However, little knowledge exists regarding changes in symptoms in custody over time. The aims of the current paper are: 1) to examine the longitudinal course of mental health problems during the first 3 months in custody and 2) to explore factors associated with changes in prisoners' mental health problems. Data



are used from the Dutch Prison Project, a longitudinal study on the effects of imprisonment on the further lives of prisoners. 848 male prisoners provided information on their mental health 3 weeks and 3 months after their arrival in prison. The Brief Symptom Inventory was used to assess mental health problems. Compared to the general population, prisoners reported more mental health problems shortly after their arrival in prison. Most mental health problems seem to decline over time. However, after 3 months, prisoners still reported the same level of depressive symptoms.

## **SENTENCING AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE THEORY: A GOVERNMENTALITY PERSPECTIVE**

**JONATHAN DOAK**

**DURHAM UNIVERSITY, DURHAM, UNITED KINGDOM**

**DAVID O'MAHONY**

**DURHAM UNIVERSITY, DURHAM, UNITED KINGDOM**

The traditional justifications for sentencing: retribution; deterrence; rehabilitation and incapacitation have been subject to increasing critique over the past 30 years. Drawing on the concept of governmentality, the authors propose a new conceptual framework that reflects the increasing tendency to mainstream restorative-based responses to crime within conventional court-based sentencing practice. In light of these developments, the authors argue that sentencing is best theorised in terms of responsabilisation and accountability. Taken together, these themes encompass the rights and interests of victims, offenders and the community and also hold the potential to boost the overall legitimacy of the criminal justice system.

## **IN A MIXED MARKET OF PROBATION PROVIDERS WHAT FUTURE FOR QUALITY SUPERVISION OF OFFENDERS?**

**JANE DOMINEY**

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGE, UNITED KINGDOM**

This paper explores the challenge of ensuring good quality practice in the delivery of community sanctions. It considers two contemporary policy developments in England and Wales: the growing use of commissioning and competition to increase the involvement of voluntary not-for-profit organisations and private companies in the delivery of probation services and the renewed interest in offender engagement as a means of improving the outcomes of community supervision. The paper investigates the tensions inherent in these policies and considers the challenge of ensuring that offenders find supervision coherent and purposeful. It will discuss the circumstances in which good practice is most likely to emerge.

The paper draws on work from the first stages of a PhD project that will explore the offender experience of supervision in the context of a mixed market for providers.

## **RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN GERMANY AND IN OTHER WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

**FRIEDER DUENKEL**

**UNIVERSITY OF GREIFSWALD, GREIFSWALD, GERMANY**

Elements of Restorative Justice have been implemented into Juvenile and Adult Criminal Law in all Western European countries since the mid of the 1980's. Victim-offender-mediation has become an important alternative to more repressive sanctions not only in juvenile justice systems. Recently in some countries family group conferencing has been implemented in some jurisdictions (Belgium, Northern Ireland etc.). As western European countries dispose of longer experiences with restorative justice elements it will be possible to present some data on "good, promising, questionable or bad practices". Interestingly some projects have been established also in prisons in order to motivate offenders to make reparation or efforts for mediation with victims. The practice in Western Europe seems to be rather diverse. Major importance is given to mediation and restorative justice in Belgium, Finland, Northern Ireland, France and Germany, although the numbers in most countries remain modest.

## **THE GREIFSWALD PROJECT ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN PENAL MATTERS IN EUROPE**

**FRIEDER DUENKEL**

**UNIVERSITY OF GREIFSWALD, GREIFSWALD, GERMANY**

This workshop will present the project on restorative justice in penal matters in Europe – funded by the European Commission within the specific "Criminal Justice Programme 2007-2013" – that the Department of Criminology at the University of Greifswald, Germany, has been conducting since July 2011 and which shall run until June 2013. The project aims to 'take stock' of the availability and use of restorative justice in a total of 36 European countries. The aim is to provide an up-to-date and comprehensive overview of restorative approaches in penal settings and contexts all over Europe, and to identify factors that are conducive or unfavourable (as well as good, promising, questionable or bad practices) to the successful introduction, implementation, organization and delivery of restorative justice approaches in penal matters. The basis for comparative investigation shall be provided in the form of national reports authored by experts in the field of restorative justice research and practice according to a common report structure. Following an opening talk on the overall approach, structure and some first general findings of the project, select contributing authors shall present the state of affairs of restorative justice in penal matters in their respective countries or regions in order to highlight good/bad practices and/or factors that have been decisive in the (non-) success of restorative justice there. At the same time, the talks shall serve to exemplify the diversity and extent of restorative initiatives in Europe and the resulting need for a closer investigation thereof.

## **PREVENTIVE DETENTION IN NORWAY - RISK PREDICTIONS IN COURT**

**JANE DULLUM**  
**UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, OSLO, NORWAY**

The sanction Preventive detention came into force in Norway in 2002. Risk of reoffending is a central precondition for sentencing a person to Preventive detention. This risk-condition forms the focus of this study. The study explores the genealogy of the risk-concept in the Norwegian penal law, and further how risk is evaluated by the courts today. Forensic psychiatrists are nominated by the courts in almost all the cases on preventive detention. A central focus of the study is therefore to explore the knowledge the psychiatrists produce about the defendant, and the influence of the forensic psychiatrists on the court's decision-making on risk. Transnational accounts of changes in penal strategies in late modernity provide the theoretical background for the study. In these accounts, actuarial risk is considered to be a key organizing principle, superseding other models of governance, such as welfare and disciplinary forms of regulation.

This study proposes that the situation in Norway is complex, where a mixture of strategies are in play in the evaluation of risk.

## **PROBATION STAFF SKILLS AND CHARACTERISTICS. WHAT IS NEW?**

**IOAN DURNESCU**  
**UNIVERSITY OF BUCHAREST, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA**

This presentation will introduce preliminary findings of the research run in Romania on staff skills and characteristics. In the first part, the paper will describe the main staff skills and characteristics used by probation counselors in the evaluation stage of supervision. The second part of the paper will focus on a more analytic analysis highlighting the associations between different staff variables (ex. age, experience in the service, educational background, motivation and satisfaction and so on) and different staff skills and characteristics. The conclusions are based on 40 video recorded sessions coming from 20 probation officers and 20 interviews with probation staff.

## **ATTITUDES TOWARDS CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AMONG DUTCH MALE PRISONERS**

**VERONI EICHELSHEIM**

LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, HARMELEN, NETHERLANDS

**PAUL NIEUWBEERTA**

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**ANJA DIRKZWAGER**

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The link between psychological attitudes and (criminal) behavior has been studied extensively. Not only have criminal attitudes been linked to the onset of delinquency (see for example: Engels et al, 2004), criminal attitudes have also been linked to recidivism among offenders (Mills, Kroner, & Hemmati, 2004; Brown, Amand, & Zamble, 2009; Palmer & Hollin, 2004). However, less is known about the development of criminal attitudes over time, and how imprisonment (and later release from prison) might affect the over-time development of criminal attitudes. In this study we will make use of the Dutch Prison Project data in which we follow 1909 Dutch male offenders from the moment they started their (pre-trial) detention and follow them after their release. In the current study we will make use of the first two measurement waves in prison in order to examine the over-time change in criminal attitudes and how (the changes in) criminal attitudes differ across groups of offenders based on background characteristics such as age, criminal history, type of offense, personality, and coping strategy. Preliminary analyses on the first measurement wave show that criminal attitudes are not affected by age, type of offense or criminal history. Results will be used to contribute to the discussion on the interaction of attitudes and criminal behavior.

## **FEMALE-INMATES' PERSPECTIVES TOWARD CONSENSUAL SAME-SEX SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS IN AN ISRAELI PRISON**

**TOMER EINAT**

BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY, RAMAT-GAN, ISRAEL

**GILA CHEN**

ASHKELON ACADEMIC COLLEGE, ASHKELON, ISRAEL

Consensual same-sex sexual relationships in female prisons have long been of interest to researchers, and most of the research in the subject has been conducted in US prisons. This study aims to continue this course of research in a female prison in Israel, where same-sex sexual relationships among female inmates have so far been overlooked. Particularly, the study aims to examine female inmates' attitudes toward same-sex sexual relations in prison and their motivations to engage in such relationships. The findings of this study reveal that (a) Israeli female inmates perceive consensual same-sex sexual relationships in prison as a frequent phenomenon; (b) Although the inmates claim that consensual same-sex sexual relations are frequent in prison, most of them express negative attitudes toward these relationships; (c) Consensual same-sex sexual relationships of inmates who serve short-term sentences are perceived by their peers as based

on economic exploitation. In contrast, consensual sexual relationships of long-term inmates are deemed to be based on love and companionship. Implications of these findings are discussed.

## **FRENCH REENTRY COURTS: DUE PROCESS IN A HOSTILE PRISON THINKING AND MANAGERIAL CONTEXT**

**MARTINE HERZOG-EVANS**  
UNIVERSITY OF REIMS, REIMS, FRANCE

In France, sentence's supervision is the responsibility of a judge, the *juge de l'application des peines* (J.A.P.). Over the last twelve years, sentence's implementation has become a communication device for politicians: more than a dozen laws have been passed in that period, and since 2005, they have become increasingly punitive. As a result, this legal field has become extremely complex and its goals have become blurred. Traditional imperatives such as reinsertion and due process are now in conflict with punitive orientations, along with managerial imperatives which are imposed on J.A.P. both by the prison service – via their collaboration with probation services – and by the courts' presidents.

In 2010, a research was launched in several regions pertaining to J.A.P.'s professional culture. In the course of this research, we looked into procedural issues. We wanted to determine whether it was still possible, in a managerial and punitive context, to fully abide by due process rules. The study shows that, for the most part, in bigger urban areas, J.A.P. cannot fully abide by due process principles. Still, even in these difficult areas, some J.A.P. still manage to retain the basics of what constitutes an equitable trial. The research also shows that most J.A.P. have deep-seated therapeutic personalities and goals.

## **PROCESSES OF DESISTANCE FROM CRIME**

**ISABELLE F. DUFOUR**  
UNIVERSITE LAVAL, QUEBEC, CANADA

Research on desistance from crime can be grouped into two categories: the first associate desistance to the characteristics of the offenders (openness to change, motivation, hope) while the second, attribute this phenomenon to the structural support (marriage, employment, access to social capital). To this day, it was impossible to untangle how all these factors contribute to desistance (Vaughan, 2007). Camped in the conceptual framework of critical realism (Archer, 1995, 2000, 2002) and using a qualitative methodology (n=30), the study proposed: 1) identify the structural factors (resources, vested interest, opportunity costs), 2) distinguish institutional relations (probation, marriage, fatherhood) and; 3) and specify the modifications that operates at the agential level (hope, motivation, identity changes) that facilitate desistance from crime. The analysis of interactions between these levels led to the identification of three distinct processes of desistance from crime.

## **MASS INCARCERATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**CRISTINA FERNANDEZ PACHECO ESTRADA**  
**UNIVERSIDAD DE ALICANTE, ALICANTE, SPAIN**

There are over 9 million people incarcerated worldwide; about 2,3 millions of them are in prisons and jails in the United States. In other words, while US population represents a 5% of the world population, their inmates represent a 23%. The incarceration rates in the US are as high as 751 per 100.000 inhabitants. In Texas, this rate has reached 1.000/100.000.

These data illustrate very clearly the gravity of the problem, especially since the incarceration rates keep increasing and criminality rates are on decline. It is this last fact that justifies the opportunity of a thorough study of this phenomenon, which has been referred to as mass incarceration.

The communication as proposed has three goals:

- 1) Describing situation, showing, through statistics, tables and other graphics, current figures, stressing the importance of racial and economic factors.
- 2) Examining the causes pointed out by American researchers that could have lead to the present situation.
- 3) Analyzing the response offered by the legal system, particularly, with regard to injunctions for relief.

The ultimate goal of this presentation is to address the risks posed by the excessive resort to prison, in view of contamination danger in Europe, given the enormous influence of the US at all levels.

## **RESTORATIVE PRACTICES WITH JUVENILES AND RECIDIVISM**

**MARTA FERRE PUIG**  
**CENTRE FOR LEGAL STUDIES AND SPECIALIZED TRAINING (CEJFE), BARCELONA, SPAIN**

**MANEL CAPDEVILA CAPDEVILA**  
**CENTRE FOR LEGAL STUDIES AND SPECIALIZED TRAINING (CEJFE), BARCELONA, SPAIN**

The Centre for Legal Studies and Specialized Training (CEJFE) is a public body depending on the Department of Justice of Catalonia (Spain). One of its main activities is to produce research focused on the field of penal interventions with youngsters and adults offenders: prisons, community sanctions, RJ, etc. In Catalonia the Mediation and Reparation Programme (MRP) with juveniles has a long tradition (since 1990) and is pretty often used by prosecutors to avoid the penal process (2187 young offenders followed this programme in 2011 among a total of 6.888 juveniles that

where involved in the juvenile justice system). One year ago the mediation team asked us to update the recidivism data (we did a previous study in 2004) and to analyse the profiles of the juveniles and victims involved. They wanted to know the effect of the MRP in terms of recidivism and to confirm some key hypothesis in order to see if some improvements have to be done in their practice.

The results of the research show that the overall recidivism rate is 26.1%, although the rate can vary significantly depending on the controlled variables. The profile of a young male who arrives to a MRP is a boy (80.5%), 16 years old, of Spanish nationality (76.4%), with primary education at least (84.3%), who is still in the school system. The criminological profile gives us a boy with no criminal record (73.3%), who committed just one offense (73.9%). The offense was committed with a group of similar minors (52.8%) with the following types of crimes: against persons (36.3%), against property (35.8%), and others (21.8%). As for the victims, we would emphasize that they are usually single victims (80%), males (61%) and known by their aggressor (51.9%). Regarding the MRP we would underline that it takes on average 4 months from the commission of the offense until it starts, and lasts for 2.6 months.

The evaluation of the results of the MRP is positive in 80.3% of all cases. We found a very high correlation between recidivism and negative assessment of the MRP. The features of repeat offenders are that they are young men, living in Barcelona, without finishing compulsory education, who are not studying or working at the moment of arrest, and who are younger than other offenders at the time of committing the crime and have a criminal record.

## **'I'VE GOT INTO THIS JOB 'COS I'VE GOT A PAST': EXPLORING THE DYNAMICS IN THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN WOMEN OFFENDERS AND COMMUNITY- BASED PROJECT WORKERS**

**CLAIRE FOX**

**UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, MANCHESTER, UNITED KINGDOM**

Drawing from recent research on local, multi-agency responses to supporting women offenders and prisoners in the context of the Diversion Programme (2009), this paper explores the complex relationship between the staff and women offenders at the 'Release Project', a community-based project for diverting women from custody based in a city in the midlands of England. Using the experiences of staff at the project alongside the perspectives of the women who were accessing the service, the importance of positive formal relationships to women offenders using the 'Release Project' will be discussed.

The paper will also draw attention to the varying, sometimes problematic elements of these relationships, which both women and workers encountered. Specifically, the role of 'experiential narrative' or 'knowing otherwise' (Walklate and Mythen, 2011) in staff decision-making and interactions with women offenders and the processes of (over)identification will be considered.

## **COMPARING YOUNG OFFENDERS AND THEIR PEERS LIVING IN RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES**

**ERIC FRANCESCOTTI**

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF LAUSANNE, PRILLY, SWITZERLAND

**CLAUDIA DOELITZSCH**

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**VALERIE MOULIN**

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In Switzerland, children and adolescents who are placed in residential care facilities under Juvenile Criminal Law (JCL), live as well with peers under civil measures as with others placed sometimes voluntarily. The decision-making logic of the new JCL establishes itself on the principles of protection and education, pulled by the civil law and strongly inspired by the Child Welfare Model. The cohabitation between young people justifies itself by the priority which is granted to their needs based on prior principles, the gravity and the multiplicity of the delinquent acts being matters of minor importance. Comparison of the 3 groups are led in terms of genders, family risk factors, school failures and professional withdrawal, learning disabilities, behavioural and emotional disorders, substance use and dependence, and traumatic experiences.

Similar needs are elements which justifies their cohabitation. However, it seems necessary to endow the institutions of screening instruments to specify the individual educational and therapeutic needs. Finally, peers influence is a question which deserves to be deepened when a youth's placement is considered.

## **CRIMINAL ANSWER TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN STUDY UPON CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT IN BIZKAIA**

**ENARA GARRO CARRERA**

UNIVERSIDAD DEL PAÍS VASCO, SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN

Within the last 15 years violence against women has evolved from just being a private issue to a serious social concern. A new Act pushing ahead an integral package of juridical measures against gender violence (Ley de Medidas de protección integral frente a la violencia de género LIVG) was considered a turning point for the legal answer to this problem. Amongst other steps forward, the mentioned Act against Gender Violence recognised the full complexity of this phenomenon. According to the new Law gender violence is now taken seriously as a long back standing problem resulting out from the historical discrimination suffered by women. The Act against Gender Violence assumes a global vision that includes a full range of perspectives from an educative, social, public health approach to a legal one. However, having into account this global understanding, the real regulation of the law, as usual, underlines too much a legal criminal approach, resorting to punishment as main tool against sexist violence.



The new Act against Gender Violence increases the severity of the penal system in this field following similar developments which took place in the past within the context of two different criminal reforms implemented in 1999 and 2003. As a result, all these legal reforms have put the criminal system under a very serious pressure. Therefore, it is necessary to check the real enforcement of this new provisions not only searching for the amount of criminal records but analysing in detail which are exactly the charges against the offender, the type of crime involved and the kind of penalties issued by the Judges. Moreover: it is time to go an step further in order to check whether penalties are really enforced or, by the contrary, probation, substitution or similar institutions come into play. With that purpose an empirical research has been conducted, collecting all the convictions issued by Judges (Juzgados de los Penal) in Bizkaia during 2009 and 2010. This abstract aims to present the first wave of results which include from the very beginning a quite accurate picture of the real answer to sexist violence by means of criminal law.

## **COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAMME AND CRIMES AGAINST ROAD SAFETY: THE ROAD OFFENDERS' PROFILES**

**ISABEL GERMÁN**

**UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, SAN SEBASTIÁN, SPAIN**

**ESTEFANÍA OCARIZ**

**BASQUE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY. UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN**

This work presents the profile of people who have committed a crime against road safety, based on an initial evaluation of the road safety workshops organized in the province of Gipuzkoa (Spain) in 2010. These workshops develop the contents of the community service, that is to say, the penalty to be imposed on the road offenders, in accordance with the Criminal Law. Having established that most of the people involved in this program have been sentenced for driving under the influence of alcohol and other drugs, the authors examine different variables: the personal variables of the offenders that have participated in the program, the concrete offences committed and the legal consequences applied. Conclusions reveal that there are different profiles of offenders against road safety according to the offence committed.

## **LACK OF PURPOSE AND PRINCIPLE IN INTERNATIONAL SENTENCING - THE CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE**

**ANNA-MARIA GETOS**

**FACULTY OF LAW - UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB, ZAGREB, CROATIA**

The recent violent history of a large part of the Balkans makes it a good starting point for empirical inquiries into the subject of international sentencing. Currently scholarly interest as well as scientific research in the area of international sentencing focuses on a rather narrow normative perspective,

while empirical sentencing research is still in its infancy. It is obvious that this normative discourse is in desperate need of a criminological perspective. Therefore, the presentation will provide for an empirically based 'lessons learned' regarding the ICTY international sentencing practice. This primarily empirical and theoretical criminological 'Balkans Case Study on international sentencing' should be relevant not only for the Balkans, but also for other current and future post-conflict regions affected by large-scale violence, while simultaneously providing a solid basis for a much broader interdisciplinary scholarly discussion, including not only international sentencing practice, but also its enforcement.

## **PREDICTING INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG MALE PRISONERS: A META-ANALYSIS - PRELIMINARY RESULTS**

**LEONEL GONCALVES**

**UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, VIANA DO CASTELO, PORTUGAL**

**RUI GONCALVES**

**UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, VIANA DO CASTELO, PORTUGAL**

**CARLA MARTINS**

**UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, VIANA DO CASTELO, PORTUGAL**

There is a vast literature on prisoners' adjustment to imprisonment. However, it is still unclear whether variables are more important for guiding institutional policies since controversial results have been found. The main objective of this study is to perform a meta-analysis on predictors of prisoners' adjustment including institutional misconducts and health-care utilization as outcomes. Predictors embrace personal and institutional variables as well as standardized instruments. The selection of studies for the meta-analytical procedure involved research published since 1996 and focus on male prisoners allocated within the general prison population. Computed effects sizes are based on correlations and estimated through a random-effect model, using the software Comprehensive Meta-analysis v2. Preliminary results include major effects, moderator variables, heterogeneity among studies and publication bias. Results' limitations and implications for theory and practice are discussed.

## **PERFORMING JUSTICE: WHAT DO SENTENCING GUIDELINES DO?**

**NEIL HUTTON**

**UNIVERSITY OF STRATHLCYDE, SCHOOL OF LAW, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND**

Do sentencing guidelines change the way in which courts go about making sentencing decisions? Is judicial discretion constrained or even eliminated by guidelines? Do guidelines improve consistency in sentencing and if so how is consistency defined? Do guidelines help to understand how decision making is performed or do they provide a public account of such decision making? These questions are addressed with particular reference to the first guideline on assault from the Sentencing Council of England and Wales.

## **THE COLONIAL DIMENSION OF POLICE REFORM IN THE ASCENSION OF THE NEW STATE IN PORTUGAL**

**GONÇALO ROCHA GONÇALVES**  
OPEN UNIVERSITY, CARVOEIRA, PORTUGAL

In Portugal, the 1930s police reform movement is normally taken with only its metropolitan dimension in mind. The rebuilt of the state under the dictatorship brought so many – and still so little known – transformations to the Portuguese police system, that an important part of this reformation process – the colonial dimension – is normally ignored or examined only by the historians of the Empire. But as the abundant writings of captain Salgueiro Rego (a police officer who served in continental Portugal and in several African police forces) suggest there was a debate going on about police reform that linked the metropolitan and the colonial dimension of policing. Moreover, as the number of policemen in colonies rose from the 1930s onwards the circulation of men began to increase; a mobility movement that would endure until 1974 indelibly linking the two spheres. As the monographs written about the police of Luanda (Angola), in 1938, and Lourenço Marques (Mozambique), in 1940, show, the growing complexity of these forces also testify the profound and rapid transformations that they went through in this period.

In this paper we aim to discuss, in a necessarily exploratory approach given the lack of research in this area, the links between metropolitan and colonial policing. Through their relations, similarities and differences as they were elaborated in the reformers discourses we will explore the configuration of Portuguese colonial policing and its influence in metropolitan police system.

## **SOLVING A PUZZLE: DEATHS UNDER DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY IN SPAIN**

**IGNACIO GONZÁLEZ SÁNCHEZ**  
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Apparently, the death rate of people sentenced to liberty deprivation does not raise many problems, given the special relation that arises between the Authorities and those convicted. Nevertheless, in Spain actual figures are impossible to find in published data. A closer examination reveals that, it is only possible to know how many people died in five out of the last ten years. Inadequacy in the presentation of data, lack of regularity in publications, and the different forms in which the two penal systems in Spain publish their data make uncovering this basic information a difficult task -both from a criminological and a democratic point of view. Here, the available data will be presented and its construction and publication discussed.

## **ATTITUDES OF ICELANDERS TOWARDS ECONOMIC CRIMES AND SEXUAL ABUSE OF A CHILD**

**HELGI GUNNLAUGSSON**

**UNIVERSITY OF ICELAND, REYKJAVIK, ICELAND**

Telephone surveys have generally shown that a majority of citizens think that punishment is too lenient, especially for violence, and suggest more use of imprisonment. In a previous study sponsored by the Scandinavian Research Council in Criminology it was however shown that citizens have a tendency to underestimate the the actual level of punishment. Moreover, when participants were asked to suggest a punishment for six relatively serious cases, a majority suggested a punishment that was more lenient than the punishment meted out by a judge panel on the same cases.

In this paper results from focus groups used in Iceland in May of 2011 addressing two additional types of crimes. These crime types included economic crime and sexual violence against a young girl. Participants in the focus groups were randomly selected from the Reykjavik area and also reflected different views toward punishment based on a general telephone survey. In the beginning of the meetings participants filled out a comprehensive questionnaire including the six cases previously used in the SRCC project in addition to the sexual abuse case. What punishment do they believe a judge would decide and what punishment do they themselves choose? Followed by a group discussion about either the economic crime case or the sexual violence case against a child. What punishment do they think judges would decide and what punishment would they themselves decide? Does discussion in the groups change the position of participants? Are the results different from the previous SRCC project? If so how can it be explained?

## **STRAIN PATTERN AND VIOLENCE WITHIN AND OUTSIDE PRISONS - COMPARING YOUNG PRISONERS WITH PROBATIONERS**

**JENNY HAEUFLE**

**UNIVERSITY OF COLOGNE, COLOGNE, GERMANY**

Prisoners are known to face many challenges prior to and during imprisonment. Many of them have a difficult socio-economical background and multiple problems (e.g. violence, drug abuse, poor education). In prison they have to integrate themselves into the prison subculture and adapt to the institution. Violence might be one result of both, strains prior to a sentence and inside the prison. Nevertheless, people on probation might face similar problems and might also use violence as one way of dealing with different obstacles. The goal of this study is to compare the link between different problems and violence for the young offenders inside prison with those on probation. Survey data of prisoners and probationers from the research project "Violence and Suicide within Youth Correctional Facilities" are used for the analysis. Inmates' strain pattern and their influences on violence are compared with the ones of the probationers and implications for violence are discussed.

## **A MARXIST CRITICAL RACE THEORY OF MASS INCARCERATION**

**MELISSA HICKMAN BARLOW**

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**DAVID E. BARLOW**

FAYETTEVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, USA

In a four decade period beginning in the early 1970s, law and policy in the United States produced dramatic increases in the use of incarceration – and a growing body of research demonstrates that these increases are concentrated in neighborhoods already destabilized by economic disadvantage and racial/ethnic marginalization.

This paper uses a Marxist critical race theory to explain mass incarceration in the context of the U.S. capitalist economy in the post-Civil Rights era.

## **EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE ON OFFENDERS' DISCOUNT RATES**

**VILLE HINKKANEN**

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According to Becker (1968) the expected utility from committing an offence is dependant on the subjective probability of being caught and the severity of the punishment. Moreover, the cost of imprisonment to the offender is the discounted sum of the earnings foregone and the value placed on the restrictions in consumption and freedom.

The idea that sanctions have time value is trivial. It is intuitive that a year that has to be spent in prison now is a more severe punishment than a year beginning in the far future. But at what rate do the offenders discount the future? Torre (2009) has estimated discount rates using data on plea choices of offenders on pre trial bail. This paper uses the rate of appeal as an estimate of perceived severity. As the rate of appeal rises non-linearly, the discount factor can be determined from the curvature. The data also provides for a punishment severity scale based on observed choices of the offenders.

The results show that persons sentenced to unconditional imprisonment have a very high discount rate. This suggests that pre-trial detention should be prolonged before being subtracted from the sentence, variation in court delays is a problem in regards to uniformity of sentencing and decreasing the lag between the crime and punishment should have more effect on offending than increasing the length or the probability of sentence. (Sentencing and Penal Decision Making working group stream)

## **RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AND THE NATIONAL MEDIATION SERVICE - IS QUANTITY MORE IMPORTANT THAN QUALITY?**

**MORTEN HOLMBOE**

**THE NORWEGIAN POLICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OSLO, NORWAY**

In Norway, the use of conflict resolution boards was first tried out in the early 1980s, inspired by Nils Christie's article *Conflicts as Property* (1977). My aim is to look at a recent proposal to amend the legislation on conflict resolution boards (The National Mediation Service). A government-appointed committee has been given the task to see how the mediation service can get more cases. The committee has proposed, i.a.:

- To let the victim send a representative to the meeting in stead of meeting in person (under certain conditions)
- To allow the parties to bring legal counsel into the meeting, which could lead the mediation sessions to develop into mini-trials
- To allow a company to send anyone on their behalf, not just an employee

As the Restorative Justice movement influences mainstream criminal law, there is a risk that the core principles become difficult to defend.

The aim of my paper is to discuss whether the proposal is likely to get more cases to the mediation service, and whether the amendments may divert from important principles in Restorative Justice.

## **THE GREIFSWALD PROJECT ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE - APPROACH, STRUCTURE AND FIRST RESULTS**

**PHILIP HORSFIELD**

**UNIVERSITY OF GREIFSWALD, GREIFSWALD, GERMANY**

Throughout Europe, Restorative Justice (RJ) has become an increasingly popular alternative/addition to traditional criminal justice, due to its potential to involve the parties to offences in addressing the crime and resolving the conflict that has resulted from it. Over the past decades, countless RJ strategies and approaches have emerged all over Europe that, despite operating under the common term of RJ, can differ greatly in terms of what RJ is understood to imply, and how they are put into legislation and practice. The Department of Criminology in Greifswald, Germany, is conducting a comparative study that aims to take stock of RJ in 36 European countries, with the aim of identifying good practices, and factors that are conducive or hindrances to the successful introduction and maintenance of RJ in the context of European criminal justice systems. This talk shall present the overall approach and structure of the Greifswald study, along with some first central comparative findings.

## **VOLUNTARY SECTOR INVOLVEMENT IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE UK: CONTROVERSIES AND CHALLENGES**

**ANTHEA HUCKLESBY**

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, LEEDS, UNITED KINGDOM

**MARY CORCORAN**

KEELE UNIVERSITY, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, UK

Government commitments to marketisation, civil society and localism coupled with the requirements for austerity have resulted in the development of policies which aim to increase and change the role of voluntary sector organisations in the operation of criminal justice in the UK. Voluntary sector organisations are being 'nudged', 'lead' or 'pushed' into greater and deeper involvement in the management and supervision of offenders resulting in intense debates about the implications for individual organisations and the sector as a whole.

This paper reviews and engages with current debates drawing on a series of seminars funded by the ESRC into voluntary sector involvement in criminal justice. It addresses key concerns of voluntary sector organisations including whether they can survive, maintain current services and stick to their missions whilst responding to government proposals and developing alliances with statutory and private sector organisations.

## **WOMEN IN PRISON IN CROATIA: PROFILE OF FEMALE OFFENDERS AND SOME ASPECTS OF TREATMENT OF WOMEN IN PRISON**

**ANITA JANDRIC NIŠEVIC**

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION SCIENCES, ZAGREB, CROATIA

**IRMA KOVCO VUKADIN**

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION SCIENCES, ZAGREB, CROATIA

**IVONA MIJOC**

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It is well known fact that women's offending has received much less attention in comparison to offending by men. Although women commit far fewer crimes than men (which is evident from official statistical data about the absolute and relative share of suspects and convicted offenders) and female crime is perceived as "less dangerous" than the crime that male offenders commit, it is very important to explore some specific characteristics of female offenders.

Issues such as pathways to crime, addiction, abuse, stereotypes and relationships issues have a major impact on female offenders' successful transition to the community, in terms of both programming needs and successful reentry. The absence of a holistic perspective on women's lives in a discussion of criminal justice leads to a lack of appropriate policy, planning and

program development for female offenders. The aim of this paper is to analyze structure and trends of female crime and to identify the common characteristics of female prison population in Croatia.

## **PUNISHING EVIL: THE PERFORMATIVE ROLE OF IMPRISONMENT**

**YVONNE JEWKES**

**UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER, LEICESTER, UNITED KINGDOM**

Using examples from the UK and US, this paper explores the extent to which cultural narratives manipulate public morality and policy regarding prisoners. In literature, art and cinematography, prisons have always been associated with the concept of Hell and vice versa but it is only relatively recently that offending 'folk devils' have been recast as 'evil monsters'. These metaphorical links between penal hell-holes and evil 'others' – have been conveyed via textual and visual discourses that conjure up deeply embedded cultural images from, among others, Dante's *Inferno*, Pirandello's *Carceri* and Hieronymus Bosch's hellscape in *The Garden of Earthly Delights*.

In these artistic and literary representations, notions of good and evil underpin the universe; a dualism that finds modern form in the popular media. Prisons have thus become part of the ritualized 'performance' of justice, mobilizing active consent towards excessively punitive practices for a public infatuated with incarceration yet ignorant of its effects.

## **CRITICAL MASS: POEMS AND PHOTOGRAPHS ON MASS INCARCERATION**

**ROBERT JOHNSON**

**AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON DC, USA**

**CARLA MAVADDAT**

**MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA**

A collage of original poems and photographs will be presented, offering a critical perspective on mass incarceration and associated excesses of punishment in America today. Metaphors, irony, and evocative images will be used to highlight the enormity of this problem.



## **DEATH HOUSE RITUAL REVIEW: LAST WORDS IN CONTEXT**

**ROBERT JOHNSON**

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON DC, USA

**KIMBERLY MEYER**

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON DC, USA

**CLAIRE CALLAHAN**

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON DC, USA

Last words from prisoners executed in American prisons will be analyzed and given meaning in the context of the execution process as it is presented to execution witnesses, whose role is to bear witness to this exercise in state violence.

## **FROM HEALING CONFLICT TO LIVING RESTORATIVELY: THE COSMOS OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE**

**GERRY JOHNSTONE**

UNIVERSITY OF HULL, HULL, UNITED KINGDOM

**SIMON GREEN**

UNIVERSITY OF HULL, HULL, UNITED KINGDOM

**HEATHER MARTIN**

UNIVERSITY OF HULL, HULL, UNITED KINGDOM

Restorative justice has evolved from experiments on the margins of criminal justice into a global social movement. Its aims are not only to reform criminal justice but to transform how people see and handle trouble and conflict in schools, work, at home and between groups and nations. Yet, the research agenda around restorative justice has focused on a narrow range of questions concerning its practices and their effects.

We redress this by exploring the way restorative activists and practitioners construe the world and seek to change it. We have immersed ourselves in the City of Hull's extraordinary project of seeking to become the world's first restorative city.

Drawing upon our discussions with those driving this project, we sketch the restorative 'cosmos' and argue that its image of criminal justice reform is rooted in a provocative, yet problematic, vision of how we should conduct ourselves in our daily lives and conduct our relations with others.

## **ON PAROLE: THE PRISON LICENSING SYSTEM AND ITS EFFECTS ON INDIVIDUAL CONVICTS, 1853-1900**

**HELEN JOHNSTON**

**UNIVERSITY OF HULL, HULL, UNITED KINGDOM**

This paper discusses the license or parole system from the mid-nineteenth century to the twentieth century. What was it designed to achieve: Was the objective to assist with the rehabilitation; was it simply a residual mechanism which was unthinkingly repatriated from Australia to the UK after transportation ended? Did licensed convicts re-offend? This research has approached these questions in two ways, firstly examining what the system meant in policy, bureaucratic and financial terms. Secondly, we examine the impact of the license system at individual level. We will present contemporary license documentation to show how we have attempted to determine whether the system helped or hindered rehabilitation; and present some case studies of licensed convicts in the late nineteenth century.

## **THE PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY PRISONERS WITH AN INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY IN NETHERLANDS**

**HENDRIEN L. KAAL**

**LEIDEN UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES, LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS**

**PETRI EMBREGTS**

**TILBURG UNIVERSITY, TILBURG, NETHERLANDS**

**ANNEMARIEKE NEGENMAN**

**TILBURG UNIVERSITY, TILBURG, NETHERLANDS**

Signals from the field and international studies led to the supposition that people with a Mild Intellectual Disability (MID) experience more problems in prison, and are more strongly affected by these problems, than detainees without an MID. As little was known about the situation in the Netherlands, a study was conducted to answer the following questions: What kind of problems do people with an MID experience in detention? How do these problems differ from problems experienced by detainees without an MID? And in light of these problems, what are the specific needs of detainees with an MID? Data was gathered in three penitentiaries in Netherlands by interviewing 50 detainees with an MID and 24 without an MID. Findings show that both prisoners with and without an MID experience a wide range of problems in prison. For some prisoners with MID these problems are more profound or wide ranging. Tailoring the approach to the needs of prisoners with an MID can be done without advance diagnostics. Fostering awareness of potentially problematic situations and building sensitivity to individual needs, would be beneficial to all prisoners including those with an MID.

## **MODELS OF VICTIM PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT TRIALS**

**MICHAEL KILCHLING**

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

Criminal justice systems provide different options for victims of crime to participate in trial proceedings. Whereas in common law systems the victim impact statement model is widespread which defines the role of the victim rather passively, civil law jurisdictions have developed concepts that give space for more active participation and interactive intervention by the victim.

The first part of the paper will provide a comparative analysis of such models, its advantages and deficits. Special focus will be on the German Nebenklage model and how it is perceived by victims. The second part will discuss the position of the victim at international courts. As opposed to the rules of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) which is strongly based on the common law system the procedure at the International Criminal Court (ICC) is much more open. The hybrid procedure can be seen as an experimental ground for approximation, providing for significantly better options for victim participation in trial.

## **DETECTING TRAFFIC OFFENCES THROUGH HIGHER FINES ? A MULTI-SITE EXPERIMENT**

**MARTIN KILLIAS**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH, ZURICH, SWITZERLAND**

**PATRICE VILLET AZ**

**UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND**

**SOPHIE NUNWEILER**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH, ZURICH, SWITZERLAND**

**Objectives.** The impact of increasing fines (by 100 percent at least) on violations of speed-limits on inner-city streets (50 km/h) and urban parking regulations has been tested. **Methods.** Norm violations were measured through standardized observations in five cities in Switzerland at two pre- and two post-intervention periods. The speed of 20,000 cars was measured, and 10,000 parked cars were counted. No additional efforts at increasing certainty levels were taken. **Results.** For all five cities together, violations of parking regulations decreased substantially and consistently. For speed-limit violations, the outcome was mixed. **Conclusions.** Severity of punishment (i.e. higher fines) seems to deter traffic violations provided certainty of enforcement is sufficient.

## **PAROLE SUPERVISION AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS TO PRISONERS' REINTEGRATION**

**MIA KILPELÄINEN**

**UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN FINLAND, JOENSUU, FINLAND**

According to Finnish penal system releasing prisoner must be imposed under supervision during parole if length of the parole is longer than 1 year, crime is committed while offender is under 21 years old or prisoner wants supervision during time of parole. Supervision in one of the interventions which objective is that prisoner does not commit further crimes in the future. The aim of the ongoing study is to explain effectiveness of supervision and its necessity in prisoners' integration process.

Study includes results from statistical analysis and 10 interviews of supervisors. Statistical analysis is based on information gathered from central data system which includes extensive information of every prisoner. Data system also includes information of all supervised parole sentences during years 2007-2009, that is approximately 2 900 prisoners. Reintegration will be analyzed only recidivism point of view. Further preliminary results of the study will be presented in the session.

## **PMTJ: A PLURALISTIC MODEL OF TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE**

**NANDOR KNUST**

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

Systematic, mass violence can be addressed by means of procedures with differing legal forms. This presentation examines how the procedures of the UN International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Rwandan criminal justice system, and the neo-traditional Gacaca deal with the mass violence experienced in Rwanda and clarifies the issue of a pluralistic approach to the prosecution of international criminal offenses.

Therefore the presentation will compare the procedures and sanctions of these three legal systems in order to understand their functions in relation to one another. The presentation will focus on the functional limits of traditional criminal law because the three systems are confronted by a very large number of offenders – a situation that overwhelms the capacities of a traditional criminal law system. Furthermore, faced with a collective of mass violence, the systems must confront the task of attributing individual criminal responsibility to individual offenders.

The presentations will close with an outlook concerning the construction of a pluralistic model of transitional justice.

## **RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN GREECE: NEWBORN INSTITUTIONS AND LONG INFORMAL PRACTICES**

**ANASTASIA KONIDARI**

**PANTEION UNIVERSITY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, ATHENS, GREECE**

This paper will describe the statutory context from which restorative justice legal provisions emerged in Greece and it will present the latest data related to the implementation of restorative justice practices in the country. It will also focus on the fact that, although restorative justice practices have always been an informal practice in the Greek legal system, there are obstacles and resistances in the wider adoption of restorative justice. Suggestions and challenges for research and policy making in the Greek law system, are also included.

## **LEGAL PROVISIONS ON TREATMENT INSTEAD OF PUNISHMENT APPROACH IN AUSTRIA, POLAND AND SPAIN**

**KRZYSZTOF KRAJEWSKI**

**JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY, KRAKOW, POLAND**

Research project Illicit Drugs and Drug Offences involves partners from three countries: Austria, Poland and Spain. All of them know legal provisions on treatment alternatives to punishment in cases of offences committed by drug using offenders, alternatives implementing treatment instead of punishment approach. Austrian law provides for possibilities to apply expediency by the public prosecutor, as well as possibilities to impose obligation to undergo treatment by the court accompanied by probation measures. In Poland there are possibilities for both, public prosecutor and court, to suspend proceeding if offender agrees to undergo treatment, followed – in case of therapeutic success – by probation order. Finally Spanish law, as opposed to Austrian and Polish, provides for decriminalization of personal drug possession. At the same time it knows also treatment alternatives in cases of other offences.

The main purpose of the comparative legal analysis of the above solutions in three countries is to lay ground for a more detailed analysis of practical application of the provisions in question, and answer to the question what works, what doesn't work, and why?

## **EMPLOYMENT DISQUALIFICATION: PUNISHMENTS OR COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES OF A SENTENCE?**

**ELENA LARRAURI**

**UPF, BARCELONA, SPAIN**

Collateral consequences of a sentence have hardly been discussed in Europe. But a sentence in Europe also carries with it usually the impossibility to work in the Public Administration due to

a criminal record. The possibility to ask for a criminal record is extending to private employers in jobs related to children.

I will assess the extent of employment discrimination on the basis of a conviction in Europe. I will analyze the Directive 2011/92/EU [on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children]. I will defend 'job disqualification' as a sentence instead of a 'collateral consequence'.

## **PREDICTING RECONVICTION FROM SUCCESS INDICATORS IN AN INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE OFFENDERS INTERVENTION PROGRAM IN SPAIN (CONTEXTO PROGRAM)**

**MARISOL LILA**

UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA, VALENCIA, SPAIN

**ENRIQUE GRACIA**

UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA, VALENCIA, SPAIN

**AMPARO OLIVER**

UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA, VALENCIA, SPAIN

**ALBA CATALÁ**

UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA, VALENCIA, SPAIN

Since the passing of the Comprehensive Law 1/2004 on Measures for Integral Protection against Gender Violence in Spain, there has been an important increase in the number of interpersonal partner violence offenders community-based programs. However, there are still too few evaluations available on the effectiveness of such interventions. The aim of this study is to evaluate an interpersonal partner violence offenders intervention program (Contexto Program) by using as indicators of success the change in three targets, which have been traditionally included in the intervention with intimate partner violence offenders (responsibility assumption, attitudes toward intimate partner violence -perceived severity- and risk of recidivism assessment). Moreover, this study examines the capacity of the change in these three indicators and the intervention dose to predict reconviction, obtained from official records. The statistical analyses included are descriptive statistics, t-tests on gain scores, and logistic regression.

## **WHEN FAMILIES GO TO PRISON... THE CONSEQUENCES OF “MULTIPLE INCARCERATION” IN PORTUGUESE PRISONS**

**MÓNICA SOFIA MELO RODRIGUEZ LOPES**

**UNIVERSIDADE DO MINHO, MATOSINHOS, PORTUGAL**

**RUI ABRUNHOSA GONÇALVES**

**UNIVERSIDADE DO MINHO, MATOSINHOS, PORTUGAL**

**CARLA MACHADO**

**UNIVERSIDADE DO MINHO, MATOSINHOS, PORTUGAL**

Literature on crime and social control shows 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, whether it is because of parental abilities or because of genetic heritage. Many studies refer to 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 are released and discussed. Nevertheless, studies on prison adaptation convey the idea of an isolated individual going through the process of adjusting to an unfamiliar context. What happens then 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? Imprisonment of inmates belonging to the same family is not uncommon in portuguese prisons and is an especially frequent situation on women's prisons. Based on qualitative research, this communication intends to present preliminary data on this matter.

## **POSSIBLE FUTURE IDENTITIES OF BELGIAN LONG TERM PRISONERS**

**RUDY MACHIELS**

**FREE UNIVERSITY BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

Drawing on the social psychological concept of possible selves, this paper explores the future identities concept of long term Belgian prisoners. In considering life after release from prison, qualitative data relating to hoped-for, feared and expected possible identities was generated by 40 long term prisoners, who all are theoretically admissible for release.

The most common categories of hoped-for and expected identities related to employment and relationships, whereas feared identities related predominantly to stigma, a concern about family members and reoffending. The prevalence of relationship issues suggests that social bonds and belonging are a key component of the representations of future identity of many prisoners. Methodological issues of gathering possible identities data in prison are discussed and findings are explored in relation to several variables and to the positive illusions thesis, the identity theory of criminal desistance and the lost possible self thesis.

## **SOME OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS ON ALTERNATIVES TO PRE-TRIAL DETENTION: THE CASE OF BELGIUM**

**ERIC MAES**

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**ALEXIA JONCKHEERE**

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINALISTICS AND CRIMINOLOGY, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

Prison overcrowding is a topic that dominates the political agenda and public debate in Belgium since several years. Especially the high number of remand prisoners within the total prison population attracts a lot of attention. Despite the introduction of alternatives by the Pre-Trial Detention Act of July 20, 1990, pre-trial detention remains to be used in an extensive way. In this paper we will focus on the use of the alternatives to pre-trial detention during the past decades and future perspectives. Topics that will be addressed are, amongst others: the quantitative evolution of pre-trial detention and the alternatives, the use of pre-trial detention as a 'punitive' measure, conditions imposed in case of release under conditions, the attended introduction of electronic monitoring as a 'new' alternative, the situation of illegal aliens ...

## **PREVENTATIVE DETENTION IN IRELAND: CRIMINAL DANGEROUSNESS AND MENTAL ILLNESS**

**NIAMH MAGUIRE**

**WATERFORD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, WATERFORD, IRELAND**

In recent years, many countries have witnessed the introduction of legislative provisions aimed at protecting the public from offenders deemed a threat to public safety. Typically directed at sexual and violent offenders, new provisions usually provide for periods of preventative detention and/or for periods of post sentence supervision. These developments raise important questions about need to achieve a balance between protecting offenders' human rights and ensuring public safety. In some respects Ireland appears to have bucked the trend: while post-supervision orders have been introduced legislative reform has not extended to preventative imprisonment. Indeed, the Irish Supreme Court has held on a number of occasions that preventative detention is unconstitutional, at least in the criminal context.

This paper examines the issue of preventative detention in Ireland in the dual contexts of criminal dangerousness and mental illness with a view to explaining why Ireland has bucked the trend, what this means in practice and what this might mean for future developments in relation to preventative detention in Ireland.



## **INFLUENCE OF TRUST IN POLICE AND LEGAL SYSTEM IN SATISFACTION WITH THE PROGRAM IN INTERVENTION WITH INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

**MIRIAM MARCO**

UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA, VALENCIA, SPAIN

**ALBA CATALÁ-MIÑANA**

UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA, VALENCIA, SPAIN

**MARISOL LILA**

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**RAQUEL CONCHELL**

UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA, VALENCIA, SPAIN

Contextual factors in which are involved intimate partner violence (IPV) offenders and how these factors are perceived, influence their behavior and process of change in intervention, it's the case of their experience with police action and legal process.

Given that one of indicators related to intervention programs adherence is satisfaction with the program, the aim of the present study is to analyze relationship between trust deposited by participants in both police and legal system before intervention and satisfaction with the program at the end of intervention. The sample consists of 162 men convicted for IPV participating in an intervention program to prevent recidivism. Results show that High trust in police group and High trust in legal system group score significantly higher on satisfaction with intervention program at the end.

Moreover, trust in police before the beginning of intervention appears to have predictive value on satisfaction with the program at the end, but not so with trust in legal system. Results suggest the importance of conducting a comprehensive intervention through multidisciplinary collaboration among professionals in the field of intervention with IPV offenders.

## **THE LOWER END OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUNNEL: PRISONS AND PROBATION IN EUROPE IN 2010**

**YANN MARGUET**

UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

**NATALIA DELGRANDE**

UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

**MARCELO F. AEBI**

UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

This presentation focuses on a comparison of judicialised persons held in custody and those who are managed in the community. According to the recommendations of the Council of Europe (CoE), community sanctions and measures (CSM) should be part of the penal enforcement system, as an alternative to imprisonment and not as additional sanction. In that perspective, the main

question of our analysis is whether CSM really have an impact on the structure and the number of inmates in European prisons. Combining for the first time CoE Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE I and II), the following hypothesis are tested in order to answer that question:

1. In countries where prison populations rates are high, the number of people under CSM is low;
2. When the exit rate of prison populations is high, the flow of entries in CSM is also high;
3. Special categories of penal populations, such as females, minors and foreigners are distributed in a different way in prison than in CSM.

## **THE PRISONS IN SPAIN AND MEXICO, A COMPARATIVE STUDY (2011)**

**MARIBEL LOZANO**

**UNIVERSITY OF QUINTANA ROO, CHETUMAL, MEXICO**

In developed and developing countries, law enforcement has increased the use of prisons as a way to address the social consequences of globalization. In the same token, Western European countries, have felt threatened and have increased their efforts in security.

Spain is an illustrative case of punitive States. Compared with Mexico as a developing country, we find that, in recent years, the prison population in Spain has grown more than in Mexico, although Spain shows a decrease in crime rates and is one of the safest countries in Europe. Moreover, in Spain there are more women and drug related prisoners than in Mexico, which also illustrates the hardening of their laws.

In developing countries like Mexico, the exacerbation of social inequality have led to more violence. It is argued, that in prisons, social inequality is reproduced, also, prisons are filled with poor people awaiting for trial. The lack of resources, corruption, overcrowding in prisons in developed countries produce more violence.

## **THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE VOLUNTARY SECTOR IN FRENCH AND BRITISH CRIMINAL JUSTICE: SOME PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS**

**ROSIE MEEK**

**UNIVERSITY OF TEESIDE, MIDDLESBROUGH, UNITED KINGDOM**

**MARTINE HERZOG-EVANS**

**UNIVERSITY OF RHEIMS, RHEIMS, FRANCE**

Voluntary sector involvement in Criminal Justice has emerged as a topic of increased academic attention, punctuated in the UK with the instigation of a range of policies to facilitate and encourage

third sector participation in services hitherto provided largely by the state (Home Office, 1998; HM Government, 2011). Recent legal changes (Offender Management Act, 2007) and initiatives such as 'contestability' or tendering for the provision of a range of criminal justice services, including building and managing prisons, the provision of unpaid work, bail support and resettlement services, signal a clear intention that core criminal justice services will be provided by a range of organisations outside of the state sector. Likewise, in France, prisons, probation, and youth justice systems are all heavily reliant on the voluntary sector, and French courts are also now increasingly referring reports and social work practice to such providers, thus highlighting the shifting role of government provision in this domain, and the emerging significance of the voluntary sector within this changing landscape. In this paper we outline some of the key issues and challenges in this aspect of criminal justice, drawing on a preliminary comparative analysis and inviting comment on policy and practice elsewhere in Europe.

## **RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AND DESISTANCE : METHODOLOGY FOR AN EMPIRICAL STUDY**

**ANNA MELÉNDEZ**

**UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA, BARCELONA, SPAIN**

This poster presents the methodology for a research study of restorative justice and desistance, focused on mediations processes in Spain. The aim of the research is to examine the capacity of restorative justice to have an influence on the decision to desist and to identify the causal mechanisms that leads the participation in a mediation process and desistance. The research design is based on some of the most important evaluation models in restorative justice (Shapland et al, 2003; 2007; Daly, 2000) and it has been adapted to the desistance model. The procedure of the empirical study has two main parts. The first has itself three different steps: The first step takes part before starting the first individual mediation session; the second one will take place during the direct mediation, in which victim and offender meet together with one mediator; and finally, the third step will occur immediately after the direct mediation. The second part takes place 6 months later, after de direct mediation. The research methods are qualitative and quantitative. In the first part of the study a previous and a post self-administered survey and a previous and post attitudinal test will be administered. Both, surveys and tests, belong to the first and third step, previously explained. A systematic and non participant observation will be done in the second step, during the direct mediation. Finally, the second part of the research, taking place 6 months later, consists in a final narrative interview with the offenders who have been observed during the direct mediation.

## **THE EUROPEAN SUPERVISION ORDER: WHAT IS IT AND CAN IT REDUCE THE REMAND PRISON POPULATION IN EUROPE?**

**CHRISTINE MORGENSTERN**

**UNIVERSITY OF GREIFSWALD, GREIFSWALD, GERMANY**

In 2009 the EU adopted the Framework Decision 829 on Supervision Measures as an Alternative to Provisional Detention (European Supervision Order, ESO). The basic idea behind the ESO is to replace remand detention of foreign nationals coming from EU Member States other than the one in which they are prosecuted by so-called supervision measures. These may include of the obligation to inform the authorities of the monitoring country of any change of residence, prohibitions from entering certain locations, requirement to comply with certain restrictions for leaving the territory of the monitoring country, to report at specified times to a designated authority in the monitoring country or to refrain from contacting specific persons connected to the alleged crime. The paper addresses the question whether there is a need for such an instrument by analysing data on the share of foreign nationals in the remand prison population. It also discusses potential risks of the instrument, namely net-widening and the discriminatory effects on Non-EU citizens.

## **DIVERSITY IN RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE**

**ANDREA PARASANU**

**UNIVERSITY OF GREIFSWALD, GREIFSWALD, GERMANY**

**JOANNA GRZYWA**

**UNIVERSITY OF GREIFSWALD, GREIFSWALD, GERMANY**

The presentation gives an overview on the development of restorative justice in Eastern and South Eastern European countries. Hereby, the role of NGOs and governmental institutions and their support in implementing restorative justice practices is outlined.

As the main form of restorative justice in many countries is victim-offender mediation, a comparative overview on legal institutionalization/frameworks and practice is provided, pointing out some examples of good and bad practices in the respective countries. Finally, an outlook on major challenges and tendencies regarding restorative justice is given.

## **TRUTH COMMISSIONS AS FORUMS OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE**

**STEPHAN PARMENTIER**  
**UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN, LEUVEN, BELGIUM**

Truth commissions that are set up after the end of violent conflicts have often been described as good examples of restorative justice. This assumption is heavily based on the experiences with the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission and is not shared by all truth commissions without distinction. In this paper I like to argue that truth commissions can possess a restorative justice component, but only if they comply with certain prerequisites. For this purpose I will touch upon the basic features of truth commissions as specific mechanisms to deal with crimes of the past, and briefly evaluate if and to which extent they can serve as forums for restorative justice. I will illustrate these ideas by drawing on the experiences of truth commissions in various parts of the world.

## **THE COMMUNITY SANCTION IN ITALY: A LOCAL PERSPECTIVE OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE**

**LUISA RAVAGNANI**  
**UNIVERSITY OF BRESCIA, BRESCIA, ITALY**  
**ANNA ANTONIETTI**  
**UNIVERSITY OF BRESCIA, BRESCIA, ITALY**  
**CARLO ALBERTO ROMANO**  
**UNIVERSITY OF BRESCIA, BRESCIA, ITALY**

The new Italian approach to the crime of driving under the influence of drink has become the first real Italian experimentation of restorative justice for adult offenders.

Anyway, the good application of the law depends still from the correlation between Court and civil society: without the involvement of local Ngos or public organizations it is impossible to apply this helpful instrument. The city of Brescia has been one of the firsts in the whole Country to create agreements between the Court and local Ngos with the aim to offer concrete chances of re-educative path for offenders.

The most innovative approach has been the creation of a 20 hours Course on legality, that offenders have to attend as the unique sanction -or in addition to other kind of work in favor to the community- (it depends on the number of hours given as sanction, in regard of days of prison or amount of the fine).

Authors analyzed the number of people that has been sentenced to Community Sanction Work in the territory of Brescia from 2010 to 2012, the proceeding Authorities, the activities in which offenders have been involved and the number and kind of Ngos that have given their support to the restorative justice project.

## **PROSECUTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: MEDICO-LEGAL AND CRIMINAL ASPECTS.**

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**FERNANDO VÁZQUEZ-PORTOMEÑE SEIJAS**

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**MARÍA SOL RODRÍGUEZ CALVO**

UNIVERSITY OF SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, SPAIN

The main objective of this poster is to analyze different aspects the prosecution of violence against women. As part of this task we examine the victim's testimony overall role as well as the incidence of alcohol abuse. Different studies have found an escalation of violence after separation or divorce. Another goal of the study is to validate this thesis by assessing the characteristics of the relationship between aggressors and victims. The poster also attempts to measure the prevalence of recidivism and to answer the question whether the lack of medico-legal documentation is ever a problem in prosecuting gendered violence, by examining the quality and extension of the information provided by the injuries medical report included in the files. The data used comes from the Files classified as Gender Violence from the Prosecutor office of Santiago de Compostela (Galicia, NW Spain). A descriptive statistical analysis was carried out with the statistical package SPSS.

## **PRISON HEALTH CONDITIONS IN SPAIN**

**JOHN RODRIGUEZ**

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINTGON, ARLINGTON, USA

**ROBERT BING ROYCE WEST JR.**

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINTGON, ARLINGTON, USA

This paper attempts to fill the gap in the international literature on the conditions of prisons in Spain, particularly in the context of health care. The paper offers a systematic summary of key findings from scholarly studies (published and unpublished), to media reports, to official documentations produced by domestic and foreign sources. From these artifacts, the systematic

examination of relevant sources will provide information about prison conditions. Special attention has been given to health care issues and their implications.

## **REHABILITATION PROGRAMS AND GENDER VIOLENCE**

**BÁRBARA SORDI STOCK**  
**UNIVERSIDAD DE SEVILLA, SEVILLA, SPAIN**

The principal objective of this research is no other than discuss the nature, design, development and the results of the rehabilitation programs in Spain as a penalty for crimes involving gender violence. In this sense, we will analyze the law 1/2004, which it is related with gender in the sense of establishing a compulsory alternative rehabilitation programs for men in order to substitute or suspend imprisonment condemn as well as the recent reform of the penal code by 5/2010 law in order to strength the reliability of these programs as a part of the penal system. Due to these facts in 2010 the penitentiary administration developed a framework program for being applied to prisoners who were in prisons and men who were serving alternative sentences. Our conclusions takes into account the crisis of the paradigmatic treatment as a penalty as this is handled nowadays by the criminological, penal and feminist doctrine.

## **LEAVING PRISON: WHAT'S THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHOSOCIAL SERVICE IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS?**

**VEERLE SCHEIRS**  
**VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**  
**KRISTEL BEYENS**  
**VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

Since 1 February 2007, multidisciplinary sentence implementation courts decide over four aspects of the detention trajectory of prisoners sentenced to three years imprisonment or more: (1) semi-detention, (2) electronic monitoring, (3) conditional release and (4) provisional release in view of expulsion or extradition. The Act on the external legal position gives an important role to the psychosocial reports, examining the psychological and social background of the offender and evaluating four counter-indications in view of temporary or early release, nl. (1) prospects for social reintegration, (2) risk of recidivism, (3) risk of harassing the victims and (4) the offender's attitude towards his victims. This paper will analyze the construction process of these reports by the report writers in different prisons in Flanders and examine the importance and use of these reports during the decision-making process of the sentence implementation courts, who take the final decision on release.

## **CHANGING STRAINS, CHANGING PERSPECTIVES? NARRATIVES OF JUVENILES ABOUT STRAINS AND VIOLENCE BEFORE AND IN PRISON**

**HOLGER SCHMIDT**

UNIVERSITY OF COLOGNE, COLOGNE, GERMANY

The classic criminological literature is familiar with the figure of the drifter (Matza), who is characterized by being (fatalistically) driven by external circumstances and pressures, but then tries to regain control and to empower himself by turning to (sometimes impulsive) deviant actions. Imprisonment as a (critical) life-event is mostly excluded. What do the accounts of young imprisoned men tell us about the transitional experience from freedom to confinement in which they are exposed to different kinds of strains? How do they position themselves to the multitude of experienced strains and how do they link these experiences to their performed violence? Are there similarities to be found in their narrations about time before and in imprisonment or are ambivalences more prevalent? The presentation is based on a qualitative interview study from the research project "Violence and Suicide within Youth Correctional Facilities".

## **THE DECISION NOT TO SENTENCE. FROM WHY TO HOW MUCH**

**ARD SCHOEP**

LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF LAW, LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS

The inevitability of criminal sentencing sometimes is enough to make one despair. Many jurisdictions contain however discretionary provisions that enable judges to decide not to impose sentences at all, notwithstanding the establishment of criminal responsibility. Section 9a of the Dutch Penal Code contains such a provision. This paper sets out and discusses the fundamentals underlying this provision and presents initial findings of quantitative and qualitative research to the practice of this 'judicial pardon'. This paper corresponds with the Sentencing and Penal Decision Making working group stream.



## **AN EMPIRICAL SURVEY ON DRUG LAWS' EVALUATION BY TREATMENT PROVIDERS AND JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES**

**STEFAN SCHUMANN**

**JOHANNES KEPLER UNIVERSITY OF LINZ, LINZ, AUSTRIA**

The practical application of treatment alternatives to punishment requires a certain level of mutual understanding and of cooperation between judicial authorities and treatment providers. An empirical survey of the evaluation of drug laws and health related measures and their application in practice has been implemented, which reveals common understandings and different perspectives of medical treatment providers, public prosecutors, judges, defence lawyers, police officers and social workers. Decisive factors in favour or against the ordering treatment alternatives to punishment will be presented. Consequences of different perspectives of drug addiction and drug related delinquency from a medical and from a judicial point of view will be explained. The presentation aims to contribute to a better understanding and application of the legal provisions on treatment alternatives to punishment.

## **"I'VE GOT TOO MUCH OUT THERE TO COME BACK TO PLACES LIKE THIS": THE HOPES AND EXPERIENCES OF YOUNG IMPRISONED FATHERS**

**EMILY SMITH**

**UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, MANCHESTER, UNITED KINGDOM**

This paper provides preliminary findings from an ESRC funded qualitative study. The research investigates imprisoned young men's perceptions of fatherhood and experiences of being a father before prison, in prison and upon their return to the community. Drawing on theories of desistance and reintegration (Sampson and Laub, 1993; Maruna and Immarigeon, 2004) this work addresses men's hopes for the future (in terms of fatherhood and offending) when they are in prison and then considers what happens in reality on release.

Following this the research considers factors that influence the success or failure of their plans, focusing on the importance of formal and informal support. Early findings presented here focus on the reintegration process to look at what the young fathers' aims are at the point of release and what has influenced these and then examines how easy/ difficult young men find it to fulfil their aims to stop offending and be 'good' fathers.

## **NEW PERSPECTIVES FOR DRUG LAWS AND POLICIES IN EUROPE - GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

**RICHARD SOYER**

**JOHANNES KEPLER UNIVERSITY OF LINZ, LINZ, AUSTRIA**

Quasi-compulsory treatment as an alternative to punishment tackles the problem of criminal delinquency of drug addicted offenders at the bottom, whereas imprisonment tackles the problem at the effects. Based on the results of several research projects, some of them presented at this panel, this presentation will draw conclusions for drug law policies and practice: How to use treatment alternatives to imprisonment be used most effectively? Which drug related behaviour should be focused by law enforcement and answered by punishment? Thereby, the presentation does not only focus the medical and judicial point of view but also includes aspects of costs' awareness of punishment and its alternatives in order to provide new perspectives for drug laws and policies in Europe. The overall results of this research project will be presented and general conclusions will be drawn.

## **DO PENAL POLICY MAKERS LISTEN OR SHAPE PUBLIC OPINION?**

**LJILJANA STEVKOVIC**

**INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, PANCEVO, SERBIA**

**DANICA VASILJEVIC PRODANOVIC**

**UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, BELGRADE, SERBIA**

Many argue that penal policies are not directly related to crime rates. Crime has its own dynamics, regardless of whether the legislator is harsh or lenient on crime, whether the judges tend to impose more or less severe sanctions. It is similar with public opinion about crime. Public attitudes towards punishment and fear of crime are seldom in accordance with statistics of incidence, prevalence and concentration of crime. There is evidence that even with crime rates declining, people may perceive the opposite. During the last decade, penal policies in many jurisdictions, especially in the USA, are characterized with increased punitiveness. This trend threatens to expand in European countries whose citizens think that courts are not harsh enough in dealing with crime. Research in different countries indicate that respondents incline toward more repressive response to crime, although levels of punitiveness vary greatly between countries. There is noticeable correlation of punitive policy and popular attitudes. However, it is not certain whether public attitudes towards crime and punishment are more influenced by penal policy than is policy by public opinion. This article discusses some aspects of that complex relationship.

## **COOPERATION AND PLANNING FOR RELEASE FROM PRISON. INTRODUCTION OF THE CONTEXT, THE PROJECT AND THE RESEARCH METHOD**

**ANETTE STORGAARD**

SCHOOL OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF AARHUS, DENMARK

**KERSTIN SVENSSON**

LUND UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, SWEDEN

The Scandinavian countries have similarities in their welfare states, at least when seen from wider international perspectives. Between the countries there are also differences and when we go in to details in the welfare or specific citizens, as in the situation of being released from prison, it is not always shown to be a well-functioning welfare system.

In this presentation we will present material from an ongoing study on release from prison. The first presentation is about the context and how we have studied the issue. The study took its starting point in a meeting on release from prison with Nordic academics and practitioners from prison and probation services arranged by Scandinavian Research Council in Criminology. In 2011 and 2012 three seminars has been held in Denmark, Norway and Sweden for a deeper discussion between practitioners from prisons, probation, half way houses and the social services in each country. These discussions has given a material for analysis of how the actors regard the work done in preparation for release from prison and also what they find most important for creating good cooperation and planning. We will give presentations based on the material and introduce discussions on how to prepare for release from prisons, as well as about how to study the work done.

## **INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON THE LEGAL ROLE OF THE CLIENTS AND THE PRACTITIONERS' VIEW UPON THE CLIENTS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE RELEASE PROCESS**

**ANETTE STORGAARD**

SCHOOL OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF AARHUS, DENMARK

It seems unavoidable that imprisonment is and will be the main way of punishing law breakers. The sentence and the prison life have some attention scientifically and among practitioners. But it seems like everybody expect that day one after prison everything is normal (even if it wasn't before). Beautiful plans are created in order to support the ex-prisoner. But to which degree are these plans practicable? Are there objective barriers that were overseen in the planning? Does it look like those who made the plan did know enough about real life for an ex-prisoner?

These questions lead along to the next main focus of this presentation that are the plans made for? Which role does the client play in the plan, the law and in the attitude of the practitioners?

## **PLANNING FOR RELEASE**

**ANDERS PERSSON**

**THE SWEDISH PRISON AND PROBATION SERVICE (R&D UNIT), AND PHD STUDENT, LUND UNIVERSITY, SWEDEN**

Based on our presentation of how each country organizes release from prison, we focus the process of constructing individual plans for the serving of sentences and the subsequent release. Acknowledging that the organizational differences have an impact on the roles of each party involved in the process (e.g. probation officers, social services), we found evidence of a surprising consistency in our study. The practitioners, when asked to design and define “a good plan”, talked about the importance of involving the client and keeping the plan realistic and focused on concrete objectives. They also emphasized the importance of cooperation over organizational boundaries; the ideal plan spans over time and involves all parties in a clear and consistent way. These opinions were generally held by all practitioners, independent of the organizational setting. Consequently, these similarities carry across the national borders - a good or ideal plan is made up of the same components in all three countries, barring some difference in emphasis. It is this general consistence that will be discussed in the light of the different approaches to how the release from prison is managed in each country. Here we will also look more closely on the practitioners’ general agreement that the client is - or should be - in focus.

## **PROFESSIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN COOPERATION, FACILITATIONS AND IMPEDIMENTS**

**KERSTIN SVENSSON**

**LUND UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, SWEDEN**

When a plan for release from prison is to be made, several professionals from different organizations can be involved. When they talk about plans and cooperation, they emphasize the importance of interpersonal aspects, as having good knowledge on the resources in the other organizations and having a good working alliance between the professionals. But, when it comes to practice, they also talk about impediments as different rules and regulations, lack of resources and problems in cooperation. The participants tended to discuss facilitations in words of interpersonal aspects, while the impediments were found in organizations and, structure. By highlighting aspects told from Denmark, Norway and Sweden, I will in this theme discuss the impact of professionalism (or education) and organization for plans for release from prison. Which are the obstacles and what makes it possible to make a good plan and a good release?

## **DELINQUENCY OF DRUG ADDICTS APPROACHED FROM A MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW**

**MARTA TORRENS**

UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA, BARCELONA, SPAIN

**VICTOR COSTELA**

UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA, BARCELONA, SPAIN

**PAOLA ROSSI**

UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA, BARCELONA, SPAIN

Drug addiction is relatively recent condition in the west world. During the last 20 years, there has been an increasing knowledge in this disorder. Now, the research has clearly demonstrated that addiction is a complex psychiatric disease with interacting factors, including social and environmental factors (cues, conditioning, stress, etc.), drug-induced neurobiological changes and individual factors (genetics, psychiatric comorbidity, personality traits and stress). Addictive disease is characterized by a compulsion to seek and to take the drug, loss of control in drug use and an impairment in decision making.

This complex psychiatric disease has as main complications: illicit behaviours and infectious diseases (i.e, HIV, VHC infections). These complications are relevant not only for the addicted patient, but also for society. Unfortunately, these complications increase so much the burden of the disease, that contribute into the stigmatization of the addiction disease. Focusing in illegal behaviours related to drug use it is important to distinguish between those behaviours directly related to get and use the drug by the addict person, from those not related with addictive illness. Fortunately, there are consistent data from many research studies showing that providing an adequate treatment of drug addiction is clearly related with the improvement of the illegal behaviours associated to drug use.

The presentation will focused in the relevance of treatment to reduce burden of addictive disease.

## **JUVENILE SANCTION POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE REFORM OF THE CZECH CRIMINAL LAW**

**HELENA VALKOVA**

CHARLES UNIVERSITY IN PRAGUE, PRAGUE , CZECH REPUBLIC

**JANA HULMAKOVA**

CHARLES UNIVERSITY I PRAGUE, PRAQUE, CZECH REPUBLIC

The contribution focus on current trends in juvenile sanction policy in the Czech Republic, particularly on changes in imposing penal sanctions to juveniles and using of diversions in criminal proceedings in context of Juvenile Justice Act, new Penal Code and some amendments of Criminal Procedure Code. The results indicate that last changes in juvenile criminal law effects remarkably sanction policy in this field.

## **DIRECTOR LIABILITY: EFFECTIVE FOR PREVENTION OF CORPORATE CRIME?**

**JUDITH VAN ERP**

**ERASMUS SCHOOL OF LAW, ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

**HENK VAN DE BUNT**

**ERASMUS SCHOOL OF LAW, ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

Regularly, corporations or semi-state controlled organisations experience serious financial damage or even collapse as a result of mismanagement. A recurrent question is how to take action against executives or internal or external supervisors responsible for this mismanagement. One of the instruments available is the internal liability of executives and internal supervisors, which enables corporations to claim financial damage from their former directors or supervisors. The impression is that relatively few procedures have been started, which leads to the assumption that executives responsible for mismanagement 'get away with it' easily. The current research project investigated possible reasons for not holding executives and board members internally liable for the damage caused by the improper performance of their duties, in cases where there was sufficient ground to do so. We investigated 11 cases both in the private and semi-state controlled sector where liability procedures have been initiated or where such a course of action was possible, but was decided against.

## **A CASE FOR POSITIVE CRIMINOLOGY: SIGNS OF DESISTANCE AMONG PRISONERS**

**ESTHER F.J.C. VAN GINNEKEN**

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGE, UNITED KINGDOM**

Criminology has traditionally been a discipline with a focus on 'the negative', e.g. measuring and predicting dangerousness, mental illness and reoffending. A notable exception is the study of desistance, which asks why (some) people succeed, rather than fail. However, relatively little attention has been paid to the potential role of the prison experience in the process of desistance. This paper explores possible signs of desistance among prisoners, using data from 30 semi-structured interviews with male and female prisoners from England. Expressions of agency and expectations about the future were used as key identifiers of the likelihood of desistance. It is shown that imprisonment can bring about positive change for some people, in particular when it is used as an opportunity for treatment and support. It is argued that interventions to promote desistance should focus more on fostering a sense of self-efficacy and optimism, rather than on reducing risk.

## **INSIDE-OUT: TRANSFORMATIVE LEARNING IN PRISON**

**SHERYL VAN HORNE**

**ARCADIA UNIVERSITY, GLENSIDE, PA, USA**

This paper highlights the benefits of a national ( now international) program founded by Lori Pompa. It discusses the key features of the program and focuses on the benefits of it- not only to the university students enrolled, but to the inmates, and to society in general. Students' perceptions of the experience are discussed as well as potential long-term benefits for the community.

## **THE HOUSEMATES UNDER ELECTRONIC MONITORING**

**DELPHINE VANHAELEMEESCH**

**GHENT UNIVERSITY - IRCP, GENT, BELGIUM**

Electronic monitoring (EM) has become an important instrument within the execution of (prison) sanctions. In Belgium, convicts to certain prison sentences can be allowed to stay home with a tracking anklet. As a rule, their housemates have to agree with EM. However, little attention is paid to housemates in policy and in practice after EM is applied, despite the fact that they are daily confronted with it. This lack of attention exists also in the academia. Currently, there is little known about the impact of EM on innocent third parties and the role families play in helping administer punishment. In this presentation, we will discuss the results of in-depth interviews done with at least 20 housemates about their experience with EM. Our research makes clear that the effects of the penalty expand to the immediate environment of the monitored convict. These influences are considerable, even though most housemates accept the disadvantages in exchange for the presence of their loved ones.

## **HAIP (GERMANY) AND ATA (AUSTRIA): AN OVERVIEW OF THEIR SPECIAL METHODOLOGY TO AFFRONT MEDIATION IN CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**FERNANDO VÁZQUEZ-PORTOMEÑE**

**UNIVERSITY OF SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, SPAIN**

**NATALIA PÉREZ RIVAS**

**UNIVERSITY OF SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, SPAIN**

**ANA GUDE FERNÁNDEZ**

**UNIVERSITY OF SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, SPAIN**

In Austria and Germany specialized intervention programmes have adapted the classic principles of penal mediation in order to work with domestic violence cases. This adaptation means introducing changes in several aspects: the duration of the sessions and intervention times, the support of both parts at the moment of presenting their interests, the incorporation of result controls and of the indirect (shuttle) mediation, the incorporation of probation periods and of balance dialogs... In this poster will be presented some aspects of the practical execution

of the programs: those related to the proceedings orientated to correct the power imbalances and reinforce the position of the disadvantaged part (empowerment strategies), particularly the incorporation of two mediators (a man and a woman) and the coordination with the institutions and agencies that can offer the “resources” that are necessary to reinforce the social links of the victim inside the community.

## **THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE ICTY SENTENCES**

**FILIP VOJTA**

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

The presentation will give an insight into commencing doctoral research on the enforcement of the ICTY sentences. With respect to the closure of the ICTY's list of fugitive indictees, the approaching transfer of its responsibilities to the International Residual Mechanism, its impact on the post-war relations in the Balkans area, as well as the influence of its unique sentence-enforcement mechanism on other international courts (ICTR, ICC), the research is due to provide for a comprehensive empirical evaluation of this particular aspect of the ICTY's practice; especially with regard to the implementation of the Court's retributive sentencing aims through various national prison systems, as to assess the future sustainability of such approach in the area of international criminal justice. The first part of the presentation will shed light on the background of the research, while the second will further elaborate on methodology, techniques, aims and up-to-date findings.

## **SCALING PUNISHMENT SEVERITY**

**STEPHANIE WALLACE**

**LANCASTER UNIVERSITY, LANCASTER, UNITED KINGDOM**

This paper will present the preliminary results of research aimed at constructing a 'Punishment Severity Scale'. Unlike previous research, the methodology employs real sentencing data and will attempt to control for legal variables known to affect the sentencing decision making process, such as the offender's plea, previous convictions and previous disposals etc. The research uses Probation data from England and Wales known as the Offender Assessment System (OASys) data, which has been merged with data from the Police National Computer (PNC). Taking 63,794 offences and court disposals over 29,688 separate sentencing occasions, we were able to model offences and their resulting disposals to create a single scale measuring punishment severity. This work corresponds with the Sentencing and Penal Decision Making working group stream.



## **DRUG RELATED LIFE DOMAINS IN DRUG COURT (RESEARCH): A CASE OF NEGLECT?**

**CISKA WITTOUCK**

**GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM**

**FREYA VANDER LAENEN**

**GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM**

This qualitative review aimed to determine the effectiveness of adult drug treatment courts (DTC) on drug use as well as on drug related life domains. Primary studies were identified through a systematic search of Web of Knowledge. Fourteen studies met the inclusion criteria. The following outcomes variables were measured: drug and alcohol use, employment, family and social relationships, mental health, physical health and income. Moderately positive results were found with respect to drug and alcohol use. Most studies yielded no effect on the drug related life domains measures. Employment and family relations ameliorated when specific interventions were used. Outcomes were influenced by stress level at program entrance, session attendance and severity of drug use problems. To conclude, DTC's can yield beneficial effects regarding drug and alcohol use. However, evidence regarding the effectiveness on drug related life domains is lacking. DTC's could improve drug related life domains on the condition that these are specifically targeted. Standard treatment plans should be tailored by considering individual characteristics which influence outcome.

## **PRE-PRISON SOCIALIZATION AND EXPERIENCES - EXPLAINING DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIOLENCE WITHIN PRISON**

**DANIEL WOLTER**

**UNIVERSITY OF COLOGNE, COLOGNE, GERMANY**

The majority of prisoners in Youth Correctional Facilities are those with limited education and a history of instability. Most are unemployed and have experienced multiple difficulties throughout their lifetime. The different strains of the prisoner population can lead to various adjustments to imprisonment. One of those might be violence which can occur in different forms (e.g. verbal violence, physical violence).

The presentation focuses on the different forms of violence and how previous experiences and demographic characteristics of the inmates might influence the engagement in different forms of violence. Questions that arise are: How can we describe the various types of interpersonal violence by focusing on the different strains? What are the important variables to explain violence? To answer these questions, data from official records will be combined with cross-sectional data from the research project "Violence and Suicide within Youth Correctional Facilities".

## **PHARMACOLOGICAL CASTRATION - LAW OF POPULISM: HOW LIBERTY AND SCIENCE GIVE WAY TO SAFETY**

**WOJCIECH ZALEWSKI**

UNIVERSITY OF GDANSK, GDANSK, POLAND

**BEATA PASTWA-WOJCIECHOWSKA**

UNIVERSITY OF GDANSK, GDANSK, POLAND

The title of our address consists of six notions: pharmacological castration, law, populism, liberty, science, and safety. They have all been long recognised in the literature on the subject, proven by a great number of relevant publications in Poland and abroad. However, the number decreases dramatically when the notions are joined. Thus the authors have undertaken the challenge of analysing the notions collectively, fully aware of just how difficult and risky this task is. The difficulty and risk lie in ongoing disputes between the science world (theoreticians and practitioners) and society as to the validity and effectiveness of the method used. Pharmacological castration seems to be increasingly better known to the general public in Poland due to media coverage of cases related to: a) sexual abuse of children (paedophilia and incest), and b) the release of the offenders after serving their terms.

What we find interesting in the context of the subject are the issues related to medical, psychological, legal and ethical problems in terms of the new status of the chemical castration method used on those committing crimes of a paedophilic or incestuous character. In other words, in general this report aims to determine how science (law, medicine, and psychology) deals with the problem of chemical castration when faced with the issues of liberty and free will of undergoing medical and therapeutic procedures versus the wellbeing of an individual and society. We will also refer to the effectiveness and efficiency of medical treatment in the context of repeating the crime. We would like to highlight that the address will also discuss methods of influencing sexual offenders, accompanying pharmacological castration, such as psychotherapy and restorative justice.

## **THE CONSTRUCTION OF RISK IN PROBATION PRACTICE IN LATVIA**

**ANVARS ZAVACKIS**

UNIVERSITY OF LATVIA, RIGA, LATVIA

Risk assessment and management has a core role in the contemporary probation practice. The State Probation Service of Latvia introduced risk assessment tool for general offenders in 2006, and this tool became routinely used in risk assessment and management.

This paper examines the risk assessment practice in the State Probation Service of Latvia. The data from risk assessments done by probation officers, data on recidivism and socio-demographic characteristics of the offenders are analysed. Risk prediction accuracy, risk categorization and the assignment of offenders to different risk categories are also being reviewed. Finally, the impact of socio-cultural context of probation practice on risk understanding and meanings are being discussed.

## **THE SECURITY DETENTION: THE NEW WAY OF DEALING WITH DANGEROUS OFFENDERS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

**PETR ZEMAN**

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**SARKA BLATNIKOVA**

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In 2009, the institute of security detention as a new measure in respect of dangerous offenders was introduced to the Czech penal law. Its main purpose is to protect public against particularly dangerous offenders with dissocial personality disorder or mental disorder (sexual aggressors, dangerous psychopathic offenders, insane offenders, repeated violent offenders etc.) who are not able or willing to undergo compulsory treatment imposed by the court.

The contribution summarizes findings of the research into the first three years of implementation of this measure in the Czech Republic, explains different legal and practical problems, describing the way of its application through the analyses of the full sample of the offenders under the security detention. It also presents results of public opinion poll on this new measure.

## **SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN ARMED CONFLICTS AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE**

**ESTELLE ZINSSTAG**

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The focus of the paper is sexual violence, the existing retributive justice responses to it and their possible improvement by the inclusion of a more pronounced restorative component.

To begin with, I would like to offer a brief examination of the definitions, aetiology, and consequences of sexual violence both during armed conflicts and during peacetime. I believe that the *sui generis* nature of sexual violence requires to be fully taken into account in the responses offered by any justice mechanisms, whether transitional or other. Subsequently I will briefly explore the existing responses to this war crime. I will then examine the range of 'restorative' responses to this crime which are developing hitherto, the potential benefits and limitations of what may be called a 'restorative approach' for sexual violence.

Generally I aim to explore whether the putative ambitions of restorative justice, such as greater accountability, victim empowerment or reconciliation, do in fact provide the potential for a more meaningful response to sexual violence.



# VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZATION

## THE VICTIMOLOGY OF GENOCIDE

**KJELL ANDERSON**

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Any examination of genocidal victimisation is challenging in the light of the understandable sanctification of the victim. Yet to reduce the victims to mere objects who are acted upon by the perpetrators is to accept the dehumanising framing of the victims by the perpetrators.

This paper will draw on the author's experience working with victims in Rwanda, Bosnia, and elsewhere to examine the position of victims in genocide through the lens of routine activity theory. Why are genocide victims at risk and how does their vulnerability relate to the actions of the perpetrators? In what ways do victims react to genocidal killing?

In genocide perpetrators are often greatly outnumbered by victims (and potential victims). This disparity is possible because of the vulnerability of the victims and also their passivity (i.e. the difficulty in resisting "legitimate" authorities). Perpetrators would be less likely to attack victims of genocide if they were not perceived to be vulnerable. This perceived vulnerability is the product of the demeanour of victims (are they likely to resist), their means of resistance, and the prospect of impunity and/or concealment. The passivity and vulnerability of victims in genocide are closely interlinked. The victims of genocide, more so than the victims of other crimes, are left profoundly alone, socially dead, and distant from the rest of humanity.

## ATRAMIC: WHEN OWNING UP EXPOSES US TO OTHERS

**ENRIQUE ARMAS VARGAS**

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We propose that the ability to lie, conceal, avoid the admission of a lie, or face up to it (own up), involves the use of certain skills and personal and interpersonal qualities that identify and give us away. Armas-Vargas argues that the ability and willingness to lie (and to own up) can be captured and measured by means of attitudinal variables and personality characteristics. In his model on "personality and lying" the author developed the ATRAMIC questionnaire (Armas-Vargas, 2009).

The sample of this research comprises 75 forensic population males collected in the Institute of Legal Medicine of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. The average age is 38 years (SD = 9.8).

ATRAMIC evaluates 26 factors: 4 factors of Predisposition to lie; 15 Orectic Personality Variables; 4 Scales of Bias Control to responses to the test; 3 Attitudinal Scales to the use of Deception and Lying. The idea is to get closer to a possible behavioural pattern of lying. We captured the content of the ATRAMIC "Sincerity" construct (25 items), by studying reliability and validity analysis of the measurements to give them content and discriminant validity. We have studied the convergent validity of the "Sincerity" factor with the other ATRAMIC test factors, the CAE self-esteem questionnaire (Armas-Vargas, 2008) and the Lie Scale (L) of the MMPI-2. We have tested the predictive validity of the "Sincerity" construct.

## **FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SELF-ESTEEM AND RESPONSE DISTORTION OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: ROSENBERG AND CAE QUESTIONNAIRES**

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In this work we want to strengthen a self-esteem test, which has so far demonstrated validity of content and discriminant validity in the clinical-forensic assessment. This test is called the CAE (Armas-Vargas, 2008). One of the variables that must be controlled by the expert in the process of clinical-forensic evaluation is the motivation of people to lie and/or distort their answers to the items in psychometric tests.

The sample involved 321 women, 192 women formed part the control or contrast group and 129 women were assessed as victims of domestic violence in the Institute Legal Medicine of Tenerife. The average age was 35 years (SD = 9.1).

The CAE questionnaire comprising 35 items. The person does a review of "Myself"; of their perception of how others see them "the Others"; of the "Feeling of Ineffectiveness/Worthlessness"; and of the "Feeling of Inferiority or Negative Comparison with Others". The internal consistency of the global scale  $\alpha = .76$ .

We analysed the relationship of the CAE and Rosenberg with the distortion of response scales: Scale L of the MMPI-2; Social Desirability (DS), Emotional Self-Devaluation and Cognitive Self-Devaluation of the ATRAMIC test (Armas-Vargas, 2009).

The women in the control group had a higher score in the factors of "Myself" and "the Others" in the CAE self-esteem test, while women of the forensic population scored higher in the Feeling of Worthlessness and Inferiority variables. Female victims of domestic violence scored higher on all scales of response distortion.

## **INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: GENDER SIMMETRY OR ASIMMETRY?**

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The violence in intimate relationships (IPV) has been debated on the basis of two major assumptions: 1) the feminist approach hypothesizes violence in intimate relationships perpetrated by men to use power and control over women (Walker, 1979; Walker, 2009), 2) the 'Family violence' approach rejects this hypothesis and reports similar rates of violence for both men and women

in intimate relationships (Straus, Gelles, & Steinmetz, 1980; Straus, 1997; Straus, 1999; Straus, 2010). The present study aims to assess whether men and women significantly differ in the use of physical and psychological violence in the relationship. In the present research we evaluated the conflict tactics used by 882 Italian heterosexual couples; each partner has rated his or her own and their partner's behaviors. Psychological Abuse, Physical Aggression and Negotiation Tactics are compared. Results are discussed in comparison with the two approaches proposed.

## **MALE CHILD VICTIM OF SEXUAL OFFENSES IN NIGERIA**

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**OBAFEMI AWOLOWO UNIVERSITY, ILE-IFE, NIGERIA**

**I. A. OLATUNBOSUN**

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Child sexual abuse is a vice that is sadly prevalent in our world today. Children are used for all sorts of sexual perversion from rape to defilement and even use of children for pornography.

However, in the Nigerian context, by reason of the laws defining rape as well as convention, child sexual abuse usually connotes abuse predominantly of the female child unfortunately to the neglect of the male child sufferer of sexual abuse. These children's perspectives have rarely been explored in relation to the help they receive towards their emotional and mental well-being. At times the affected children are reluctant to seek consultation with specialists or quickly cease further contact. It is therefore imperative to evolve legal and policy instruments to involve young male children in decisions and mechanisms likely to affect their lives and future endeavours.

This paper thus seeks to examine the incidence of male child sexual abuse in Nigeria, looking at the laws and suggesting areas where the Law might be needing reform in order to provide instruments that will adequately protect both the male and female children against sexual abuse.

## **SATISFACTION WITH THE POLICE**

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In the spring of 2011, on behalf of the Conference of the Police Commanders of the different regions of Switzerland, over 15'000 persons were interviewed in Switzerland about their experience with crime, the police and feelings of security. The focus was on satisfaction with police in general, trust in police, perceived changes in police strategies and satisfaction with police performance among victims of crime. Results show that victimization of assault and threat are significantly correlated with feelings of safety and satisfaction with police patrols in the streets. However, trust in the police as an institution remained unaffected.

## **VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCES AND CRIME-RELATED PERCEPTIONS IN GERMANY: DESIGNING A LARGE VICTIM SURVEY**

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In contrast to many other European countries, in Germany no periodic crime survey exists. Furthermore, no large-scale victim survey has been conducted since the 1990s. But this is about to change: There is a large (sample size over 30.000) nation-wide victim survey under way (conducted in the CATI-mode), which is part of an interdisciplinary research project on perceptions and feelings of securities in Germany. In the presentation, the main features of the complex research design of this survey, including some innovative elements (such as a subsample contacted via mobile phone and additional samples drawn from the immigrant population via onomastic methods), are described. Furthermore, we present findings from cognitive and conventional (field-) pretests of the questionnaire. Thereby, a special focus will be set on findings regarding comprehension problems of victimisation screeners as well as on further results which are of relevance to victimization surveys in general.

## **SENTENCES FOR SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST CHILDREN – A STUDY FROM ICELAND**

**RAGNHEIOUR BRAGADÓTTIR**

SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL FOR CRIMINOLOGY. UNIVERSITY OF ICELAND, REYKJAVÍK, ICELAND

The sanctions imposed by the courts of law in Iceland for sexual offences against children have been criticised in recent years for being too lenient. Act No. 61/2007 amended the provisions of the Icelandic Criminal Code regarding sexual offences, and various new provisions were enacted that influence the determination of sentences for such offences, including the severity of sentences in each instance. These new provisions include a broader definition of the concept of rape and more severe punishment for sexual offences against children. The first part of the presentation discusses these legislative innovations. The second part discusses the trends in the sentences imposed by the Supreme Court in 1992 – 2012 in cases of sexual offences against children. Research revealed that sentences for sexual offences against children under the age of 15 start to become more severe after 2002. It seems that public sentiment had an impact before the law was changed in 2007.



## **INTIMATE VIOLENCE AS A CHALLENGE FOR EMPIRICAL STUDIES**

**JIRI BURIANEK**

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The paper focuses on intimate violence issues as investigated in sociological surveys. There are some possibilities how to indicate the prevalence in regular fear of crime surveys using some indirect measures. The paper examines their correspondence with special victimological studies, e.g. International Violence Against Women Survey in 2003. This experience seems to be promising. Moreover, the allocation of some simple extensive measures into regular surveys opens the space for an exploratory study of a broader scope of possible associations. Some findings will be demonstrated here. We can examine the correlations with fear of crime, moral attitudes, trust, self-control and social capital. Even value orientations of victims and their personality traits could be at work here. This exploratory analysis supports the streaming of our current project addressing the intimate violence by comparing women and men.

## **284 MILES FROM METROPOLIS: RURAL SEX WORK AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

**ALISON BURKE**

**SOUTHERN OREGON UNIVERSITY, ASHLAND, USA**

This research focuses on rural sex work and human trafficking in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States. Most research focuses commercial sex workers (CSW) and human trafficking in urban areas, and there is a gap in the literature regarding rural CSW in America and the rural areas on the West coast specifically. While the human trafficking industry thrives in the urban areas in the Pacific Northwest, virtually nothing is known about the displacement of these individuals to the rural outer lying areas of the region. Rural areas are significantly underfunded and in need of social service agencies. The current research explores the aspects of rural sex work and human trafficking and assesses the services available for disenfranchised, marginalized, and exploited individuals.

## **LIFE ADJUSTMENT IN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

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This study examines the relationship between frequency of self-reported acted and suffered violent behaviours and life adjustment in a sample of 65 victims of domestic violence. We hypothesize that some static variables (having children) and some dynamic variables (coping, emotional intelligence) can affect the frequency of violence and life adjustment of their victims.

A path analysis will be applied to the frequency of violence and life adjustment in relation to the static and dynamics variables above indicated.

## **DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL AGENTS INVOLVED IN ACTS OF GENDER VIOLENCE**

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Approaching qualitative analysis through discourse analysis allows Criminological research to deal with complex social realities by means of the interpretation of the perceptions of those involved with a specific theme. Our research intends to analyse the Comprehensive Law against gender violence, in force in Spain since 2005, by studying the discourses of the social agents involved in this process. To this end, several discussion groups have been organised, each representing a specific social group, in order to discuss their perceptions on this Law. The questions focused on a set of predefined hypotheses and objectives and were related to the analyses of the efficiency, efficacy and effectiveness of the Law. The results, thus, synthesise and combine the different social discourses produced in each group and their interpretations from a global perspective.

## **STATE CRIME AND THE RE-VICTIMIZATION OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS: THE CASE OF HAITI**

**VICTORIA COLLINS**

**OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY, NORFOLK, VA, USA**

State crime and their consequences, such as large scale harm and injuries perpetrated against vulnerable populations, has received considerable and increased attention within the field of criminology. However, what is less often examined is the continued re-victimization of these populations perpetrated directly by states or state actors, and indirectly through a state's omission to act to provide adequate protections and resources to those who have already suffered an initial injury or harm. Drawing on the case of Haiti, where one million people continue to live in as many as 1,300 make-shift camps in Port-au-Prince two years after the 2010 earthquake, both direct and indirect state re-victimization of internally displaced people will be illustrated, paying particular attention to the state's responsibility to act, as well as the impact of state action and inaction on this population when it is at its most vulnerable.

## **AWARENESS RAISING AND TRAINING ABOUT TORTURE FOR PROFESSIONALS: RESULTS OF A EUROPEAN PROJECT**

**ZOE COSEMANS**

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**STEPHAN PARMENTIER**

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The Istanbul Protocol (IP) is an UN-adopted manual for the investigation and documentation of cases of alleged torture and other forms of ill-treatment and is often referred to as the 'golden standard' when it comes to documenting such practices. Although it was adopted by the UN Commission for Human Rights and the General Assembly as early as 1999 it has yet to be discovered by professionals working in the field of human rights.

With funds from the EU the project on "Awareness Raising and Training Measures for the Istanbul Protocol in Europe" (ART-IP) was established in order to increase the knowledge and actual usage of this Protocol in European countries. 8 institutions from 6 EU Members States have been involved in preparing educational materials and in disseminating them to professional audiences of lawyers, medical doctors and psychologists. Part of the project is to test at the beginning and end of each training session two important aspects of awareness raising: (a) the level of knowledge about the IP, and (b) the readiness to use it in one's daily practice.

In this presentation, we introduce the IP and we report on the results of the empirical study about awareness raising for human rights through training sessions for professionals in 3 European countries.

## **CAMPI VICTIMIZATION: FROM PREVALENCE TO PREVENTION**

**FILIPA COSTA**

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**MARLENE ALEXANDRA VELOSO MATOS**

**UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, BRAGA, PORTUGAL**

In the last decades, international research has focused on college campi victimization. Despite the increasing international concern with this criminal phenomenon, in Portugal studies on this subject are nonexistent. We aimed to characterize the prevalence of campi criminal victimization (09/10) and describe the physic context where the victimization occurred. To accomplish these goals, we conducted a survey in the University of Minho (UM). The sample was composed by 1001 participates (students, professors, staff). There were assessed using a Web-based self-report victimization questionnaire - University Campus (UM): Criminal Victimization and Perception of (In)Security (Costa, Matos, & Mendes, 2011).

The results revealed that 10.3% of participants experienced criminal victimization and 14.8% observed against other.

The crimes were committed mostly during the day, being May the month with higher crimes' frequency. Supported by international studies that demonstrated the effectiveness of crime's situational prevention strategies, we proposed some final suggestions towards the criminal hot spots in UMinho campi based on the empirical results.

## **DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENCES IN PERCEPTIONS OF VIOLENCE**

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Perceptions of what acts constitute as violence are bound to affect the results in crime victim surveys. This sensitivity to different types of violence might vary both over time and between different socioeconomic and demographic groups. This paper addresses the issue of differential perceptions of violence by analysing the data from the national Finnish experimental victim survey that was carried out in 2010 (N=2100). The respondents were asked to evaluate whether they viewed certain acts or threats as violence on a 4 point scale. These perceptions were reduced to three dimensions concerning either physical violence, threats or sexual violence.

OLS-regression models were applied to analyse the associations between demographic and socioeconomic background variables and the propensity to view these acts as violence.

Results suggest that in regard to physical and sexual violence, higher education, age and gender play a key role in whether a person regards such acts as violence, but borderline incidents such as threats are less affected by educational level. The implications of the findings to survey-based victimisation rates are discussed.

## **RISK OF VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION OUTSIDE HOME AMONG 0-16 YEARS OLD CHILDREN IN FINLAND**

**NOORA ELLONEN**

**POLICE COLLEGE OF FINLAND, TAMPERE, FINLAND**

Children's risk of violent victimization varies across age. Studies of American Juvenile Victim Survey have shown that risk of victimization mainly increases according to age. Differences are however reported between different types of violence. When teenagers are more frequent victims of bias attacks, younger children experience more bullying. These findings are based on American data. Conclusions of European situation are mostly based on combining results based on different questionnaires, which weakens the reliability of conclusions. In this presentation Finnish children's risk of violent victimization outside home is analysed based on a same set of questions. The frequencies of violent victimization in different types of violence in different age groups are presented as well as frequencies of poly-victimization. Analysis is based on Finnish data on 0-12 years old children's experiences reported by parents and 13-16 years old adolescents' experiences reported by adolescents.

## **RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN THE APPLICATION OF PRISON SENTENCES FOR TERRORISTS IN SPAIN**

**PATRICIA FARALDO CABANA**

**UNIVERSITY OF A CORUÑA, A CORUÑA, SPAIN**

Just a few decades ago it could be said that the particular attention paid in the Spanish Penal Code to the victim's interests stemmed from victimological considerations being introduced into penitentiary and criminal law. However, nowadays this attention given to victims is based more on the populist use of the natural desire for revenge of the victims and their families, granted by political parties and the media that deliberately reflect on the need to satisfy their wishes and needs. This spurious source is particularly noticeable when dealing with crimes of terrorism, since this is a form of criminality that leads to a complete rejection from many groups in Spanish society, giving rise to society requesting, and the legislator complying with, the adoption of purely retributive measures, basically aiming to introduce more or less guaranteed life sentences for this type of crime.

This paper analyses the means available in the Spanish Penal Code to promote the voluntary execution of positive post-criminal behaviour by those convicted during the custodial sentence,

that responds to the need to protect the victim's interests, highlighting the existence of an exceptional prison system for those convicted of organising or belonging to terrorist groups and terrorism.

Secondly, this paper also discusses whether the fact that the prison sentence protects the victim's interests serves the purpose of rehabilitating the offender or, whether it becomes an obstacle in their reintegration into society, leading to the introduction of victimological considerations only being acceptable if they do not affect this basic objective of enforcing the custodial sentence, and can therefore serve as a useful element of custodial treatment and as data to be used for judgement purposes in risk assessments that should be carried out at different points of the enforcement.

## **HOMOPHOBIA - THE PERCEPTION OF SOCIAL DISCOURSES AND EXPERIENCE OF VICTIMIZATION OF HOMOSEXUALS**

**SOFIA FERNANDES**

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**PAULA CRISTINA MARTINS**

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This study, of exploratory character, aims to understand the nature of homophobic crimes from the perspective of victims. More specifically, it intends to characterize the discourses and practices of homophobic nature, and its impact and significance for the victims.

A convenience sample of 13 individuals of both sexes, homosexual or bisexual, with experiences of homophobic victimization, responded to an interview focused on homophobia and cultural discourses about homosexuality, as well as episodes of victimization experienced by these participants.

Results show that social discourses reveal an attitude of non-acceptance of homosexuality and the lack of one perpetrator type or characteristic contexts associated with the occurrence of episodes of victimization with homophobic motivation, prevailing, however, the verbal abuse. In this scenario, the victims tend to mobilize strategies of concealment of sexual orientation, using various types of social support.

## **SEXUAL ABUSE BY CATHOLIC PRIESTS - FIRST RESULTS OF A QUALITATIVE INTERVIEW STUDY WITH VICTIMS**

**SANDRA FERNAU**

**CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LOWER SAXONY, HANNOVER, GERMANY**

The problem of sexual violence has received much attention in research in past decades. However, the recent disclosure of sexual abuse cases in religious institutions in Germany and other countries has shifted the focus of the public and experts in that area, highlighting a lack of empirical and epidemiological research.

The present study will address this issue by examining the impact of experiences of sexual abuse in institutions. 30 adult victims (male and female) of sexual abuse by Catholic priests in Germany will be interviewed using a semi-structured, guideline-based approach. Central topics are interviewees' individual upbringing and religious instruction, coping strategies and attitude towards religion and the Catholic Church in general. The study intends to analyze characteristic features and consequences of sexual abuse within the religious context. First results from qualitative analyses will be discussed with respect to comparative findings from other studies.

## **STALKING AFTER THE BREAKUP: WHY SEEKING FORMAL SUPPORT?**

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**MARLENE MATOS**

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Since its public recognition as a way of interpersonal violence, several sectors of the society have been increasing their attention towards the stalking phenomenon. Nevertheless, the surveys developed on the theme clearly show that stalking cases which are known by official entities are only the "tip of the iceberg". This survey has exclusively focused on the post-breakup stalking scenario and aimed to identify predictors related to seeking support at formal institutions.

The sample was constituted by 107 female post-intimate stalking victims. Logistic regression was performed to assess the impact of different factors on the probability that stalking victims would search formal support-seeking behaviour. At the end, only one of the independent variables made a unique statistically significant contribution to the model: the mean frequency of post-relationship stalking behaviours.

These results demonstrate that stalking campaigns play a critical role in explaining the formal support-seeking behaviour, associated usually to an unpredictable nature and by the prolonged exposure to the threat that it imposes to the victim.

## **UNDERSTANDING THE REPORTING BEHAVIOR OF VICTIMS OF EXTORTION PERPETRATED BY ORGANIZED CRIME**

**FRANCESCO GOSETTI**

UNIVERSITÀ CATTOLICA DEL SACRO CUORE, MILANO, ITALY

Understanding the reporting behavior of victims of extortion perpetrated by organized crime has several implications in order to set up targeted victim-based crime prevention policies and for the implementation of victim support policies. Nevertheless, in the scientific literature there is a lack of knowledge in this regard and therefore the present research has aimed at shedding some light on an unexplored field both in criminology and victimology. To this aim, using the case-study as research method, a qualitative exploratory research in Palermo has been undertaken.

The analysis of the cases shows that reporting extortion is a rational decision. Further, it is driven by a cost-benefit analysis even if the “monetary” element is less important compared to the possibility to freely run the business activity, thus it can be considered as an entrepreneurial strategic decision. The role played by relevant others is significant and on this aspect further research should be carried out.

## **CORRELATES OF FEMALE SAME-SEX INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE**

**DENISE GOSSELIN**

WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY, SPRINGFIELD, USA

Intimate partner violence is a significant social problem affecting the mental health and physical wellbeing of women and men. Millions of persons in the United States and in nations around the world experience relationship violence every year. The epidemic of intimate partner violence in the lesbian community remains largely hidden and rarely discussed. This presentation will report on research examining the correlates of internalized homophobia, self-esteem, educational levels, and level of income to the use of physical and sexual violence in female same-sex intimate partner violence (FSSIPV) among a group of 134 participants who self-identified as bisexual, mostly lesbian or lesbian. Findings suggest that education level and internalized homophobia are important determinants of violence. The presentation will examine same-sex violence within the context of policy development and response in the United States.



## **CROSSTALK BETWEEN FEAR OF CRIME, PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS AND DISPOSITIONAL EMOTIONS: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INDIVIDUAL EXPLANATION OF FEAR OF CRIME**

**INES GUEDES**

**FACULTY OF LAW OF UNIVERSITY OF OPORTO, PORTO, PORTUGAL**

**CARLA CARDOSO**

**FACULTY OF LAW OF UNIVERSITY OF OPORTO, PORTO, PORTUGAL**

Although fear of crime has been received a great amount of attention, there is a great deal which remains unanswered. The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between fear of crime and individual variables (personality and dispositional emotions) in a sample of 205 individuals. The personality dimensions (neuroticism, extraversion, psychoticism) were measured with Eysenck Personality Questionnaire which also included the lie scale.

Dispositional emotions were measured with Differential Emotions Scale. In accordance with the literature, our findings suggest that women and the least educated expressed higher levels of fear of crime. However, this study goes beyond the literature by showing that fear of crime is positively correlated with social desirability in both genders.

Moreover, dispositional fear emotion and neuroticism are positively correlated with fear of crime. We also observed that within the sub-sample of victims the relationship between fear of crime and dispositional fear emotion is amplified comparing with non-victims. We will present a fear of crime model in which these variables are included.

## **EXPLORING CRIMES AGAINST FARM BASED SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SMES) IN WALES**

**TIM HOLMES**

**BANGOR UNIVERSITY, BANGOR, UNITED KINGDOM**

**JANE JONES**

**ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY, ABERYSTWYTH, USA**

Traditionally, large organizations have drawn significant attention with regard to their potential for victimization from a range of business crimes such as fraud and e crime in the U.K. Similar threats against Small to Medium Enterprises have been relatively neglected and it is only fairly recently that it has been recognized that SMEs face the same kinds of challenges from crime. The National Fraud Authority (2011) for example, cited an estimated £780 million in losses to SMEs per year. Recognizing that SMEs as well as larger businesses face issues of crime applies across geographical areas. Indeed, the Home Office (2009) have pointed out that businesses in rural areas are affected by the same types of crimes as those experienced elsewhere both physically and technologically. This paper will present initial findings from a qualitative study exploring the crime threat against farm based SMEs in north Wales.

## **CRIME AGAINST BUSINESSES IN SWITZERLAND**

**GIANG LY ISENRING**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH, ZURICH, SWITZERLAND**

**MARTIN KILLIAS**

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**GIULIA MUGELLINI**

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This paper presents some findings of a national web-based survey conducted among the Swiss commercial and financial sectors. This includes information gathered on offences and crimes committed by employees against their firms, focusing on incidence, prevalence and some main characteristics of crimes against businesses. The presentation will also highlight possible ways of prevention of business crime in Switzerland.

## **FORCED MARRIAGE OF IMMIGRANT WOMEN IN CANADA**

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In the last two decades, in all around the world the issue of trafficking in persons, particularly women and girls, has attracted important attention and growing concerns. Although trafficking in persons for purposes of prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation was widely denounced and the international community mobilizes significantly to combat the phenomenon, trafficking in women for the purpose of forced marriage is still little documented.

However, as several international reports have noted, this reality exists. This communication highlights several difficulties encountered by women victims of marriage in Canada. They are doubly vulnerable because on the one hand, they can be the object of different forms of abuse and exploitation and on the other hand, their precarious status of immigrant women, in particular when they are sponsored by their partner. Using a legislative analysis and a field study focusing on both immigrant women victims of forced marriage and social workers from various communities of practice working with them, this communication raises two questions: first, the forced marriage can be a form of trafficking? And second, if yes, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime is it applicable in cases of trafficking for the purpose of forced marriage?

## **IDENTIFYING VIOLENT VICTIMISATION AMONG FINNISH FEMALE PRISONERS**

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The issue of violent victimisation of female prisoners was discussed in interviews conducted with prison staff members (N=19) in Finland. The interviewees agreed that the majority of female prisoners in Finland have experienced violence. There are, however, many problems in identifying women with a history of violence in the prison environment and offering them services that fit their specific needs. Prison staff lacks information on violence against women, the consequences of violence and the way it affects the behaviour of female prisoners. In many cases, the women are in prison for committing violent offences themselves, but this does not exclude their experiences as victims of violence.

There is a need to approach the issue of violence from three perspectives: women as victims of violence, perpetrators of violence and as witnesses of violence. Violence is also only one aspect of the manifold problems that the women have and should not be treated separately from them.

## **THE EXPERIENCES OF WITNESSES AT THE CROWN COURT: EMERGING FINDINGS**

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Over half a million witnesses were called to give evidence at either the magistrates' or Crown Court in England and Wales in 2009. Witnesses can be compelled to discuss very personal and intimate details in the formal, highly ritualised and often unknown environment of the courtroom. This paper explores the range of responses to the experience of giving evidence; drawing on some of the emerging findings of an ESRC funded study of the public's experiences of the Crown Court. Around 50 witnesses were interviewed about their experiences at two Crown Courts; they were asked not only about how they felt when giving evidence in court, but also about their treatment by the CJS in the pre-trial period and their views of the verdict and sentence (where applicable). Their reported emotions included fear, anger, uncertainty, confidence and relief. It will be suggested that in most cases the response of the witness to the experience of giving evidence can be characterised as being one of 'reluctant conformity' based on a sense of moral or civic duty.

## **ACTUAL VS. SELF-PERCEPTION OF VICTIMIZATION: THE CASE OF HOSPITAL EMERGENCY WARDS PERSONNEL**

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This study analyzes the perception of personal victimization among emergency wards (EW) personnel of all 25 general hospitals in Israel, using a self-report questionnaire (N=2,139). Victim's professional and personal related variables, as well as structural features of hospitals were analyzed. Based on the participants' reports, both their actual and their self-perception of victimization (SPV) to violence during the preceding year were measured. The multiple regression analysis explaining SPV was comprised of 16 independent variables, jointly explaining 44.3% of the variance. As expected, higher self-perception of victimization (SPV) was related to higher exposure to actual violence. However, unlike security and nursing staff, who are high on both actual and perceived victimization, among specialist MDs there is incongruence (gap) between their relatively low exposure to actual victimization and their perception of high personal victimization. Treating violent patients or relatives is conceived by them as hospital's "dirty work". Suggestions are put forward for further research in this area.

## **MEN - THE FORGOTTEN VICTIMS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE**

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**MARLENE MATOS**

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Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a significant social problem, with complex implications not only at the individual level but also to the health care system, to the social services and the judicial system. Although most reported IPV is perpetrated by men toward women, researchers have increasingly recognized that the experience of IPV is not limited to women and that men can also be victims of abuse. Several studies have reported that men experience significant psychological symptoms as a result of IPV. In particular, associations have been found between IPV and PTSD, depression, and suicidal ideation. Research into the specific effects of IPV on male victims is, however, in its infancy. Increased understanding of the complex, multifaceted processes and effects of IPV on male victims is vital to the development of services and support systems for this population. Intimate partner violence (IPV) by women against men has been the subject of much debate and controversies. All this knowledge is discussed in terms of their implications for policy and practice.

## **WILL THE CIRCLE BE UNBROKEN?: THE CURRENT STATE OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PRACTICES IN AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKAN NATIVE COMMUNITIES IN THE UNITED STATES - A PILOT STUDY**

**FAVIAN MARTIN**

**OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY, NORFOLK, VA, USA**

Recent figures suggest that American Indians are more likely to become victims of a violent crime than any other group in the United States. More importantly, these victimizations often occur in American Indian or Alaskan Native (AI/NA) communities. Given these high rates of victimization, many AI/NA communities are increasingly relying on Western ideological principles of justice to address crime and victimization in these areas. While tribal communities implement these forms of justice, little is known about the current state of restorative justice practices and rituals in Indian country. This pilot study explores the use of restorative justice in Indian Country by nationally surveying tribal judges to understand this form of justice.

## **THE PROCESS OF VICTIMIZATION**

**FRANCISCO NIEVES MARTÍNEZ**

**UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID, MADRID, SPAIN**

The process of victimization is formed by the experiences, the modifications of daily habits and the external and internal sufferings of the person who has been the victim of a crime. Therefore, this process includes all the changes that the individual suffers as a result of becoming a victim. In the process of victimization it is necessary to consider the individualization of social and cultural factors, since these significantly influence the way the victim confronts the traumatic event. The characteristics and the environment of the victim can contribute to their own victimization process and the process could be analyzed from two different sides, first, the "victimization risk", that studies the crime and the factors that triggered it, and, second, the "victim's vulnerability" that studies the psychological factors of the victim.

## **TERRORIST VICTIMIZATION: THE CASE OF THREATENED PEOPLE BY ETA IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY**

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This study examines the experience suffered by victims and threatened people of ETA's (Basque Homeland and Freedom) terrorist group in the Basque Country. Thus, the characteristics of violence, psychosocial effects and perceived social support are analyzed. Initially, eighteen interviews with victims and threatened people by ETA were conducted in order to examine their experience. Thereafter, a sample of ETA's victims answered a self-report questionnaire about their victimization (N = 90). The obtained results showed a sort of violence in which psychological violence strategies, such as threats or intimidation, played a relevant role in victimization. In addition, negative psychosocial consequences were mainly emphasized by victims. They pointed out the affectation to their context and the need of close protection in a long term. These findings may be useful to understand better the situation of violence and harassment perpetrated by ETA against

## **POLIVICTIMIZATION OF SOCIAL EXCLUDED WOMEN: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

**MARLENE MATOS**

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**RITA CONDE**

UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, BRAGA, PORTUGAL

This presentation describes a systematic review of the available literature concerning qualitative studies into multiple victimization (polivictimization) of women in order to explore the scientific knowledge about how women experience this problem. A systematic search of the wider English, Portuguese and Spanish-language literature was undertaken. Specific terms, combinations, and methodological filters were used. In selection and appraisal of the studies, we defined specific inclusion criteria.

Thematic analysis techniques, in combination with some strategies for conducting cross-studies analyses, were used to synthesize data. Findings were used and to consider implications for research, policy and practice. Findings are discussed in order to explain and interpret the problem of polivictimization of social excluded women and are also reflected implications for research and practice,

## **THE HELPLESS PROTECTING THE VULNERABLE: THE IMPACT OF DUTY TO PROTECT LAWS ON BATTERED DEFENDANTS**

**BRENDA MIDSON**

**UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO, HAMILTON, NEW ZEALAND**

Failure to protect a child from violence renders a parent liable if the omission is voluntary. In New Zealand the duty also applies to members of the victim's household. Victim includes a vulnerable adult, "a person unable...to withdraw himself or herself from the care or charge of another person".

The duty presumes the defendant has the capacity to act positively to protect the victim. This has implications for defendants who are also subjected to violence. In the understandable haste to prosecute and prevent child abuse, we risk neglecting the realities of other vulnerable people.

The criminal justice system should reject a binary approach to victims and offenders and recognise that defendants may also be victims. This paper will argue that battered defendants, due to learned helplessness and traumatic bonding, are also "vulnerable adults", rendering them incapable of protecting the child. That is, the violence may negate the voluntariness element of a failure to protect charge.

## **"RAPE IS RAPE" - "NO, IT'S NOT": DOES THE JUDICIAL PROCESS DO RAPE JUSTICE?**

**COLLEEN MOORE**

**ANGLIA RUSKIN UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, UNITED KINGDOM**

With a conviction rate of 6%, rape 'on trial' is a contentious subject. When the circumstances of the offence do not fit a stereotypical 'stranger-rape' scenario, and the victim does not present with visible characteristics associated with rape, their status of victimhood can already be contested. If 'alleged' victims are taken seriously by the authorities, they may be faced with an arduous period that may or may not result in a trial. As the victim is seeking a criminal conviction from the courts for the offence committed against her (or him), through an adversarial trial process based upon a winner and a loser, only one person will be satisfied with the outcome - and the evidence suggests that it is far less likely to be the accuser.

In sexually violent situations or where a 'normal' sexual act has taken place without consent many victims may not be seeking a criminal conviction at all - especially if the perpetrator is known to them and juries may be reluctant to place heavy penalties upon such a defendant. What could an alternative course of action achieve and what could be the benefits of a process that could offer all parties involved some beneficial or practical response to what is always a difficult and win/lose situation. Rape and sexual abuse undoubtedly abound to 'keep women in their place', and as it currently stands, the legal process, with its focus on the individual pathology of the perpetrator, is aiding and abetting the continued subordination of women.

## **RACIST CRIME REPORTED TO THE POLICE - COMPARISON OF REGISTER-BASED DATA AND VICTIMIZATION SURVEY**

**JENNI NIEMI**

**POLICE COLLEGE OF FINLAND, TAMPERE, FINLAND**

**LINA SAHRAMÄKI**

**POLICE COLLEGE OF FINLAND, TAMPERE, FINLAND**

Based on victimization surveys, it is estimated that only one third of racist crime comes to the police's notice in Finland (EU-MIDIS 2009; Pohjanpää et.al. 2003). Victimization surveys are conducted to collect information on crimes that do not appear in police registers. In our study, we compare the picture that official police registers draw of racist crimes, with the information that survey studies give on the same phenomenon. Factors such as the victim's gender and age, the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, or the victim's national or ethnic origin can affect the way crimes are reported to the police (Davis & Henderson 2003; Finkelhor & Omrod 2001). Our study examines racist victimization of somalis and russians resident in Finland. We compare register-based data on racist crimes from 2008-2011, retrieved from the national police information system, with victim survey data from the European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS).

## **TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS**

**IZASKUN ORBEGOZO**

**BASQUE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, DONOSTIA-SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN**

Trafficking in human beings is a criminal activity expressed in different ways. Considering its evolving and dynamic character, it is important to identify its victims so that access to their basic rights can be guaranteed, including control and assistance mechanisms.

Regardless its national or transnational context, it can only be approached adequately observing global strategies based on human rights.

The objective of this poster is to present the situation of victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation. In first place, the concept of victim will be defined. Secondly, legal initiatives of international and national protection will be presented. Finally, a real case study in Spain will be exposed underlining application of law to the concrete matter.



## **ADOLESCENT'S DIGITAL MEDIA: RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

**FILIPA DA SILVA PEREIRA**  
**UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, BRAGA, PORTUGAL**  
**MARLENE MATOS**  
**UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, BRAGA, PORTUGAL**

The digital media are commonly used for education and recreation of children and adolescents. Usually parents use that to keep them inside the house that is the secure space in their perspective. However, that can pervert that security logic. Through the internet children and adolescents can access to a virtual space where opportunities and risks arise sometimes without adult supervision. It can result in a situation of cyberstalking. This pattern of behaviors involves a series of physical, emotional and social consequences for young people. Thus, we intend to approach the phenomenon of cyberstalking among children and adolescents, emphasizing their dynamic contexts, vulnerabilities, major risk factors and protection. Not all children are equally susceptible to cybestalking victimization.

More research is needed to identify the major risks and to develop strategies of intervention. The challenge is to alert parents and youth of the dangers in the use of digital media and provide tools for the prevention of future victimization occurrences, without constraining the gains of electronic resources.

## **COORDINATING COMMUNITY RESPONSES TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN GALICIA (NW SPAIN)**

**NATALIA PÉREZ RIVAS**

UNIVERSITY OF SANTIAGO, SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, SPAIN

**ANTÍA REGUEIRA DIÉGUEZ**

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**MARÍA SOL RODRÍGUEZ CALVO**

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UNIVERSITY OF SANTIAGO, SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, SPAIN

Services in the form of shelter, support, education, and legal advocacy may be crucial in the success of other community efforts to address domestic violence. This poster provides an overview of different mechanisms for coordinating community responses to domestic violence and examines some of their individual components. As specific policies and practices vary depending upon regional normative and the characteristics of local agencies, the poster focuses on three types of coordination that exist in the Autonomous Community of Galicia (NW Spain): (1) local intervention and support networks; (2) women information centers; and (3) protection orders regional coordinating centers. The focus will be on the procedures related to interagency coordination and that lead to more uniform responses. Components of a coordinated community response include: follow-up support and advocacy for victims; carrying out and enforce medical and legal interventions; and education and prevention.

## **THE PRIVILEGED AGAINST THE OUTCASTS? - INVESTIGATING ASSAULTS AGAINST HOMELESS PEOPLE**

**DANIELA POLLICH**

MARTIN-LUTHER-UNIVERSITÄT HALLE-WITTENBERG, HALLE (SAALE), GERMANY

This talk deals with the phenomenon of assaults against homeless people. Up to now, very little is known about the nature as well as the causes of these assaults.

The research presented in this talk is based on two sources of data: On the one hand, a quantitative victim survey of currently or formerly homeless persons (n approx. 200) was conducted in five cities in the German federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia. On the other hand, all available case records (n approx. 190) of 17 departments of public prosecution in the same state containing cases with homeless victims were analyzed quantitatively.

In a first step, the talk will provide a descriptive overview of the extent of reported assaults against homeless people as well as characteristics of offenders and victims. Special emphasis will be placed on the comparison between important findings and patterns in data from the dark field and official registrations, as it can be assumed that not all incidents are equally likely to be reported to the police.

In a second step, the talk will concentrate on the situational characteristics and course of events of assaults against the homeless. Situation-based theories of crime will be used to conduct theory-driven analyses of the data. It will be shown that different theories are appropriate according to the characteristics of the offenders: For example, whereas interactionist approaches of violence escalation are suitable if offenders are homeless themselves, approaches from the Routine Activity Tradition are more adequate when offenders are not homeless. Consequently, the question is addressed whether assaults by non-homeless offenders are predominantly motivated by prejudice and or if other factors – like characteristics of the specific situation or characteristics of the victim aside from being homeless – might play a role in the choice of a victim as well. Again, the two data sources are compared with regard to answers they may provide to this question.

## **VICTIMIZATION FROM BULLYING AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN SERBIA**

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UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, BELGRADE, SERBIA  
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UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, BELGRADE, SERBIA

Bullying and victimization among adolescents have received increased attention from researchers and educators in recent years, both internationally and in the Republic of Serbia. In this study, 1071 students, aged 11 to 18, from 6 state schools in Belgrade were surveyed in order to obtain data on victimization from bullying. The results show that 65% of adolescents were bullied at least once over the past school year. Almost 20% of the students reported having been bullied three or more times over the past school year and 6% were bullied once a week or more. Also, the results show significant differences between boys and girls and between students in middle and high schools. The prevalence of victimization from bullying was higher among girls and younger students.

## **“WHY MY PARENTS CAN’T HELP”, FACTOR RELATED TO THE WILLINGNESS TO REPORT TO ADULTS A CYBERBULLYING EPISODE IN AN ITALIAN SAMPLE**

**CESARE PORCARO**

SECONDA UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI, CASERTA, ITALY

**ANNA COSTANZA BALDRY**

SECONDA UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI, CASERTA, ITALY

Cyber bullying is a phenomenon that children and adolescents seem to be increasingly using to harm others (National Children’s Home, 2002).

Same recent studies (Patchin, & Hinduja, 2006; Wolak, Mitchell, & Finkelhor, 2007) estimates over the 30-40% of students experienced cyberbullying, and reports show the prevalence increase yearly (Dilmac, 2009). However students seems to be reluctant to report cyber bullying to parents and teachers because they feared the loss of their “online privileges” and in general did not think the adults could help them (Agatston, Kowalsky & Limber, 2007).

As far as we know, does not exists a study evaluating which factors could explain student’s willingness to report to adults an episode of cyber bullying.

In the present research we evaluate in a sample of 1867 students (age 11-18) at univariate and multivariate level factors predicting willingness to report, results are discussed in terms of policy implication for teachers, parents and professionals.

## **SEXE AND AGE PATTERNS OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME IN FRANCE ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL VICTIMISATION SURVEY “CADRE DE VIE ET SÉCURITÉ” (2007-2012)**

**CYRIL RIZK**

INSTITUT NATIONAL DES HAUTES DE LA SÉCURITÉ ET DE LA JUSTICE, PARIS, FRANCE

In 2012, for the 6th consecutive year, a national victimisation survey has been conducted by INSEE, France’s National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies, and ONDRP, French National supervisory body on crime and punishment. Called “Cadre de vie et sécurité”, i.e. “Living environment and security”, the survey is fielded on a yearly sample averaging 17 000 respondents aged 14 and over living in metropolitan France. They answer questions about robbery and non domestic violence.

Among them, an average of 13 000 respondents aged 18 to 75 answer questions about sexual violence and domestic violence. The aim of the study is to compare victimisation rates for each type of violent crimes by sexe and age groups. Controlling the effect of those 2 factors all things being equal, we will estimate the odds ratio of having suffered violent crimes by sex or groups

of age with reference categories. It will help defining some of the populations most at risk of becoming victim of violence.

## **IMMIGRATION, SOCIAL CAPITAL, AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INTIMATE RELATIONS**

**JORGE RODRIGUEZ**

**UNIVERSITAT POMPEU FABRA, BARCELONA, SPAIN**

**DAVID PUIG**

**UNIVERSITAT POMPEU FABRA, BARCELONA, SPAIN**

There is an increasing body of evidence that shows that immigrant women are over-represented among victims of violence in intimate relations. The purpose of this paper is to assess the role of social capital in explaining domestic abuse from partners, net of other effects, such as family conditions, women's material and human resources, and women's statuses relative to their partners. Following a classic distinction made in the literature on social capital, we distinguish between bonding and bridging forms of social capital, depending on the strong or weak ties on which it is based. We hypothesize that bridging social capital reduces women's odds of being mistreated by a male partner because it allows women to find help and avoid or escape from abusive relationships more easily.

The effect of bonding social capital – we hypothesize – depends on the set of values shared by the couple with their primary group of reference. It fosters violence if the group has traditionally patriarchal values that embrace the subordination of women to men. It hinders violence if group's values are more egalitarian with respect to gender roles. While it is to be expected that women who are subject to normative pressures towards patriarchal views will have less bridging social capital, this needs not to be the case if – as in immigrants' case – the couple is removed from their original social environment. In this case, we should expect any effect of bonding social capital towards increasing women's odds of experiencing domestic violence to be smaller among immigrants than among natives, especially among women who migrated on their own. However, the difference should increase again as time in the host country passes by and the probability of contacting groups sympathetic to patriarchal views increases as a consequence of women's low bridging social capital, which raises their odds of becoming or remaining involved with an abuser.

To test these hypotheses, we use data from Spain's III macro-survey on violence against women, performed in 2006 by the Instituto de la Mujer. While the survey was not targeted at migrant women, the sample size was so large that it allowed us to perform detailed analyses on migrant women's experiences of violence in intimate relations. The dependent variable is an indicator of partner's violence in intimate relations that we have defended in previous work. As controls we use several indicators of sexist attitudes, and of women's material dependency and status subordination with regard to their partners, also tested in previous work. Our main independent variables are migrant status, original indicators of bridging and bonding social capital, and time spent in the country.

The results by and large confirm our hypotheses. Immigrant women's higher odds of experiencing violence from intimate partners relative to native women are in large part due to their lower

bridging social capital. Low bridging capitals cancels out the higher opportunities provided by migration to escape from in-group patriarchal values that justify or ignore violence against women, exposing migrant women to higher risks of remaining trapped in abusive relationships.

## **TOWARDS A UNIFIED INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO A VICTIMOLOGY OF STATE CRIME**

**DAWN L ROTHE**

**OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY, NORFOLK, VA, USA**

The field of state crime has significantly expanded over the course of the past two decades. Nonetheless, what is glaringly absent from this literature is a focus on the victims of such crimes. Likewise, the areas and disciplines that focus on victimology often ignore the topic of state crime and their victims.

While there is a vast amount of literature on victimology, state crime, supranational criminology, and vast crimes such as genocide, there is a general failure to combine the research and theoretical perspectives of these areas for a more holistic understanding of victims plights, recourse, and levels of revictimization that can or does occur. This presentation address these issues.

## **SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND GENDER VIOLENCE WITHIN ANDALUSIAN PRISONS**

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**BORJA MAPELLI CAFFARENA**

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**MYRIAM HERRERA MORENO**

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The goal of this study is to discuss the research called Social Exclusion and Gender Violence within Andalusian Prisons. The research ultimately aims to find out and develop new gender-sensitive policies as a response to the more critical expectations, needs and troubles of women inmates, whose pains are referred to as a source of tertiary victimization. Our focus is on three main points: the high vulnerability and subsequent social exclusion suffered by incarcerated women, the higher number of prisoners found in Andalusian prisons and the scarcity of academic research regarding the subject of gender and the penitentiary system in Spain. Several methods were applied, both quantitative and qualitative, such as surveys and inquires directed to the prisoners and prison managers. Our conclusions are consistent with the most prevalent international findings concerning the identification of a double victimization process suffered by women inmates, institutionally as well as socially excluded.

## **EFFECTS OF EMOTIONAL, PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL CHILD ABUSE ON PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL (RE-) VICTIMIZATION IN A GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE**

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**CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LOWER SAXONY, HANNOVER, GERMANY**

Research shows that physical and sexual child abuse has a detrimental impact on the emotional, physical and emotional health and well-being of victims and can affect individual development across the life span in many ways. This retrospective study examines several forms of child abuse and neglect as potential risk factors for experiencing sexual and physical violence in adult intimate relationships. A representative sample of German 16-to-40-year old men and women (N = 9.175 ) was surveyed in a brief interview in combination with a detailed drop-off questionnaire exploring experiences of physical and emotional abuse and neglect as well as sexual abuse in childhood and physical and sexual intimate partner violence in adulthood. Results indicate that the effects of different forms of childhood victimization differ in terms of risk of sexual and physical (re-) victimization. While sexual child abuse was a predictor for sexual (re-)victimization, particularly the co-occurrence of child neglect and physical child abuse increased the risk of physical partner violence in adulthood. Implications will be discussed.

## **HAPPINESS AND VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCES IN SWITZERLAND**

**SILVIA STAUBLI**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH, ZURICH, SWITZERLAND**

**MARTIN KILLIAS**

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**BRUNO S. FREY**

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Happiness research belonged for many years to the domain of psychology. Self-helping guides explaining how happiness and well-being could be reached have flooded the book markets. However, during the last years the focus got broader. In Switzerland, economic research on topics such as happiness and income or the influence of democracy is well known. Still, no research about happiness and victimization is known so far. This gap will be closed by analyses of the data of the Swiss Crime Survey 2011, looking at the correlation between happiness and victimization experiences, as well as on other possible influences.

## **THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN RELATIONAL, INDIVIDUAL AND INSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES IN GROUP-LEVEL RECONCILIATION**

**MISJA VAN DE KLOMP**

POLICE ACADEMY OF NETHERLANDS / UNIVERSITY OF TILBURG, UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS

**SARA STRONKS**

POLICE ACADEMY OF NETHERLANDS / UNIVERSITY OF TILBURG, UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS

The subject of this presentation is the way in which individual and institutional interaction between groups affects the process of reconciliation after violent conflict.

Illustrated by findings and careful analysis of several case studies regarding large-scale conflict between police and citizens in the Netherlands, we will show how individual and institutional interactions between the conflicting parties influence the social process after the immediate confrontation has died down. Whether or not this process leads to relational repair depends on the interplay of those interactions – obstructing, altering and even strengthening one another – but is also strongly moderated by the nature of the everyday relationship between the parties.

Furthermore, we will explain that adopting such a relational perspective in the analysis of conflict allows for its social function to be analyzed in a more constructive manner, a common oversight when the focus lies with prevention or repression.

## **THE ADDED VALUE OF QUALITATIVE VICTIMOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

**JAN VAN DIJK**

INTERVICT, TILBURG UNIVERSITY, TILBURG, NETHERLANDS

**GERWINDE VYNCKIER**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

Victimological research consists for the largest part of victim surveys. Since the 60s, these surveys have become an important source of information for victimology. Victimization surveys are in fact of great importance and allow to collect a lot of information. The span of the victim surveys has also broaden over the years. In fact, based upon the quantitative data, a lot of theories and explanations arose.

However, victim surveys do not allow an in-depth analysis about how victims experience and perceive their victimization or how they cope with it. They tell little about the subjective impact and do not allow to contextualize victim experiences. In this presentation we want to illustrate the added value of qualitative research to the victimological knowledge. We aim to reflect upon some findings of three qualitative studies in which interviews and/or focus groups were used.



## **WHEN CHILDREN ARE KILLED: CHILD HOMICIDE IN THE U.S.**

**SHERYL VAN HORNE**  
ARCADIA UNIVERSITY, GLENSIDE, PA, USA

Although child homicide deaths account for only about ten percent of homicides in the United States, their deaths constitute a greater tragedy compared with adults. A disproportionate percentage of child homicide victims are gang related. Nearly two thirds of children under 5 who are killed, are killed by a parent.

Using Supplementary Homicide Reports, this study examines descriptive data of children (victims under 18 years) killed by family members between 2000 and 2005 in the United States, looking at weapons used, sex of the victim and offender, relationship to the victim, location, and race.

## **TRANSNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL VICTIMISATION AND THE CONDITIONS FOR CONFLICT RESOLUTION.**

**GUDRUN VANDE WALLE**  
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, GHENT, BELGIUM  
**LIESELOT BISSCHOP**  
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, GHENT, BELGIUM

Until the turn of the century victimology has mainly focused on the individual victim of traditional crime and the question how to respond to the needs of individual crime victims. A main concern was the participation of victims in conflict resolution. More recently the focus of researchers in the field of victimology has enlarged towards mass victimization in case of political conflicts. Collective victimization of corporate crime however is still in its infancy. In this presentation we discuss the main characteristics of victimization in case of transnational corporate crime. By exploring the domain of environmental victimization we discuss first why these crimes are often perceived as "victimless". We refer for example to the time-space distance, the unspecific harm, the myth of victim-precipitation and the unknown perpetrator. Secondly and related to this first analysis we discuss the conditions for conflict resolution in case of victimization of transnational environmental crime. Do victims really expect conflict resolution? Can the judicial (penal or compensatory) system fulfill the expectations? Or do we need a new institution for conflict resolution of transnational environmental crime?

## **CRIMINALIZATION POLICIES OF PROSTITUTION IN SPAIN: EFFECTS ON SEX WORKERS**

**CAROLINA VILLACAMPA**

UNIVERSITY OF LLEIDA, LLEIDA, SPAIN

**NÚRIA TORRES**

UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILI, TARRAGONA, SPAIN

Spain has not traditionally maintained a clear policy regarding prostitution. This is an activity whose exercise is not regulated, but which had not been prohibited, except when involving minors or adults forced to exercise it. However, in recent years there has been a clear turn towards the criminalization of behaviors related to voluntary prostitution. The town councils of several Spanish cities have banned the practice of street prostitution and sanctioned it with fines issued to both prostitutes and clients. This policy has been implemented in Lleida (Catalonia), among other Spanish cities.

An empirical research has taken place in this city, in order to know the effects of the punishment of these behaviors in the development of sex work, whose main results are presented here. 78 foreign women working in the sex industry have answered a questionnaire relating the changes experienced in the exercising conditions of prostitution. The quantitative results obtained have been completed with qualitative information extracted from 20 in depth interviews to women of the sample.

## **CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN SWITZERLAND ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL STATISTICS (2009-2010)**

**PAULINE VOLET**

UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

**JULIE COURVOISIER**

UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

**MARCELO F. AEBI**

UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

Child sexual abuse is a phenomenon of growing interest both among the scientific community and the society at large. However, few empirical data are available on the extent of it in Switzerland. In that context, the development of a new statistical system for police registered offences offers the possibility of analyzing for the first time the extent of the cases of child sexual abuse known to the police across the whole country. Thus, using data from unpublished police statistics, this presentation describes the extent of such cases in 2009 and 2010. The analysis is focused in the profiles of victims and offenders and, making a difference between offences with and without physical contact, it takes into account gender, age, the relationship between the offender and the victim, the duration of the abuses, and the length between the end of the offences and their reporting to the police. The results show a great diversity in the profiles of victims and offenders, and suggest some directions for prevention, which should be complemented with information based on surveys on self-reported delinquency and victimization.

## **INNOVATING IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS - ADAPTING THE CRITICAL INCIDENT TECHNIQUE IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESEARCH.**

**NICOLE WESTMARLAND**

**DURHAM UNIVERSITY, UNITED KINGDOM**

**LIZ KELLY**

**LONDON METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY, UNITED KINGDOM**

**KARA JARROLD**

**LONDON METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY, UNITED KINGDOM**

**JULIA DOWNES**

**DURHAM UNIVERSITY, UNITED KINGDOM**

We start this paper by describing the development of critical incident analysis and how it has been used in existing research. Next, we make the case for considering its use in qualitative research on domestic violence - guided largely by what we have found to be an over-reliance on the semi-structured interview and a general lack of methodological innovation in the field. How we developed critical incident technique for use with domestic violence victims and offenders is then described, including the findings from our pilot exercise. After briefly describing the study we used this technique in as context, we then offer some examples of the data gained through this method in our study. We conclude that this is a technique that has been useful in eliciting data in our study and, although it has some limitations and may require further development, we offer this as a starting point for a wider critical discussion on the development of innovative qualitative research methods in the domestic violence field.

## **CYBERBULLYING IN SLOVENIA: THE RESULTS OF AN ON-LINE VICTIMISATION SURVEY**

**ALES ZAVRSNIK**

**INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AT THE FACULTY OF LAW, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA**

Cyberbullying usually refers to bullying and harassment of others by means of new electronic technologies, primarily mobile phones and the Internet. The paper presents the results of an on-line cyberbullying victimization survey conducted mostly among students at several Slovene faculties. 441 adults were surveyed to examine the nature and extent of cyberbullying in Slovenia. Three main categories of cyberbullying (by email, social networking sites and mobile phones) and seven subcategories were examined in relation to age and gender, perceived impact, self-prevention measures, and turning to others. There was a significant incidence of cyberbullying by email (65%), less by mobile phones (44%) and in social networking sites (22%). Gender differences were few, age difference were statistically significant. The impact of cyberbullying was perceived as highly negative for posting personal data and photos on the Internet without consent. Frequent cybervictims would turn to police less frequently than users that have never been a victim of cyberbullying.

## **SEARCHING FOR A HIDDEN POPULATION – RESPONDENT DRIVEN SAMPLING IN LABOR TRAFFICKING RESEARCH**

**SHELDON ZHANG**

SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, USA

**BRIAN FINCH**

SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN DIEGO, USA

Much has been written about human trafficking, and most researchers have acknowledged the difficulties in obtaining empirical data and yet continue to claim it is a serious problem. This paper points out major challenges in current methodologies and provides an empirical example of respondent-driven sampling in estimating the prevalence of trafficking among hidden populations. Much of current literature on human trafficking has focused on the sexual exploitation of women and children. As a result, government funding has mostly gone to so-called rescue missions. International labor organizations believe labor trafficking is perhaps far more prevalent and may be in the millions around the world. But empirical research on human trafficking activities in general remains rather limited. Several leading international organizations (i.e., ILO and IOM) have made significant efforts in promoting rigorous empirical research aimed at influencing current policy discourse. But few systematic studies are available. This paper presents field experiences of an actual application of the respondent-driven sampling (RDS), a recent methodological development, to estimate the extent of trafficking victimization and other exploitative labor practices among illegal migrant laborers in San Diego, California. Our preliminary analysis concludes that most RDS estimates are robust and the sampling method can be applied to similar contexts. Continued policy discourse and allocation of government resources cannot continue without knowing how serious the problem is.

## **CONFIDENCE AND TRUST IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS: VICTIMS OF CRIMES PERSPECTIVE**

**LAIMUTE ZILINSKIENE**

VILNIUS UNIVERSITY, VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

Confidence in Criminal Justice institutions and trust in their representatives is one of the sorest subjects in democratic society. The purpose of CJ institutions in a democratic society is to defend and protect the interests of the public including victims of crimes, and to provide high-quality security services to the victims of crimes. Victim's non-confidence in such institutions might be an indicator signalling the lack of the functioning of criminal justice. Reporting to the police and cooperation with CJ institutions evidence is not only the fact of the commitment of a crime which must be reported to CJ institutions, but also adequate confidence in such institutions, and trust in their representatives. Many surveys have revealed low levels of confidence in CJ as compared to other social institutions. In 2011-2012, a new sociological survey was carried out under project 'Public Confidence in Criminal Justice Institutions in Lithuania and its Determinants'. The survey aimed at finding out public attitudes toward CJ institutions assesses the level of confidence in such institutions. In parallel, the survey covered such issues as victim's feeling of security, levels of fear of crimes and determinants thereof with a view to describing a mechanism how the

experience of victimisation and prior contacts with CJ institutions interact with public confidence in such institutions. The survey disclosed not only the number of Lithuanian residents who have been victims of crime, but also the number of their relatives and persons in the neighbourhood who have suffered from different criminal acts. The first findings of the survey are analysed in the light of the victimisation.



# CRIME PREVENTION

## **FROM RESEARCH TO ACTION: SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION OF THE ASSAULTS IN PORTUGUESE JEWELRIES**

**PEDRO ALVES**

ISMAI - INSTITUTO SUPERIOR DA MAIA, MAIA, PORTUGAL

**ANA TEIXEIRA HELENA**

ISMAI - INSTITUTO SUPERIOR DA MAIA, MAIA, PORTUGAL

**GRANGEIA OLGA CRUZ**

ISMAI - INSTITUTO SUPERIOR DA MAIA, MAIA, PORTUGAL

Given that jewelry robberies have been increasing in Portugal, we launched a triphasic project, based on an action-research methodology, which main propose is to develop the situational prevention of this kind of crime. The projects first part is meant to acknowledge the numbers and dynamics that characterize this problem in a set of Oporto jewelries. Then, based on the empirical data collected and analyzed in the first part, we wish to identify measures of situational crime prevention that are effective to minimize the main risk factors for this type of crime. Finally, we intend to implement services to the community that endows jewelries' owners and staff with the effective tools to fight this problem, contributing to their empowerment and to increase security feelings in the whole society.

In this work we will present and discuss preliminary data concerning the first part of this project. Limitations, future directions and implications of this study are also discussed.

## **PARENTAL MONITORING AND FAMILY - RELATED VARIABLES EXPLAINING ADOLESCENTS' DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IN SLOVENIA**

**EVA BERTOK**

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SPMAD (Study of Parental Monitoring and Adolescent Delinquency), a cross-sectional survey of 818 primary and high school students enrolled in grade 6 of primary school and 2nd year of high school, was conducted in Slovenia's capital Ljubljana in April and May 2011. The questionnaire has been based on PADS+ Study (Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study,

University of Cambridge, author Per-Olof H. Wikström). Regression analysis shows that parental monitoring, attachment to parents, parental knowledge and punishing variables can help explain a part of variance in delinquent behaviour of children. The percentage of explained variance in primary school population varies from 3-21% for binge drinking, 6-33% for shoplifting; and 33-100% for experimenting with drugs in general and is lower for high school population ( 4-6%; 6-13% and 9-14% respectively), which is in accordance with the findings of similar contemporary studies.

## **PROJECT YOUPREV - FINDINGS OF YOUTH SURVEY, CONDUCTED IN SLOVENIA**

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LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA**

Slovenian Faculty of criminal justice and security, University of Maribor has been in the past year a part of ongoing European Study, named YouPrev. We have conducted a survey among 2049 adolescents, ranging from 13 to 17 years of age. Our aim was to collect data on victimization, deviant behaviour, contacts with the police (those questions were mainly based on the new ISRD-3 questionnaire), with special attention and care given to the section about participants' previous experience of different projects, programs, school classes with the topic of violence or alcohol/ drug consumption. In our presentation, we will present the differences in answers of young people of two regions of Ljubljana and Kranj with the aid of discriminant analysis of variables that measured perceived delinquency of friends. Young people from Ljubljana in general perceived their friends as more delinquent as their peers in Kranj.

Logistic regression of perceived delinquency of friends was done for different delinquent behavior and results show that these variables accounted for 6-18% of variance in destroying property of others, 9-20% of variance of shoplifting and 6-29% of variance in selling or helping to sell drugs. This results are congruent with the findings of recent studies in the field of peer attachment/ peer delinquency and juvenile delinquency.

## **SAFETY AND SOCIAL ORDER IN AN IMPROVISING SOCIETY**

**HANS BOUTELLIER**

**VU AMSTERDAM UNIVERSITY, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

Social, cultural and political conditions in our late modern world have changed decisively during recent decades. One now speaks of a network society, which is the result of major processes such as globalization, the rise of individualism, and the dawn of the information era. Complexity



without direction is a hallmark of this society, and it creates a pervasive uneasiness that manifests in antisocial behaviour, crime, excessive stress, fear, unrest, dissatisfaction, and frustration. This paper therefore addresses the central question: how can we draft a proposal for social order in a world without borders? By introducing the idea of an 'improvising society', we seek a middle way between hopeless cacophony and scintillating polyphony.

## **EXPLORING URBAN SECURITY: CONCEPTUALIZATION AND EXPERTISE IN IRELAND**

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This paper is submitted to the 'Urban Security in Europe 1' panel of the ESC working group on 'Crime, Science and Politics'. The panel examines issues of urban security management considered in the Policy Delphi conducted for project Urbis, which is funded by the European Union's Leonardo Life Long Learning programme. This paper focuses on the problems, responsibilities and relevant expertise for urban security management in Ireland. The paper draws attention to geo-historic development of urban society as a factor in conceptualizing issues of urban security governance. While Ireland has been greatly influenced by policy transfer from the UK, there has been a general reticence to adopt concepts such as community safety in spite of the proliferation of a number of community safety type initiatives. The paper outlines some of the more recent key developments; considers their prospects and identifies key challenges in mobilizing institutions and expertise around urban security.

## **URBAN SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN PORTUGAL**

**CARLA SOFIA CARDOSO**

**FACULTY OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF PORTO, PORTO, PORTUGAL**

**JOSEFINA CASTRO**

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This paper is submitted to the 'Urban Security in Europe 2' panel of the ESC working group on 'Crime, Science and Politics'. The panel examines issues of urban security management considered in the Policy Delphi conducted for project Urbis, which is funded by the European Union's Leonardo Life Long Learning programme. This paper focuses on the problems, responsibilities and relevant expertise for urban security management in Portugal.

## **CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN PERSONALITY AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE OFFENDERS**

**ALBA CATALÁ-MIÑANA**

UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA, VALENCIA, SPAIN

**KATE WALKER**

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In the area of intervention with Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) offenders, personality traits and mental disorders of offenders have traditionally been studied in order to design more effective interventions. However, few studies examine the influence of macro-level influences on aggressive behavior. The aim of the present study is to detect differences in this population as a result of Spanish and English cultural influence. The sample consists of 147 male IPV offenders (67 Spanish). Comparisons on MCMI-III and CTS-2 were made to identify differences in personality and clinical syndromes, and self-reported physical, psychological and sexual assault. The English sample reported higher scores on the Anti-social, Borderline, Dysthymia and Alcohol subscales; the Spanish sample reported higher scores on the Histrionic, Narcissistic, Compulsive, Delusional and Social Desirability subscales. Results highlight the importance of taking into account aggressor's culture when considering personality or clinical syndromes in this population. Finally, the implications of these results for intervention are discussed.

## **CRIME PREVENTION IN RURAL SWEDEN**

**VANIA CECCATO**

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

**LARS DOLMEN**

NATIONAL POLICE BOARD, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

We report examples of crime prevention (CP) experiences using case studies in rural municipalities in Sweden. Data from three different sources were analysed: semi-structured interviews with representatives of CP groups in eight rural municipalities, responses from an email survey, and a database of CP projects receiving funding from the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention. Findings show that youth-related problems are the major CP concern, which are translated into projects against violence, alcohol and drug addiction. National CP guidelines overlook the nature of rural crime, its seasonality and what happens outside the urban core. Although CP groups in rural Sweden face a number of challenges, they show indications of being well prepared to address youth-related problems. The article concludes with a summary of results and flags the need to extend the international evidence on crime prevention to include experiences that go beyond large city problems. This research is part of the FORMAS research project "Social sustainability in rural Sweden Crime, fear of crime and crime prevention in rural communities", Grant 251-2007-1954.

## **PREDICTION OF CRIME AND EARLY INTERVENTIONS – A STUDY USING DANISH ADMINISTRATIVE DATA**

**MOGENS CHRISTOFFERSEN**

**THE DANISH NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, COPENHAGEN,  
DENMARK**

This paper presents a prospective longitudinal study that attempts to predict juvenile delinquency measured by first contact with the police (arrest, pre-trial detention or charges of crimes) taking a complete cohort of all children born in Denmark in 1984 (N=58,000). The children are followed from birth to early adulthood in 2006. The predictors represent the major crime reduction paradigms, such as family circumstance and individual skills. A discrete-time Cox model is used to allow for changing covariates over time. The population had 6,000 first time contacts with the police over the 300,000 person-years available. Results showed that the proportion of 'false-positives' were about 72 % of estimated high-risk subjects. On the basis of these results it is recommended that early crime prevention measures only include (a) measures with convincing demonstration of causal and preventive effects and (b) measures regarded as positive by the participants.

## **A PILOT PROJECT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL SAFETY AUDITS BY CRIMINOLOGY STUDENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF PRACTICAL TRAINING**

**MARÍA CONTRERAS ROMÁN**

**UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA, BELLATERRA (BARCELONA), SPAIN**

Since 2003, Catalan Public Safety System establishes the obligation to prepare Local Safety Plans for all local municipalities over 10,000 inhabitants, to analyze the safety situation in the municipality. However, only 6 of the totally Catalan municipalities have developed such sort of plans.

As result of a working group coordinated by the Catalan Department of the Interior and integrated by professionals from local governments and universities, it seems to be consensus about the causes of why this practice is not more widespread: the absence of a technical team trained in methodological skills to analyze the problems of crime and their causes and the difficulties in coordinating all actors involved in security.

Knowledge include at teaching plans of Criminology Degrees can be useful to facilitate the development of this local plans. Because of this, at the "Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona" we are preparing a pilot project that enables the collaboration between Criminology students and the city councils to elaborate local safety audits as part of student's practice training. My intervention aims to expose the conclusions of the working group and the main elements of the pilot project.

## **LA PRÉVENTION DE LA DÉLINQUANCE CHEZ LES ANGLAIS: SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION FROM COMMUNITY-BASED STRATEGIES TO EARLY INTERVENTIONS WITH YOUNG PEOPLE**

**ADAM CRAWFORD**

**UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, LEEDS, UNITED KINGDOM**

In the criminological literature the prevailing view of crime prevention in England since the 1980s has been that crime prevention has been dominated by situational approaches at the expense of more socially-oriented ones. By contrast, the English approach to social crime prevention remains a largely neglected subject, notably in comparison with other European countries. This paper seeks to address this lacuna and outline the dominant trends in the evolution of social crime prevention in England and the manner in which these have been shaped by wider institutional, political and intellectual influences. It begins with a conceptual discussion of what social crime prevention is taken to mean and its place within wider debates about the recent historic preventive turn in public policy. The paper goes on to provide an overview of policy developments in the field of community safety and the elaboration of the anti-social behaviour agenda both of which have advanced a particular variant of social crime prevention, rooted in a distinct normative understanding of the social causes of crime and the role of the state, communities, families and individual citizens in its prevention. It argues that early intervention, pre-emption and the predictive governance of possible futures are all unifying themes within both individual and community-level social prevention strategies. The paper then turns to illustrate the prevailing trends, fault-lines and enduring themes that converge around the practice of social crime prevention in England through a number of case studies. Finally, it concludes with some speculative thoughts on the potential future direction of developments in England in the light of the current Government's ambitions.

This paper is submitted as part of the 'Social Crime Prevention in Europe' panel organised by Patrick Hebberecht and Evelyne Baillergeau

## **YOUTH DESIGN AGAINST CRIME -- REVEALING THE BENEFITS OF ENGAGEMENT**

**CAROLINE DAVEY**

**UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD, SALFORD, UNITED KINGDOM**

**ANDREW B. WOOTTON**

**UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD, SALFORD, UNITED KINGDOM**

Young people's voices are notably absent from planning and regeneration policies. In the UK, young people tend to be portrayed as a source of problems, rather than of solutions, and may be actively excluded from public places. This presentation describes Youth Design Against Crime (YDAC)—a programme to engage young people in design-led crime prevention, developed by researchers and a young people's charity. Supported by youth workers and teachers, and mentored by local police officers, teams of young people are challenged to address issues of crime and community safety in the area they live, using a formal process of research and design.

The ideas generated are presented to local stakeholders in community safety. YDAC is aimed at young people with 'behavioural problems' that have come to the attention of school and/or police authorities, giving them control of the choice of problems to solve and selection of solutions. The benefits of engagement were evaluated and will be discussed.

## **OXYGEN IN THE CITY... OPTIMIZATION OF THE PARTNERSHIP BOARDS OF NEIGHBOURHOOD WORK, COMMUNITY WORK AND THE URBAN PREVENTION TEAM IN THE CITY OF KORTRIJK**

**EVELIEN DE PAUW**  
KATHO, KORTRIJK, BELGIUM  
**WIM HARDYNS**  
UGENT, GHENT, BELGIUM

The city of Kortrijk (Belgium), funded by the national government, is working on the decrease of fear of crime and the increase of safety/security in their city. The 'action field' is the neighborhood, but every service - neighbourhood work, community work and the urban prevention team - is working on the same topics in the same area. Delivering community based programs through coalitions of statutory, voluntary, community and private organizations should be a common practice according to the philosophy of integral security, but such collaborations are under pressure. Partnership is often related to areas larger than the neighbourhood, which means that the neighbourhood and community workers need to work on another level than the structural partnership boards.

The main goal of our research project was to find a key towards an optimal partnership between the three services and other organizations to create a comfortable and livable city. Using a qualitative quantitative research method such as structural interviews and focus groups, a new kind of business plan was developed. Afterwards the city started the implementation of the project, named 'oxygen in the city'. Using a new partnership structure and allocating new tasks towards the partners, the three services are working together on crime prevention with a focus on social cohesion. Their work is based on a bottom up approach with an inclusion of citizens.

## **THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A MULTIMODAL SECONDARY PREVENTION PROGRAM 'NEW PERSPECTIVES' ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL.**

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**MACHTELD HOEVE**

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**MARK ASSINK**

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This study focuses on the effectiveness of 'New Perspectives' (NP), a multimodal secondary prevention program for youth (ages 12-16 years) at risk for development of delinquency, consisting of an intensive coaching phase of 3 months followed by a 3-month aftercare phase. The investigation includes a study of program effects and program integrity.

The effects on outcomes including criminal offending and other life domains are investigated, using a randomized controlled trial (RCT). Adolescents with a deviant lifestyle (i.e., behavioral problems manifested in school or in the community), are assigned randomly to the intervention (NP) or control condition (care as usual). After screening, random assignment and consent to participate, the adolescents and parents are asked to complete a questionnaire. Data of 180 youths will be collected at four waves: at baseline, after 3 months, after 6 months and after 1 year (follow-up).

The poster will present the research design, measures and main characteristics of the subjects.

## **INTEGRAL SAFETY: FROM VISION TO PLAN**

**FAMKE DEPRINS**

KATHO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, KORTRIJK, BELGIUM

**HANS VERMEERSCH**

KATHO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, KORTRIJK, BELGIUM

In the research 'Integral Safety: from vision to plan' we try to overview the good practices as well as the pitfalls people encounter in practice with a local integral safety policy in general and setting up a safety and prevention plan in particular. For this a comparative case study was organized in which 22 Flemish cities were involved. Interviews were taken from government officials for prevention and coordinators for Integral Safety.

The most important results are displayed on a poster. Herewith we will focus on tasks for

government officers for prevention, coordinators integral safety and a number of existing fields of conflict within safety networks being an ideological versus a scientific approach of safety, integrality versus compartmentalization, the somewhat 'matured' but still smoldering discussion between repression and care and the conflicting expectations between the federal and the local levels of government.

## **SOCIAL DISORDER IN A URBAN CONTEXT: THE CASES ANTWERP AND LIÈGE (BELGIUM)**

**ELKE DEVROE**  
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This paper is submitted to the 'Urban Security in Europe 1' panel of the ESC working group on 'Crime, Science and Politics'. The panel examines issues of urban security management considered in the Policy Delphi conducted for project Urbis, which is funded by the European Union's Leonardo Life Long Learning programme.

This paper focuses on the problems, responsibilities and relevant expertise for urban security management in two big cities in Belgium, Antwerp and Liège. More concrete, the PHD research (Devroe, 2012) focuses on the governance of incivilities by the Belgium incivility law (administrative communal sanctions) in this two cities and describes, among the history and the coming into being, the practices of different actors in the chain of law enforcement and sanctioning (police, city wardens, private security guards, city major, public prosecution, mediation, social welfare, prevention units and services against poverty and social inequality, etc...) and the problems of fine-tuning these actors in a local integrated preventative policy.

## **CRIME PREVENTION IN SCHOOLS: THE SERBIAN EXPERIENCE**

**SLADJANA DJURIC**  
**UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, BELGRADE, SERBIA**  
**BRANISLAVA POPOVIC**  
**UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, BELGRADE, SERBIA**  
**MARIJA MARKOVIC**  
**UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, BELGRADE, SERBIA**

Over the past decade notable progress has been made in designing and implementing crime prevention programs in urban schools in the Republic of Serbia. School-based programs for the prevention of juvenile crime are diverse and oriented towards students, teachers, curricula, administration, the physical design of the school, parents, security personnel, the community and legislation.

This paper will discuss the structure, content and delivery of the most important school-based programs implemented in Serbia, including a detailed analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of these preventive efforts.

## **AN ANALYSIS OF METHODS USED TO PREVENT AND CONTROL FINANCIAL CRIMES IN AUSTRIA AND THE U.S.**

**MAXIMILIAN EDELBACHER**

AUSTRIAN POLICE, RETIRED, VIENNA UNIVERSITY, WEIN AUSTRIA

**PETER KRATCOSKI**

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY, KENT, USA

In this study the concept financial crimes is defined and the various forms of financial crimes that present a major threat to the world economy are identified and described. In addition, the relationship of financial crimes with other major crimes, such as trafficking of drugs, weapons and humans, corruption of officials and computer related crimes are also considered.

The security measures used to prevent financial and control financial criminal activity, including legislation, international agreements and the use of special law enforcement units and the effectiveness of the various security models in use or being proposed, such as the Comprehensive Security Approach, that are directed toward preventing another financial crisis are analyzed.

## **THE POST-9/11 PORT SECURITYSCAPE AND ITS MARKET**

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The post-9/11 port realms have been securitised into securityscapes, saturated with cutting edge preventive security technologies, and with cooperating public authorities and private security companies. In this paper the port realm is imagined as being part of a global security bazaar, where security is custom-made, advertised, sold and consumed. I shall explore, in specific, effects of this bazaar in two North Sea ports.

Based on a conceptual framework, rooted in (criminological) explorations of security commodification and consumerism, several North Sea port realms were observed, where key actors, vis-à-vis port security merchants as well as customers, secure (and securitise) their port together. The observations make up the larger part of this paper, in which insight is given into these actors' socio-cultural realities.

Based on this insight, this paper concludes with offering several captured grand narratives on securing a port in times of global economic-financial crises.



## **GIVING THE FLOOR TO THE YOUTH OF TODAY: YOUNG PEOPLE'S VIEWS AND PERSPECTIVES ON YOUTH CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION.**

**ANNEKE EVENEPOEL**

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In an on going European Study regarding the prevention of youth deviance and violence ("YouPrev: Youth deviance and youth violence: A European multi-agency perspective on best practices in prevention and control") Belgium, Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Slovenia, and Spain have conducted surveys amongst 13 to 17 year old students. Based on the new ISRD-3 instrument, the survey focused beside the classic self-report questions also on their perceptions and views regarding practices and initiatives aimed at preventing youth delinquency.

To enhance the richness of these results group discussions and interviews with youngsters will be organised addressing the same topic. In this paper, I will present the preliminary results collected in Belgium. The aim is to stimulate reflection and contribute to the international discussion regarding a very popular topic today by adding the perspective of the seemingly 'unpopular' key players.

## **URBAN SECURITY IN ENGLAND**

**DANIEL GILLING**

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This paper is submitted to the 'Urban Security in Europe 1' panel of the ESC working group on 'Crime, Science and Politics'. The panel examines issues of urban security management considered in the Policy Delphi conducted for project Urbis, which is funded by the European Union's Leonardo Life Long Learning programme. This paper focuses on the problems, responsibilities and relevant expertise for urban security management in England

## **PREVENTION OF YOUTH DEVIANCE AND DELINQUENCY IN EUROPE: ADOLESCENTS' AND EXPERTS' EXPERIENCES IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE**

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The European study „YouPrev“, funded by DAPHNE-III-Programme, is currently being conducted simultaneously in Belgium, Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Slovenia, and Spain.

This paper focusses on cross-national results from school surveys and expert studies. In each country, around 2.000 students age 13-17 have been surveyed with an instrument based on ISRD-3 which was complemented with questions on experiences with and approaches to prevent youth violence and substance abuse. Furthermore, around 20 local actors in the field of crime prevention have been interviewed in each country, followed by group discussions with juveniles and experts. In a comparative perspective, the paper addresses commonalities and differences of adolescents' and local experts' views and experiences and connects them to data on self-reported delinquency, young people's everyday living conditions, legal frameworks and policies targeted at juvenile problem behaviour.

## **SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION IN GERMANY. BALANCING SOCIAL POLICY AND CRIME POLICY?**

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As part of the panel on “Social Crime Prevention in Europe” (proposed by Patrick Hebberecht) the presentation will focus on recent ideas and developments in social crime prevention Germany. After its rapid development with the establishment of crime prevention councils all over Germany and the formulation of a huge range of crime prevention projects in the 1990s, crime prevention in general has lost its outstanding relevance for policy programs. With decreasing rates of crime and violence and decreasing rates of fear of crime it has become an routinized exercise of established institutions without much public and political debate.

In Germany the term 'social crime prevention' has almost never explicitly used in crime prevention programmes. When it does appear, it is used to describe crime prevention targeted at the criminal motivations of (potential) offenders, identifying social crime prevention with education or social work. In these fields the term 'social prevention' is widely used, but without explicit link to crime and security. Many of the programs and projects that would be labelled elsewhere as social crime prevention normally do not mention crime prevention goals anymore in their programs.

## **THE PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING: AN ACTIVE ROLE FOR THE AIRPORT POLICE**

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**STEPHAN PARMENTIER**

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In most Western countries, the immigration policy has long been the subject of intense discussions, ranging from grand visions about the possibilities and limitations of immigration to the specific regulations concerning immigration and the support of immigrants. A specific form of illegal immigration is human trafficking which is, according to sources from the United Nations, the third most lucrative crime after drug trafficking and arms trafficking. Belgium is no exception to this global trend of expansion and is consequently also a country of transit and destination for traffickers and their victims. Obviously, the police play an important role in the fight against illegal immigration and human trafficking. However, their attention goes specifically to the repression of criminal activities and assistance to victims. To a lesser extent they spend attention to the preventive aspects. This qualitative study, based on semi-structured interviews, attempts to answer the question of how police forces can take preventive action against illegal immigration and human trafficking. More specifically, the research focuses on the preventive role and contribution of the Airport police of Brussels-National airport and this for the three existing routes where preventive action can be taken, namely the country of origin, the itinerary in the transit countries and the arrival at the border, and at the Belgian territory. The purpose of this research is to provide the police (especially the Airport police) some concrete tools to which they can better perform their preventive tasks in the fight against illegal immigration and human trafficking.

## **STREET BASED YOUTH WORK INTERVENTIONS IN STREET VIOLENCE**

**PETE HARRIS**

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The "problem" of youth violence and what could be effective responses to it continues to occupy the minds of policy makers across the EU. Street based youth work has been identified as occupying a prime position in terms of its ability to understand youth violence perpetrated by and on young people, particularly in the environment of the street, and potentially intervene to prevent its

occurrence. This paper will be based on a 2 year EU funded research project which sought to examine street based youth work interventions into street violence between young people. Using a Participatory Action Research methodology, peer researchers carried out workshops, focus groups and interviews with young people from Germany, Austria and Bradford and London in the UK, all of whom had some experience of violence as victims, perpetrators or witnesses and were in contact with street based youth workers. The research team was also followed by a film company throughout the process. This paper will utilise early film footage as well as data gathered by the peer researchers to outline the research process and its preliminary findings.

## **SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION IN LATE MODERN EUROPE. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**PATRICK HEBBERECHT**

**GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM**

**EVELYNE BAILLERGEAU**

**CREMIS UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL, CANADA.**

In a comparative analysis of contributions on social crime prevention from 12 European countries we note that social crime prevention is still existent, despite the domination of situational prevention. We distinguish three important turns in the development of social crime prevention policy in Europe. In France, the first turn took place in the 80's. Policy concerning education, housing, social affairs, urban renewal and crime control blurred together into a social crime prevention policy, mainly aimed at marginalised populations of deteriorated neighbourhoods. The second turn, initiated by Great Britain and the Netherlands, was shaped in the 90's within the framework of neighbourhood-based crime prevention. A third turn, initiated by Great Britain since the end of the past century, orients social crime prevention interventions towards youngsters and their family-, school- and neighbourhood environment.

## **EDUCATION FOR OFFENDERS**

**JEAN HINE**

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

## **TENDENCIES OF THE CZECH YOUTH TO RADICAL POLITICAL ATTITUDES**

**JAKUB HOLAS**

**INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL PREVENTION, PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC**

The paper describes the results of criminological research, carried out on a representative sample of population Czech adolescents aged 16 to 18 years. It focused on understanding and description of such opinions of today's youth, which could mean supporting one of extreme political movements - whether active (through direct participation in the activities of the movement) or passive (in the form of electoral support any of the extreme political entities). Aim of the research was to determine risk groups among young people, their characteristics and distribution in the population; based on this to suggest possible preventive procedures. The results shall be compared with a similar survey conducted before 16 years in different social conditions shortly after the fall of the communist regime.

## **INTELLIGENCE IN PUBLIC & PRIVATE POLICE: SYMPTOMS OF DIVERGENCE**

**STEVEN HUTCHINSON**

**UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, LEEDS, UNITED KINGDOM**

Over the past several decades, many western jurisdictions have witnessed the 'convergence' of public and private police into a larger 'police industry'. This has been driven in part by the reshaping of public police management into a corporate executive, and by the transfer of 'business principles' from the private to the public sector. However the recent incursion of intelligence related practices and techniques into the industry as a whole may signal an important point of divergence between the two sectors. Increasing financial constraints and new political demands for police to do more with less, along with stiff resistance to intelligence related techniques from police associations, have led to the development of a very particular intelligence driven 'business model' for organizing and directing public police resources at an administrative level.

However private police have long operated according to corporate business principles and the majority of the sector remains non-unionized. Private police have thus adopted intelligence quite differently: many firms now specialise in gathering, analyzing and disseminating overt and covertly gathered information to service various clients (including governments). Rather than disparate events, these two developments in policing are linked to similar processes - though at present they seem to signal some considerable divergence in the industry.

## **THE IMPACT OF STAFF CHARACTERISTICS AND WORK GROUP CLIMATE ON THE EMERGENCE OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE IN SWISS PRISONS**

**ANNA ISENHARDT**

**UNIVERSITY OF FRIBOURG, FRIBOURG, SWITZERLAND**

Interpersonal violence in prisons influences the safety of inmates and prison staff and the security of prisons. Today, most measures for the prevention of violence among inmates and between staff and inmates result in limiting inmate liberty.

However, despite a considerable number of studies on inmate characteristics, the impact of the institutional social climate is not yet sufficiently valued. While the role of the prisoners for the social climate seems obvious, the same is not fully appreciated for prison staff. Therefore, for the Swiss case, we study the situation of staff and its connections to interpersonal violence in prisons. Personal variables (age, sex and job satisfaction) as well as group related factors like the satisfaction with collaboration of colleagues and supervisors are considered. This research aims at furthering systematic evidence on the emergence of violence inside prisons and may also contribute to a general strategy of institutional crime prevention.

## **PARTNERSHIP IN CRIME PREVENTION AND PROVISION OF SAFETY IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN SLOVENIA**

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The main purpose of the paper is to present developments in crime prevention and provision of safety in local communities in Slovenia in the last 10 years. The recent survey is focused on police and citizens' attitudes toward partnership between institutions of formal social control and civil society organisations, and on the role of local authorities in provision of safety and security. They all are aware that the partnership between civic and formal institutions is an important factor in

the process of providing safety and problem-solving.

Findings show that institutions of formal social control and civil society organisations in Slovenia are not as connected as they could be; therefore there is still room for public private partnership. Although some are of the opinion that we need even stronger role of the police, results show that other subjects should be more involved in local safety and security provision; especially NGOs since they enjoy high degree of trust among citizens, police and local authorities.

## **GENDERED PATHWAYS INTO PRISON: THE DUTCH 'VIP' PROJECT**

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With 1 in 20 prisoners being female, women constitute a small and understudied part of the Dutch prison population (Slotboom et al., 2011). Internationally, the presence of childhood abuse and later adult victimization (McDaniels-Wilson & Belknap, 2008) has been found in greater frequencies among female prisoners as compared to males (e.g., Leigey & Reed, 2010). However, prior to incarceration both genders have more experiences with unemployment, lack of education, unstable living conditions, incarceration of a parent, substance abuse, and/or (mental) health problems compared to general populations (Giordano, 2010). The VIP project studies the life histories of incarcerated women within Netherlands by conducting interviews with a total of 750 female detainees. Interviews consist of a Life History Calendar (Freedman et al., 1988) and an online survey. Data will be compared with an existing Dutch male prisoner study to uncover the gendered nature of specific and shared risk factors. In this presentation we present the results of our first 50 interviews with the female prisoners.

## **“GRANDPA’S FASHION IN THE NEW YEAR” – INNOVATIVE THEORETICAL THOUGHTS BUT OVERSIMPLIFICATIVE CRIME PREVENTION PRACTICE IN HUNGARY**

**KLARA KEREZSI**

**ELTE UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF LAW, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY**

The situation of social crime prevention is plausible in Hungary. In the past twenty years, it seemed on several occasions as though social crime prevention had been officially defined in this country as well. However, it always turned out subsequently that the formulated definition was just a very short-lived figure of speech, and the importance of crime prevention was overwritten by newly-formulated political intentions. In the interpretation of crime prevention, the correlation between poverty and criminality was easily interpreted in a simplified way, i.e. as a local problem of public security. The presentation outlines the situation in Hungary in order to explore the cross-linked impact of crime problem with several other issues such as poverty, racial discrimination, the future of the younger generations.

## **FOOTBALL SUPPORTERS BETWEEN FREEDOM AND SECURITY**

**SUSANNE KNICKMEIER**

**MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW,  
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The Treaty of Amsterdam postulates to establish the EU as an area of freedom, security and justice. In its programmes for internal security like the Stockholm Programme the Council of the EU emphasises the importance of appropriate measures to the prevention and combating of crime. To produce security and to prevent criminal activities at football matches with international dimension European police authorities have developed their cross-border cooperation. They exchange data and operate on the basis of risk analysis not only to prevent criminal offences, but to identify risk supporters.

The presentation focuses on the (legal) improvement of the exchange of information between European police authorities, especially the supply of data in relation to football supporters, and their use for risk analysis. In this context the consequences for the constitutional state and the effectiveness of European criminal policy are defined and alternative political ideas are discussed.



## **MODELING SITUATIONAL DYNAMICS OF MARITIME PIRACY**

**GARY LAFREE**

**UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK, USA**

Despite the considerable attention paid by the international community to maritime piracy, little empirical evidence evaluates the efficacy of situational measures to prevent and deter pirates. Using a comprehensive database on global piracy incidents from 2005 to 2010, we address three important components of piracy dynamics.

First, we examine the situational dynamics between pirate adversaries and commercial shipping crews, constructing individual “piracy scripts” detailing the action-response mechanisms within a piracy incident. Logistic regression models highlight the role that individual crew actions can take to prevent pirates from successfully boarding ships. Second, we highlight spatial and temporal changes in situational dynamics of piracy incidents during the study period, finding considerable variation in threat response by commercial shipping crew members.

Finally, we couple the analysis with a spatially-enabled model of piracy intervention, examining the effect of the Internationally Recommended Transit Corridor on the dynamics and outcomes of piracy actions within the Gulf of Aden.

## **ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE INTERNET AGE: THE POTENTIAL ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY**

**ANITA LAVORGNA**

**UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO, TRENTO, ITALY**

Organized crime constantly evolves by reacting and adapting to technological changes. While it is often assumed that the growth and expansion of the Internet have an impact on organized crime and the criminogenic potential of eSociety has been recognized, the ways in which criminals behave in the new Internet environment is still under-investigated. The aim of this paper is to examine the possibilities offered by environmental criminology and situational approaches as a framework to better understand and tackle organized crime in the Internet age, by identifying the system of opportunities it exploits. Since considering organized crime for the purposes of a situational approach involves the deconstruction of its complexity to comprehend how crime operates or needs to operate, script analysis can have an important role in identifying the modus operandi of groups involved in routinized activities facilitated by the Internet like illegal and illicit trade.

## **PREVENTION NEARBY: AN EXAMINATION OF THE PRESENCE OF A POTENTIAL GUARDIAN, ITS RELATED CONTEXT AND EFFECT ON THE SEVERITY OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE**

**BENOIT LECLERC**

**GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA**

**STEPHEN SMALLBONE**

**GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA**

**RICHARD WORTLEY**

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The main aim of this study is to examine the presence of a potential guardian in child sexual abuse and its effect on the severity of abuse. Using data obtained on crime events from adult child sexual offenders incarcerated in Queensland (Australia), we examine the context related to the presence of a potential guardian. Mixed-effects logistic regression analyses are also conducted to examine the effect of potential guardianship on the severity of abuse. Net of victim and situational characteristics, multivariate analyses show that the presence of a potential guardian reduces both the duration of sexual contact and the occurrence of penetration. Indeed, it decreases the risk of sexual penetration by 86 percent. This study highlights the importance of the presence of a potential guardian for reducing the severity of child sexual abuse but also in showing how critical the concept of guardianship is in the field of sexual offenses. This study does not permit, however, to determine whether the presence of a potential guardian can prevent the abuse from being initiated in the first place. In the future, it will be critical to examine whether guardians can prevent sexual offenses from occurring and reduce the number of sexual offenses.

## **EARLY LIFE OF BIKERS AND GANG MEMBERS**

**JONAS LINDSTAD**

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This study examines factors from early stages in life that increase the probability that some offenders enter biker groups- and gangs in Denmark. The study is one part of a research project into gang joining in Denmark; a project initiated by the Danish Ministry of Justice in 2010.

The study is a comparison of childhood and early adolescence for bikers, gang members and other offenders. Access to information about biker- and gang affiliation among offenders under Danish Prison & Probation Service (DPPS) have made it possible to separate bikers and gang members from other offenders. Data is based on presentence reports made by the DPPS. Presentence reports contain information about of a defendant's educational, criminal, family and social background conducted at the court's request as an aid in passing sentence. Presentence reports of 200 offenders known by DPPS as current or former bikers and gang members have been selected. Also reports of 200 other offenders have been selected for a comparison. Information about childhood and early adolescence (until the age of 16 years) have been categorized into several variables: family relations, violence at home, alcohol abuse amongst parents, incident reporting by social authorities, forced removal from home, school transfer, drug abuse, crime debut etc.

The study shows that the early lives (until the age of 16) of those offenders who latter become bikers and gang members are not much different from other non-bikers and non-gang offenders.

## **CRIME PREVENTION & COMMUNITY SAFETY: AN AUSTRALIAN PERSPECTIVE**

**ANDRES LOPEZ RODRIGUEZ**

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When politicians, talkback radio hosts and newspaper editorialists pontificate about crime and possible remedies, it is comparatively rare for them to mention prevention. Overwhelmingly, emphasis is on policing, sentencing and other 'law and order' responses. However, the experience has shown that commitment to crime prevention and community safety, especially for high crime areas, can be far more cost effective than criminal justice responses (Sutton et al, 2008). In Australia, crime prevention is commonly linked to the 'what works' approach that essentially aims to identify and develop the most effective methods that help to reduce crime and to guide policy and practice. Policy development is largely informed by the whole-of-government paradigm that acknowledges the causes of crime as being complex and multi-factorial. That is why coordinated actions and partnerships amongst all administrative levels, as well as with community, is deemed as essential. As a result, there is a widespread emphasis on situational crime prevention and targeted interventions which essentially aims to stop the opportunities for crime by increasing the risks of detection, reducing the rewards for offending and increasing the difficulty of offending (Clancey et al, 2011). Community safety is thus achieved through an integrated consideration of diverse harms to the public, and 'refers to the likely absence of harms from all sources, not just from human acts classifiable as crimes' (Wiles et al, 2003). Community safety also provides a strategic viewpoint on community harms by focusing attention towards the development of programmes that set targets to manage risks and aims to maximise public safety (Clancey, 2010).

In this vein, many Australian States and Territories have developed guidelines for the application of CPTED principles (Crime Prevention Trough Environmental Design). These principles are based on the idea that a "proper design and effective use of the environment can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, and an improvement in the quality of life" (Crowe, 2000). Therefore, CPTED seeks preventative solutions rather than focussing on apprehension or punishment of an offender and in this respect, it can be viewed as a proactive rather than reactive measure. In broad terms, CPTED principles include:

- Natural Surveillance: Physical design has the capacity to promote informal or natural surveillance opportunities for residents and their agents and surveillance is part of capable guardianship (Painter and Tilley, 1999). If offenders perceive that they can be observed (even if they are not), they may be less likely to offend, given the increased potential for intervention, apprehension and prosecution.

- Access Management: It is focused on reducing opportunities for crime by denying access to potential targets and creating a heightened perception of risk in offenders (access control). The goal with this principle is not exclusively to keep potential offenders out, but to direct the flow

of people while lessening opportunities for crime through a proper design of walkways, fences, lighting, signage and landscape (natural access control).

- Territorial Reinforcement: The promotion of a 'sense of ownership' by clearly demarcating the public and the private space and the use of active security measures to increase the perception of a protected space. It can also take into account how a clear and logical orientation of the layout may contribute to reduce the opportunities for crime (Hillier and Shu, 2000).

- Quality Environment/Maintenance: It basically aims to show that a built environment is cared, promoting a positive image and routinely maintaining it. The significance of the physical condition and 'image' of the built environment and the effect that this may have on crime and the fear of crime has long been acknowledged (Lynch, 1960).

Numerous Australian local and State bodies now require analysis of crime risks for new developments that may create safety concerns or increase the risk of crime. Examples of the type of setting where this might be required include: office and commercial buildings, car parks, large scale residential developments, walkways, reserves and public spaces, town centres or local shops, transit interchanges, industrial subdivision, and so forth. In this context, safety audits are nowadays a commonplace practice in Australian environmental crime prevention. They allow informed recommendations by experts based on field observations and community consultation in order to reduce the risk of criminal activity and victimisation. They involve the main stakeholders in the process (local community, local council, members of local agencies and the local police) and thus provide an opportunity for the community to have a say about what contributes to their feelings of safety in their neighbourhoods, and thereby encourages better use of public space (Queensland CPTED Implementation Guidelines, 2007).

This paper will explore contemporary Australian crime prevention developments, including commentary on ways that CPTED are now routinely incorporated into governmental practice.

## **REFLECTIONS ON THE PRODUCTION AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF KNOWLEDGES CONCERNING THE YOUTH (CRIMINALIZED) DEVIANCE, REGARDING A CONCRET EXEMPLE**

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**MANON JENDLY**

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**VERONIQUE JAQUIER**

YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, UNITED STATES

**CLAUDIA CAMPISTOL**

UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

Multi-discursive object, and political, media and scientific at the same time, the « juvenile delinquency » is one among the favorite topics of criminology. Our presentation, which interrogates the production and construction of knowledge concerning the youth (criminalized) deviance, is

drawn from a research project aiming the conduction of a diagnosis based on both the extent of, on one hand, recorded juvenile delinquency and, on the other hand, prevention strategies used in this field in a canton of Switzerland. Our reflexive approach centers on three thrusts. The first one is semantic and interrogates the concept of « juvenile delinquency » regarding particularly from the meaning that professionals and young people we met give to it. The second one deals with the methodology underlying this study. Of mixed nature, it gives rise to technical and logistical issues, structural impasses and comprehension difficulties. Finally, the third thrust is introspective (and provocative ?) : it questions us to what extent we think we have taken part in the (de)construction of the knowledge and the reactions surrounding this social fact and opposite reactions to it and/or we have rather contributed to strengthen the political and social concerns, sometimes mystified, which are promptly addressed to it .

## **CITIZEN JOURNALISM, SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL**

**AGNETA MALLÉN**

**LUND UNIVERSITY, LUND, SWEDEN**

Mass media today are filled with pictures and film clips taken by non-professionals, citizen journalists. This participatory publishing is made possible by new communication technologies, such as the mobile phone, and the emergence of the Web 2.0 technologies, especially YouTube.

The aim of this paper is to examine both the implications citizen journalism has for the object of surveillance and the implications citizen journalism has for the surveyor. The analysis is based on the two first known cases of citizen journalism in Finland, from 2006 and 2007 respectively. Both cases include criminal acts that are objected to legal consequences if reported – assault and battery and racist comments that can be seen as hate crime. The study shows that the citizen journalistic control represents a form of control that is dispersed and exerted by the individual in her everyday life. The implications for the surveyor concern e.g. aspects of panopticism and crime prevention: there are panoptic features in the citizen journalistic control as the surveyor can exert the control anytime without the subject being aware of it. In comparison with ordinary surveillance cameras, the citizen journalist's camera exercises control that is more targeted than the control exercised by surveillance cameras. Individuals who have a camera phone do not film randomly, the way surveillance cameras do. However, the citizen journalist's camera and ordinary surveillance cameras have one feature common in this respect: the citizen journalistic control does not prevent crime, but only constitutes a response to criminality as the response to criminal events is not activated until the media material is broadcasted. The implications for the surveyed are related to issues of privacy, integrity and disintegrative shaming. Citizen journalism can turn the back region to a front region and dissolve the boundaries between what is private and what is public. Also, the citizen journalistic control can be seen as labeling: an act is labeled deviant when disclosed by the citizen journalist and displayed on social media.

## **COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION IN A SWISS CANTON**

**PATRIK MANZONI**

**ZURICH UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES ZHAW, DÜBENDORF, SWITZERLAND**

This paper discusses issues related to community crime prevention based on a study on violence prevention needs among mayors of a Swiss Canton. First, an overview of the crime situation in cantonal municipalities is given, including analysis of age specific rates of registered crime and variation within a centre-periphery-typology. Second, the violence prevention needs from the perspective of mayors and practitioners such as youth workers, police officers or school social workers are presented. This includes the perceived exposure to violence and other problem behaviour (alcohol/drug use, vandalism, littering) in the municipality, the action taken, the existing supply of violence prevention programmes and structures, as well as the prevention needs. Third, the perceptions of these crime prevention needs are contrasted with the official crime exposure and diverging results are analysed in detail. Finally, conclusions regarding context, initiation and implementation of community crime prevention are stated.

## **STALKING IN SPANISH CRIMINAL LAW**

**VIRGINIA MAYORDOMO RODRIGO**

**UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN**

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Apart from several film or TV stars suffering fan harassment, there are many cases in which women suddenly meet their ex couples in the street on which she lives and after waiting for her to go for a walk or to work. He acts as though it was a chance meeting and talks to her with multiple intrusive questions or comments. She is not explicitly insulted nor threatened, but she feels uneasy, ashamed in front of the neighbors and even scared of something worse happening one day. These type of behaviors can prevent her from leading a normal life or even cause psychological damage.

In spite of the last reforms, the absence of a specific incrimination of the offence of stalking constitutes a defect of Spanish Criminal Law, something which needs to be corrected in the line of the best models of Comparative Law. In this way, the introduction of a new punishable conduct is proposed. The new provision should punish those acts of stalking that constitute a serious and direct attack to the victim's tranquility. This must take place in the framework of a criminal policy inspired by the principle of ultima ratio and not forgetting the adequate instruments of a civil nature.

## **VIDEOSURVEILLANCE IN PUBLIC AREAS. A QUANTITATIVE STUDY.**

**JILL MORTELÉ**

**KATHO KORTRIJK, KORTRIJK, BELGIUM**

**HANS VERMEERSCH**

**KATHO KORTRIJK, KORTRIJK, BELGIUM**

**EVELIEN DE PAUW**

**KATHO KORTRIJK, KORTRIJK, BELGIUM**

**WIM HARDYNS**

**KATHO KORTRIJK, KORTRIJK, BELGIUM**

Cameras are used in both public and private spaces to reduce crime, insecurity and to control nuisance. These systems are often introduced within a broader package of security measures. Through a quantitative study we want to examine this effectiveness. Therefore, within the Belgian context, leading cities on videosurveillance were selected in which –through an analysis of police statistics- the influence of surveillance camera's on the objective safety (crime and nuisance) will be identified. In addition -through a survey of residents- the influence on the subjective safety will be tested. By taking into account different contextual and situational factors we seek to map the fullest possible effect of cameras in public areas.

## **LOCAL SAFETY AUDITS AS TOOL FOR CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

**IZASKUN ORBEGOZO**

**BASQUE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, DONOSTIA-SAN SEBASTIÁN, SPAIN**

Local Safety Audits (LSA) tend to forget abuses of power and white-collar crimes such as trafficking in human beings. We will try to analyse the possibilities and limits of audits in relation to these crimes and how they could operate at a regional –even rural-, transnational and global scale.

We will try to generate ideas and proposals for discussion around the concepts of rural and urban spaces, national and transnational crime and how connections can be traced regarding the complex reality of trafficking in human beings as a case example.

## **GANG JOINING IN DENMARK: FINDINGS FROM A MULTI-METHOD STUDY ON YOUTH AT RISK OF BECOMING GANG MEMBERS**

**MARIA LIBAK PEDERSEN**

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**JONAS MARKUS LINDSTAD**

DANISH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

This study examines youth at risk of becoming members of gangs involved in organized crime. The analysis is based on both qualitative and quantitative data, as we carried out a school-based survey among students and in-depth interviews with professionals.

The theoretical framework is inspired by the Eurogang Program of Research, i.e. we used their definition of street gangs in the study. The results indicate that street gang members (age 13-17) are more at risk of becoming gang members in gangs involved in organized crime than other youths, also when comparing them to serious offenders that are not in a gang. The main reason is that street gang members are more likely to be characterized by poor parental monitoring and a high-risk lifestyle. They commit a disproportionate amount of crime, and many of them are already in contact with older and more powerful gang members.

By being part of street gangs, they have proven themselves on the streets, and for that reason they are of great interest to the gangs at a higher organizational level.

## **SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION POLICIES IN SPAIN DURING THE LAST DECADE**

**AMADEU RECASENS**

UNIVERSITY OF PORTO, PORTO, PORTUGAL

The current social crime prevention policies in Spain are a direct result of the problems of the transition from a totalitarian regime to a democratic one as well as of the social, economic, and inter-administrative conflicts of the 90s. For historical, social and political reasons, crime has usually been associated with police, and crime prevention with police work. Even in the concept of social crime prevention, the word 'crime' has prevailed over the idea of 'social'.

Social policies have been developed, but with no specific crime reduction focus. Crime reduction can, at most, be considered a secondary or collateral purpose. This raises the question of why social crime prevention is not a priority and why it is not on the agenda. However, the fact that there are no policies does not mean that there are no actions. To analyse these policies (or their lack), we need to examine a set of interactions, interests and roles between public, parapublic and private actors.



## **RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN AND URBAN SPACE CHARACTERISTICS : CASE STUDY IN SOKA CITY**

**YUKI SASAKI**

KEIO UNIVERSITY, SAITAMA CITY, JAPAN

**TATSUYA KISHIMOTO**

KEIO UNIVERSITY, SAITAMA CITY, JAPAN

Various crimes have been decreasing but many people feel uneasy about public safety. Especially, they feel uneasy about crimes against children.

The purpose of this study is to research relationships between crimes committed against children and urban space characteristics by using spatial analysis methods such as Kernel density estimation and space syntax theory. The following results were obtained. 1) The hotspot of crimes committed against children moves as year proceed. 2) Crimes committed against children occur easily in roads where centeredness is high and near schools.

Besides, it can be said that it is necessary to do comparison analysis using data of many years in order to know the pattern crime occurrence in urban space.

## **FROM OPACITY TO TRANSPARENCY IN FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS: THE CONTROVERSIAL TRANSITION**

**ERNESTO UGO SAVONA**

UNIVERSITÀ CATTOLICA DEL SACRO CUORE, MILAN, ITALY

This paper explains how to reduce opacity and increase transparency for preventing crime related to financial transactions. The main point of the paper is that asymmetries in different regulations have created opportunities for organized and economic crime and remedies for reducing them have been controversial and not always effective.

Starting with the analysis of the asymmetries on off-shore/on shore jurisdictions and the controversy on the remedies for informal and formal initiatives, the paper considers the triangle between a) the development of the free circulation of persons, goods and services in Europe, b) the opportunities created for organized and economic crime by this development and c) the reactions provided by the international community.

The three anti-money laundering directives, are considered as three steps of the transition from opacity to transparency. The author then considers whether globalization might produce more or less transparency in the long run and the hypothesis that new and old asymmetries could produce new opportunities for organized and economic crime is then discussed.

## **ENGAGING WITH YOUNG PEOPLE ON VIOLENCE THROUGH DETACHED WORK.**

**MIKE SEAL**

**NEWMAN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM, UNITED KINGDOM**

Theoretical understanding of street violence is reasonably well established. More recently, much work has been done on the nature of street violence, its effects on communities, how and why it emerges, and how it manifests in certain geographical areas, etc.

Much less focus has been given to the interventions made by professionals who work in this area and how these interventions are experienced by those young people involved in, or affected by, street violence. The youth work team at Newman are engaged in a participatory project that aims to examine, and thereby improve, the contribution street-based youth work can make in working with street violence across Bradford, Birmingham, Islington, Graz in Austria and Kohn in Germany.

This workshop will explore some of the emerging findings of the research. These can be themed around the questions why? - what are the dynamics of street violence and perceptions of violence by young people and workers? Who? - who should intervene in these issues and what are the characteristics of effective street based youth workers and what? - what are effective interventions on the topic of street violence and what gets in the way such as policy.

## **LESSONS FOR STREET YOUTH WORKERS AROUND WORKING WITH VIOLENCE**

**MIKE SEAL**

**NEWMAN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM, UNITED KINGDOM**

Theoretical understanding of street violence is reasonably well established. More recently, much work has been done on the nature of street violence, its effects on communities, how and why it emerges, and how it manifests in certain geographical areas, etc. Much less focus has been given to the interventions made by professionals who work in this area and how these interventions are experienced by those young people involved in, or affected by, street violence. The youth work team at Newman are engaged in a participatory project that aims to examine, and thereby improve, the contribution street-based youth work can make in working with street violence across Bradford, Birmingham, Islington, Graz in Austria and Kohn in Germany.

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## **IS SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION DISAPPEARING?**

**ROSSELLA SELMINI**

**REGIONE EMILIA - ROMAGNA, BOLOGNA, ITALY**

The paper investigates some radical changes occurred in definition and practices of social crime prevention in the last decades, with a special focus on the Italian context. Starting from an analysis of the process defined as criminalization of social problems and of urban disorder, these main points will be discussed:

- 1) how the development of new forms of local governance of crime affected more traditional practices of social crime prevention, with a focus on the use of administrative orders or anti-social behaviours orders in managing crime, disorder or crime - related problems;
- 2) Is social crime prevention disappearing or it is becoming more and more “invisible”? And, if so, which are the reasons that could explain the increasing invisibility of these practices form the arena of crime prevention in general;
- 3) How the content of social crime prevention has been affected by the dominance of different crime prevention strategies and particularly by situational crime prevention

## **IF LONDON CRIES, ROME DOES NOT LAUGH: THE INEFFICIENT STRATEGY TO COUNTER ORGANISED CRIME IN THE UK AND THE WEAKNESSES OF AN ESTABLISHED ANTI MAFIA LEGISLATION IN ITALY**

**ANNA SERGI**

**UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX, COLCHESTER, UNITED KINGDOM**

This paper analyses the status quo of the law both in Italy and in the UK in terms of organised crime in order to argue that the British strategy to fight organised crime is inadequate for a number of reasons.

The paper eventually aims at analysing the UK scenario through the lenses of the Italian Anti-Mafia legislation with the purpose to spot the weaknesses of the British system and to suggest improvements to effectively counteract the penetration of organised criminal networks in the country.

Finally, the paper will advance some elements of critics of the Italian Anti-mafia legislation in order to maintain how even in Italy, the country which is recognised around the world for its winning and powerful anti-mafia legislation, there are problems and outdated policies which hinder the efficiency of the criminal justice system against organised crime.

## **PREVENTION AS A CHANCE (PAC): EVALUATION OF AN INTEGRATED COMMUNITY BASED PREVENTION PROGRAM AGAINST VIOLENCE AND CRIME OF MINORS**

**OLGA SIEGMUNT**

STATE OFFICE OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF LOWER SAXONY, HANNOVER, GERMANY

**HARTMUT PFEIFFER**

STATE OFFICE OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF LOWER SAXONY, HANNOVER, GERMANY

“Prevention as a Chance” is a modular violence and crime prevention program implemented in North German towns. The prevention concept aims at a network of different institutions on the community level (such as schools, kindergartens, youth welfare services). Next to the prevention of violence and crime of children and juveniles, PaC strives to advance and consolidate childrens’ social skills and the improvement the social climate of groups, classes, and schools. A quasi-experimental design was using for the evaluation. Researchers from the University of Hamburg and the State Office of Criminal Investigation of Lower Saxony evaluated the program by comparing the development of violent and criminal behaviour of minors in the towns of the experimental group to the development in comparable towns (control group). The concept and the implementation of the PaC program as well as the findings of its evaluation will be presented and discussed.

## **ASSESSING RISK FACTORS IN JUVENILE SEX OFFENDERS. THE SPANISH ADAPTATION OF ERASOR**

**SANDRA SIRIA**

APCN (ASOCIACIÓN PROFESIONAL DE CRIMINÓLOGOS DE NAVARRA), PAMPLONA, SPAIN

**NAHIKARI SANCHEZ**

APCN (ASOCIACIÓN PROFESIONAL DE CRIMINÓLOGOS DE NAVARRA), PAMPLONA, SPAIN

The ERASOR was designed first in 2000 by James R. Worling and Tracey Curwen in Toronto, Canada; and was replaced by the 2.0 version in 2001.

The tool was created to assist evaluators to estimate the risk of a sexual reoffense for individuals aged 12-18 who have previously committed a sexual assault.

ERASOR has strong psychometric properties including good internal consistency (Chronbach’s alpha; .75) and predictive validity (AUC; .74).

The strong improvement that Risk Assessment Tools had in Spain in the last years and the lack of research about Spanish juvenile sex offenders drove us to adapt the tool in our country. We made

the translation from the version 2.0 and we are carrying out a research to assess the validity of the ERASOR in a Spanish population.

We will show the approach of the first results after applying the ERASOR to an initial sample during the last two years.

## **CRIME PREVENTION AND TECHNOLOGY**

**MARIANA NOELIA SOLARI MERLO**

**UNIVERSIDAD DE CÁDIZ, JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, SPAIN**

As with other aspects of society, the criminal justice system has gradually incorporated technological advances in all its phases. In regards to the crime prevention, these changes have reflected a significant advance in the results achieved. However, it should be noted that its potential harmfulness to the rights of citizens is also exponentially greater. The combination of multiple techniques such as surveillance, mapping, processing data software or pre crime techniques has facilitated the work of police forces due to the optimization of resources and improvement of results obtained but in no way it can be understood achieved an aim of crime prevention except in very relative terms and closest to the displacement than the eradication of the root causes. Whereas also the interference in citizens' privacy that surveillance and data storage involves as well as the labeling that pre crime developments can imply in a particular area, it should reflect on the use of these new techniques, not in the sense of regress to precarious stadiums but in terms of associating them a real goal of crime prevention.

## **AN EXPLORATORY PILOT STUDY ON TERTIARY PREVENTION PRACTICE IN HUNGARIAN PENAL INSTITUTIONS**

**JUDIT SZABÓ**

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY**

**ANDREA BORBÍRÓ**

**EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY**

The aim of our pilot study was to map tertiary programs and activities for inmates in Hungarian prisons, and to explore and identify the problems that hinder effective rehabilitation efforts. In order to get authentic and multisource data we applied multiple methods in our empirical research; document analysis, legal analysis, focus groups and semi-structured interviews. The empirical study was based upon a strong theoretical background summarizing the key findings and evidence in recidivism prevention research. Against this background, the empirical part of the study focused on the organisational, financial, professional and attitudinal issues of Hungarian prison practice. Hopefully our results will contribute to the development of tertiary prevention practice in Hungary and to the adaptation and implementation of foreign good practices. Our future plan is to continue our study by exploring the practice of after care for released prisoners in Hungary.

## **“CUSTOMERS’ VIEWS”: YOUTH DEVIANCE AND ITS PREVENTION SEEN THROUGH ADOLESCENTS’ EYES – FINDINGS FROM A EUROPEAN STUDY**

**ANABEL TAEFI**

GERMAN POLICE UNIVERSITY, MUENSTER, GERMANY

**THOMAS GORGERN**

GERMAN POLICE UNIVERSITY, MUENSTER, GERMANY

**BENJAMIN KRAUS**

GERMAN POLICE UNIVERSITY, MUENSTER, GERMANY

An ongoing European Study („YouPrev - Youth deviance and youth violence: A European multi-agency perspective on best practices in prevention and control“) includes surveys among 13 to 17 year old students in Belgium, Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Slovenia, and Spain. This paper focusses upon the German sample (N = 2.186).

The survey instrument was based upon the new ISRD-3 questionnaire. In addition, it gave special attention to adolescents’ experiences with and perceptions of approaches to prevent youth violence and substance abuse.

Findings on adolescents’ victimization experiences, self-reported delinquency and police contacts are reported. Students’ perceptions and assessments of preventive efforts and the perceived relevance of certain actors in the field of prevention are analysed with regard to their links to everyday living conditions, attitudes and (deviant) behaviour.

## **EXPLORING PERSONAL ACQUISITIVE CRIME IN ENGLAND AND WALES**

**REBECCA THOMPSON**

NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY, NOTTINGHAM, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper considers the changing nature of personal acquisitive crime in England and Wales. The research focuses upon changes in products stolen over the period of the ‘crime drop’, as well as victim and incident characteristics.

Preliminary analysis draws on British Crime Survey (BCS) data from 1994 to 2010. Initial support is given to the life cycle hypothesis with an overall reduction in the proportion of thefts involving more ‘traditional’ products such as cash, purses and handbags and an increase in thefts targeting portable electronic items, such as mobile phones. It is argued that new and desirable technology creates demand for supply by theft. The most conducive and cost-effective action is seen to lie in focusing resources on those most frequently targeted products and victims. Findings from BCS analysis (1994-2010) will be presented and policy implications discussed.

## **CRIMINALISATION OF DEMAND-SIDE ACTORS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS, FORCED LABOUR AND LABOUR EXPLOITATION: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN THE SEX SECTOR**

**YASMIN VAN DAMME**

**IRCP-GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM**

**GERT VERMEULEN**

**IRCP-GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM**

First with the 2005 Council of Europe anti-trafficking in human beings Convention and later in all EU anti-trafficking in human beings instruments, a provision was adopted providing for a possibility of criminalising users of the services of victims of trafficking in human beings. After the analysis of international, and more specifically, European law in this regard, this research article aims to offer an overview of significant countries who have actually taken steps to this end, mostly in the sex sector. Countries such as the Netherlands, the UK and Finland indeed have adopted criminal provisions for those who make use of the sexual services of victims of trafficking, exploitation or forced labour. This article aims to form an analysis of these initiatives, on their flaws and, if they exist, their successes. The article will make a distinction for criminal provision in this regard, adopted in countries where prostitution is legal, illegal, or "regulated". The article tries to formulate an answer to the question of "proof" that a demand-side actor was aware of the fact that he was dealing with a victim, a question that needs to be answered before criminalisation for a specific crime is possible due to the pre-condition of "mens rea". After the analysis of these questions, it is investigated which legal and moral room exists for the further development of adopting criminalisation provisions for those actors on the market who are on the final receiving end of the criminal processes. Also, the authors plea for an expansion of the idea of criminalisation of demand-side actors of trafficking in human beings, to demand-side actors of forced labour and severe labour exploitation since currently no such provisions exist.

## **THE CONTRIBUTION OF CITIZEN WATCHES TO PUBLIC SAFETY**

**MARCO VAN DER LAND**

**VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

During the last ten years many urban as well as rural areas have witnessed the increased prevalence of teams of citizens surveilling public space in order to increase public safety.

This paper interprets these Citizen Watches (CW's) as particular manifestations of social control among citizens. It relates their regulation of local public safety to the other ways in which the police and the local government, often in cooperation with citizens, contribute to the governance of safety. It evaluates the relevance and meaning of CW's for neighbourhoods in general and more particular for neighbourhood safety. The paper analyses data from semi-structured interviews held with those related to CW's (citizens, police, local government, social professionals) as well as information from the internet and other media (tbp in Police Practice and Research).

## **SELF-LIMITING CRIME WAVES: THE IMPACT OF RESPONSIVE SECURITIZATION ON TRENDS IN VOLUME CRIME**

**JAN VAN DIJK**

**UNIVERSITY OF TILBURG, TILBURG , NETHERLANDS**

According to both survey research and police records , volume crime has dropped across the Western world since the mid 1990s. This drop seems largely unrelated to the business cycle. Against expectation crime, has continued to fall during the current double dips. State policies to reduce crime show great variation across countries and are therefore ill placed to explain the universal falls. In all Western nations private security in its manifold manifestations has expanded since the 1980s in response to increased losses from crime and increased fear of crime. Empirical evidence on the relationships between improved security and drops in motor vehicle theft, household burglary and crime on industrial sites suggests that improved security is the key driver of the ongoing drops in volume crime. The somewhat more relaxed attitude towards the threat of volume among the public, emerging from survey research, may eventually invite the beginning of a new crime epidemic.

## **MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN THE NETHERLANDS. NEW TRENDS IN COMMUNITY SAFETY II**

**RONALD VAN STEDEN**

**VU UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

**HANS BOUTELLIER**

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**BAS VAN STOKKOM**

**VU UNIVERSITY, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

**RICK SARRE**

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA**

The term community policing is widely used to describe police philosophies that support proactive and problem-oriented strategies and seek local partnerships with various actors, including citizens. Despite a strong tradition of community policing in the Netherlands, it is likely that the 25 regional forces that comprise the Dutch police will be re-organized into a single national force



responsible to central government. This may shift priorities away from mundane street-level policing. In response, Dutch municipalities have introduced municipal law enforcement officers mandated to fine people for minor offences. They are, under strict conditions, allowed to carry handcuffs, pepperspray and a baton. This paper explores the roles municipal law enforcement officers play in the Netherlands. It draws on ethnographic research recently carried out in Amsterdam. Issues that will be discussed are who municipal law enforcement officers are, what they do and how they cooperate with the police.

## **SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD TEAMS IN AMSTERDAM:BOOTS AND BY CATCHES**

**BAS VAN STOKKOM**  
CRIMINAL INSTITUTE, NIJMEGEN, NETHERLANDS

Some years ago, so-called 'safer neighbourhood teams' were introduced in Amsterdam. In these teams police officers and municipal law enforcement officers are working together to fight antisocial behaviour. Residents are determining which problems the teams should tackle. Interviews with policy-makers, team-leaders, active citizens and other stakeholders show that residents highly appreciate the teams. Many respondents say that the teams are giving a boost to the quality of life in their neighbourhoods and strengthen social norms. Also, residents in nearby situated neighbourhoods seem to perceive beneficial effects from the teams. This paper reflects on the boost and unintended by-catches of the teams. Some implications for evaluation research will be discussed as well.

## **CRIME, SECURITY AND SURVEILLANCE: EFFECTS FOR THE SURVEILLANT AND THE SURVEILLED: INTRODUCTION**

**GUDRUN VANDE WALLE**  
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, GHENT, BELGIUM

This presentation is the introduction of the panel session: Crime, Security and Surveillance - effects for the surveillant and the surveilled. In this session we present the new book with the similar title Crime, Security and Surveillance - effects for the surveillant and the surveilled that is an offspring of the EU funded COST-network "Living in Surveillance Societies". In this book an international and interdisciplinary group of researchers discuss three themes that currently hold a very prominent position, not only in criminology, but much further afield, namely crime, security, and especially surveillance. The contributions set out to reflect on the dichotomy of surveillance in the domain of crime control and security, and on the consequences of technologies employed in the course of a particular surveillance or security practice.

As an introduction to this panel session we give an overview of the new topics and trends in surveillance in Europe and of the implications for the surveillant (police, citizen, shopkeeper, ...) and surveilled (citizens) in terms of violation of human rights, social exclusion, job description, legitimacy...

## **LOCAL SAFETY AUDITS AS TOOL FOR CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

**GEMA VARONA**

**BASQUE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, DONOSTIA-SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN**

Local safety audits (LSA) are very attractive for criminological debate. They pose a methodological challenge of combining local scale and triangulation of techniques coming from quantitative and qualitative participatory approaches. However, they are an instrument entailing some questionable assumptions to be analysed within the current context of passive social unrest and punitive security policies in Europe and worldwide. We will underline where the LSA come from (their theoretical and activist origin) and their public and social impact within current crime control policies at different scales in a globalised world. Some Basque experiences will help us to foster debate on the matter in a context of crisis with increasing social inequalities.

## **PATHWAYS TO DELINQUENCY IN BETWEEN YOUTH SERVICES AND JUSTICE SYSTEM**

**DIANA WILLEMS**

**GERMAN YOUTH INSTITUTE, MUNICH, GERMANY**

**JANA MEIER**

**GERMAN YOUTH INSTITUTE, MUNICH, GERMANY**

The presentation focuses on a new project on pathways to delinquency (work in progress) carried out by the Centre for the Prevention of Youth Crime at the German Youth Institute. The project takes a close look at the interactions between criminal careers and careers in the youth services in Germany. Along case studies, combining interviews with young males convicted of a violent crime, interviews with involved experts and parents and a document analysis, the often concentrated constellations of problems of young delinquents will be elevated. These juveniles are often well known to the youth services. Outreach, provisions and even sanctions have not reached them and in the end there are little options within ambulant or stationary settings and the last station, prison. It is a goal of this research project to enlighten the dynamics and cutting points of these pathways from different perspectives, to develop the prevention of violent delinquency further and to improve cooperation between institutions.

## **FAILED OR FOILED: AN ANALYSIS OF UNSUCCESSFUL AIRCRAFT HIJACKINGS**

**MARGARET WILSON**

**UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL, LIVERPOOL, UNITED KINGDOM**

From a terrorism prevention perspective, the best point at which to stop a hijacking is clearly before it takes place, and many plots have been foiled by successful intelligence operations. Nevertheless,

once a hijack plan gets put into operation, there are still a number of potential 'failure points' that can be exploited in order to reduce the likelihood of loss of life. It is important to understand how hijackers are likely to react to a failure in their plans in order for law enforcement and airline staff to better manage such crisis situations. This paper examines the ways that plane hijackings have failed or been foiled in the past, at every stage from planning through to forceful interventions, not just by the authorities but by the crew and passengers involved in hijackings. At each stage of hijack in progress, successful and unsuccessful interventions are illustrated, and the need for systematic research on intervention outcomes is discussed.

## **CHILD HOMICIDE IN GERMANY IN FAMILIES THAT HAD BEEN SUPPORTED BY THE YOUTH WELFARE SERVICES: WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM THESE CASES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WELFARE SYSTEM?**

**ULRIKE ZAEHRINGER**

**CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LOWER SAXONY, HANNOVER, GERMANY**

During the last years, the youth welfare system in Germany has been critically discussed and a number of different concepts for its improvement were brought up. The discussion took its start from singular unsuccessful child protection cases which had received a lot of public attention, but down to the present day, a broader investigation of such cases and the previously provided welfare work is still missing. This presentation shows results of a qualitative interview study which aimed to identify commonalities between individual cases in order to identify starting points for the improvement of the welfare system. The interviews were conducted with welfare workers who had been in contact with families prior to an intra-familial infanticide and examine 20 cases that occurred in Germany from 1998-2008. The key findings of the study will be presented and suggestions for organizational changes will be made that could help to achieve a better protection of children against intra-familial violence.

UPV/EHU

# CRIME AND SOCIETY



# **CURRENT STATE AND FUTURE OF THE STUDY OF PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE PUNISHMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS: SOURCES, SHORTCOMINGS AND RESEARCH POSSIBILITIES**

**EVA AIZPURÚA**

**UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID, POZUELO DE ALARCÓN, MADRID, SPAIN**

**ESTHER FERNÁNDEZ**

**CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIÓN EN CRIMINOLOGÍA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE CASTILLA-LA MANCHA, ALBACETE, SPAIN**

Since the early 1990s, a number of studies have been carried out in several countries dealing with the perceptions and attitudes of the population towards juvenile justice system and the responses given to juvenile offenders. These studies have turned this area into one of the main research lines of current criminology, and their proliferation has taken place for two main reasons. Firstly, because of the importance of public opinion in shaping political-criminal decisions and secondly, the social organisation in which we live has affected the development of this type of research. Thus, the study of public opinion constitutes a natural and suitable action in the context of a democratic society in which, ultimately, sovereignty resides in the people. Given the significance of citizens' attitudes, it is of paramount importance to pursue a rigorous understanding of the scientific evidence and the promotion of research in this particular area.

Thus, in this paper the lines of research pursued at international level are summarized and compared, with the aim of exploring public knowledge and attitudes towards juvenile delinquency. Moreover, an attempt is made in this work to confront and explain the conclusions reached in these studies, placing emphasis on the diverse methodologies used throughout. Ultimately, the purpose of this paper is to enhance the debate and the empirical production of this incipient and prolific theoretical corpus, thus contributing significant elements for its development.

In order to do so, the main findings of the different scientific studies are summarized in this paper. This summary allows the explanation of the distinctive features of the ambivalent and multidimensional nature of collective preferences towards youth delinquency: firstly, the distorted knowledge of juvenile crime; secondly, the dissatisfaction with juvenile justice; finally, the public support to the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, as well as a different treatment to that of adult offenders.

Once the defining characteristics of citizens' attitudes are established the reasons for these stances are explained, exploring the personal, cognitive and instrumental variables identified in the literature. The explanatory power of these variables is weighted, which leads to the realization that they have a weak impact on punitive attitudes.

Then, the different methodologies, as well as the various processes of quantification of the evidence used in different studies are analysed. In this way, surveys, discussion groups and deliberative polls as the principal data-collection techniques used in this area of research, are examined, trying to explain their strengths and limitations, and concluding that a multi-method focus is necessary to achieve a comprehensive and precise understanding of public attitudes.

Finally, the theoretical and methodological implications of this paper's approach are explained. Given the diversity in the ways different variables such as punishment, retribution or support to rehabilitation have been quantified, the most effective strategy would be to homogenise said conceptualisations, as a way of comparing the results of different studies and progress towards systematising the evidences.

Moreover, given the multi-faceted and ambivalent character of public attitudes, it is essential to evaluate them through different items, establishing appropriate measuring scales. In this way, it is especially important to validate reliable instruments of assessment. Along this lines, it is essential to deepen the analysis of the links between the citizens' attitudes and the diverse explanatory factors, thus enabling the understanding of the correlation existing between both.

Finally, the articulation of a method that incorporates the different available techniques will overcome the inherent deficiencies in each of the previous methodologies, favouring a holistic representation of public perceptions.

## **“ORGANIZED CRIME, THE MAFIA, WHITE COLLAR CRIME AND CORRUPTION” IN “FINANCIAL CRIMES. A THREAT TO GLOBAL SECURITY” ROUNDTABLE**

**ARIJE ANTINORI**

**PH.D “SAPIENZA” UNIVERSITY OF ROME - CRIME LAB (LABORATORY OF CRIMINOLOGY, CRISIS COMMUNICATION & MEDIA), ROME, ITALY**

The Comparison of Organized Crime and the Mafia points out some strategic assets of mafia structures that have to be understood by analyzing the evolution of the different Italian mafias.

The mafia economic and financial ecosystem is characterized by a “money for-money” cycle consisting of several sometimes legal - depending on the Countries in which mafia organizations choose to create business – strategies to accumulate money from illegal activities. This consolidates crimes, politics, and economy into a “Money for Money” system polluting the public policies especially at local level.

The joint of interests and resources of organized crime groups, mafia groups, white collar criminals and corrupted civil servants evolves in a strongly interconnected brand-new “Jelly System” which cultural roots can be found in the ancient Roman practice of “Do Us Des”.

Twenty years ago the great “Clean Hands” case caused the break-up of whole Italian politics. Nowadays, the impact of financial crisis in Italy and the shadow of mafia powers are favoring the rise of many corruption scandals and crimes all over the Country.

# **FACTORS THAT PROMOTES JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN A SAMPLE OF YOUTHS THAT ARE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS ADMINISTRATION (JIA) IN COMPARISON WITH YOUTHS WHO ARE LIVING IN THE FREE COMMUNITY OF THE AUTONOMOUS MUNICIPALITY OF PONCE, PUERTO RICO**

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This study aimed at identifying youths' perceptions about the factors that influenced juvenile delinquency between youths under custody by the Juvenile Institutional Administration compared with youths that lived free in the municipality of Ponce, Puerto Rico.

The selected sample included 100 youths between the ages of 13 to 20 years. Fifty out of the 100 participants were male and 50 participants were female. The chosen sample was used to compare the perceptions of young people who could not follow the laws established in our society with young people who have not transgressed the law. Two questionnaires, tailored to the sample studied, were revised by a panel of expert for content and face validity. With an 84% face validity, the first questionnaire consisted of thirty-five (35) socio-demographic questions and thirteen (13) interests questions for youths under custody by the Juvenile Institutional Administration (JIA).

The second questionnaire consisted of thirty (30) socio-demographic questions and thirteen (13) interests questions for youths that lived free in Dr. Manuel de la Pila Iglesias' public housing. The findings revealed that forty-one percent (41%) of the participants believed that the social environment was a factor that failed to prevent the juvenile delinquency in Puerto Rico. Fifty-six percent (56%) of the participants considered that marijuana or other drugs should not be legalized to decrease the crime statistics of the island.

The research found, that eighty percent (80%) of young people who were in custody by the Juvenile Institutional Administration (JIA) Ponce, were school deserters, compared to youths living free in Dr. Manuel de la Pila Iglesias in the same region, were the school dropouts was fifteen percent (15%). Education appeared as a key government resource to capitalize in order to develop and implement effective dropout prevention strategies. In conclusion, the study finding supports future research in the field of criminology.

These type of research can promote prevention strategies to curtail the juvenile delinquency that affects our society.

## **FUTURE CRIME TRENDS IN GERMANY: THE ROLE OF AN AGING POPULATION**

**DIRK BAIER**

CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LOWER SAXONY, HANNOVER, GERMANY

**MICHAL HANSLMAIER**

CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LOWER SAXONY, HANNOVER, GERMANY

Within the next decades Germany will be exposed to a demographic change. There will be a general aging of the population that results in less younger and more older people. These developments probably will affect institutions of formal social control (police, justice, prisons) because older people commit less crime than younger people. In the presentation the results of a project on forecasting the future crime trends will be presented, looking primarily on the impact of the changing age structure. The results of different forecasting methods (extrapolation and time-series-cross-section models) for different types of crime will be compared and discussed.

## **PERCEPTION OF CRIME IN THE GERMAN POPULATION - FINDINGS FROM SURVEYS IN THE YEARS 2004 TO 2010**

**DIRK BAIER**

CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LOWER SAXONY, HANNOVER, GERMANY

Concerning the topic of crime the majority of the German population holds a wrong perception: First people think that there are much more crimes than really recorded in crime statistics. Second most people assume that the number of crimes is increasing what is true only for certain delicts.

The Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony analyses these perceptions of crime since 2004 using representative surveys. Comparing results of the 2004, 2006 and 2010 surveys we observe a trend towards more realistic perceptions. This trend could be explained by lower victimisation rates, by a decline of fear of crime as well as by a changing media consumption (more seldom use of tabloid and private television news).

Beside these positive trends a rather stable trend regarding the punitivity of the people is identified: In 2010 nearly as much interviewees as 2004 claimed severe sentences for perpetrators of criminal acts. This finding is contradictory to the before mentioned trends because perceptions and punitivity correlate positively: People who think that crime is increasing more often claim severe sentences and vice versa. A possible explanation for the stability of punitivity may be found in media coverage. Cases of childrens victimisation as well as cases of sexual violence are widely discussed in the German media.

Focussing the victims respectively their relatives and their sorrows may demonise the perpetrators and foster the wish for severe sentences.



## **POLICING INSECURITIES IN TIMES OF FISCAL RESTRAINT**

**ANNA BARKER**

**UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD, BRADFORD, UNITED KINGDOM**

**ADAM CRAWFORD**

**UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, LEEDS, UNITED KINGDOM**

This paper outlines and reflects upon the changing police funding landscape and recent government reforms and their implications for policing insecurities in cities across England. To provide a backdrop in which to consider these new developments, we will look back at policing at the turn of the century, particularly at the reassurance policing agenda of the New Labour government. We will then look forward with some speculations on the future trends in the policing of crime and insecurities in the light of the scale of police budgetary restraint and radical planned central government initiatives – most notably the replacement of Police Authorities with directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) from November 2012. We will comment on the extent to which current economic trends and governmental reforms signal the eclipse of the erstwhile policy preoccupation with reassurance policing and explore some conceptual issues concerning the pluralisation of policing, beyond the police, together with the prospect that a new dawn is on the horizon for private sector involvement in policing.

## **YOUNG WOMEN'S PATHWAYS THROUGH VIOLENCE: CHALLENGING THE MYTH OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY OFFENDING**

**SUSAN BATCHELOR**

**UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM**

Young women depicted as drunk, disorderly and looking for fights are increasingly portrayed as a 'new' threat to the social order. These concerns can be explained by reference to recent rises in detected offending by young women, but also relate to wider anxieties about women's shifting roles. Popular accounts present girls' violence as a by-product of young women becoming more like young men and imply this 'masculinisation' is the result of women seeking equality with men. Through reference to research carried out with young women in prison in Scotland, this paper will challenge such depictions through an examination of young women's socio-biographies and the material circumstances of their lives leading up to incarceration.

The findings demonstrate that a range of adverse circumstances and gendered experiences precipitate young women's pathways into crime and criminalisation, including: domestic violence; sexual abuse; family breakdown; institutional care; substance abuse; self harm; unemployment and poverty. These backgrounds severely limit young women's choices and options and contribute to rigid, stereotypical views about women and women's role.

## **ETHNICITY AND PRISON VIOLENCE – THE ISRAELI CASE**

**KATHRINE BEN-ZVI**

**ISRAEL PRISON SERVICE, REHOVOT, ISRAEL**

**JOSH GUETZKOW**

**THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM, JERUSALEM, ISRAEL**

While the relationship between ethnicity and prison violence has been extensively studied in the U.S., there are fewer studies of prison violence internationally. In this study, we examine the relationship between ethnicity and violence in Israeli prisons. We develop hypotheses drawn from the importation model of prison violence, whereby prison violence is viewed as an extension of street violence and subcultures that are imported into the prison environment.

In the U.S., rates of street violence among Blacks are higher than among whites; and research has generally, if not always consistently, found a similar pattern in prisons. In the Israeli case, then, we expect Arab (Muslim) prisoners to exhibit higher rates of violence in prison than Jews, mirroring the rates of violence among the general population.

Our analysis of all 19,455 Israeli inmates incarcerated in 2009 indicates that, controlling for age, crime, criminal record, and sentence length, Jewish inmates were 1.5 times more likely to participate in a violent event than Arabs and 3.6 times more likely to be involved in a violent event with prison staff. We conclude by trying to make sense of our findings and consider their implications for theories of prison violence.

## **THE USE BY THE SPANISH POLICE OF THE SITUATIONAL PREVENTION THEORIES TO THE PUBLIC SAFETY POLICY**

**JESUS BERNAL**

**UNIVERSITY OF OVIEDO, OVIEDO, SPAIN**

The Situational Crime Prevention Theories have been applied in Spain not only by Researchers, but also by the Police Forces in their role of Managers of Public Safety. The application of those theories can be studied in two different areas of the Police work: reduction and prevention of the traditional criminality and the prevention of the new criminal topics and techniques in the context of the Social Phenomenon of Globalization. In the first Area we study the participation of the Police in the Community Prevention Activities and the Policy Strategies of reduction of opportunities to commit crime in the context of the risk caused by routine activities: driving, leisure, education, and commercial activities.

We consider that the strategies aimed to increase the perception of the effort and difficulties and to reduce the rewards and benefits of crime are effective in the fields of the ideological terrorism, illegal immigration, and the new types of organized criminality.

## **UNDERSTANDING CYBERCRIME TO RISE AWARENESS**

**IGOR BERNIK**

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**GORAZD MESKO**

**UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA**

The article focuses attention on the importance of the understanding of cybercrime to help rise awareness about it, and to undertake actions to make work in cyberspace safer. Information and communication technology is now commonplace and easily accessible, but connecting into cyberspace also exposes users to different forms of cybercrime.

Because cybercrime is continuously bringing in more money to perpetrators new threats are constantly multiplying, and users should be informed about them if they wish to be protected from them. In March 2012 we conducted an online study to gauge how well users understand cyberspace and its possible threats. The statistically analyzed data compiled in the course of our study shows how users in Slovenia perceive cybercrime.

These findings are the basis for some guidelines for rising user-awareness and to improve cybersecurity. Our findings have practical value for both researchers of cybercrime and users of cyberspace.

## **OFFENDING AND MORTALITY**

**CATRIEN BIJLEVELD**

**VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM & INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT (NSCR), PHOOLAN DEVI INSTITUTE CRIMINOLOGY, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

**STEVE VAN DE WEIJER**

**VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM, DEPT. OF CRIMINOLOGY, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

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While previous research showed that offenders are at greater risk to die prematurely, particularly violent offenders and those involved in drug and alcohol abuse, the extent to which this is the case and can be attributed to different offending behavior has however hardly been addressed. We test three different types of mechanisms between offending and mortality risk: a causal model, a spurious model and an indirect causal model.

Using conviction data of a group at high-risk of offending born on average in 1932, we study survival in both offenders and non-offenders, disaggregating by gender.

We condition on life expectancy of the parents. We investigate any association between survival and offending for different types of offences, particularly violent offences, DUI and drugs offences.

## **'WHERE ARE THE PRAMS?' MEDIA, POLITICS AND PENAL REFORM: A CASE STUDY OF WOMEN'S IMPRISONMENT**

**GEMMA BIRKETT**

CITY UNIVERSITY, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

This study examines the complex interrelationship between the women's penal reform movement, the media, and policy makers at the crime-media nexus. Situating the policy problem of women's imprisonment in the context of the UK government's 'rehabilitation revolution', it researches exactly how progressive lobby groups seek to influence penal reform in the face of 'penal punitivism', media proliferation and the politicisation of law and order. At this halfway point in my research, I will outline my theoretical framework, discuss the methodological difficulties in accessing key policy stakeholders, describe the interview process, and present some preliminary empirical findings from 20 interviews with UK civil servants, campaigners, MPs, Lords and journalists.

My discussion of these findings will include views on strategies for use (or not) of the media from a lobbying perspective, the framing of policy issues for women in prison, and journalists' views on penal reform.

## **SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNANCE OF THE ILLEGAL TRADE IN TROPICAL TIMBER IN A EUROPEAN TRADE HUB**

**LIESELOT BISSCHOP**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

This research responds to the call for more empirical knowledge about transnational environmental crime. It provides insights into the social organisation and governance of the illegal trade in tropical timber within the local research setting of the port of Antwerp (Belgium). Meanwhile, attention is paid to elements throughout the global environmental flows - from locations of origin over transit to destination - that influence the illegal timber trade.

This presentation sheds light on the legal and illegal actors involved in illegal tropical timber trade (legal-illegal interfaces). Building on these insights, the research addresses the governance framework for these flows.

The research enquires what actors are involved in the governance of tropical timber flows and provides insights into the facilitating and hindering factors for these governance arrangements, for actors individually and in interaction. The frame of analysis used for this is a nodal-networked governance analysis.

## **GO WITH THE E-WASTE FLOWS. A NODAL AND NETWORKED GOVERNANCE ANALYSIS IN A EUROPEAN TRADE HUB.**

**LIESELOT BISSCHOP**

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM**

Governance networks and smart regulation are often perceived as a good fit to deal with transnational issues. It is important to embed this in empirical findings which are attentive to the cultural, political and institutional contexts that shape control and regulation of transnational issues.

This article therefore analyzes the governance of one type of transnational environmental crime: illegal transports of electronic waste (e-waste). Illegal trade in e-waste is characterized by different complexities in its social organization which present challenges in drafting an appropriate social reaction to it.

This article illustrates these challenges by means of a case study of e-waste flows in a European trade hub. The frame of analysis used for this is a nodal-networked analysis. This qualitative case study is based on a multi-method approach of document analysis, interviews and field visits.

The article provides insights into the facilitating and hindering factors for governance arrangements throughout the e-waste flows.

## **THE INFORMAL ECONOMY IN BELGIUM: CASE STUDY OF SEASONAL WORK IN THE FRUIT-GROWING**

**DOMINIQUE BOELS**

**GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM**

Notwithstanding the relevance and importance of the informal economy, a lack of qualitative research revealing an in-depth view on the Belgian informal economy is discerned. We try to fill in this lacuna by conducting an in-depth analysis of 3 Belgian employment sectors (seasonal work, street trade and sex work) by means of 3 case studies, in which the presence of informal activities, their relations with formal activities and with the policy are investigated.

The presentation focuses on the results of our first case study. Document analyses, file analyses and interviews were opted for. We conducted 58 interviews with fruit farmers, experts (regulators, enforcers and supporters) and seasonal workers of different ethnicities and nationalities.

In addition of an intertwinement between formal and informal activities, our results suggest both a decreasing and increasing influence of the policy on informality.

## **SUPERVISING 'PUBLIC' SEX OFFENDERS BY THE POLICE**

**MIRANDA BOONE**

**UNIVERSITY OF UTRECHT, UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS**

**DINA SIEGEL**

**UNIVERSITY OF UTRECHT, UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS**

**HENK VAN DE BUNT**

**UNIVERSITY OF ROTTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

More than other categories of offences, sex offences lead to feelings of fear and a desire for far-reaching social control. Recently the police in Netherlands got specific tasks to supervise sex offenders in the community in addition to the probation service. Central question in this study is how the police practice this and what problems the police face in cases that attract public and media attention.

Ten case studies were selected in which the return or presence of a convicted sex offender in a neighborhood caused a great deal of public annoyance. In every case, all key persons involved were interviewed, in particular police officers, probation officers, mayors, housing companies, involved neighbors and offenders. How did they discover the secret of the sex offender? What did they do with this information and in how far did they consider it to be helpful whether burdensome to be informed? How did they react and cooperate and what was the impact of their activities?

The study shows interesting patterns in both the social construction as the social deconstruction of the sex offender as 'the dangerous other.'

## **POLICING AND SOCIAL IDENTITY: PROCEDURAL JUSTICE, INCLUSION, AND COOPERATION BETWEEN POLICE AND PUBLIC**

**BEN BRADFORD**

**UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, OXFORD, UNITED KINGDOM**

This paper focuses one possible reason for – and outcome of – the riots. Procedural justice theory suggests that opinions of and ideas about the police are implicated in the formation of social identities in relation to the social groups it represents – nation, state and community. When people experience police unfairness this damages their sense of inclusion and value within these groups, undermines their willingness to cooperate with officers, and may promote alternate, oppositional, social identities.

Data from a survey of young Londoners are used to show that perceptions of police fairness are linked to relevant social identities that, in turn, are associated with propensities to cooperate. This association appears stronger for people who felt they were citizens of a non-UK country.

## **POLICE LEGITIMACY AS AN INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP LEVEL INFLUENCE ON CRIME RELATED BEHAVIOUR**

**BEN BRADFORD**

**UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, OXFORD, UNITED KINGDOM**

**JOUNI KUHA**

**LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM**

Legitimate authorities exert influence over those they govern. Tyler's procedural justice model provides a strongly evidenced tool for understanding how legitimate legal authorities – especially the police – affect the behaviour of citizens. When people hold the police to be legitimate, a stance based most importantly on fairness judgements, they grant it the right to determine appropriate behaviour and feel a reciprocal sense of duty to comply with the laws it enacts and enforces. Yet this is not the only way legitimate authorities can exert influence. Zelditch and others have argued that as well as being justified by individuals, authorities are also endorsed by their peers, and that endorsement also affects behaviour. Regardless of their own attitudes people's crime-related behaviour may be influenced by the extent of police legitimacy apparent in the contexts within which they act. Equally, legitimacy may be a social norm that informs collective behaviours. This paper explores these ideas in the context of policing in London. As predicted by the procedural justice model perceptions of police legitimacy at the individual level are found to be predictive of self-reported offending. Furthermore, at the area level the extent to which the police are collectively held legitimate is linked to both individual behaviour recorded via a sample survey and to the recorded crime rate.

## **THE (PENAL) CONTROL OF MIGRANTS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CRISIS: ANALYSIS OF THE SPANISH CASE**

**JOSE ANGEL BRANDARIZ GARCIA**

**UNIVERSITY OF A CORUÑA, A CORUÑA, SPAIN**

Penal control of migrants, in Spain, but also in other countries, has demonstrated a complex interplay between neoliberal and sovereign rationales of control throughout the first decade of the century.

However, this domain of penal control should be reviewed in the context of the crisis. Indeed, in the Spanish case the control of irregular migrants has incorporated a set of innovations in recent years. Some of them, such as the readjustment of the deportation system, can be understood from a neoliberal insight. Others, such as changes in policing in this realm, have a more hybrid profile, where neo-liberal features encounter sovereign trends. Therefore, the context of the crisis requires a new analysis of the hybridization between neoliberal and sovereign devices of control in the area of irregular migration.

## **MEGA-EVENTS AND MEGA-SECURITY? THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SECURITY COMPLEX AT THE GLASGOW 2014 COMMONWEALTH GAMES (G2014)**

**MICHELE BURMAN**

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**SIMON MACKENZIE**

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM

**SUZANNE YOUNG**

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper presents an analysis of an ethnographic study of the governance of security and risk assessment during the security planning stages of the G2014. In considering both the Games and their security apparatus as cultural artefacts, we revisit Garland's thesis on the culture of control and ask if a particular 'culture of (high) security' can be determined in the securitisation of the Games. We apply Garland's key propositions to the case study of G2014 and seek to extend them to take account of the recent development of critical academic discourses around the idea, meaning and social effect of security. Issues covered include responsabilisation, commercialisation, and governing at a distance. We look again at these ideas through the data generated by the G2014 study.

## **FEMINIST FUTURES ? IMAGINING A 'EUROPEAN' FEMINIST CRIMINOLOGY**

**MICHELE BURMAN**

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM

The recent formation of the ESC Gender, Crime and Justice Working Group gives pause to consider whether there is potential for the development of a distinctive yet 'truly European' feminist criminology, and in particular whether feminist criminology can offer appropriate theoretical and conceptual frameworks to interrogate the linkages between diverse, yet inter-related, inequalities and crime as encountered across different European states.

The paper engages with a series of questions about the relevance of feminist approaches: How feasible is the idea of a European feminist criminology? What opportunities exist for the advancement of feminist criminology in Europe? In the past, feminist criminologists have adapted and applied concepts and arguments and methodologies from outside criminology to research and analyse the gendered nature of crime and responses to it. How might developments from the broader feminist movement achieve relevance and assist in forging new criminological fusions and interchanges across the changing political and economic landscape of Europe? What is/ might be the influence of feminism on criminological research agendas, and criminal justice policy and practice in Europe? This paper offers an opportunity to reflect on what might lie ahead.



## **FAILURES OF RATIONALITY AND THE PERVERSE EFFECT OF TRUST AND REPUTATION IN CORPORATE FRAUDS: EVIDENCE FROM THE PARMALAT BANKRUPTCY**

**PAOLO CAMPANA**

**UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, OXFORD, UNITED KINGDOM**

Founded in 1961, the multinational company Parmalat collapsed in 2003 following the discovery of a €14bn hole in its accounts. It soon became evident that the CEO, chairman and founder, Calisto Tanzi, had been cooked the books for years.

Why did an entrepreneur with a track record of success and innovation decide to commit a fraud? Relying on extensive evidence, this paper explores the mechanisms at play on three separate levels: micro (entrepreneur's decision-making), meso (intra-company safeguards) and macro (reputational intermediaries). The paper argues that Tanzi dismissed alternative and arguably more profitable courses of action and decided to enter an unlawful slippery path as the result of individual biases (self-deception, overconfidence and emotions). Then, once the fraud had started, trust and reputation had the unintended consequence of letting it escalate as a result of reputational short-circuits triggered by a series of failures faced by reputational intermediaries (gatekeepers). More generally, this case shows that a Schumpeterian entrepreneur contains within itself the seeds of potential crises.

## **PROBATION AND PRESS COVERAGE IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND**

**NICOLA CARR**

**QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY BELFAST, BELFAST, UNITED KINGDOM**

**NIAMH MAGUIRE**

**WATERFORD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, WATERFORD, IRELAND**

While coverage of crime and justice issues in the press has received considerable research attention, the question of how probation and community sanctions are portrayed in press coverage has received relatively little attention. This is the case notwithstanding claims that the concept of punishment in the community has become increasingly politicized and that the portrayal and framing of criminal justice issues within this forum is both mirror and motor - i.e. reflecting and shaping public opinion.

Adopting a critical discourse analysis approach this presentation will explore the coverage, portrayal and framing of probation and community sanctions within print media in the Republic of Ireland in the timeframe 2006-2011. This encompasses the period during which the Probation Service in Republic of Ireland underwent substantial restructuring and change, including dropping the word 'welfare' from its title.

## **JUVENILE JUSTICE IN EUROPE : RESISTING THE PUNITIVE TURN ?**

**YVES CARTUYVELS**

**FACULTÉS UNIVERSITAIRES SAINT-LOUIS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

Penal justice is often described as characterised by a « punitive turn » in the Western world since the years 2000 but it is also presented as crossed by a « volative and contradictory » set of penal inflexions (O'Malley). Juvenile Justice systems have also been grabbing far-reaching transformations during the last decade in Europe, at the level of primary as well as secondary criminalisation. But, if a punitive temptation is to be seen in different countries, it would be oversimplistic to speak of a unilateral « punitive turn ».

In many countries, hybridisation of different contradictory influences seems to be the rule : neo-liberal influences (management and risk), neoconservative ones (growing incarceration's rates), welfare resistance (educational perspectives) and restorative orientations are at stake, competing with each other. Based on a European research program of the GERN (European Research group on Normativity) (2002-2009), this contribution is aimed at presenting a few key issues of the ambivalent evolutions of Juvenile Justice in Europe.

Accent will be set upon the influence of human rights, the media and the victim in the explanation of the hybridisation process that is at the core of the Juvenile Justice evolutions in Europe.

## **PERCEPTION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AND EMOTION**

**ILONA CESNIENE**

**VILNIUS UNIVERSITY, VILNIUS, LITHUANIA**

The criminal justice system is centrally concerned with securing public order by the exercise of power, however, a system that does not command public trust will fail to establish the requisite legitimacy and authority to fulfil this role (Hough, 2004). Low levels of public confidence leads to dissatisfaction with the system and to root in a striving for justice. Moreover, people express their concern for justice differently.

The purpose of the present research was to investigate the relationship between public attitudes toward the criminal justice system and positive as well as negative emotional responses to it. The sample consisted of 1005 randomly selected adults.

Results revealed that emotions of the same valence can have effects for how issues of criminal justice are considered. Conceptual and practical implications of these findings are discussed.

## **CHAOTIC JUDICIAL PATHWAYS AND DESISTANCE**

**JENNEKE CHRISTIAENS**

**VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

**ELS DUMORTIER**

**VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

**TINNE GELUYCKENS**

**VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

This paper will present results of a follow-up research on recidivism and trajectories of a cohort juvenile delinquents (minors) placed in an institution. Research conclusions concern: young delinquents' trajectories throughout the juvenile justice system as well as the adult justice system; their pathways or transition into young adulthood and reoffending or desistance in the transition from the juvenile justice system to the criminal justice system; and the 'chaotic pathways' of the justice systems and of their own lives. However, the main aim of this paper is, based on these insights, to reflect on how judicial trajectories and their (chaotic) characteristics intervene in desistance processes (both on structure as agency level) of young adults.

## **VIOLENT CRIMINAL CAREERS OF YOUNG PEOPLE**

**GEMMA CLEMENT**

**LANCASTER UNIVERSITY, MATHS AND STATISTICS, LANCASTER , ENGLAND**

This presentation looks at the violent offending behaviours of young people using data from the England and Wales Offenders Index 1973 birth cohort. Using Latent Trajectory Analysis, distinct groups of violent behaviour were found and were demonstrated graphically. The likelihood of violent reoffending within a two year follow up period has also been examined, using trajectory membership as a predictor . The study also investigates the effect of the covariates of sex and ethnicity on the membership of the trajectory groups. This study has obvious implications for the way violent offending by young people is perceived, with the analysis suggesting that violent offenders be treated in a specific way, and not the same as other offending behaviours. Finally the problems encountered during the course of the study are discussed, along with any recommendations for future work that could be carried out.

## **"THERE WERE BAD TIMES AND THERE WERE ROUGH TIMES." POLICING ON THE BORDER OF CONFLICT**

**VICKY CONWAY**

**UNIVERSITY OF KENT, CANTERBURY, UNITED KINGDOM**

This paper considers the impact for policing in states which border conflicts, drawing on the island of Ireland. Ellison and Smyth, Mulcahy and Brewer have all done research considering the impact of the Northern Irish 'Trouble's on policing in the North, including the lived experiences of members of the RUC. Little work however has been done examining whether and to what

extent it affected policing in the Republic of Ireland. Drawing on 42 interviews with retired Irish police officers, 8 of whom spent their career working on the Ireland-Northern Ireland border, this paper will present evidence of the dangers and challenges faced by Irish police officers. Bombings, shootings, riots, death, subversive crime and checkpoint duty all became regular features of life. It will show that the conflict fundamentally altered the nature of policing in the Republic and raise questions about the experiences of states bordering conflicts more generally.

## **ROUTINE ACTIVITIES AND FEAR OF CRIME. THE IMPACT OF AUTONOMOUS PRESENCE IN PUBLIC SPACE ON FEAR OF CRIME AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE.**

**DIEDERIK COPS**

**LEUVEN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, LEUVEN, BELGIUM**

Existing knowledge on the role of behavioural aspects in fear of crime research is scarce, and is mostly focused towards narrowly defined characteristics associated with protective and preventative actions which are undertaken in response to fear of crime.

However, using a more general routine activities approach may offer some new inroads in looking at the relation between behaviour and fear of crime, in which individual differences in the former, notably with regard to the participation in public space, may serve as a cause of fear of crime, and not merely as a consequence. In this study, this perspective is applied to the period of adolescence. With regard to the social worlds of adolescents, this translates into the amount of autonomous presence (without formal adult supervision) in public space and the way this may be regarded as a predictor of individual differences in fear of crime. Data of a large-scale study of a representative sample of 2500 Flemish youth between 14 and 19 years are used to empirically test the validity of this perspective.

## **EYES FOCUSED ON THE ART OF MANAGING THE CRIME SCENE**

**SUSANA COSTA**

**CENTRE FOR SOCIAL STUDIES, PORTO, PORTUGAL**

This communication is part of my post-doctoral research. The main objective is to study the evolutionary, social, cultural, political and organizational impacts created by DNA technology in the procedures of criminal investigation in Portugal and to develop a comparison between the Portuguese reality and the scenarios of the use of forensic genetics in the police work in the UK and to understand the modalities of scientification of the police work in both countries, focusing the local conditions of its exercise, the articulations of police with forensic biology laboratories, the influence of the specificities of legal issues in the police procedures and their impacts both in the production of proofs and judicial decisions, and at the level of effectiveness in criminal investigation.

By the use of some excerpts of the interviews done in both countries I propose to focus on the most relevant issues that are highlighted in the daily policial practice, showing the similarities and the differences in the work done by them, particularly with an eye focused in the form of managing the crime scene.

## **BATTERERS IN PRISON AND IN COMMUNITY: ARE THEY DIFFERENT?**

**OLGA CUNHA**

**UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, BRAGA, PORTUGAL**

**RUI ABRUNHOSA GONÇALVES**

**UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, BRAGA, PORTUGAL**

Research with batterers showed that they have asymmetric and heterogeneous profiles according to personality variables, type of violence perpetrated and legal status (prison versus community). In this study we conducted a comparative analysis between 111 subjects that were in prison for committing crimes against their intimate partners or ex-partners and 76 subjects serving community sentences by domestic violence. Our results show that batterers in prison and batterers in community have a significant set of similarities. These similarities are observed in psychopathy, psychopathology, exposure to previous interparental violence, victimization in childhood and alcohol abuse. On the opposite, significant differences between the groups were also observed, namely in drug abuse, frequency and severity of marital violence and criminal record, with institutionalized batterers presenting the highest values. Based on these results some implications for batterers' assessment and treatment are discussed.

## **VALIDATION OF A TYPOLOGY OF SPOUSE ABUSERS**

**OLGA CUNHA**

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**RUI ABRUNHOSA GONÇALVES**

**UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, BRAGA, PORTUGAL**

Research on spousal abuse and on the characteristics of the perpetrator revealed that batterers are a heterogeneous group. Based on these findings researchers have focused on the identification of batterer subgroups on grounds of psychopathology and severity of violence. However proposed typologies were focused on the utility of empirical methodologies for intervention, such studies have not yet been done concerning Portuguese batterers. To address this, data was gathered from a sample of 187 male batterers. Results issued from a hierarchical cluster analysis point to an empirically derived typology that revealed a three-cluster solution: non pathological (40%), antisocial/violent (27%) and disturbed batterers (33%). The three groups showed significant differences among them concerning frequency of spouse abuse, psychopathology and generality of violence. These subtypes were broadly comparable with the family only, generally violent/antisocial and dysphoric/borderline types proposed by Holtzworth-Munroe et al. (2000) thus showing some cultural overlap.

## **SCHOOL-TO-WORK TRANSITION AND DELINQUENCY**

**ANDREAS DANIEL**

**UNIVERSITY OF BIELEFELD, BIELEFELD, GERMANY**

The transition from adolescence to adulthood is one of the most interesting parts of the life course, because it is constituted by several (more or less) simultaneous transitions in different life domains (e.g. school/work, family, partnership). These transitions are particularly characterized by their ability to induce fundamental changes in (informal) social control patterns due to newly established role expectations and increased investments in conventional institutions. With regard to control-theoretical considerations, it is hypothesized that especially the successful transition from school to work has a negative effect on the delinquent definitions and delinquency rates. Furthermore it is argued that a close relationship to school and family in adolescence is promoting a successful school-to-work-transition.

Using panel data from the German CRIMOC study, different transition patterns will be analyzed to test this hypothesis.

## **GOVERNING PUBLIC SECURITY LOCALLY: RELATIONS BETWEEN MUNICIPALITIES AND THE POLICE IN FRENCH LOCALITIES**

**JOSEPH DE MAILLARD**

**UNIVERSITY OF VERSAILLES-CESDIP, PARIS, FRANCE**

**MATHIEU ZAGRODZKI**

**UNIVERSITY OF VERSAILLES-CESDIP, PARIS, FRANCE**

France is traditionally considered as a centralized country with regards to urban security issues. This image holds some truth concerning the steering of police forces. The state is altogether the main auspice and provider of policing. Gendarmes and police are mostly state employees. The central directorates steer and manage police forces at the local level through instructions, performance indicators, inspectorates and bending rules.

However, France has known several changes that affect the local management of the police. Through contractualisation, the setting up of partnerships, the duty to inform mayors of any serious offenses in the locality, there is a growing obligation to be accountable at the local level. These new dynamics combine with old ones, such as the informal relations and arrangements between the mayor, the préfet and the commissaire. The question is to what extent is the national police constrained by the local political context?

Drawing empirical elements from interviews with mainly mayors and commissaires, this presentation will discuss the various local configurations of public security and analyze the stakes of the cooperation between police and municipalities.

## **TACKLING SOCIAL DISORDER IN THE PUBLIC SPACE**

**ELKE DEVROE**

**GHENT UNIVERSITY RESEARCH GROUP SOCIAL ANALYSIS OF SECURITY, GHENT, BELGIUM**

This presentation provides insights of the dissertation (VU Amsterdam – UGent) ‘A Swelling Culture of Control? The genesis and the application of the law on incivilities in Belgium’ (2012) on the issue of tackling incivilities in the public space in Belgium. After a short comparison with the legislation in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, empiric results are given on tackling incivilities in two big cities Antwerp and Liège. The results are based on 46 elite depth interviews from a governmental perspective and a detailed document analysis. We are focusing in particular on the tasks, the legislation and the role of the community wardens (city coaches) and eventual blurring boundaries with other formal control agencies like the police. The internal informal control by citizens within certain neighbourhoods is also discussed. Belgian city wardens are compared with Holland wardens like BOA’s and with controlling ASBO’s in the United Kingdom.

## **THE RECEPTION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN SOCIETY: THE ROLE OF MASS MEDIA**

**MARGARITA DOBRYNINA**

**VILNIUS UNIVERSITY, VILNIUS, LITHUANIA**

In the contemporary world by transmitting symbolic content mass media mediates the normative constructs of the world, thus legitimizing the status quo or reflecting the “accepted” changes taking place in the social organization of the society and the power distribution field.

As the main source of information about crime and criminal justice, mass media significantly influences public knowledge, and thus, reception of the reality of crime. Through the disposition of “synoptic” power, it contributes to the shaping and framing of its content, which is influenced by the normative contours of the society, as well as the commercial media industry operating under the logic of the free market economy.

Thus, in order to understand the reception of crime and criminal justice in a society it is vital to analyze the origins of the crime knowledge and reveal its construction models and structure. In the framework of the research project “Reception of Criminal Justice in Society” administrated by the Research Council of Lithuania the interdisciplinary team of researchers from Vilnius University analyzes different types of social knowledge on criminal justice and the way it is reproduced in Lithuanian society.

## RECEPTION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN LITHUANIA

**ALEKSANDRAS DOBRYNINAS**  
VILNIUS UNIVERSITY, VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

The attitude to criminal justice in Lithuania is a quite controversial social problem. On the one hand, during last decades Lithuanian government do a lot in getting rid from the previous soviet understanding and treatment of criminal justice as an effective weapon in the hand of "progressive working class" against "reactionary bourgeois elements". On the other hand, the implementations of democratic principles of criminal justice are not still widely accepted in the society. Low trust and confidence in criminal justice institutions, high incarceration rate, populist calls for strengthening penal policy - are only few indicators of the public resistance to the new democratic and humanistic principles of criminal justice. In the framework of the research project "Reception of Criminal Justice in Society" administrated by the Research Council of Lithuania the interdisciplinary team of researchers from Vilnius University analyzes different types of social knowledge on criminal justice, and their impact on professional, political, and public discourses concerning crime and punishment in Lithuanian society.

## THE NEIGHBOURHOOD BEHIND RIOTS AND INCIVILITIES

**MARLEEN EASTON**  
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, GHENT, BELGIUM  
**JANNIE NOPPE**  
GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM  
**GUDRUN VANDE WALLE**  
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, GHENT, BELGIUM

Empirical qualitative research on the background of riots and incivilities in two multicultural neighbourhoods in Brussels is being presented here. Views and perceptions of local residents on the background and nature of these types of disorder is being reconstructed. Attention is being paid to the strategies they develop in dealing with these situations. Furthermore their views on the role of the police and other welfare services is being explored. These findings are confronted with data on the views and perceptions of social workers and police officers working in these neighbourhoods and dealing with these types of disorder. Similarities and differences are being discussed in order to better understand the dynamics being observed in the field.



## **A EUROPEAN COMPARISON OF TRUST TOWARDS CRIMINAL JUSTICE: COURTS, THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND THE LEGITIMIZATION OF INSTITUTIONS**

**RALUCA ENESCU**

**UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG, HAMBURG, GERMANY**

The satisfaction with a legal system provides the foundation for trust in other national institutions because of the resolution that courts offer in case of litigation. A democratic state derives its legitimacy from the satisfactory execution of justice as evaluated by its citizens. Trust in criminal justice has been addressed in the last European Social Survey and data has been freshly released in November 2011. Seventeen questions dealt with courts, judges and witnesses. In this study, we developed an index of trust in the administration of justice by criminal courts and we compared different legal systems selected by the criteria of the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice.

The determinants of legitimacy of other national institutions were put in parallel with trust in criminal justice. Based on the relations observed between the legal systems and the measures of trust in courts, we presented the key factors that could help improve the administration and trust of criminal justice.

## **SECURITY BY DECREE: A STUDY ON THE PERCEIVED EFFECTS OF MAYORAL ORDINANCES IN FIVE ITALIAN CITIES**

**MARIA GRAZIA GALANTINO**

**SAPIENZA UNIVERSITY OF ROME, ROME, ITALY**

**MONIA GIOVANNETTI**

**CITTALIA-FONDAZIONE ANCI RICERCHE, ROME, ITALY**

The development of local safety policies in Italy is highly intertwined with the process of renegotiation of powers between the central government and local authorities. In 2008 the government introduced, within the so called "security package", a legislative measure expanding mayors' powers to issue ordinances on matters pertaining to security and public order. The new norm led to a proliferation of mayoral ordinances all around Italy covering a wide range of issues. In 2011, a ruling of the Constitutional Court found it non-constitutional, putting a halt to this practice. This presentation offers an insight on this experience. It is based on the results of a study carried out in five Italian cities (Bari, Florence, Milan, Padua, Reggio Calabria) showing how ordinances are differently evaluated by local actors and stakeholders. Conflicting views emerge when looking at the effects on local security: very useful to reassure the public in the mayors' eyes, the ordinances are deemed to have little effect on perceived security and no impact whatsoever on objective security by civil society representatives.

Moreover, a need for more ordinary, participated and long-term measures clearly emerges from the results of the study.

## **OBSTACLES TO EMPLOYMENT FOR EX-OFFENDERS IN A CLIMATE OF RISK MANAGEMENT**

**HEYDON GEORGINA**

**RMIT UNIVERSITY, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA**

**BRONWYN NAYLOR**

**MONASH UNIVERSITY, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA**

Employment is essential to the rehabilitation of offenders, yet employers routinely check criminal records and deny offenders employment. This research elucidates the operational realities of employers' criminal record use, and the interplay of this practice with the regulatory system governing employment decision-making.

Human resources managers were surveyed about their pre-employment checking practices and policies (N=101) and a subset of these staff (N=20) were interviewed about their pre-employment screening processes. Staff in alcohol and other drug agencies, and recruiters, were also interviewed about obstacles faced by ex-offenders. The resulting data are considered in relation to the framework of 'proximity' and 'policy support' proposed by Hardcastle, Bartholemew and Graffam (2011).

The study demonstrates that obstacles experienced by ex-offenders faced with employer checks are arrayed across government policy, industry regulation, workplace practices and personal considerations, such as proximity of offenders to other staff. Findings indicate that these obstacles are strongly characterized by perceptions of risk amongst employers, often based on anecdotal evidence or industry norms.

## **TERROR AND TERRORISM: WHAT TO US THREATENS?**

**YAKOV GILINSKIY**

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

Terrorism is one of the most serious problems of the modern world. There are three main signs of terrorism: application or threat of application of violence; its political (ideological, religious, ethnic) motivation; the real victims are peaceable population.

It is necessary to distinguish terror and terrorism: terror from the power structures; terrorism as violence and intimidation from of weak. Terror provokes terrorism.

Terrorism, leading to uncountable victims and bringing incalculable sufferings, is criminal activity and deserves the most severe assessment. But terrorism is crime "special type of". From the point of view of terrorists of their requirement of idea "are fair", have not smaller value, than against what they act.

The world community and each state should undertake, first of all, political (economic, social) measures on prevention of conditions for terrorism on nonviolent permission social, interethnic, the conflicts of distinction of religions. It is necessary to "struggle" with certain performers of

acts of terrorism, but it is impossible to eliminate the terrorism reasons as a social method of permissions (ethnic, religious, political) the conflicts.

## **IN WORKSHOP CRIME, SECURITY AND SURVEILLANCE. “NODAL NETWORK FALLACY IN THE SURVEILLANCE OF TRANSIT MIGRATION IN BELGIAN HARBORS**

**FIEN GILLEIR**

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, GHENT, BELGIUM**

**MARLEEN EASTON**

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, GHENT, BELGIUM**

Transit migration is a huge (security) challenge for ports worldwide. In this contribution the (social) surveillance of transit migrants who enter Belgium via the seaports of Ostend and Zeebrugge is explored. Attention is being paid to a variety of actors such as the Waterway Police, local police, federal police, harbor master services, Immigration Department, Department for Domestic and Border Controls, Guardianship Service, the Coast Guard and various centers for social welfare in the vicinity of these harbors.

Through a qualitative, empirical analysis the main logics of these actors are being reconstructed. Attention is being paid to their tasks and their (non-) collaboration. We conclude with some reflections on the so-called ‘nodal-network fallacy’ we have encountered and which adds some complexity to this ‘security’ challenge of seaports.

## **‘I DIDN’T DO ANYTHING!’ – PENALTY NOTICES FOR DISORDER: EXPLORING THE RECIPIENTS’ PERCEPTIONS**

**SARA GRACE**

**UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, SHEFFIELD, UNITED KINGDOM**

Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs) were introduced in England and Wales under the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001. These police-issued fines (of £50 or £80) can be issued for 26 low-level offences including s5 of the Public Order Act 1986, drunk and disorderly, shoplifting and possession of cannabis. Since their roll-out in 2004 PNDs have become part of the mainstay of the criminal justice system.

Over 140,000 PNDs were issued in 2010 and far more drunk and disorderly and s5 cases were disposed of via PND than were proceeded against in the magistrates’ court. Yet despite their widespread use little is known about how PNDs are used in practice and the perceptions and experiences of the adult recipients of PNDs remains unexplored by the literature.

This paper presents some early findings from 73 surveys and 11 interviews undertaken with PND recipients and considers their perceptions of the procedural fairness of the scheme and the impact of this on their compliance with the PND.

## **MAPPING PARTNER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: DOES PLACE MATTER?**

**ENRIQUE GRACIA**

UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA, VALENCIA, SPAIN

**MARISOL LILA**

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Social disorganization theories posit that structural characteristics of neighborhoods can undermine social control and facilitate crime. Criminology has also explored the spatial dimension of crime to identify patterns and concentrations of crime using Geographical Information Systems. Almost no research, however, has explored whether there is also a spatial dimension to a particular type of crime: Partner violence against women. This paper will explore patterns of distribution of cases of partner violence against women in neighborhoods of Valencia city, and whether these patterns are associated with a number of structural characteristics at the neighborhood level (e.g., immigration, residential instability, economic level). To do so we geocoded police records of cases of partner violence against women, as well as neighborhood data from official records. Results show associations between characteristics of disadvantaged neighborhoods and cases of partner violence. Implications for new approaches to prevention are discussed.

## **DISCOURSES ON STALKING IN PORTUGAL: CONSTRUCTIONS OF STALKING, VICTIMS AND STALKERS**

**HELENA GRANGEIA**

HIGHER INSTITUTE OF MAIA (ISMAI), AVIOSO S. PEDRO / MAIA, PORTUGAL

**MARLENE MATOS**

UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, BRAGA, PORTUGAL

This presentation offers a critical analysis of the consequences of an absence of policy and legislation in Portugal regarding the manifestation of stalking. Drawing on critical discourse analysis we empirically investigated dominant constructions of stalking. Findings emerged from two types of conversational data: victims' accounts posted on a Facebook page for stalking victims and focus groups discussions with high school and college students. We will show how the dominant discourses perpetuate and legitimate stalking by presenting it as legitimate courtship, mainly for male stalkers, or as pathology, particularly for female stalkers. These dichotomised discursive constructions have important implications at an individual level, since the impact of stalking on victims go unrecognised and stalkers are exonerated from responsibility for their behaviour.

## **THE SOCIETAL AND ECONOMIC COSTS OF FEMALE IMPRISONMENT FROM PRISONERS' POINT OF VIEW**

**RAFAELA GRANJA**

UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, BRAGA, PORTUGAL

**MANUELA IVONE CUNHA**

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**HELENA MACHADO**

UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, BRAGA, PORTUGAL

In considering the full range of the repercussions of criminal sanctions, some prison studies have begun to raise questions about the collateral consequences of imprisonment, which reach far beyond prisoners and, in fact, extend the scope of analysis to families and communities.

Drawing on interviews with 20 incarcerated women in a female prison in Portugal, we will assess the social and economic costs of women's imprisonment from their own point of view, by considering their own perceptions of the role they played in family life prior to imprisonment.

Data show that women imprisonment triggers a domino effect of social exclusion and economic vulnerability that affects mostly children and elderly. In the face of insufficient public services or social policies, aimed to reduce the impacts of women's imprisonment, families, who were already in a deep process of social exclusion, have to deal with additional members and responsibilities, which exacerbate their previous precarious situation.

## **ASSEMBLAGES OF PENAL GOVERNANCE, SOCIAL JUSTICE AND YOUTH JUSTICE PARTNERSHIPS**

**PATRICIA GRAY**

PLYMOUTH UNIVERSITY, PLYMOUTH, DEVON, UNITED KINGDOM

In England and Wales youth justice is delivered by multi-agency Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) who are expected to work in partnership with a range of social welfare agencies to provide 'holistic' support that targets the interrelated personal and social needs of young offenders associated with their risk of reoffending. This paper engages with criminological debates (for example, Robinson, 2008; Hannah-Moffat and Mauretto, 2012) which attempt to interpret the hybrid assemblages of governance that have characterised late modernity in order to explore why these partnerships have had only limited success in addressing the social context of youth crime. It will be argued, evidenced by an analysis of research data on YOT partnerships in action, that assemblages of penal governance continue to be 'classed' in so much as they act as conduits for strategic elements which articulate powerful class interests (along with those of other social forces) to be translated into practice. Such strategic elements sustain class inequality and deny social justice to young people in conflict with the law. While the argument is illustrated by research conducted in England and Wales, the findings have wider implications for theorising the dynamics of agency and diversity in the governance of youth crime across Europe.

## **MEDIA CRIMINOLOGY AND THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS: WHY THE STATE OF THE MEDIA MATTERS**

**DAVID GREEN**

**JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, NEW YORK, USA**

**NICOLE HANSON**

**JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, NEW YORK, USA**

The paper first outlines a set of pressing research questions that media criminologists arguably ought to pursue.

For instance, are the traditional models of media effects, impact and influence still relevant in light of sweeping and swift changes to the contemporary mediascape? Has the proliferation of niche media outlets and content altered the ways in which we understand and assess media content and audience effects? What can we learn from comparative perspectives? What questions should researchers be asking about the interplay between media, crime and politics? How have the increasing corporatization and consolidation of media over the past 40 years impacted journalism?

The paper considers as well a set of best practices informed by the media criminology literature that journalists might use as a guide when covering crime incidents, trends and crime policy responses.

## **THE KEY ROLE OF THE CULTURAL FACTORS WITHIN POLICE AND JUDICIAL COOPERATION IN EUROPE**

**LAURE GUILLE**

**UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER, LEICESTER, UNITED KINGDOM**

Even though Spain, France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom share the same area of Freedom, Security and Justice and are economically speaking similar, they still have very diverse social, cultural, organizational, linguistic and legal differences which deserve special attention. The importance of cultural diversity cannot be ignored as it provides guidance in day-to-day decision making, actions and practices. Today's issues for cooperation can only be understood if cultural variations are considered.

This paper will therefore show that linguistic barriers, cultural habits and differences in working methods, lack of awareness and differences in legal systems all highly affect and complicate the already difficult task of police and judicial cooperation.

## **THE CONFLICT OF CULTURES. SHARIA LAW IN EUROPE**

**AGNIESZKA GUTKOWSKA**

**FACULTY OF LAW, WARSAW UNIVERSITY, WARSAW, POLAND**

The Prevent strand of the British counter-terrorism strategy and the related normalisation of exceptional measures to combat terrorism have had a significant impact on the ways in which British Muslim communities can play out their Muslimness.

State treatment of Muslims as a suspect community facilitates the (re)production of widespread Islamophobia that penetrates the social fabric and reinforces a popular image of Muslims as folk devils of late modernity. As carriers of visible, stigmatized signs of Muslimness, some Muslims become an immediate target for state discrimination and social prejudice. Muslims' discrimination operates on a prima facie level, thus potentially jeopardizing fruitful contacts and socio-ethnic integration with non-Muslims. After exploring how this vicious cycle is reproduced, two tentative recommendations will be provided.

First, preventative measures to fight terrorism should follow bottom-up approaches that empower Muslim communities and enhance their self-policing capacities.

Second, a better understanding of Islam should be promoted within society through inter-community engagement activities and the reduction of grounds for media demonisation.

## **GENDER GAP TRENDS IN VIOLENT CRIMES IN POLAND**

**EWA HABZDA- SIWEK**

**JAGIELLONIANA UNIVERSITY, KRAKOW, POLAND**

**MAGDALENA GRZYB**

**JAGIELLONIANA UNIVERSITY, KRAKOW, POLAND**

Gender gap in crime means uneven proportion of male and female offenders in criminal records, especially in violent crimes. Criminal records of any country show that men are more likely to commit violent acts or at least to be reported. It is not clear whether the gap reflects real differences between men and women in committing violent acts or rather bias of criminal justice system. The problem of gender gap has been also discussed in Poland.

Our paper is aimed to present police data relating to changing disproportion in gender profile of offenders in Poland. In particularly, gender gap trends for violent crimes such as assault, battery and fights, and robbery will be presented. As our study shows the gender gap diminishes particularly among teenagers. In this context we also discuss two hypothesis that have already been proposed to explain the gender gap trends: Behaviour Change Hypothesis and Policy Change Hypothesis.

## **TERRORISM AND THE MEDIA PROFIT MOTIVE: HOW COVERAGE OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE MAY BE MORE ECONOMICS THAN POLITICS**

**NICOLE N. HANSON**

**JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, NEW YORK, USA**

This project examines the role of an increasing profit motive in journalism following abolishment of media public interest regulations by the United States Federal Communications Commission in press accounts of international terrorism, political violence, and extremism.

The paper describes the FCC's deregulation of media, with its increasing corporate control and consolidation, the global impact of these shifts in American policy on international news organizations, and the subsequent deterioration of the watchdog role of the press in many news outlets. A sample of approximately 60 news items from New York Times and 40 National Public Radio transcripts are compared in a mixed-methods fashion.

The analysis contrasts for-profit and non-profit media's depth and extent of coverage; the framing of victims, villains, and heroes; the definitions of political violence as "terrorism" or "extremism"; and the specific nature of contextual reporting.

## **CRIMINALIZING PARENTS BY BANNING CHILDREARING VIOLENCE?**

**MONIKA HAUG**

**KASSEL UNIVERSITY, KASSEL, GERMANY**

In accordance with Art. 19 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), childrearing violence was prohibited by German law in 2000. This raised the question whether parents, who physically punish their children for a reasonable occasion by a slap in the face must now face criminal prosecution.

Considering the fact that criminal prosecution hardly is an appropriate response to family problems, the lawmakers back then emphasised their aim to affect the public attitude but not to extend criminal penalties. Court judgements after the introduction of the ban in 2000, however, demonstrate that also slaps in the face have been subject to penalties for assault. The presentation aims at analysing these court decisions with regard to criminalizing aspects.

The findings will be evaluated with regard to the conflict between parental rights and child protection and in consideration of the long term development of the public support of corporal punishment.



## **HOW COMMENTATORS EXPLAINED THE 2011 RIOTS IN ENGLAND**

**NEAL HAZEL**

**UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD, SALFORD, UNITED KINGDOM**

A wave of rioting spread across cities in England during four nights in August 2011. Politicians, the press, academics and the public were quick to speculate on what factors lay behind the riots, and who was to blame. Was it “criminality, pure and simple” as the Prime Minister suggested, or did it expose social issues? This paper explores the different explanations put forward by commentators during and in the aftermath of riots.

The paper reports a review of articles from printed and web news providers on the riots. The articles were analysed thematically for commentary on causes of the riots, and related to established criminological theories. The paper notes five key thematic areas: alternative economic and social explanations from both the left and right of the political spectrum, and a politically shared theme of cultural identity. In conclusion, the paper speculates how the development of these explanations during and after these riots may mirror reactions to other crimes.

## **THE ROLE OF THIRD SECTOR ORGANISATIONS IN CRIMINAL POLICY IN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES AND IN SCOTLAND**

**MAIJA HELMINEN**

**UNIVERSITY OF TURKU, TURKU, FINLAND**

New public management as a model of public sector reform has amounted to, inter alia, increasing partnerships between public and non-public agents and non-state actors have become important allies for the states in providing public services. Also, responsibility of preventing and controlling crime is extended to private companies and third sector organisations (TSOs).

Involvement of TSOs in criminal policy, however, has a long tradition i.e. in prison aftercare and in crime victim support. Yet, there is a lack of knowledge about these TSOs, although due to intensifying cooperation between the state and non-state actors, this information is now increasingly important.

Thus, by means of quantitative and qualitative methods, the aim of this study is to examine the roles of TSOs that operate in criminal policy in four countries; in what fields and ways do TSOs operate? What is their relationship to the official system of criminal policy? What meanings their work has to criminal policy?

## **GIRLS, FEMINITY AND VIOLENCE**

**JEAN HINE**

DE MONTFORT UNIVERSITY, LEICESTER, UNITED KINGDOM

**JOANNA WELFORD**

DE MONTFORT UNIVERSITY, LEICESTER, UNITED KINGDOM

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

## **HOW THE 2011 LONDON DISORDER CEMENTED LONDON'S VIEWS OF THE POLICE**

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This paper focuses on the effect of the riots on Londoners trust in the police, perception of disorder and attitudes towards sentencing. It draws on data from the METPAS, a continuous population representative survey of Londoners. The survey has also been in the field during the riots, and in the weeks following and leading up to them. They confirm findings from prior research that identifies procedural justice as a central factor in public trust in the police and perceived legitimacy of police authority.

## **HOMELESSNESS IN LITHUANIA: A CRIMINALIZED OR VICTIMIZED POPULATION?**

**RASA INDRILIUNAITE**

VYTAUTAS MAGNUS UNIVERSITY, KAUNAS, LITHUANIA

The homeless in Lithuania is a new phenomenon and as in the other post-soviet countries are treated very ambiguous. As the group, homeless are notably geographically exposed to the process of criminalization. They may encounter members of criminal groups as a part of their everyday activity - begging in the stations and the main streets of the city, doing odd jobs in the marketplaces, etc. It is easier to police public than private spaces, and so those people who inhabit

the former are most 'at risk (McConville). While they are often perceived as being dangerous and are frequently portrayed by city authorities and the mass media as a criminal class, their association with criminal society is much more sporadic than their connection to the mainstream world. Followed by conducted survey and qualitative data in 3 Lithuanian biggest cities, the presentation aims to reveal the understanding, how the (in) visibility of the homeless determines their treatment as criminals or victims.

## **STRATEGIES AGAINST CORRUPTION IN HUNGARY IN THE LAST 20 YEARS**

**ÉVA VERONIKA INZELT**  
**EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY**

The paper deals with the corruption situation in Hungary including historical perspectives regarding the moral and legal norms of the Hungarian society. The reasons of the partial success of the initiatives against corruption (2001, 2004, 2007, 2009) will be analyzed. The recent governmental program entitled 'The Corruption Prevention Program for Public Administration 2012 - 2014' that was adopted on March, 2012, is presented and commented. The principal features of the new anti-corruption program are as follows: the credibility, increasing the public trust in state organization and the gradual way to introduce the changes. It is intended to overview acts (e.g., Public Procurement Act) in order to decrease corruption risks. The whistle-blowing protection is also on the agenda. The program primarily focuses on the governmental institutions, and less attention is paid to the business sector. Its possible positive consequences and shortcomings are emphasized.

## **ANALYSIS OF THE INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEW AND INTERROGATION IN SERBIAN PRACTICE**

**ZVONIMIR IVANOVIC**  
**ACADEMY OF CRIMINALISTIC AND POLICE STUDIES, BELGRADE, SERBIA**

The study is the result of surveys given to students of second and third year on the Academy of criminalistic and police studies for deployment in the field of criminal investigation - to the practitioners.

The survey was conducted by 50 students in the practice throughout the police districts in Serbia. Survey consists of several sets of questions grouped into several batteries, in the manner that each student had deployed at least 20 questions. Students are taught that the respondents must be informed about the methodology and content of the survey. The purpose of the survey includes a meaningful analysis of the current situation in practice, through the initial screening of the answers, performed by the students and a following screening by the teacher. The analysis is carried out by statistical analysis, and multidimensional processing of answers. Areas that were included in the survey were: Tactics of suspects, the conditions for the implementation of collection of data in practical circumstances etc. The study results are aimed for the students and practitioners in law enforcement agencies, with clear and constructive feedback from the scientific analysis.

## **WHY DO PEOPLE COMPLY WITH THE LAW? LEGITIMACY AND THE INFLUENCE OF LEGAL INSTITUTIONS ACROSS EUROPE**

**JONATHAN JACKSON**

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**MIKE HOUGH**

BIRKBECK, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON (ICPR), LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

**BEN BRADFORD**

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, OXFORD, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper extends Tyler's procedural justice model of public compliance with the law. Analysing data from Round 5 of the European Social Survey, we show the utility of a new conceptualisation of legitimacy based not just on the recognition of power but also the justification of power. We find that people grant the police the right to dictate appropriate behaviour not only when they feel a duty to obey officers, but also when they believe that the institution acts according to a set of moral values they themselves share.

We also show the importance of felt obligation to obey the law. Highlighting a number of different routes by which institutions can influence citizen behaviour, our broader normative model provides a better framework for explaining why people are willing to comply with the law.

## **TRUST AND LEGITIMACY OF POLICE: AN ASSESSMENT OF SLOVENIAN CITIZEN'S PERCEPTIONS**

**MAJA JERE**

UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

**GORAZD MESKO**

UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

**MAHESH NALLA**

UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

This study aims to examine Slovenian citizens' satisfaction and trust in police. Using survey data collected in 2011 from a larger project with a national sample of 961 citizens we analyzed their perceptions of factors that accounted for the variation in Slovenian citizens' assessment of police. Consistent with the literature, this study integrates a broader range of explanatory variables to explain citizens' perceptions toward police, including demographic characteristics, neighborhood context, trust in government, views about professionalism in police, and police performance. Findings and policy implications are discussed.

## **THE NEW ROLES OF THE SOCIAL MEDIA: A PROLIFIC AND INTERACTIVE CRIME NEWS PRODUCER AND INTERACTIVE CRIME NEWS PRODUCER**

**PAASONEN JYRI**

LAUREA UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES, ESPOO, FINLAND

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UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN FINLAND, JOENSUU, FINLAND

The media constantly produces emotions stirring crime news. Crimes are of interest; they touch people as well as evoke fear in them. Alongside the traditional media – e.g. newspapers and television – the social media has gained significance in the past years, and crimes are topics of lively online discussions.

In Finland, the role of the Internet as a crime news producer has grown especially after the infamous school shootings of Jokela in 2007, and in Kauhajoki following less than a year after. These tragic events drew attention also to the interactive role of the social media. The new roles have become of great interest to criminologists both as such, and as methodologically challenging.

The goal of this article is to study, with the help of discourse analysis, the nature of discussions in the social media related to different types of crime and punishments prescribed in the Finnish Penal Code. The targets of the discourse analysis are forums, blogs, social networks, and online news that can be commented on, and the analysis was realised with the help of a specifically designed information acquiring and analysing software.

## **TRUST IN THE POLICE IN FINLAND AND GREAT BRITAIN 1981-2008**

**JUHA KÄÄRIÄINEN**

POLICE COLLEGE OF FINLAND, TAMPERE, FINLAND

In Europe there are two countries in which the confidence in the police has developed in a distinctly different way. As late as in the early 1980's in Britain the people trusted the police more than anywhere else in Europe. After this the confidence in the police has diminished distinctly in Britain. In Finland the development has been opposite: the confidence in the police has increased and is at a higher level than in most other European countries at the moment. In this study development in both countries is compared using European Value Survey and some time series on criminal and welfare policy as empirical research data.

On the basis of the results it seems that the different welfare and criminal policy affect the different development of countries.

## **STATE OF ECONOMIC CRIME INVESTIGATION IN FINLAND**

**TERHI KANKAANRANTA**

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**VESA MUTTILAINEN**

**THE POLICE COLLEGE OF FINLAND, TAMPERE, FINLAND**

Crime investigation, especially economic crime investigation has remained a marginal area of research within criminology. However, as economic crimes cause substantial losses to society, it is important to focus research also e.g. on process of investigation.

Data for our research project was obtained from an anonymous electronic questionnaire, which was sent in June 2011 to all persons working in economic crime investigation in Finland (N=457). The questionnaire included eight sets of questions, covering such themes as background and education, work experience, organisation of investigation, investigation process, cooperation with other offices, phenomena of economic crime, training needs and career plans and finally some contemporary special topics.

In this piece of study, process of economic crime investigation as well as it's possible obstacles were analysed. In addition, cooperation partners of police were explored.

## **NEW TRENDS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN GREECE**

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**KASTRINAKI ANTONIA**

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This research was conducted by the Ministry of Justice, in all the Juvenile Probation Services of the country and records the cases and the profile of juvenile offenders that went to Juvenile Courts of the country during the Jud.

Year 2009-2010. According to the findings of the study, the total number of cases of the "juvenile delinquency proceedings" amounts to a total of 18,097 cases, where the majority of the offenses are related to violations of Special Penal Laws (Traffic Offences and relevant to it offenses) at a rate of 72 percent and Offences Against Property (theft, receiving & disposal of crime products, defalcation, attempted theft, complicity) at a rate of 11 percent.

## **ORGANIZED CRIME AND STREET GANGS IN SPAIN**

**LEANID KAZYRYTSKI**

**UNIVERSITY OF GIRONA, GIRONA, SPAIN**

This poster based on research carried out in Catalonia (Spain) with regard to street gangs. This presentation aims to provide an overview about street gangs and organized crime, stressing their differences in nature and their lack of commonalities from a criminological perspective.

Street gangs, in contrast to criminal organizations 1) are juveniles, 2) do not have sophisticated structures, lacking of a strong core of leadership, clear role division and formal code of behaviour, 3) lack of expertise in criminal activities, 4) have no criminal orientation, 5) do not have as main purpose to get rich through crime business.

Despite that organized criminal groups may not have a sophisticated organization and they may be temporary associations, the central purpose of its existence is the perpetration of crime. By contrast, criminal activities are only a small part of the whole range of street gangs' activities.

## **HARSH PENALTIES, DETERRENCE AND RETRIBUTION: INDICATORS OF A GROWING NEED OF SECURITY?**

**STEFANIE KEMME**

**UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG FACULTY OF LAW, HAMBURG, GERMANY**

There's a growing attention and interest in security as public reporting suggest. Since 11 September it seems as if there are alerts of possible terrorist attacks all over. But does this public presence of police and threat scenarios reflect the subjective need of security? The perception of the past development of crime as dramatic and an increasing fear of crime can be indicators for a loss of subjective security. On the other hand the attitude of how society has to treat offenders and the longing for more severe sanctions are mirrors of a subjective need of security. The aim of the following study was to investigate the relationship between crime perception, fear of crime, punitiveness and the purpose of punishment and to answer the question if there's a growing need of security in German society.

The data base consists of three samples of a nationwide representative study on crime and crime perception conducted by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony in the years 2004, 2006 and 2010 (Total N=7,650). Data show that people believe that crime has increased over the last ten years, although the overestimation decreased. Also fear of crime shows a decreasing trend over the last years. Supporters of deterrence and retribution as people that long for more severe sanctions have increased but also supporters of social rehabilitation.

Using multivariate regression techniques to control for covariates it can be shown that people who prefer retribution and deterrence are more punitive than those who prefer social rehabilitation. The contribution tries to answer how these contradictory trends can be explained.

## **THE POLICE, 'STRICT LIABILITY', AND SECTION 14 OF THE POLICING AND CRIME ACT 2009**

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**LEEDS METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY, LEEDS, UNITED KINGDOM**

**TERRY THOMAS**

**LEEDS METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY, LEEDS, UNITED KINGDOM**

This article considers the origins and aims of section 14 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 and the offence of paying for the sexual services of a prostitute who has been subject to exploitative conduct. Exploitative conduct means the use of force, threats or any other form of coercion or deception; this offence is one of 'strict liability'. Section 14 was implemented on 1st April 2010 and using the Freedom of Information Act the authors have attempted to show the number of times s.14 has been used by the police in England and Wales since the act became law; how the act has been used by the police; and the outcome of the use of this section in terms of police or court disposals.

## **EDWIN SUTHERLAND, SK RUCK AND THE CRIME DROP IN 1920S ENGLAND**

**PAUL KNEPPER**

**UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, SHEFFIELD, UNITED KINGDOM**

In 1929, the Bureau of Social Hygiene in New York sent Edwin Sutherland to England to study the decline in crime after the First World War. As becomes clear from materials at the Rockefeller archives, Sutherland's conclusions drew on 'advance work' completed by SK Ruck in 1929 into trends in crime from 1893 to 1927. A little-known researcher, Ruck developed a remarkable explanation of crime rates entitled 'The Movement of Crime' which was framed around the relationship to rates of unemployment and real wages. Ruck's explanation for the English 'crime drop' of the 1920s includes a discussion of the impact of education, prisons, policing, and the built environment on crime trends. In conjunction with his economic analysis, he developed an opportunity-based explanation which has been advanced for the crime drop of the 1990s. He also offered a theory he called the 'security hypothesis' to account for the inter-relationship between prison closures and levels of criminal activity.

## **WHAT DO THE POLICE REALLY DO?**

**JOHANNES KNUTSSON**

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**STEFAN HOLGERSSON**

**LINKÖPING UNIVERSITY, LINKÖPING, SWEDEN**

The data of the study has been collected by means of systematic social observation. While actively serving as a police officer, observations of what activities the patrol carries out that the observer



is part of, has been made. In the analyses the time dimension has been in focus. The 50 activities that account for the largest amount of time are described and analyzed. Another 50 activities are also depicted, although not as detailed. The study shows that the observed police officers spend a little more than one third of their total time with different activities carried out in police stations. Activities performed in police cars also accounts for about one third of total time, with a dominance of preventive patrol. Less than one percent is spent on foot patrol and activities connected to it. The activity 'checking the situation' signifies an assessment of the situation by the officers and takes about four percent of the time. This activity is essential for the further actions at the place of an incident. Time at scenes of crime takes about five percent. An analysis of the purpose of the different types of police activities shows that only a small portion is dedicated to what in a strict sense can be defined as crime preventive activities – just two percent of total time. Activities to detect crimes and to enforce already detected or reported crimes take ten respectively 14 percent of the time. On the whole, time is dominated by activities that are not crime related. The portion of activities where use of physical force takes place is very small. Only at three per mille of total time such acts occur. Reprimands or other measures that signify some kind of coercion account for about five percent of the time. More than 90 percent of the time is used on activities that do not constitute any kind of coercion or use of force. In summary the police officers end up in widely different situations that they in various ways have to deal with. The image of uniformed police work as something rather simple that foremost is presented in popular culture is not correct. It is a demanding and complex task.

## **INTEGRATION OR DISINTEGRATION: CRIMINOLOGICAL COHORT RESEARCH AMONG 14 YEARS OLD BOYS IN BUDAPEST**

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**KLÁRA KEREZSI**

**ELTE UNIVERSITY BUDAPEST, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY**

The purpose of our cohort research was to examine and compare social characteristics of 3 groups of juvenile: "law-abiding", "offenders" and "victims".

Target group of the research was 14 years old students of Budapest. Sampling frame was 7780 people and using random method 2002 boys were selected into the sample. Structured questionnaire, included Rokeach measure of value test, was used for data collection.

The direct aim of research was to explore those factors which led young boys to integrate or disintegrate into the society. Among other possible approaching, we examined the phenomena primary from criminological aspect. We want to know whether life stories of young boys contains such factors that determine who will and who will not follow the norms.

Expected result of research indicates how much the 14 years old boys live in Budapest at risk of criminality. We tried to predict the probability of respondents' contact with criminal justice system. We also examined young people's values system. According to our preliminary results we found interesting differences among values structure of "law-abiding", "offenders" and "victims".

## **LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK OF VIDEO SURVEILLANCE IN SERBIA**

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**VESNA ZUNIC-PAVLOVIC**

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

Introduction of video surveillance in Serbia is followed by a weak and conflicting regulations. In compliance with principle of legality, design and development of video surveillance should be in consistence with existing international legislation accompanied by proper national, regional, local legislation and jurisprudence regarding data protection, privacy and human rights concern in general. The aim of this paper is to review and analyze legislation in relevance to the implementation of video surveillance in different public contexts. Video surveillance in Serbia is not the object of specific law but some legal acts apply to video surveillance - at traffic arteries and crossroads, in prisons, and in gaming and gambling rooms. Law on Prevention of Violence and Misbehavior at Sports Events, Law on State Border Protection, Law on Road Traffic Safety and Games of Chance Act incorporate provisions concerning video surveillance. There is an absence of video surveillance provisions in the Law on Personal Data Protection in Serbia. Based on the good international and national practice recommendations for possible legal changes in Serbia will be given.

## **CRIME COMMITTED IN SWITZERLAND BY FOREIGNERS: IS IT A MYTH OR REALITY? CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

**ANGELINA KOZLOVA**

**UNIVERSITY OF BERN, BERN, SWITZERLAND**

Crime committed by foreigners for some time past is one of the main points of political discussions in Switzerland. The mounting concern of the public by the stated subject matter is explained by the fact that in the year 2011 the foreigners make 23% of resident population of Switzerland. Switzerland thereby takes the third place in Europe by number of foreign population. At the same time according to statistical data the part of foreigners accused of a crime in the year 2011 made 34% of resident population.

The presentation gives the results of research of crime committed by non-citizen in Switzerland. Special attention is paid to impartiality and significance of available statistical data for investigation of foreigners' criminal potential. The presentation gives although the theories suggesting possible explanations for foreigners' crime and possible reasons of their criminalization with a glance at specifics of post-modern age. On the whole, the research looks for an answer whether crime committed by people without Swiss Pass in Switzerland has the threatening trend demanding immediate interference and state regulation or it is an artificial phenomenon.

## **PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: CROSS-NATIONAL MEASUREMENT IN THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL SURVEY**

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**JON JACKSON**

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

The European Social Survey carried out in 2010 collected data on the European public's attitudes toward the police and the criminal courts in 26 countries. In this paper we first present results from the survey on different dimensions of trust and confidence in these agents of the criminal justice system, making comparisons between the countries.

We then focus on questions of cross-national measurement in the survey, and examine the extent to which the survey questions appear to be function in similar ways across all the countries, and whether different conclusions about this affect the conclusions about cross-national comparisons.

## **ORGANISED CRIME AS METHOD OF GOVERNANCE: THE CASES OF ITALY AND THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

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**ANNA SERGI**

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX, COLCHESTER, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper aims to consider behaviours of organised crime as method of governance, employed not only by traditional organised crime groups pursuing financial gains illegally, but also by members of state institutions who, through recurring behaviours – which mirror organised crime behaviours – wish to preserve their current system of power.

Drawing from theories of environmental criminal behaviour and sociological approaches to the State, we argue that the contemporary state suffers for a gap between the legitimate formal constitution of democracy - at the legislative stage - and a material (de facto) constitution of power networks at the executive level.

This gap is maintained by elitist sub-systems through the employment of illegal practices – becoming customary rules – with the aim of preserving their privileges. Examples from Italy and the Czech Republic shall aim at demonstrating our line of argument and eventually maintain that convergence of interests and systematic reluctance to address such practices as criminal are the reasons why such behaviours become dominant, become habitus.

## **FEMALE OFFENDERS AND HOMICIDE**

**PIRJO LAITINEN**

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The aim of the research is to explore the level and the quality of crimes of violence, which women in Lapland in Finland have committed during 1970-2005, especially homicides and acts of violence directed to the members of the family, partners or children as victims.

The empirical material of the research consists of crime statistics, police reports, court decisions and forensic psychiatric evaluations. The research combines statistical methods used in the criminological research and qualitative methods used in the field of the anthropology of law. The statistical research concentrates on the changes of the violent crimes committed by women in Finland. The qualitative methods will be used in the analysis of the forensic psychiatric evaluations.

The practices of violent encounters are reconstructed from the written material. Special attention will be given to the place and time of the crime, the history of the intimate relationship and family relations. Are violent women represented by authorities as victims or as perpetrators?

The representations of Finnish women, the expected strength and endurance, are analyzed as a significant aspect of the legal discourse.

## **SURVIVAL MODELS IN THE CONTEXT OF SEXUAL RECIDIVISM RESEARCH**

**HEINZ LEITGOEB**

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The appropriate strategy for modeling sexual recidivism data depends highly on the research question of interest. Since recidivism data generally contain information about event occurrence and the time from prison release to reoffending, OLS and logit regression represent – for a various number of reasons – rather unsuitable modeling approaches for this type of data.

In contrast, due to their flexibility, handling of (right-)censored cases, and the possibility of implementing time varying covariates, the application of survival (or event history) models shows great promise for recidivism research. Nonetheless, these models do – at least in contemporary European research – not enjoy great popularity. When applied, the predominant survival model of choice is the semi-parametric Cox model, mostly without further questioning its applicability for the underlying research question.

For this reason, I intend the development of a heuristic, allowing the applied researcher to select the appropriate survival model for his/her research question (explanation, prediction, estimation of treatment effects) in the context of sexual recidivism.

## **PATIENTS' CHARACTERISTICS IN A BELGIAN HEROIN-ASSISTED TREATMENT: COMPARISON WITH OTHER STUDIES**

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**CLÉMENCE DEBLIRE**

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Background: TADAM is a randomised controlled trial carried out in Liège (Belgium) comparing heroin-assisted treatment (HAT) to methadone treatment. Based on baseline data, we analysed patients' profile, particularly their criminological behaviour and compared it with other HAT trials patients'.

Methodology: Each patient was interviewed with standardised instruments and self-reported delinquency and victimization interviews. For our comparison we selected 3 other randomised controlled HAT studies and a study on HAT without control group.

Results: Our patients are older and more often male. They receive more often social allowances and have undergone more treatments for addiction. They had as many former convictions and proceedings as abroad. In the last 6 months they are less to have committed an offence but the offences' number is higher.

Conclusion: Our patients are less delinquent but professionalization seems to be more important than abroad. The smaller number of delinquents might be explained by the higher average age, the higher proportion of allowances beneficiaries or the higher number of undergone treatments.

## **ESTONIAN CRIMINALS IN SOUTHERN FINLAND: A THEORETICAL AND AN EMPIRICAL PERSPECTIVE**

**LINDSALU PILLERIIN**

**ESTONIAN MINISTRY OF JUSTICE/UNIVERSITY OF TARTU, TALLINN, ESTONIA**

In criminological perspective, the case of Estonian criminals in southern Finland can be described as a somewhat unique example in the context of European integration. Spatially close located capitals, frequent ferry connections and absence of border control have increased the opportunities for potential offenders to commit crimes. In 2011 Estonian citizens accounted for roughly 3% of total number of suspects apprehended in Finland – a number significantly greater than the share of Estonians permanently residing there.

This presentation begins by drawing up theoretical background based on rational choice theory and routine activities to explain the traits of criminal behaviour among Estonian offenders in Finland. Research based on registered crimes has implied the utility driven rational behaviour to be more related to property crimes (especially theft). Empirical analysis focuses on the dynamics and structure of crimes committed by Estonians in Finland and socio-demographic profile of the offenders.

## **UNFINISHED BUSINESS: LEGITIMACY, CRIME CONTROL AND DEMOCRATIC POLITICS**

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**RICHARD SPARKS**

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This paper seeks to recover the idea of legitimacy as a political construct with important applications to the contemporary analysis of crime control. We begin by analyzing what we see as the problematic disconnect between two important bodies of work on legitimacy in criminal justice: one focused on the situational deployments of penal and policing power, the other on more macroscopic analyses of the emergence of late-modern (or 'neoliberal') penalty.

What falls between these preoccupations, we suggest, is a closer analysis of the institutional arrangements for debating, deliberating and deciding on what it is that criminal justice institutions are being tasked with and called upon to do. This perspective suggests that legitimacy in criminal justice is properly thought of as a problem of comparative political analysis and requires attention to the impact of competing demands, and allocations of powers and resources, to variations in the legitimation problems of crime control institutions.

It also however demands that much closer attention be paid to the interface between such questions of legitimacy and the ideas and practices of democracy. We illustrate this by reference to a number boundary situations at each of which the relationship between legitimacy and democracy is acutely in question. These include the special implications of transitional justice and conditions of post-conflict reconstruction, and the legitimation problems raised by new developments in surveillance technology, privatization and the internationalization of crime control. In conclusion we begin to explore the potential of the concept of legitimacy as an unfinished ideal and its position in the critical appraisal of contemporary crime control dilemmas.

## **COMMUNITY COHESION AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN SLOVENIA**

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One cornerstone of community policing is that informal social processes maintain social order within neighbourhoods. In the absence of community cohesion, social controls collapse. Quality of life in communities is also affected by crime and disorder. Disorder, fear and crime constitute a causal chain that results in a decline of a neighbourhood. In our survey we adopted Adam J. McKee's community cohesion subscale from his Community Policing Evaluation Survey.

The community cohesion level in Slovenia is above average (the mean being 3.47 on a 5-point scale) and varies from 3.09 in major cities and 3.35 in towns to 3.65 in villages. It is negatively correlated with the corresponding level of crime and disorder as perceived by citizens, while the latter is positively correlated with the size of the community. Community cohesion is also correlated with the quality of contact with the police.

The survey results could have policy implications for local governments and the police in their efforts to develop interdependent strategies for the implementation of community policing in communities in Slovenia.

## **DEMYTHOLOGIZING THE USE OF DNA IN POLICE INVESTIGATIONS**

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**JOHANNE YTTRI DAHL**

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The expansion of the Norwegian DNA database in 2008, the so called DNA reform, was funded on the myth that DNA increases the detection rate of volume crime significantly. The DNA reform in Norway was therefore especially targeted towards increasing the clearance rate for low-detectability property offences. The DNA database has now expanded from including DNA profiles of people convicted of serious crimes to also include profiles of anyone convicted of a criminal offence leading to imprisonment.

Previous research has identified various factors associated with solving a crime. First of all, most crimes that are solved are solved at the crime scene by patrol officers, not the investigators. Further, it is the complexity of the case rather than the skills, methods, and techniques of the investigators that determines the probability of solving it. Detectives or investigators do not, as popular fiction portrays, spend time on "mysteries", they concentrate on cases which are more or less already solved, and spend their time preparing cases for the prosecution. According to Brodeur (2010), forensics plays almost no part in solving crime. However, they play a crucial role in court.

In our ongoing research on the Norwegian DNA reform, we analyze the impact of DNA at various stages of criminal investigation and prosecution. In this paper, we will present preliminary findings from our study. We critically question whether the use of DNA in police investigations is transforming policing practices, and thereby we aim to demythologize the use of DNA in police investigations.

## **5 REASONS OF UKRAINE PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDIES**

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This paper describes the main expectations, challenges and obtaining during research conducting in Ukraine along with countries of Western Europe, Asia and the United States. Ukraine differs from other Western countries by life style, economic level, mentality and many other perspectives. Participating of Ukraine in the International Self-Report Delinquency Studies can cause a lot of challenges in comparison, data collection and analyzing of results. Although in the same time participating of Ukraine can give many valuable obtaining for this international research. Main 5 reasons of Ukraine participating in International Self-Report Delinquency Project (that focuses on international comparative study of delinquency, victimization and substance use among juveniles) will be discussed.

## **FEAR OF CRIME, VICTIMIZATION AND POLICE: ARMENIAN PERSPECTIVE**

**ANNA MARGARYAN**

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Fear of crime and real victimization are two interesting issues to be discussed. The research carried out in Armenia in 2010 showed that 73.9% of the population feels safe when being out alone at daytime, 45.6% has the same attitude when going out when it gets dark and 81.3% feels safe when being at home. And only 13.1% of the surveyed reported experiencing a crime during the last 3 years. Moreover, less than 50% of those who experienced a crime reported the police about the crime which took place. One of the main issues for such a situation is yet the low level of confidence in police: only 35.4% of the population surveyed in Yerevan in 2011 reported trusting police, while 48.2% reported that it depends on circumstances whether they will report the police about the crime or not. In spite of the reforms taking place in Armenian police, the public confidence in Police yet seems to be not high.



## **BEER IS COLD, GIRLS ARE HOT: DEBATING THE PLACE AND CONTEXT OF RACISM UKRAINIAN SOCIETY.**

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Prior to the Euro 2012 football games Ukraine has received a lot of negative publicity not only about the issues of corruption, but also racism, and racism in football in particular. This paper discusses the issue of racism in the context of political and socio-economic development of Ukrainian society in the last 20 years. The authors debate the issue of power, corruption and policing in contemporary Ukrainian society, and argue that in order to understand the issue of racism in a particular country you need to look at the experiences of different social groups, as well as the everyday distribution of power in a society.

The paper analysis the experience of crime and policing in two selected groups: the Nigerian migrant workers and the local citizens of Kharkiv city. We discuss the results of the study supported by the British Academy grant that draws on the ethnographic data investigating the experience of migrant workers in Ukraine, and also the results of the public opinion survey on the fear of crime conducted by the Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs in Kharkiv region in 2010.

## **MIGRATION EXPERIENCE, SOCIALIZATION AND GROUP VIOLENCE. QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS WITH LATIN PEOPLE PLACED TO YOUTH DETENTION CENTER IN MADRID (SPAIN)**

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The qualitative analysis of “interviews focused on the problem” to 19 Latin minor placed to youth detention center in Madrid accused for carrying out violent acts and illegal association, has investigated about: (1) perception of the immigrant experience of juvenile offenders, (2) interpretation of personal development in five social environments: neighborhood, family, school, couple and peer group, (3) consequences for Latin youth gang membership. We used a qualitative analysis of speech using the constant comparative method to generate and test hypotheses from the statements of informants.

The results allow to postulate: remarkable structural and functional differences between Madrid and Latin American bands, a negative perception of the individual and family migration experience, over-socialization for in-group violent and under-socialization of institutions and normalizer agents, self-esteem dependent of the group identity and fear of loneliness because instrumental and emotional reasons.

## **PUNISHING THE INNOCENT? CONSIDERING THE IMPACT OF IMPRISONING MOTHERS.**

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Children of imprisoned mothers are among the most vulnerable of high-risk children in society. The literature indicates that separating a mother and a young child will affect the child's attachment abilities. However it is argued that possibly adolescents will most feel the effects of their mother's departure, as young children can form attachments to other caregivers, whereas adolescents have to deal with feelings of abandonment, shame and anger in addition to pre-existing risks in their lives. The timing of incarceration may also impact an adolescent's key developmental tasks, and as such they are more likely to drop out of school and become involved in anti-social acts. This article intertwines existing literature with the voices and experiences of mothers who have served a short period in prison. With a greater understanding of the harm caused by separating a mother and an adolescent child, it is argued that more support can be offered to protect these already vulnerable children.

## **IMMIGRATION AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS: AN ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

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Violence against women is not confined to some social sectors, cultures and ethnic groups. Data indicates a high prevalence of this kind of violence, particularly, on minorities and immigrants. The fact of belonging to disadvantaged social groups, also adding different ways of prejudice and discrimination we can find that abusive family relationships may be exacerbated.

This research analyzes first, data's incidence of violence among immigrant population settled in Spain (in form of complaints, deaths and offenders attending rehabilitation programs). Second, it compares the scores obtained between the immigrants' group and the Spanish group in a set of variables related with violence against women. Third, using a sample of men punished by domestic violence who participate in a batterers intervention program we have extracted these variables involved: Attribution of Responsibility, Sexism, Self Esteem, depressive Symptoms, Social Support Community, Impulsivity, perceptions and attitudes towards violence. Finally, the results are discussed based on recent scientific literature and the implications of this study for future research are mentioned.

## **'WHY IS THIS A LIFE CYCLE FOR ME'? THE INTERSECTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S HOMELESS, OFFENDING AND INCARCERATION HISTORIES**

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The relationship between homelessness and offending is well established internationally. Research has focused primarily on the direction of the relationship, with two dominant arguments emerging: that homelessness is criminogenic and thus 'causes' or facilitates criminal justice contact; and that contact with criminal justice agencies, and periods of incarceration in particular, put individuals at risk of housing instability. The paper draws on data from a six-year longitudinal, biographical study of homeless youth in Ireland. The findings indicate an absence of or decrease in offending as associated with positive housing transitions, with more persistent criminal involvement and periods of incarceration common among young people who remain homeless. The bidirectional nature of the relationship between homelessness and offending is highlighted. It is argued that as young people alternate between prison and homelessness, periods of incarceration act as a barrier to housing stability. The role of criminal justice agencies in maintaining homelessness is argued and the implications for the social reintegration of homeless youth are considered.

## **PUBLIC OPINION, YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE POLICY IN THE UNITED STATES: FROM “GETTING TOUGH” TO “DEFENDING CHILDHOOD”**

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**PETER BENEKOS**

MERCYHURST UNIVERSITY, ERIE, USA

Contrary to conventional views that the public favors punitive responses for juvenile offenders, citizen surveys in the United States consistently reveal support for juvenile rehabilitation and for maintaining a separate system to handle youthful offenders. Concerns for public safety and offender accountability do not preclude citizen endorsement of prevention and treatment as important goals of juvenile justice. This paper reviews emergent reforms in juvenile justice policy, including the U.S. Attorney General’s Defending Childhood initiative, and presents results of a citizen survey that corroborate public support for both rehabilitation and punishment. The paper also assesses public opinion on sentences of life without parole for juvenile offenders. The authors discuss policy transitions and consider implications for juvenile justice.

## **THE EFFECT OF UNEMPLOYMENT ON CRIME FOR HIGH RISK FAMILIES IN NETHERLANDS BETWEEN 1920 AND 2005**

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In this paper we analyze the relationship between unemployment and crime. Using individual-level data for the members of approximately 180 high risk families between 1920 and 2005, we estimate the effect of the national unemployment rate on the probability of being convicted for a serious, property or violent crime. We control extensively for family-specific and macroeconomic variables and include both static and time-varying random effects. We estimate specifications that allow for heterogeneous and time-varying effects of the unemployment rate on the conviction outcomes. Our results show small, but significantly positive, effects of unemployment on property crime after 1950 that are stable across model specifications. The sample distribution of the effect of the unemployment rate for different families indicates that the responses of the families are widespread. The estimated time-varying effect of the unemployment rate increases significantly from approximately 1960 onwards. Our estimates suggest that a substantial portion of the fluctuation in property crime after 1950 is attributable to the fluctuation in the national unemployment rate.

## **THE SOCIOLOGICAL EXPLANATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: A FIELD STUDY IN IRAN**

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This research by survey method investigates the sociological factors of violence against women. Statistical population in this research includes married women of Ghaemshahr city. Data gathering tool is questionnaire and the required data were gathered from 320 married women of Ghaemshahr city (the sample in this study). After data collection and data entry in SPSS software, they were analyzed through two descriptive and inferential statistical techniques. The research's theoretical framework is a combination of three theories, namely social learning theory, theory of power and dominance, and conflict theory. Based on this theoretical framework, 11 hypotheses have been tested in this study. In bio-variables analysis, there are meaningful relationship between ten variables: age, domicile, women's occupational position, men's occupational position, educational level of men and women, experience of violence, men's peremptoriness, negative attitude toward women, and interest conflict with dependent variable (violence against women). However, no meaningful relationship between economic status and violence against women has been observed. In multivariable analysis, only three variables have been entered into the regression equation: 1. negative attitudes toward women, 2. interest conflict between married couples and, 3. age. These three variables altogether explain 46% of changes in the dependent variable (violence against women).

## **TO MAKE PRIORITY OF SOCIAL DEVIANCE AND PROBLEMS IN CITY: CASE STUDY, GORGAN, IRAN**

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The cities have not always a good functions. The urban issues and damages are created due to lack of balance between urban facilities and urban population and they are intensified due to their weak relation with development and lack of modern urban management. The main objective of this research is detection of urban problems and deviance in Iran and determination of its priority concerning importance and sensitiveness which is performed in the city of Gorgan-Iran as case study.

The research is descriptive type and is performed by survey study. The statistical population of the research includes three groups of institutions managers, elites and citizens. The population of research sample is 381 persons who were gained by the methods non-probability sampling (purposed) and non-probability (Quota) for elites and citizens.

The results of this research indicates that; poverty, unemployment, false occupations, immigration, begging and housing are among the most important urban economic damages; and addiction, marginal settlements, divorce, street children, robbery, street harassment, vandalism, murder, citizenship rights violation, violence and public security are among important urban social damages; and fashion pursuing, bad dressing, tribalism, cultural conflicts and educational abnormality were among important cultural damages; and at last, traffic, pollution and convenient situation of pathways and asphalts were among most important physical issues and problems of the city.

Also issues like unemployment, addiction, fashion pursuing and inconvenient situation of asphalts and urban pathways are the first priority of economic, social, cultural and physical problems of the city.

## **MOTORIST'S RESPONSE TO AN INCREASE IN TRAFFIC FINES**

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Minor offences are often punished with a fine. In Netherlands the majority of fines are for speeding, but many other (traffic) offences en some crimes are also fined. Up to 2007 the number of fines were booming. Since 2008 there is a decline. At the same time penalties were raised significantly. The question is whether the rise in penalties caused the decline in the number of fines or whether there are other causes. To answer this question a database containing administrative fines for speeding over the period 2007-2010 is analysed.

This paper focuses on administrative fines for speeding offences on the motorway. We compare two categories: speeding offences detected by average speed measuring systems (ASMS) and speeding offences detected by police officers. For each category we estimate the price elasticity.

We find that the price elasticity of fines detected by an ASMS is -0.23 which differs significantly from both 0 and -1. Thus there is a small effect: if the penalty increases by 1%, the number of fines detected by an ASMS will decline by 0.23%. For fines detected by a police officer we see no such effect: the estimated elasticity is  $>0$  and does not significantly differ from zero. We can conclude that motorists only make a moderate adjustment in their behaviour when penalties are raised and only if the chances of being caught are high.

## **NETWORK PARAMETERS OF QUEBEC'S CO-OFFENDING POPULATION**

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Research on co-offending has informed us considerably in regard to the trends, patterns, and factors concerning why individuals are arrested together for a criminal act. Sarnecki's research on two Swedish cities pushed the limits of the co-offending field by introducing social network analysis to the field. The present research builds where Sarnecki left us, with data compiled from seven years of co-arrest records in the province of Quebec (Canada). The core of the paper focuses on the network-based patterns of co-offending and, more specifically, on: 1) the scope and size of co-offending networks; 2) their impact on crime patterns; 3) their stability/volatility over time and space; and 3) their ability to transcend various criminal activities. Our general aim is to develop an understanding of the overall pool of accomplice opportunities that are inherent in this population. Doing so allows us to meet Felson's challenge to "specify the facts about a delinquency network and show that it has an ongoing structure producing criminal cooperation".

## **READING THE 2012 RIOTS**

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This paper looks at the English riots inside and outside London. Based on in-depth interviews with 270 people involved in the riots, it examines the nature of the disorder in five English cities (London, Birmingham, Manchester, Salford and Liverpool), looking in detail at who was involved, the extent and nature of their participation, and at their accounts of what prompted or motivated their actions.

## **FEMALE OFFENDERS' PATHWAYS TO PRISON IN BELGIUM**

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**JENNEKE CHRISTIAENS**

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In this paper we will go into some final results of a PhD study on female offenders' life histories and pathways to prison in Belgium. We will discuss the women's pathways into crime and explore how these are linked to their life histories. Official data as well as autobiographical interviews reveal that the greater part of our research population are adult-onset offenders. This paper explores possible explanations, and seeks for answers in the life histories of these women and the gendered dynamics within their lives.

Without ignoring disadvantages and pitfalls of the 'offenders on offending' perspective in general and life history research in particular, our results indicate that this methodology is very valuable for research on female offending. It allows to explore the different layers of "involvement in crime" and gender specific processes that lead to offending, which results in a much richer and more nuanced picture of female offending as a context related phenomenon.

## **"WHY SHOULD RESTORATIVE JUSTICE BE COURT-BASED? SANDPIT DEBATE ON COMMUNITY AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN HONOUR OF PROF. TONY PETERS"**

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Different key concepts on restorative justice will be related to some case studies and examples drawn from practice as mediator and researcher.

As a victim-offender mediator I had the opportunity to live directly the consequences of my presence in the Palace of Justice in Barakaldo (Bizkaia), the first Victim-Offender Mediation program launched by the Basque Government in 2007.



Professor Tony Peters used to say that the criminal system is enriched with restorative justice processes within it. My thoughts are built from personal and professional experience.

## **PATERNAL IMPRISONMENT AND ADOLESCENT'S BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS**

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The purpose of our cohort research was to examine and compare social characteristics of 3 groups of juvenile: "law-abiding", "offenders" and "victims".

Target group of the research was 14 years old students of Budapest. Sampling frame was 7780 people and using random method 2002 boys were selected into the sample. Structured questionnaire, included Rokeach measure of value test, was used for data collection.

The direct aim of research was to explore those factors which led young boys to integrate or disintegrate into the society. Among other possible approaching, we examined the phenomena primary from criminological aspect. We want to know whether life stories of young boys contains such factors that determine who will and who will not follow the norms.

Expected result of research indicates how much the 14 years old boys live in Budapest at risk of criminality. We tried to predict the probability of respondents' contact with criminal justice system. We also examined young people's values system. According to our preliminary results we found interesting differences among values structure of "law-abiding", "offenders" and "victims".

## **THE TYPES OF VIOLENCE, BESIDES THE HOMICIDES, IN MEXICO**

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In recent years, Mexico has been in the mass media worldwide for its high levels of violence, for the high number of homicides that have occurred resulting from the so called, by Mexico's President Felipe Calderon, war against drug dealers.

However, while the homicide is the most serious violence's manifestation, unfortunately, it isn't the only way in which violence has been present, and the homicides are not only the product from the confrontation between the state's force against organized crime.

The different recognized types of violence, such as domestic violence, gender violence, violence against the elderly, youth violence, violence in dating relationship among youth, self-inflicted violence, mobbing, bullying, among others are in Mexico, but those kinds are not recognized on the social context and the worst, those types of violence are invisibilized by the criminal justice authorities.

Therefore, in this paper we disclose the increasement of different types of violence in Mexico, not forgetting, of course, the large number of homicide's victims that

## **THE CHANGING CONCEPT OF CRIME PREVENTION ON THE FIELD OF CHILD CRIMINALITY**

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Taking a look at the law-making 'innovations' on the field of dealing with criminality of child and juvenile delinquents in Hungary, we can hardly tell, that our country is trying to handle the problem of child criminals via implementing community-based, soft methods or via strengthening social responsibility. This way, our law makers, regardless to any international or national scientific

result and opinion, are showing their fists instead of hands for all the children who show up on a deviant way. This tendency has started with accepting the possibility of locking up children for at least 30 days, because of committing administrative offences, and has led to the current discussion about decreasing the age of criminal responsibility in cases of serious crimes against human life.

But why do we hope any kind of responsibility from the side of our children, if we can not be responsible for them? Is it really a step forward or a step back? Which way is the way out from the crisis of values and instruments? The paper has a try at giving the answer on the grounds of de-civilization theory.

## **PROTECTING OUR SCIENTIFIC AND ECONOMICAL POTENTIAL: NEW CHALLENGES FOR STATE SECURITY AND COMPANIES**

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**FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

**MARC COOLS**

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Ever since 2010, the Belgian Intelligence Studies Centre or BISC organizes seminars regarding state security and intelligence gathering in Belgium. The Centre also publishes journals in order to provide scientific know - how and expertise from practitioners. At this point, one of the most remarkable results and information acquired is the 'SEP' or 'Scientific and Economical Protection'.

Countries, regions, companies and public - private intelligence services enhance their focus on the creation and/or improvement of an economical intelligence policy. In Belgium, State Security and the General Service for Intelligence & Security are judicially authorized to protect our countries SEP. At this point, however, a broader scope is needed in order to intensify our knowledge regarding the 'unthinkable' or 'things that could happen'. Questions arise concerning a more profound cooperation between public - private intelligence services and companies.

This presentation, which will be given at the EUROOC working group, will highlight the question whether or not a joint intelligence strategy between intelligence services and companies is desirable and possible.

## **TRUST IN PROCEDURAL FAIRNESS AND PATHWAYS TO COMPLIANCE: FINDINGS FROM THE ESS (BELGIAN DATA) AND AN INDEPENDENT STUDENT SAMPLE**

**LIEVEN PAUWELS**

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The present study examines “pathways” through which citizens comply with the law in Belgium. Instrumental (deterrence based) pathways to compliance are compared with a procedural justice driven and morality driven pathways.

Firstly, it is examined to what extent trust in police effectiveness and trust in procedural fairness can explain individual differences in the moral obligation to obey the police and moral alignment, independent of personal morality and perceived risk of sanctions. Secondly, it is examined to what extent the aforementioned dimensions of police legitimacy are related to the tendency to comply with the law and self-reported offending. All analyses are conducted on the Belgian data from the European Social Survey (ESS Round 5) which explicitly included a rotating module that contained scale measures of trust and legitimacy.

The model is additionally tested on an independent survey of university students using the ESS questions / items that were taken from the ESS trust module.

The findings are rather robust: there is no empirical evidence for the existence of instrumental pathways to compliance in Belgium. Procedural fairness is indirectly related to compliance through its effect on the obligation to obey and moral alignment. Especially moral alignment has a strong effect on self-reported offenses (ESS question: buying stolen goods) but also on self-reported traffic offenses (in the student sample). Legal cynicism seems to mediate the relationship between legitimacy and self-reported traffic offenses. The implication of these findings are discussed.

## **TALES FROM THE GARNGAD: TIME, SPACE AND YOUNG PEOPLE**

**JON PICKERING**

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**SUSAN BATCHELOR**

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This paper considers the transformational nature of territoriality, illustrating how fairly benign youth groups morph rapidly into something more sinister; local elites which tap into power reserves generated by implied or actual violence.

We draw on data from three research projects which examined the sociospatial experiences of young people in Glasgow. They described their group identity as an extension of place, a social network, a symbolic construct, shared characteristics or a vehicle for (often quite literally)

collective action, Criminal behaviour and/or violence were not defining traits of their collectives, thus we argue that the 'youth gangs' we observed in Glasgow do not fit easily within preeminent criminological typologies, but instead strongly resemble youth communities.

The identities and activities of these youth groups were driven by more complex situational dynamics factors explained thus far by the 'gang'.

## **LOCAL GOVERNANCE OF SAFETY AND THE CRIMINALIZATION OF BEHAVIOUR IN BELGIAN COMMUNITIES**

**STEFAN PLEYSIER**

UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN, LEUVEN, BELGIUM

**DIEDERIK COPS**

UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN, LEUVEN, BELGIUM

Although crime, fear of crime, public safety and public nuisance in Belgium to a great extent relate to the powers of federal government, local communities and authorities have the possibility to deal with these issues in rather autonomous ways.

This paper discusses the local governance of safety by critically analyzing specific systems of legislative and executive power at the community level. In doing so, we pay specific attention to the precarious position of minors in these systems, including their place in the public domain and their status in society as a whole. Our analysis draws a parallel to much broader social and political trends, which criminologists describe as the shift from a 'post-crime' to a 'pre-crime' society where pre-emptive logics, mechanisms of exclusion and the criminalization of behaviour tend to prevail.

## **ON HOW A FAILING GOVERNMENT CREATES AN INTRUSIVE POLICE FORCE**

**PAUL PONSAERS**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, RESEARCH GROUP SOCIAL ANALYSIS OF SECURITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

**ELKE DEVROE**

GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM

This presentation is a reflection on the relationship between the police and politics, starting from the premise that peacekeeping has traditionally been the core activity of the police. We describe this theorem along with the results of empirical research. We conclude that the expectations of the political class regarding the police have completely transformed over the last three decades, and the emphasis lies on crime fighting.

However this is not based on a realistic vision of concrete police work which consists in essence of preventive acts. We explain the latter on the basis of historical insights, from which it seems

that the police were expected to preserve the day-to-day peace and quiet of a neighbourhood. We will clarify some causes of this change in political vision. A government that does not succeed in guaranteeing social justice for its population leads to riots. Other security professionals have taken over day-to-day contact with the population.

## **EU FRAUD AND NEW MEMBER STATES: IS IT A CASE OF THE CURATE'S EGG? (EUROC PRESENTATION)**

**BRENDAN QUIRKE**

**LIVERPOOL JOHN MOORES UNIVERSITY, LIVERPOOL, UNITED KINGDOM**

This paper will consider the experiences of countries such as the Czech Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, and Croatia in seeking to establish effective anti-EU fraud structures and measures. It will examine the problems these countries encountered, how they have sought to overcome them and the support they have received.

Attention will also be paid to the context within which applications to join the European Union were made, the political, economic and social circumstances of the various countries including the extent of corruption. Common issues and problems will be considered such as: existing problems of corruption and economic crime, difficulties in establishing AFCOS structures/networks, support offered by OLAF and the Commission. Other issues such as: lack of administrative capacity, the weaknesses of anti-fraud institutions, lack of investigatory experience, lack of knowledge of irregularity reporting requirements, and incomplete installation of AFIS (Anti-Fraud Information System - a secure communication network) will also be considered. Fragmentation is a major issue in all countries and leads to duplication of effort and inefficient use of resources. Wider lessons for future accessions of countries such as Serbia, Macedonia and Bosnia will also be drawn.

## **THE CALI JUVENILE DELINQUENCY STUDY (2010)**

**MARÍA FERNÁNDA REALPE-QUINTERO**

**UNIVERSIDAD EUROPEA DE MADRID, VILLAVICIOSA DE ODÓN (MADRID), SPAIN**

The Cali Juvenile Delinquency Study is a survey conducted in May, 2010 in the Colombian city of Cali. Its main objective is to provide data for the test of theories, including Wikström's Situational Action Theory, Gottfredson and Hirschi's General Theory of Crime and Hagan's Power-Control Theory. It is a cross-sectional study.

The main idea is to test theories not only in countries and cities that are completely different from those in which the theories were originally proposed and are usually tested, but to test them in highly criminogenic contexts, as is the case of Cali. According to scholars, violence is an everyday experience for Cali inhabitants (Gordon and Kury, 2009).

10 schools were selected with the purpose of including all 6 SES strata and 893 boys and girls aged 13 to 18 participated in the study. Since a high percentage of kids do not attend school in Cali, 58 additional boys and girls were contacted in a marginal neighborhood.

The questionnaire took advantage of previous efforts, specially the Peterborough Adolescent Developmental Study+. A process of translation and pretest was carried to make sure our sample would understand and have the information to answer the questions.

The design of the survey, the process of its application and main results are presented in this poster.

## **URBAN SECURITY IN EUROPE**

**AMADEU RECASENS**

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This paper is submitted to the 'Urban Security in Europe 2' panel of the ESC working group on 'Crime, Science and Politics'. The panel examines issues of urban security management considered in the Policy Delphi conducted for project Urbis, which is funded by the European Union's Leonardo Life Long Learning programme. This paper focuses on the problems, responsibilities and relevant expertise for urban security management in Spain.

The complex division of political and administrative powers, as well as the different Spanish nationalities (Spain, Catalonia, Basque Country ...) and its translations and realities in the field of safety, make impossible to generalize, because it is a model of variable geometries.

The role of the state and the development of security policies are completely different according to the territories. While in Catalonia or Basque Country the regional governments have broad security powers to develop their own security policies, in other regions, the state, its policies and its police and civil servants are omnipresent.

## **PARENTAL IMPRISONMENT: CHILDREN'S PREEXISTING ADVERSE LIFE CIRCUMSTANCES**

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Children from incarcerated fathers suffer from unintended consequences of incarceration. Therefore, empirical studies on the extent of negative influences on the wellbeing of these children

are highly needed, starting with the possible disadvantageous pre-incarceration situation. The aim of this study is to describe adverse life circumstances of children before their fathers got imprisoned, in a nationwide multicenter study with a representative sample of 1,909 detainees. We collected parent ratings of children's life circumstances and wellbeing with standardized questionnaires and the Child Behavior Checklist in children aged 1,5 to 18 years. Approximately 22,000 children have an incarcerated father in Netherlands (>16 million inhabitants). We found that these children's physical health, their school functioning and delinquent behavior is more disadvantageous. In conclusion, children of fathers that are soon to be imprisoned suffer from considerable disadvantages regarding their life circumstances and wellbeing, as compared to children in the general population.

## **THE CROWN PROSECUTION SERVICE AND ADVERSARIAL TRUTH FINDING - BETWEEN TRADITION AND TRANSITION**

**RINGNALDA ALLARD**

**UTRECHT UNIVERSITY, UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS**

Looking at the past 25 years, the development of the role of the CPS concerning the investigation and presentation of evidence can easily be taken to signify a trend towards inquisitorial, continental-style prosecution. This paper will take issue with such a positivistic interpretation and defend a legal cultures approach. Under a legal cultures approach it is argued that the cultural dimension of a criminal procedure system can be characterised according to its method of truth finding, which can be adversarial (truth finding through the principle of party equality) or inquisitorial (truth finding as an active search for the 'material truth', carried out by state officials). The paper will argue that the current role of the CPS does not imply that fundamental adversarial tenets of the English adversarial tradition have been abandoned. Instead, problems and solutions that have led to procedural reform have consistently been interpreted in line with adversarial ideas about truth finding. The overall aim seems to have been to fit the CPS into the adversarial fundamentals of English procedure. But it remains to be seen whether these attempts have been successful. The paper will argue that, although the present-day role of the CPS does not imply inquisitorial principles of truth finding, the CPS has been given a number of tasks in relation to the investigation and disclosure of evidence that sit uneasily with the English adversarial system. As a consequence, proper guarantees for their fulfilment are absent., and the coherence of adversarial truth finding is undermined.



## **ETHNICITY, TERRITORY AND PERCEPTION OF THE POLICE IN FRANCE**

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**SÉBASTIAN ROCHÉ**

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We still know little about how ethnicity affects the perception of the police in Republican France. To explore this issue, we conducted six focus groups, homogeneous in terms of generation (young / adult), ethnicity (ethnic minority / majority) and neighbourhood (poor suburbs / city center). Do people from a comparable background – especially ethnic minorities – share common views on the police, based on the feeling of a shared collective identity? Which identity features – ethnic, territorial, etc. – appear to be relevant when it comes to hostility towards the police? We show that the core dimension of identity as far as we deal with the police is not an ethnic but a territorial one ; that ethnic distinctions within ethnic minorities (like Blacks / North Africans) are not relevant ; that group conflict with the police participate in the very building of collective identities in poor suburbs.

## **MORTALITY RATES OF FORMER JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN ESTONIA**

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**ANNA MARKINA**

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The criminological theories and developmental or life-course theories anticipate the difference between life trajectories among offenders (desistent, persistent etc). Following the theories, one can hypothesise that offenders have a greater risk of premature and unnatural death compared to non-offenders. However, surprisingly few studies concentrated on the exploration of the relationship between criminal careers, mortality rates and causes of deaths. This presentation focuses on the risk of early death and dying of natural and unnatural (external) causes of former juvenile delinquents in Estonia. The presentation examines to what extent do former juvenile delinquents have a greater risk of dying earlier and dying of different causes than the general population in Estonia. It also looks at the differences in mortality rates between persistent and desisting offenders.

## **POLICING, PUBLIC SAFETY AND THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY**

**RICK SARRE**

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA**

Policy-makers are being constantly challenged to design strategies required to combat the scourge of crime, to protect victims, to stop victimisation, and to stem the tide of young people that keep coming to the attention of police. That will not happen without civil society engaging in well informed debates that are free from the politics of 'law and order'.

This paper will examine how police and government policy-makers might consider shifting their emphases without compromising public safety. Into this mix of policy-making we should place 'pluralised' forms of policing. This paper will address some successful partnerships that police have been able to form and benefit from. It will also argue that public safety is best enhanced by an approach that gives less credence to 'law and order' campaigns and more emphasis upon the development of civil society. Police and private security alike can play a key role in those endeavours too.

## **WEIGHING UP OPPORTUNITIES - THE FORMAL AND THE INFORMAL ECONOMIES IN A TIME OF ECONOMIC RECESSION**

**JOANNA SHAPLAND**

**UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, SHEFFIELD, UNITED KINGDOM**

The informal economy is, by definition, labour which is not formally recognised as forming part of a country's formal economy and GDP. It includes work which takes place without being regulated through social and fiscal mechanisms (including 'cash in hand' work) and work which additionally falls foul of the criminal law (such as dealing in drugs). Both formal and informal economies vary according to geographical opportunities, trade routes and cultural norms. Both provide potential opportunities for entrants to the labour market, but with differing barriers to entry, job prospects and working conditions.

In today's economic situation, with increasing unemployment and portfolio jobs being common, it is worth considering what work in the formal and informal economies provides and what opportunities are now open. Using previous research findings from across Europe, the paper will consider the differences between the formal and informal economies and the opportunities and limits they have in terms of work and careers.

## **UNDERSTANDING POLICE (SOCIAL) WORK BALANCING BETWEEN CARE AND CONTROL**

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**GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM**

In this ongoing research the link between police and social work in relation to youngsters is explored. Central is the idea that care is not exclusive for social work and control is not exclusively linked with police work. In this exploration we use an acting point of view: care and control are recognized as two perspectives on social problems, which are part of every intervention by police and/or social work. In this paper we present the findings of a first research phase in which files of summons on youngsters are analyzed.

Leading research questions are: for what kind of problems in relation to youngsters are the police asked to intervene? To what kind of interventions does this lead? How do these interventions relate to the tension between care and control?

The first findings generate discussion and are relevant both for practice and further research.

## **CRIME AND THE TRANSITION TO PARENTHOOD**

**TORBJORN SKARDHAMAR**

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**CHRISTIAN MONSBAKKEN**

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While marriage has been seen as a key family transition capable of setting in motion the process of desistance, less attention has been given to the transition to parenthood.

In a Norwegian context, about 50% of all first born are to cohabiting mothers, and a large proportion marries after becoming parents. In this paper, we use Norwegian register data on a total population of men and women who had their first child between 1995 and 2001 (147,986 men and 147,805 women) linked with longitudinal data on solved cases. We describe the changes in offending for this sample year-by-year, comparing subjects with themselves before and after the year of becoming a parent.

## **CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK TO UNDERSTAND ORGANISED CRIME IN LATIN AMERICA: CRITICALLY ASSESSING A VAGUE PANORAMA**

**CARLOS SOLAR**

**UNIVERSITY OF YORK, YORK, UNITED KINGDOM**

Latin America confronts a rampant wave of organised crime that has put law enforcement agencies in check. But, as countries try to approach organised crime through its legal apparatus, its conceptualization in criminal codes appear to be just a list of crime-related offenses, hence, confusing and blurring the characteristics of the concept as it has been adopted by scholars.

This paper outlines an academic understanding of what is and what is not organised crime in the current Latin American scenario. Later, it engages in the study case of Chile, an apparently scarce terrain for organised crime even though its insertion in a environment of regional insecurities. The investigation suggest that the actual ambiguity around the concept of organised crime and its methods on how to asses its risks, has put Latin America and particularly countries like Chile where the strain has been lower, thou its assesment still developing, in a complicated stance towards the always moving and adapting phenomenon of organised crime.

## **COSTS OF CRIME: THE COSTS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN DRIVERS' CRIMES - EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE OF OPORTO**

**PEDRO SOUSA**

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**TANIA DIAS**

**UNIVERSITY OF PORTO, FACULTY OF LAW, PORTO, PORTUGAL**

Discussions about costs of crime usually emphasize damages incurred by victims. However, decisions on security and criminal policies should take into account other costs, including those related to law enforcement.

In this paper we present empirical evidence related to how much two drivers' crimes defined in the Portuguese Penal Law - driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs or psychotropic substances and driving without legal license - cost to the law enforcement system. Following a top-down approach and taking into account data about activities and expenditures of implied organisations (Traffic Police Division; Prosecution Service and Court; Probation; and Penitentiary System), we have found that in a middle size city as Oporto, and in the period 2008-2010, per annum it has been necessary an amount equal to the wealth (Gross Domestic Product) created by 125 residents for funding official reactions to these types of crimes.

## **THREE DAYS IN AUGUST**

**ELIZABETH STANKO**

**METROPOLITAN POLICE, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM**

This paper presents one part of the post disorder analysis of the Metropolitan Police Service's review of the 2011 August disorder in London. It begins with an overview of the events of the three days in August to set the scene. It then turns to a detailed analysis of who was arrested as a consequence of the disorder.

## **PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATION BY WOMEN IN MALE-DOMINANT NATIONS: AN EXPLANATORY THEORY AND PRELIMINARY TESTS**

**MURRAY STRAUS**

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Over 200 studies, mostly in Euro-American nations, found about the same percent of women as men physically assault marital and dating partners. The objective of this study was to determine if this gender symmetry in perpetration also applies to highly male-dominant (MD) nations, and if so, what explains the paradox that in societies where women have the least power, they have high rates of assaulting a partner. Tabulation of 29 published studies of MD nations found a median rate of PV by men of 28%, and by women of 23%. Data on 14,252 university students in 32 nations found that, regardless of the level of male-dominance, about the same percent of women as men assaulted a partner. The evidence suggests that self-defense explains only a small percent of the assaults by women. This paper presents a theoretical argument, which is supported by preliminary empirical tests, that the high rate of female assaults in MD nations, like the high rate of assaults on women by men, reflects the high level of violence in all social institutions in MD nations. This explanation is consistent with other criminological theories such as social learning, general strain, and routine activities theory. Implications for theories of violence against women and for prevention of violence against women are discussed.

## **TREADMILL OF CRIME: HOW A POLITICAL ECONOMY OF ECOLOGICAL DISORGANIZATION CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE GREENING OF CRIME**

**PAUL STRETESKY**

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**MICHAEL A. LONG**

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY, OKLAHOMA CITY, USA

**MICHAEL J. LYNCH**

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA, TAMPA, USA

This research examines political economic theories of the environment to advance the study of green criminology. Specifically, we suggest that green criminology can benefit by drawing upon the established theory of ecological disorganization, entitled treadmill of production (ToP), which was developed by Schnaiberg in the late 1970s.

The purpose of this research is to describe ToP theory and organize green criminology according to the major components of that theory. We explore how ecological withdrawals and additions can help organize green criminology and emphasize the political economy of ecological disorganization.

We conclude by examining the concept of environmental justice within green criminology and argue that criminologists have largely neglected issues of race and class when examining environmental crimes. Fortunately, ToP theory offers unique insights into the connection between the political economy and environmental injustice.

## **WHEN ALL IS SAID AND DONE: CITIZENS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE POLICE ONE YEAR AFTER THE TERROR ATTACKS IN NORWAY**

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**JON STRYPE**

NORWEGIAN POLICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OSLO, NORWAY

**MARIT EGGE**

NORWEGIAN POLICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OSLO, NORWAY

The terror attack in Norway on July 22nd, 2011, is an event that could potentially influence attitudes toward the police. Immediately after the terror attack the public expressed support to the police involved in the incidents. However, a public debate quickly emerged focusing on police judgments and actions during the attacks, and the debate is still ongoing.

This study will, for the first time in Norway, measure trust in the police in the aftermath of a critical event which has put the police to the test.

Four waves of telephone surveys have been presented to representative samples of the Norwegian population. The results are compared with Norwegian measures of trust in the police from the previous three years (collected by TNS Gallup on behalf of the Norwegian Police Directorate), and also with the European Social Survey (ESS) in 2010.

Just after the July 22nd incident, the police was viewed in a very positive manner. However, in the following year, several evaluations have been completed, in which the role of the police has been scrutinized. Now, when all is said and done, how has the last year affected people's perception of the police?

## **PUBLIC PUNITIVITY IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC ON INCREASE?**

**JAN TOMASEK**

**INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL PREVENTION, PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC**

The Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention carried out a research on public attitudes towards crime and criminal policy with a representative sample of respondents in 2009. One of the questions used in the questionnaire was taken over from the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS). The respondents were asked what sentence they considered most appropriate for a recidivist, 21 years old burglar.

The results were very surprising with respect to previous studies in the Czech Republic using the same question (in the years 1992, 1996 and 2000) – the unexpected number of respondents (66 %) preferred imprisonment (in 2000 only 26 %!) while the support for community service decreased dramatically (from 57 % in 2000 to 12 % in the cited study). The same question was a part of the omnibus survey in 2011 to confirm or disprove the indicated trend. It was found out that the wish to send the offender of the hypothetical offence to the prison is really characteristic for the most of the Czech inhabitants at present.

This conclusion invokes many questions about the roots of punitivity especially because neither the crime statistics nor the available victimological studies indicate the increase of crime in the Czech Republic in recent years.

## **CRIME REPORTING TO THE POLICE IN EU COUNTRIES: INSTITUTIONAL AND COMUNITARY FACTORS**

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Crime reporting guides the use of Police resources and the design of policies in a rather more efficient way. Despite its importance, International Crime Victims Surveys show considerable underreporting and differences among countries. There is a considerable volume of literature on the factors affecting reporting practices. There are basically two explanatory models. The so-called "rational" model stresses the importance of the victims' cost-benefit balance in their decision to report. A second one underlines the importance of "normative" elements. These are the social values and norms that encourage or restrain reporting, and that are independent of personal cost-benefit considerations (solidarity reasons, sense of duty and so on). Both theories stress the importance of micro social factors (e.g. the victim or the situation), but do not help much in explaining countries' differences, which would require other contextual or social factors.

The present paper presents the preliminary results of a research granted by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Technology. We account for the reporting differences among 18 EU countries. Its novelty consists in looking at the importance of several communitarian and institutional dimensions. The relative significance of the community environment is measured by signs of vandalism in the neighborhood, fear of crime associated to the local setting, and drug dealing and perception of consumption. Institutional factors are represented by perceived effectiveness of the Police, and victim related services offered by the Police. Our hypothesis is that, like in many other activities, the diversity and availability of services together with their perceived usefulness play an important role in raising demand. Similarly, disorganized communities facing more drug problems, disorder, and fear, would discourage crime-reporting habits. A logistic regression model is set using data from the 2005 EU Crime Victims Survey. The model combines these variables with more traditional indicators such as type of crime, its severity, and the socio-demographic attributes of the victims.



## **EFFECTIVENESS OF COLLABORATIVE FAMILY WORK - A MODEL FOR WORKING WITH YOUNG OFFENDERS AND THEIR FAMILIES**

**CHRISTOPHER TROTTER**  
MONASH UNIVERSITY, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

There is some evidence that working with families of young offenders is likely to lead to lower rates of recidivism. This presentation reports on a current research project on the effectiveness of working with families in youth justice in a rural and remote region of New South Wales in Australia. The project involves offering 'collaborative family work' to fifty young people in detention centres. Collaborative family work is a problem solving model developed for use with young offenders and other involuntary clients and their families. The young people and their families receive two family work sessions in the detention centre followed by four to six sessions following the release of the young person to the community. Recidivism data will be collected on the young people and on a control group of young people in comparable detention centres where family work is not offered.

The responses of the young people and their families to the family work will also be examined. Information about the model and some early results from the project will be presented at the conference.

## **RELATIVE VULNERABILITY TO BURGLARY AND THE CRIME DROP IN ENGLAND AND WALES**

**ANDROMACHI TSELONI**  
NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY, NOTTINGHAM, UNITED KINGDOM

Since the mid-1990's most of the industrialised world experienced unprecedented and sustained falls in volume crime. In England and Wales crimes measured by the British Crime Survey (BCS) fell 50 per cent between 1995 and 2010 while burglary recorded incidents dropped by 63% during the same period but increased by 14% in 2010/11. Domestic burglary is an invasive and costly crime which generates the highest fear of crime to the general public at any given time. This study examines the over time changes in relative vulnerability of population subgroups with regards to household socio-demographic characteristics, area type and region during the period of national burglary falls. To this end it reanalyses the results of statistical models of burglary incidence drawn from three BCS sweeps before and towards the end of the crime falls, 1992, 1994 and 2008/09, to discern the direct changes in group-specific burglary incidence which are unmediated by and conditional to other possibly confounding attributes.

The results show that, while burglaries fell by at least 80% for all, the profile of the most vulnerable household has hardly changed over time. If anything those most affected by frequent burglaries are worse off in 2008/09 compared to 1991 relatively to others. Burglary has become more concentrated on those already vulnerable.

## **DEMOCRATIC JUSTICE? CONTRASTING MODELS OF ACCOUNTABILITY IN ENGLISH CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

**ELIZABETH RUTH TURNER**

**UNATTACHED, NORTH SHIELDS, UNITED KINGDOM**

Elected Police and Crime Commissioners are being introduced in England and Wales from November 2012. The government describes the move as 'essential to address the democratic deficit in policing'. Meanwhile, 'Payment by Results' models for funding projects to reduce reoffending are being introduced, ostensibly to incentivize providers to do 'what works', making them more accountable to taxpayers. These two policies stand in rather stark contrast to one another and evoke the enduring tension between a criminal justice system which responds to 'democratic' (some might say 'populist') demands, and one ordered according to more 'technocratic' (or 'expert') rationales.

This paper will use the practical examples of the contrasting models of accountability contained within these two policies to explore the more abstract theoretical tension between democratic and technocratic approaches to criminal justice. In so doing the paper will also seek to speak to recent debates about the public role of the criminologist, by considering what role criminologists might play in enhancing the democratic credentials of criminal justice in England and Wales.

## **CHANGES IN SOCIAL CONTROL & TWO DECENNIA OF COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE OF CRIME**

**TOM VAN DEN BROECK**

**UNIVERSITY OF GHENT, MORTSEL, BELGIUM**

The past 20 to 30 years have witnessed a myriad of experiments and reforms fostering more citizen input driven policing and which internationally became known under the common denominator of community policing. Much has been written about the positive or negative outcomes of each of these innovations.

However, less attention has been paid to explaining why this policy shift in policing occurred and, moreover, why it did both within the police and through other agencies? What overarching concepts can elucidate why especially community oriented initiatives were developed in both police and non-police organisations? To what extent such policy shifts and their outcomes can be related to the development of late modernity.

This paper discusses these questions from a perspective of changes in the exercise of social control and the impact of late modernity hereupon. The primary focus will be on the case of Belgium.

## **NEO-MARXIAN AND NEO-FOUCALDIAN APPROACHES TO LONG-TERM TRENDS IN THE PRISON POPULATION: BUSINESS CYCLES, FORMULAS OF GOVERNMENT AND CITIZENSHIP**

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**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CRIMINALISTICS AND CRIMINOLOGY, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

**FABIENNE BION**

**UNIVERSITÉ CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN, LOUVAIN LA NEUEVE, BELGIUM**

Neo-marxist scholars have studied the relations between modes of production, business cycles and long-term trends in the prison population. More recently, they have introduced new institutional and political variables to their model. The results are stimulating. However, some authors highlight some difficulties to explain recent evolutions.

Neo-foucauldian scholars have distinguished three formulas of government. These formulas are characterized by different security devices in which punishment function and significance vary.

The main objectives of this presentation are

- to investigate whether it is possible to combine these approaches in order to give a better account of the long-term trends in the prison population and, from there, to define strategies for social change.
- to question the relation between crime and citizenship, both viewed as interfaces for the government of individuals.

## **ATTRIBUTIONAL PROCESSES IN ETA'S VIOLENCE LEGITIMATION DISCOURSE**

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**ALVARO RODRÍGUEZ-CARBALLEIRA**

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**JAVIER MARTÍN-PEÑA**

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This study analyses the fundamental attributional processes underpinning the violence legitimization discourse of ETA (Euskadi Ta Askasuna) group. With this aim, a category system has been built upon psychosocial processes identified by previous studies. The category system tries to reflect the set of social beliefs that shape the violence legitimization discourse and how it becomes an interpretative framework in which to organize reality through attributional processes. A content analysis was conducted on 21 communiqués of ETA released between 1998 and 2011. The Kappa-Cohen index used for intra-observer and inter-observer reliability reveal a high level of stability

and reproducibility of the categorization. Findings showed, firstly, that out-group components have a predominant presence over in-group ones. Secondly, elements referring to identity come in first place, followed in similar frequency by those related to violence representation and the definition of the situation.

## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPERTISE IN CANADA AND FRANCE: WHAT EFFECTS ON PENAL POLICY?**

**ALEXIA VENOUIL**

**GRENOBLE INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL STUDIES, PACTE (CNRS), GRENOBLE, FRANCE**

It is now widely admitted that penal expansion or reduction are choices political by nature: penal policy decisions are made by politicians and senior officials, responsible for choosing between various forms of punishment, who may or may not rely upon evidence-based research to decide how to deal with crime and treat offenders. A comparative approach of the nature and influence of criminal justice expertise in Canada and France will enable to assess the role of experts in the policy-making process leading to such choices. Both countries provided opposite penal policy directions until 2006, since interactions and proximity between politicians and producers of knowledge (academic and/or institutional research) can very much differ. Canadian researchers and advocacy groups form a network promoting penal moderation and alternatives to prison, that strongly influenced government action in the field of criminal justice; they played a much lesser role in France, where penal and corrections policies have been increasingly driven by politicians and their entourage, resorting to prison expansion as a means to address situations of overcrowding.

## **MANAGING PUBLIC ORDER DURING CRISIS SITUATIONS**

**JEFFREY VINCENT**

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, GENT, BELGIUM**

**MARLEEN EASTON**

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**ARNE DORMAELS**

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**FREDERIK SCHOENAERS**

**UNIVERSITÉ DE LIÈGE, LIÈGE, BELGIUM**

Mayors might be confronted with the management of public disorder related to crisis situations. As no Belgian law specifies their role more in detail, an attempt has been made to reconstruct it through empirical research in the field. Three case studies of this on-going research are being presented here: a railway accident, an explosion in a residential neighbourhood and an unexpected storm during a music festival. In these three case studies the role of the mayor is being explored by confronting his/her vision and the visions of his/her partners in security such as the police, fire brigade and health sector. Additionally attention is being paid to communication and the

use of logistics. There is evidence that mayors play different roles when confronted with these challenges. The aim of this policy-oriented research is to produce a manual for mayors to be used in case of future crisis situations.

## **CRITIQUE OF ANTI-SECURITY**

**SIRPA VIRTÄ**

**UNIVERSITY OF TAMPERE, TAMPERE, FINLAND**

This paper discusses the Anti-Security declaration and project of Mark Neocleous and George S. Rigakos (2010), especially their conceptual, theoretical and (indeed) political challenges. The point of departure in their project is Marx's definition of "security as the supreme concept of bourgeois society".

Anti-Security is an inspiring collection of texts challenging current thinking, concepts and practices of security. Critique, in this paper, focuses on the difficulty to separate "the political" and scientific projects, the concept of pacification (offered as the alternative to security) and some other elements of the project. Instead of being in opposition of Anti-Security, this paper poses further questions relevant for development of critical security studies and / or resistance.

## **TRUST IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. EASTERN EUROPEAN PECULIARITIES**

**EVALDAS VIŠOCKAS**

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Eastern European countries have a tendency of lower trust in Criminal justice system than Western European countries. Some of the countries are improving their trust indicators, while others are doing not so well. Recent ESS, Eurobarometer, EURO-JUSTIS project and other international survey data gives possibility to test certain hypotheses which seem to be relevant in trust/distrust context.

Presentation analyses indicators, which are usually discussed in academic literature and involve different aspects of trust in criminal justice: trust in certain institutions, justification of certain types of crimes, punitive attitudes, attitudes towards new types of crimes. Analysis is also based on contextual data, which is used to explain peculiarities of different countries.

This analysis is part of EC funded FP7 research project FIDUCIA: New European Crimes and Trust-based Policy.

## **COMPETING PERSPECTIVES ON VIOLENCE: WHOSE DEFINITION ARE YOU USING?**

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Violence is a conceptual enigma wrapped in a social paradox. Few concepts or terms are so widely applied and used, representing such a broad range of meanings and interpretations and referring to such a vast spectrum of phenomena. No single definition of violence has been proffered that meets with broad agreement. No definition successfully captures the complexities of its many forms and contexts.

While there may be sharing of information and occasional congruence in general orientation, the various perspectives on violence represent unique sets of goals, motivation, and activities as well as unique types of experts, organizational entities, and hierarchy of leadership.

To facilitate our understanding of the nature of competition among violence experts and to enhance our appreciation of the fundamental differences among certain violence/crime experts regarding the significance of various definitions or social construction of violence, we review four broad areas of competing conceptualizations of violence: (1) the criminal justice perspective, (2) the public health perspectives, (3) the human rights perspective, and the (4) commercial/commodity perspective.

## **COSTS OF CRIME IN GERMANY**

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The results of the Mainstreaming Methodology for the Estimation of the Costs of Crime (MMECC) project, as part of the Sixth Framework Programme supporting policy oriented research (2008), called for the desire to develop a more profound body of knowledge about the costs and benefits of crime prevention. While wide-spread in the Anglo-Saxon world, research on Costs of Crime (CoC) has been rather scarce in Germany as well as in the other participating European countries. Nevertheless, Germany has begun to introduce evaluation policies that look at monetary aspects and is therefore taking the first steps towards putting a cost-benefit analysis into practice. The aim of the dissertation project is to establish a scientific inventory on CoC research, evaluate specific crime prevention projects, and to find

what it can imply for criminal policy making in Germany. The presentation is based on the interim findings.

## **THE INFLUENCE OF SECURITY ON WALKABILITY ASSESSMENTS IN URBAN SETTINGS**

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The data of the study has been collected by means of systematic social observation. While actively serving as a police officer, observations of what activities the patrol carries out that the observer is part of, has been made. In the analyses the time dimension has been in focus. The 50 activities that account for the largest amount of time are described and analyzed. Another 50 activities are also depicted, although not as detailed. The study shows that the observed police officers spend a little more than one third of their total time with different activities carried out in police stations. Activities performed in police cars also accounts for about one third of total time, with a dominance of preventive patrol. Less than one percent is spent on foot patrol and activities connected to it. The activity 'checking the situation' signifies an assessment of the situation by the officers and takes about four percent of the time. This activity is essential for the further actions at the place of an incident. Time at scenes of crime takes about five percent. An analysis of the purpose of the different types of police activities shows that only a small portion is dedicated to what in a strict sense can be defined as crime preventive activities – just two percent of total time. Activities to detect crimes and to enforce already detected or reported crimes take ten respectively 14 percent of the time. On the whole, time is dominated by activities that are not crime related. The portion of activities where use of physical force takes place is very small. Only at three per mille of total time such acts occur. Reprimands or other measures that signify some kind of coercion account for about five percent of the time. More than 90 percent of the time is used on activities that do not constitute any kind of coercion or use of force. In summary the police officers end up in widely different situations that they in various ways have to deal with. The image of uniformed police work as something rather simple that foremost is presented in popular culture is not correct. It is a demanding and complex task.

## **CORRELATIONS BETWEEN FEAR OF CRIME AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES IN SWITZERLAND**

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Based on data of a national survey in Switzerland about fear in multiple fields, correlations between fear of crime and sociodemographic variables are presented. While many studies suggest

that sex is the most important sociodemographic factor related to fear of crime, our data indicate that there may be other factors showing stronger relationships with fear of crime.

## **PERSISTENCE AND DESISTANCE AMONG CRIMINAL MOROCCAN AND DUTCH MEN TO AGE 50.**

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In order to understand the process of persistent offending and desistance from crime over the life course, I started a follow-up research among forty Moroccan and Dutch men with a criminal past. My first initial research was started in 1982. Based on this first research, I returned to the subject in 1988. This resulted in my dissertation in 1990. Some 20 years later, I started a new research project based on the same Moroccan and Dutch men who originally featured in my earlier studies. I was interested in the outcome of their criminal careers.

Are these men still criminal? Have their criminal and marginal careers ended up in stable employment, marriage and children? Are there any major turning points in their lives?

In the past three years I have been engaged in finding the men, interviewing them and organising additional research. Last year, I have presented my first publication on the subject in a Dutch scientific magazine *Justitiële Verkenningen*, nr. 5, pp. 43-63. This year, the book will be published in Dutch.

## **UK LOCAL IMMIGRATION POLICING: PARTNERSHIPS AND SECURITIZATION AT THE INTERNAL BORDER**

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In 2008, the United Kingdom Border Agency (UKBA) published a policy document entitled 'Enforcing the Deal' which outlined a strategy for increased enforcement against undocumented migrants. Central to such a plan is the creation of 'Immigration Crime Partnerships' between the UKBA, local police forces and private and public sector bodies. The strategy is also being supported by the creation of Local Immigration Teams (LITs) staffed by 7500 UKBA employees charged with forging local partnerships, thus embedding immigration policing within local communities. Immigration Crime Partnerships are also based upon extensive data-sharing, such as the sharing of Home Office 'watchlists' with key partners, and extending co-operation with other government agencies. Such arrangements indicate that the work of immigration enforcement is being facilitated through the diffusion of immigration policing tasks across the public and private sector. This paper will situate these developments against the broader backdrop of the criminalization of immigration and the blurring of internal and external security within Europe.



## **THE GOVERNANCE OF SECURITY AND RISK FOR MEGA-EVENTS A CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SECURITY PLANNING FOR THE GLASGOW COMMONWEALTH GAMES (G2014)**

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The Governance of Security and the Analysis of Risk for Sporting Mega-Events is a European Commission funded research project being undertaken by a team of researchers from the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research (SCCJR) and the Scottish Institute of Policing Research (SIPR). The project is monitoring the security planning process leading up to the 2014 Glasgow Commonwealth Games (G2014) focussing on the assessment and management of risk, and examining the negotiation of the multi-level public-private partnerships required for the delivering the Games security.

The project findings will be used to develop policy guidance that will be of value to other host countries in terms of their ability to plan, negotiate and implement security, including the particular case of security for mega-events.

## **'LADIES SHOULDN'T ACT LIKE THAT!': POLICING VIOLENCE AMONG YOUNG WOMEN**

**SUZANNE YOUNG**

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This paper presents empirical research findings that explored police officers' perceptions of and responses to young women regarded as violent. Criminal justice institutions, including courts, prisons and probation services, have been shown to respond to women who offend on the basis of socially constructed gender norms instead of understanding the social context of women's offending. By drawing on feminist perspectives within criminology, this paper considers whether these gendered stereotypes have any bearing on how police respond to young women who are

classified as 'violent'. The research found little evidence of police decision making being influenced solely by gender, however, the findings suggest that the masculinisation of violent behaviour and the police officers' perceived uncooperativeness of young women could put some young women at greater risk of arrest.

## **ORGANIZED CRIME AND CORRUPTION IN UKRAINE**

**TATIANA ZHUKOVA**

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The growth of the shadow economy in Ukraine is a symptom of the government's loss of the capacity and it demonstrates a systemic weakness of the Ukrainian state to perform its basic functions. This vacuum of power and authority creates opportunities for criminal groups with various degrees of organization, and encourages government officials. It is called the symbiosis of corruption and organized crime.

The term "organized crime" has multiple meanings. Most scholars in Ukraine and Russia distinguish three levels of organized criminal groups. A base level comprising the majority of gangs of extortionists, thieves, swindlers, and narcotics traders. The middle level involves relatively large formations with connections to authorities at the regional level. This level is often called a criminal organization. The high level has influence and links with international groups and possessing means to launder money.

Business activities of organized criminal groups in particular sectors are in organized prostitution; the narcotics trade; the theft and sale of automobiles and weapons; the acquisition and trade of antiques, jewelry, and rare books; and banks and credit.

## **DEVIANCE AND CRIME IN PUBLIC HOUSING SETTINGS: BETWEEN STIGMA AND POSITION OF WELFARE STATE IN LITHUANIA CITY**

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**VYTAUTAS MAGNUS UNIVERSITY, KAUNAS, LITHUANIA**

The public housing is a place where urban space, welfare state, society's stratification forces and crime intertwine. Therefore the urban settings with a large proportion of public housing draw attention as problematic places and instantly inherit social stigma as 'disorganized community' or 'the place of deviance'. A question is raised if the concentration of the public housing in urban settings facilitates as well the concentration of deviant and criminal behavior, too; or if it is just a social stigma reproduced through daily urban experiences.

The presentation based on a conducted survey in the three largest Lithuanian cities and qualitative data, gathered in focus groups, attended by welfare, police and public security authorities, and interviews with residents in local public housing, aims to reveal if the spatial concentration of the

public housing facilitates deviance and crime in urban settings, which are partly contributed by the peculiarity of Lithuanian welfare system.

## **IMPLICATIONS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR ON INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS FOR HIGH-RISK MEN AND WOMEN IN THE NETHERLANDS**

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In the last decades, family life trends have become less standardized. In modern society non-married cohabitation gained increased popularity representing a prelude or replacement for marital relationships.

Furthermore, events previously recognized as a single familial package (marriage and parenthood) often follow distinct paths during the life-course. Postponement in marriage and increased rates of divorce are all marks of western societies (including the Netherlands).

Little is known about the role of delinquency in young adult's odds of experiencing different life-course events (cohabitation, marriage, divorce). This paper studies the effects of criminal behavior on the chances to enter a serious relationship (cohabitation and marriage) as well as the chances for those relationships to terminate. A sample of 245 respondents at high-risk of offending (114 men and 131 women) was observed during a long observation period (ages 16 to 36). The influence of both frequency and seriousness of offending is considered. A set of individual and family background characteristics will be used to model the odds of occurrence for each individual outcome.

Results show that men's violent offending increases the likelihood to terminate a serious relationship. For females, both frequency and seriousness of offending increase the likelihood of terminating a serious relationship.

Offending does not influence the chances to enter an intimate relationship for neither males nor females.

## **PERCEPTION OF SECURITY TECHNOLOGIES BY STUDENTS OF THE ACADEMY OF CRIMINALISTICS AND POLICE STUDIES**

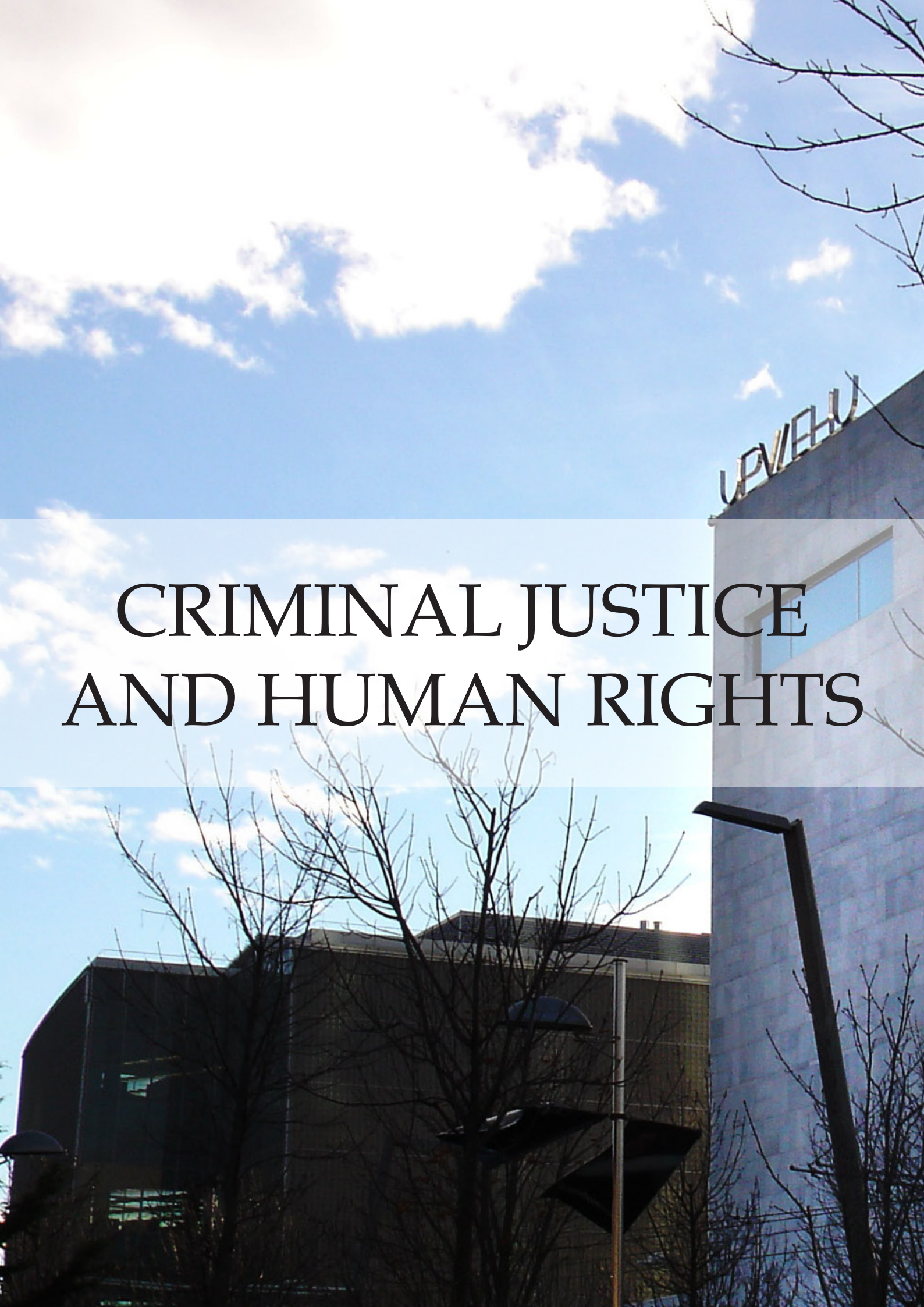
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**FACULTY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION, BELGRADE, SERBIA**

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According to previous research results about the implementation of security technology, Serbia is far behind EU countries. Scientists and experts suggests that it might be the reflection of decades of economic crises and at the other side present distrust in new technologies. The purpose of this research is to reach the Academy of Criminalistics and Police Studies students' attitude towards security technologies (N=84). The data were collected by PRISE Questionnaire on Security technology and privacy. The most important results show that mostly students are positively oriented towards different security technologies (over 85%) and over half of them regarded the necessity of privacy protection as crucial. The other findings suggest students are aware of the strengths and weaknesses of the application of security technologies. Considering the fact that those students would become the police officers who will make decisions on the implementation of security technologies, the results are encouraging.



# CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

## **DECODING THE PROCESS OF DECISION-MAKING ON PRE-TRIAL DETENTION IN SPAIN: A PRELIMINARY STUDY**

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From the letter of the Spanish Law, it is clear enough that pre-trial detention should always satisfy a legitimate goal. According to Article 503 of the Spanish Criminal Procedure Act, pre-trial detention may be decreed (1) to guarantee the presence of the accused at trial (flight risk); (2) to avoid alteration, destruction or hiding of evidence relevant to the case; (3) to prevent the accused from taking action against the interests of the victim; and (4) to avoid the risk that the accused will commit another offence. Therefore, Judges must accomplish such legal standards in their decision-making rationale.

However, there is no tradition in Spanish Criminal Justice System to evaluate in empirical terms the risk of any of those goals that legitimise a pre-trial detention decision. In this paper, by analysing a small sample of court decisions in Barcelona, we stress the importance of a criminological approach to the pre-trial detention issue. Upon the base of empirical data related to each case, Judges and Magistrates could easily provide more information, transparency, predictability and reasonableness to the always-complex process of bail/custody decision.

## **ANALYZING THE INTERACTION BETWEEN GLOBAL AND LOCAL: CANADA AND THE UK'S DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE REALM OF NATIONAL SECURITY**

**DANIEL ALATI**

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This research analyzes anti-terrorism policy in Canada and the UK. It evaluates how this policy has been influenced by domestic and international pressures and considers how, and to what extent, it contravenes fundamental human rights. It focuses specifically on security certificates in Canada and Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures in the UK. These provisions, which allow for the detention and control of terrorist suspects, contravene fundamental legal principles and often violate human rights. The main purpose of this research is to understand and evaluate the process whereby states develop domestic mechanisms to combat global problems. It focuses on the process whereby these measures have come to exist, evolve and remain, rather than simply discussing their theoretical implications for human rights. In doing so, it develops policy recommendations for how Canada and the UK can best respond in the future to domestic and international calls for security, whilst ensuring the protection of their core democratic principles and human rights.

## **SENTENCING AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

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The presentation will summarize developments in sentencing theory and practices before International Courts.

Particular attention will be drawn to criticism that has been raised with respect to the lack of a comprehensive framework of sentencing rules and a still experimental stage of international criminal justice and sentencing practices not rooted in well-established traditions and guided by informal rules which tend to develop in systems of sentencing.

International criminal justice then is faced with three particulars: a system of ordinary criminal penalties which shall be applied to exceptional crimes, an input of cases which represents a selection of the most serious international crimes and small case numbers which makes it difficult to establish sentencing tariffs (and sentencing routines).

## **DNA EVIDENCE AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

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DNA sampling, analysis and comparison of DNA profiles, and entering into a relevant database are activities that may limit the fundamental rights of citizens. This can only be justified in the framework of criminal investigation, always under the guarantees established by international and domestic law.

Incorporation of this method as a tool for reaching the formal truth has been blocked by two factors: first, the fact that the genetic analysis must always be covered by due process guarantees and second, the fear of the appearance of a new social control through DNA.

Fundamental rights at stake include: the right against self-incrimination; the right to physical and moral integrity; the right to non-degrading treatment; and the right to privacy and informational self-determination. In those cases, the prevalent criterion is balancing public interests (prosecuting) and private ones (personal or family privacy) present in the use of DNA, with respect for the principle of proportionality.

## **OLDER PRISONERS IN AUSTRALIA: A STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF AUSTRALIA'S AGEING OFFENDERS**

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Corrections statistics in Australia indicate a clear trend towards increased numbers of older prisoners and the growth in this prisoner cohort is paralleled in prisons in the US and UK. Ageing prisoner populations present a number of challenges for governments, correctional administrators, prison healthcare providers and community support agencies. This research examines the older prisoner population in two Australian states, presenting initial findings concerning demographic and other characteristics of this population. Concerns pertaining to older prisoners as defined by both key correctional stakeholders and the prisoners themselves are outlined. These include health issues, suitability of programs, and roles of prison staff. Potential management strategies are reviewed.

## **COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND POLICE LEGITIMACY**

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Individual and community cooperation with the police is an essential ingredient in the effectiveness of the police in controlling crime. The research literature shows that citizens are more prone to cooperate with the police if they perceive the police as being legitimate. This research is based, in part, on procedural justice theory. The existing empirical evidence in support of procedural justice theory has largely involved samples in the United States, a developed nation. Recent evidence suggests that procedural justice research, however, does not take into account the vast differences in policing in developed nations as compared to developing nations. In fact, procedural justice theory may not fit the experiences of citizens in developing nations in its current form.

In the present study, we examine citizen perceptions of police legitimacy in seven developing Caribbean region nations. These perceptions were collected from a national representative sample from each nation in 2010. This cross-national approach allows us to advance the procedural justice literature to better understand the role of national context. Preliminary results suggest that community empowerment play a crucial role in determining perceptions of police legitimacy, but that national context affects the manner in which community effects are manifested. Policy implications concerning these findings are presented and discussed.



## **WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS: CONFIRMATION BIAS IN INQUISITORIAL SYSTEMS**

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Many wrongful convictions result from tunnel vision/bias confirmation. In pretrial investigation, police or prosecution can fix their attention on a certain person, ignoring indications that the suspect could be innocent. Often such suspicions are aroused by circumstantial evidence capable of differing explanations but for all that none the easier to contest. Such suspicions can then take on a life of their own as police and prosecution seek more incriminating evidence to confirm the original bias, and the mistake is passed along the chain of justice through experts/witnesses to judges or jury.

Tunnel vision and bias confirmation occur whatever the justice system – adversary or inquisitorial – although each has safeguards against precisely this mistake. The inquisitorial system has hierarchical monitoring and control of the police by the prosecution and of the prosecution by investigating magistrates and active trial judges. The adversary system relies on equality of prosecution and defence, and due process rights. This paper addresses confirmation bias in the inquisitorial (Dutch) system, asking why the inbuilt safeguards sometimes fail to work.

## **AGEING PRISONERS HEALTH CARE: ANALYSING THE LEGAL SETTINGS IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES**

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Little is known about the health care situation and legal rights of ageing prisoners worldwide. Still, elderly prisoners need special attention. Therefore a critical review of health care related national and international legal frameworks focusing on Switzerland, England/Wales, and the US was undertaken. This was done to compare and analyse all relevant documents to investigate the obligation of the state in protecting their health care. The International Plans of Action on Ageing published by the UN contribute the most by providing an in-depth analysis to the health care needs of ageing persons. The decision of the US Supreme Court in *Estelle v. Gamble* sets the standard of deliberate indifference applicable and pertinent to medical care and special environmental needs of ageing prisoners. Critical analysis of all documents reveals the lack of legislation. To initiate a change, this work presents issues that must be addressed to protect the rights and well-being of ageing prisoners.

## **THE 'JUDICIAL DECISION MAKING ANALYSIS QUESTIONNAIRE' - UNDERSTANDING JUDGES' SENTENCING**

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This presentation intends to provide a descriptive data analysis resulted after the administration of the 'Judicial decision making analysis questionnaire' to 49 Portuguese judges. This instrument was developed, based in our observations of judges' action in a criminal court, as well as the work of classic authors (Hogarth, 1971; Carrol et al, 1987) in order to reveal important aspects of criminal sentencing. The sample is composed by all the judges from the criminal courts of the three main Portuguese cities (Lisbon, Porto and Coimbra). The questionnaire includes several areas related with sentencing such as: sentencing goals and penal ideologies, crime causes and justifications, attributions related to defendant's gender, age, dangerousness, rehabilitation potential and recidivism, aspects considered in the sentence decision (concerning the criminal act and the offender), the adequacy of the different penalties to the different sentences purposes and to different crimes and, judges' socio-demographic features (age, gender, professional experience in rural and urban areas and political ideology).

This investigation is funded by Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, as an Investigation Scholarship of QREN - POPH - Typology 4.1 - Advanced Training subsidized for the European Social Fund and national funds of MCTES.

## **PENAL IDEOLOGIES AND SENTENCING GOALS - (STILL) UNDERSTANDING JUDGES' SENTENCING**

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Every person carries a complex position about the social world and the crime phenomenon in particular. These personal positions mediate the way individuals interpret facts and situations. We consider of particular relevance to understand more about Portuguese judges' personal positions

that might relate to their sentencing – what Sobral and Prieto (1994) call ‘protodecisions’. Penal ideologies and sentencing goals appear in the literature as relevant personal features that might help to understand judges’ patterns of sentencing. In this presentation we intend to explore the data related to this issue, obtained from the administration of the ‘Judicial decision making analysis questionnaire’. The factorial analysis we conducted to this part of the questionnaire resulted in 4 factors, very consistent with previous research (McFatter, 1978 ; Carroll et al, 1987), which is quite remarkable considering the time gap and the differences between the judicial systems. We aim to discuss these results, in particular the way all sentencing goals proposed, even the opposing ones (e.g. punishment and rehabilitation), were highly valued by the judges.

This investigation is funded by Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, as an Investigation Scholarship of QREN – POPH – Typology 4.1 – Advanced Training subsidized for the European Social Fund and national funds of MCTES.

## **WHY THE UN SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TORTURE (SPT) SHOULD VISIT EUROPE**

**TOM DAEMS**  
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In March 2012 the fifth annual report of the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture (SPT) was published. The SPT was established by the Optional Protocol of the UN Convention Against Torture (OPCAT) which was adopted on 18 December 2002. The OPCAT entered into force in June 2006 and the SPT started to work in February 2007. The SPT is a body of 25 independent experts who inter alia carry out unannounced visits to places of detention across the globe with a view of preventing torture and other forms of ill-treatment. In that respect there are some important similarities with the European anti-torture committee (CPT). Its achievements after five years of activity, however, are rather mixed. Even though the number of States parties has steadily increased (N=63 on 3 June 2012) the SPT suffers from a serious lack of resources and failing cooperation from a number of States parties. In view of such operational problems it has been suggested that the SPT should focus its limited resources on States parties that are not being covered by the CPT. While this suggestion may seem sensible in view of the current state of affairs this paper will argue exactly the opposite, i.e., that in the long-run the SPT will benefit from visiting Europe more often.

## **EU-WIDE EFFECT OF DISQUALIFICATIONS: BALANCING FREE MOVEMENT AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME**

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Disqualifications lead to loss of a right, incapacity or access limitation to certain jobs. Different types feature in the national legal systems. They appear both in criminal law as well as in other

branches of law. In this contribution a case study is developed around the exclusion grounds in a public procurement context (i.e. the provisions rendering candidates with convictions ineligible to participate in a tender procedure), looking into the EU-wide effect of disqualifications.

The growing mobility of people and increased likelihood to be confronted with a candidate with a foreign conviction gives way for significant legal and policy complexities: Can a person be excluded for having been convicted abroad for behaviour that is not considered to be an offence in the contracting member state, or will not have a disqualifying effect in the contracting member state in contrast to the disqualifying effect that it had in the convicting member state? Is general exclusion an obstacle to and thus in violation with the EU free movement or can it be duly motivated referring to the need to protect national security and ensure an effective fight against crime?

Doctoral research underpinned that balancing free movement and the fight against crime is challenging.

## **OBSERVING GENDER SPECIFIC PRACTICES WITHIN THE BELGIAN JUVENILE JUSTICE COURT**

**SOFIE DE BUS**

**VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

**JENNEKE CHRISTIAENS**

**VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

From an historical perspective, international and Belgian research reveals an attempt of the Juvenile Justice System to extensively control the moral and sexual behaviour of girls. Noteworthy, these concerns hardly existed with regard to the behaviour of boys. Recent research, conducted in the UK and VS, still confirms the persistence of this tendency. 'In practice', the sexuality of girls remains controlled. These findings raise the question about an alleged gendered orientation of the Juvenile Justice System.

In this paper our on - going research, exploring the possible gender – specific nature of the Belgian Juvenile Justice Court, will be discussed. This qualitative research consists out of an analysis of juvenile court records and observations of court cases. Though, our paper primarily focuses on the observations of the court cases.

We will take a critical look on the use of this instrument in researching court interactions and gender, and we will dwell on some of the difficulties we encountered.

Finally, we will reflect on the first results and compare them with existing national and international research.

## **YOUNG MINORITIES AND THE POLICE IN FRANCE AND GERMANY. THE CHALLENGE OF A COMPARATIVE APPROACH**

**JOSEPH DE MAILLARD**

UNIVERSITY OF VERSAILLES-CESDIP, PARIS, FRANCE

**SEBASTIAN ROCHÉ**

PACTE-UNIVERSITY OF GRENOBLE, GRENOBLE, FRANCE

**MATHIEU ZAGRODZKI**

UNIVERSITY OF GRENOBLE, FRANCE

The fieldwork of the comparative study was carried out in 2 French and 2 German cities during the year 2011 and 2012 and includes direct observations as well as in depth interviews. Starting from the findings based on observations of behavioral and perceptual differences in the police-youth relationship in Germany and France, this paper questions to what extent differences in police - minority youth contacts (frequencies, quality of contact) are due to factors internal to organization and working principles of the police, or to external societal factors related to social integration or exclusion of ethnic groups and people living in disadvantaged urban areas, or to a combination of both.

## **POLICE FAMILIES: PRE-SOCIALIZATION IN THE BELGIAN POLICE**

**ANNELIES DE SCHRIJVER**

KU LEUVEN, LEUVEN, BELGIUM

**SOFIE DE KIMPE**

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Anticipatory socialization is an important theme in police socialization literature. It refers to the change in potential police recruits' attitudes towards the police organization and profession during their application period. It is, however, often ignored that this process of police socializations starts earlier; before the application. This is called pre-socialization. Some pre-socializing factors are media representation of policing; CSI-themed television programs; personal experiences with the criminal justice system and more specifically the police; earlier professional career; and police officers as relatives or friends. Those factors might be significant determinants in the choice to join the police or not.

This presentation will compare police recruits with family ties in the police with recruits without those ties. Longitudinal data that was collected at two points in time will be used. Time one was at the beginning of the police academy training program, and time two was after nine months in the program. We will compare both groups on their attitudes towards community policing and punishment.

## **HOW LONG IS A LIFE SENTENCE?**

**AXEL DESSECKER**

**CENTRE FOR CRIMINOLOGY, WIESBADEN, GERMANY**

In many countries both in Europe and around the world, the life sentence is the most severe punishment criminal law allows. The use of the life sentence, however, varies widely between countries and jurisdictions. Moreover, the actual time served in prison by life prisoners may oscillate between some years and several decades.

In Germany, life sentences are indeterminate; in extreme cases, they may be imposed until a prisoner's death. This is true even after a phase of rather extensive juridification. Although the number of prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment has considerably increased, recent research in this field has been negligible.

The paper will depict the methodological problems of empirical research on the duration of life sentences. Retrospective and prospective statistical procedures for the approximation of lengths of imprisonment are compared on the basis of data from a study on completed and current life sentences.

## **THE RECORDING DEVICES DILEMMA: PRIVACY OF INDIVIDUAL LIFE VS. SECURITY**

**VEYSEL DINLER**

**HITIT UNIVERSITY, ÇORUM, TURKEY**

**ONUR AKÇAKAYA**

**ISTANBUL POLICE DEPARTMENT, ISTAMBUL, TURKEY**

Electronic devices make every part of daily life much livable, as well as making much effective crime protection and crime investigation. Today, many monitoring and recording devices discourage those who think of committing a crime; meanwhile they are widely and effectively used in obtaining criminal evidences.

Records of security monitors, automatic teller machines (ATM) and credit cards; signals of cell phones and IP numbers are being used widely for crime protection and crime investigation, however an adverse effect exists against privacy of individual life. Maybe "violation of privacy" sounds hyperbolic but it is clear that electronic devices affects privacy of individual life much more than "pro-technique era" did.

This presentation provides a discussion on recording electronic devices dilemma. Can we sacrifice privacy of individual life for providing better security? Can Big Brother conduct against privacy at the expense of security? In this paper, there is a comparison between two opposite points of view "security concept" and "libertarian concept" in human right perspective.

# **THE THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE BELGIAN LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH ON THE CHANGES IN ATTITUDES TO THE POLICE ROLE, BY POLICE RECRUITS AND POLICE OFFICERS IN BELGIUM**

**ELS ENHUS**

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**SOFIE DE KIMPE**

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**ANNELIES DE SCHRIJVER**

**CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN, LEUVEN, BELGIUM**

**ARNE DORMAELS**

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**JEROEN MAESSCHALCK**

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**VINCENT SERON**

**UNIVERSITY OF LIÈGE, LIÈGE, BELGIUM**

**SYBILLE SMEETS**

**FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

**GREET VERSTRYNGE**

**FEDERAL POLICE, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

Els Enhus (VUB - criminology) - in the name of the Scientific consortium "Consortium Education Research of the Police (CERP)": Sofie De Kimpe (VUB - Federal police), Chaim Demarée (VUB), Annelies De Schrijver (KUL), Arne Dormaels (HoGent), Marleen Easton (HoGent), Els Enhus (VUB), Jeroen Maesschalck (KUL), Vincent Seron (ULG), Sybille Smeets (ULB), Greet Verstryngge (Federal police, Isabel Verwee (Federal police).

This paper will focus on the theoretical perspective of the longitudinal research on the changes in attitudes to the police role, by police recruits and police officers in Belgium due to their socialization in the police school and the police force. Three themes will be discussed:

1. Operationalization of the attitudes to the police role and personal role in the organization
2. The interpretation of the results as discourses
3. The impact of discourse on acting

## **THE PROTECTION MODEL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN PORTUGAL: AN ANALYSIS OF THE OBSERVATION PRACTICES AND THE TUTELARY MEASURES APPLIED**

**ANA FARIA**

FACULTY OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF PORTO, PORTO, PORTUGAL

**JOSEFINA CASTRO**

FACULTY OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF PORTO, PORTO, PORTUGAL

The juvenile justice system in Portugal was begun in 1911 with the publication of the Protection Law of Childhood. Its main feature of protectionism was successively accentuated with the subsequent juvenile justice reforms. The Decree-Law N. 314/78 (27th October) is seen as a maximalist example of the protection model in Europe. The tutelary measures ("protection, assistance and education measures") were intended for minors in danger and juvenile offenders alike. All the problematic behaviors were considered as symptoms of maladjustment and this criterion dictated the nature and the (indeterminate) length of the measures applied.

The aim of the present study is to analyze how this legal model was enforced, focusing on the concrete practices and strategies of assessment and intervention implemented in justice facilities for minors and their underlying assumptions between 1980 and 1999. For that purpose, documental analysis of individual files was used, using quantitative and qualitative methodology. The main results are presented and discussed.

## **FACT-FINDING, LEGAL CULTURE AND MISCARRIAGES OF JUSTICE: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS FROM ENGLAND AND WALES**

**STEWART FIELD**

CARDIFF UNIVERSITY, CARDIFF LAW SCHOOL, CARDIFF, UNITED KINGDOM

This paper sets out some preliminary thoughts in what it is hoped will develop into a comparative analysis of fact-finding in criminal process and its relationship to miscarriages of justice. Wrongful convictions often derive from pre-trial failures to make connections between apparently disparate facts that could have strengthened alternative defence narratives and weakened the prosecution 'story' at trial.

Cultural and institutional pre-trial relations in England and Wales between police, prosecutor and defence lawyers are shaped by modern re-interpretations (or subversions) of adversarial procedural assumptions which make such failures inevitable. Yet defence failure to exploit existing but implicit connections between facts will only be grounds for appeal in blatant cases of individual incompetence.

This fails to acknowledge the way that structural weaknesses in fact-finding practices lead to failures to exploit the potential of information (by the making of connections) for which the defendant cannot be fairly blamed.



## **DNA EVIDENCE AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

**ANNA FIODOROVA**

**UNIVERSIDAD CARLOS III DE MADRID, GETAFE, SPAIN**

DNA sampling, analysis and comparison of DNA profiles, and entering into a relevant database are activities that may limit the fundamental rights of citizens. This can only be justified in the framework of criminal investigation, always under the guarantees established by international and domestic law.

Incorporation of this method as a tool for reaching the formal truth has been blocked by two factors: first, the fact that the genetic analysis must always be covered by due process guarantees and second, the fear of the appearance of a new social control through DNA.

Fundamental rights at stake include: the right against self-incrimination; the right to physical and moral integrity; the right to non-degrading treatment; and the right to privacy and informational self-determination. In those cases, the prevalent criterion is balancing public interests (prosecuting) and private ones (personal or family privacy) present in the use of DNA, with respect for the principle of proportionality.

## **BELGIAN YOUNGSTERS APPEAR BEFORE THE JUVENILE JUSTICE JUDGE: IN COURT COMMUNICATION PRACTICES AND THE RIGHT TO A HEARING BY THE JUDGE**

**CLÉMENCE FRANÇOISE**

**VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

**JENNEKE CHRISTIAENS**

**VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

Since 1912 Belgian minors appear before a special Youth Justice Court and a special (atypical) Youth Justice judge. Many discussions about this specialised jurisdiction are based on law in books arguments, the so-called model discussion. However, we point out the necessity of research the in court practices of this specialised court, to gain insight in what it means for a youngster to appear before his judge.

This paper will present the results of a recently finalised research on the daily practices of three Belgian youth justice courts. This research is based on ethnographic observations of the in court communication.

The paper will focus on the interactions between the judge and the minor appearing in court. We will present our analysis of these interactions, how the judge structures his interaction with the youngster, what are the characteristics of this in court communication, and how the judge creates space and possibilities for the youngster to express himself. We will discuss these results and insights in a perspective of Children's rights and due process issues. More specifically, we will confront these findings with the right to a hearing of the minor appearing in court.

## **UNDERSTANDING THE MEANING OF POLICE PERFORMANCE: THE USE OF DASHBOARDS IN FRANCE AND CHILE**

**ANTONIO FREY**

**PACTE-UNIVERSITY OF GRENOBLE, GRENOBLE, FRANCE**

Among the multiple dimensions of the managerial reforms of the police, the question of performance is still controversial. In the countries of a continental tradition of law enforcement, the introduction of such tools may take different meanings as observed in Chile and France. Among these news devices, the dashboards and scorecards condense the main performance indicators to measure, monitor and evaluate the police performance. We will highlight the main elements that can be identified to understand the concepts and meanings of performance here and there. Four criteria will be retained to compare performance instruments: dimensions used to measure (inputs, outputs, outcomes, productivity, quality); conception of the valued police work (reactive / proactive); information sources used (internal / external); tasks and activities valued (control, prevention, partnership, etc.). The communication will offer some possible explanations for the observed differences.

## **THE CRIMINALISATION OF MIGRANT WOMEN: A FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE**

**LORAINÉ GELSTHORPE**

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGE, UNITED KINGDOM**

This paper will describe recent research on the criminalization of migrant women in England and Wales.

The work of the International Organisation for Migration and other similar NGOs means that there is now much greater awareness of international people trafficking and exploitation of women by smugglers or agents of people seeking to leave their country to seek work or asylum. Within the UK, public knowledge has been influenced by the UK Trafficking Centre which was set up in 2006. However, there has been little recognition of the numbers of potential victims in custody on criminal charges, nor prison based research which provides evidence of how these individuals have been managed within the criminal justice system and United Kingdom Border Agency (UKBA).

The paper will present key findings from my recent research in this area and pose some important questions about criminal justice system responses and the 'othering' of migrant women.

## **MEDIA CONSTRUCTIONS OF TERRORISM SUSPECTS AND THEIR HUMAN RIGHTS CLAIMS**

**LIEVE GIES**

**UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER, LEICESTER, UNITED KINGDOM**

In the current security climate it is extremely rare for the news media to lend a sympathetic ear to terrorism suspects complaining that their human rights are being breached. In the UK, one notable exception is Gary McKinnon who has been fighting a protracted legal battle against extradition from the UK to the US on charges of cyberterrorism.

This paper reflects on the media ethics of human rights by contrasting McKinnon's positive media image with that of another high-profile terror suspect who is wanted by the US on terrorism charges, the Muslim cleric Abu Hamza. Although the human rights arguments invoked by both suspects are very similar, it is Hamza who is routinely constructed in the media as undeserving of rights protection.

It will be argued that sympathy for McKinnon rests on a perception of a lack of even-handedness in the law which unjustly protects 'real' terrorists while exposing those committing less serious offences to the risk of extradition.

## **POLICE DISCRETION: A FOCUS ON THE BELGIAN CONTEXT**

**FIEN GILLEIR**

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, GHENT, BELGIUM**

Current research focuses on the way in which decisions at the level of frontline police officers take place within the Belgian context. Police are legal actors sensitive to legal factors (Klinger, 1997; Black and Reiss, 1970). However, based on an empirical study with regard to policy implementation in two Belgian police departments, the formal outcome of the decision-making process of individual police officers can be seen as the result of a complex interaction between extralegal (such as situational, personal and to some extent organizational) elements on the one hand and legal factors on the other hand (Gilleir, 2012).

After an explorative field study, mainly based on interviews and observations, the existence of this 'police discretion' has been studied with regard to one specific decision, namely the possibility to take a suspect into custody. Findings of different studies showed that police officers often strive for own motives with regard to an arrest (LaFave, 1965). In order to check whether other than legal factors can affect the decision to deprive someone's liberty, we've confronted a pool of police officers with vignettes, descriptions of fictive situations in which the possibility of making an arrest could be the case.

As a result, a qualitative analysis of this data showed that there was a lot of inter-individual variation with regard to the way in which police officers interpret the scene on the one hand and the way in which personal values and norms influenced the outcome of a certain situation in terms of arrest or not, on the other hand. This latent ability to influence the outcome of arrest-decisions

gives raise to important questions with regard to democratic control about some fundamental human rights, such as the right on freedom, etc.

## **MEASURING ALL THAT MATTERS: ASSESSING THE HUMAN RIGHTS EFFORTS OF LOCAL POLICE**

**JACK GREENE**

**NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, USA**

**JOHN MONTGOMERY**

**NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, USA**

Policing has continually sought the appropriate measurement of what the police do and what it means to society. In most cases policing has focused on measuring police crime and order maintenance interventions, arrest and clearance rates, and more recently community fear of crime and now terrorism, and general community support of the police. Nonetheless, determining “what matters” in policing has been largely conditioned by crime and police claims to crime fighting, suggesting that these issues are central to understanding the police and policing.

Other issues, while captured by police agencies are largely not reported or are under-reported; often portraying the effects of policing on the basis of what is a small portion of their day-to-day work. As police agencies across the world have begun to understand the importance of institutional legitimacy as a precursor of democratic policing, measuring a wider array of police interventions and their impacts is clearly warranted. This paper is particularly focused on understanding the “human rights” interventions of the police, that is, the many ways the police help to secure, uphold or reaffirm human rights.

Measuring ALL that matters requires a reconceptualization of the role and function of the police as agents of social facilitation and social control, and the collection and assessment of police efforts to make communities more cohesive and secure.

## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. MAIN RESULTS OF CEPEJ EVALUATION SURVEY**

**BEATA Z. GRUSZCZYNSKA**

**UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW & INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, WARSAW, POLAND**

The initiative of an evaluation of the judicial systems in Europe was born in 2002, when the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe set up the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ). Starting from the pilot and followed by 4 surveys (in 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2012) CEPEJ developed the methodological tools and created unique database of the hundreds quantitative indicators to identify evolutions, improving the efficiency of justice and difficulties across Europe. The paper presents the cross-countries comparison of criminal case flow, clear up rate, duration of criminal proceedings, as well as budget of courts, prosecution and legal aid. The limitation of comparison and developments of survey is discussed.

## **THE ROLE OF PARENTS IN THE (CHILD FRIENDLY) YOUTH COURT HEARING**

**KRISTIEN HEPPING**

**UTRECHT UNIVERSITY, UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS**

According to international standards, the involvement of parents is one of the key elements of the specific treatment that juveniles should receive during criminal proceedings against them. This means for example that a juvenile has the right to have the decision in his or her case taken in presence of the parents (see article 40 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child). The presence of parents at the youth court hearing serves as a general psychological and emotional assistance to the child and is seen as part of a child-friendly environment (see rule 15.2 of the Beijing Rules and the recent Guidelines of the Council of Europe on Child Friendly Justice, 2010). This presentation will give an overview of the role of the parents in the youth court hearing in 11 European countries, based on observations and interviews. Specific attention will be paid to the role of the parents in the Dutch youth court hearing.

## **THE FACTORS INFLUENCING ON THE PROSECUTORS' FINAL INDICTMENT DECISION ON JUVENILE OFFENDERS**

**YOUNG-OH HONG**

**KOREAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

In Korea, the amendment to the Juvenile Act of December, 2007 introduced the "the Prosecutor Pre-determination Investigation System", whereby a prosecutor, if necessary, may request probation officers to make investigations following with suggestions on the final indictment based on the background information and details on juvenile offenders

prior to the prosecutor's final indictment. The investigation covers all the relevant factors for the risk of criminal conduct of juvenile offenders such as personal characteristics, prior history with criminal justice involvement, and factors which might be related to the risk for recidivism. This pre-determination investigation should be done thoroughly to accomplish the ideology of the Juvenile Act to provide juveniles better treatment in accordance with protection of the juvenile. In the current paper, over 1,000 case of juvenile offenders with "the Prosecutor Pre-determination Investigation" records will be analyzed to examine what factors influencing on probation officers' recommendations and prosecutors' final decisions based on the pre-determination Investigations.

Implications for the risk factors on juvenile recidivism and the development of juvenile risk assessment instrument will be discussed as well.

## **THE SPANISH ACTION PLAN AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN: POLICIES AND OUTCOMES (2008-2011)**

**AGUSTINA IGLESIAS SKULJ**  
UNIVERSITY OF A CORUÑA, A CORUÑA, SPAIN

This paper aims to carry out an analysis of the design and implementation of policies against trafficking in Spain. According to the Executive summary of the Global Report on trafficking in persons of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNDOC) in 2009 - containing information from 155 countries and territories on measures to combat trafficking-, in November 2008, 63% of the world's countries had adopted measures against trafficking in general, while 16 percent had adopted measures to combat only certain elements contained in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish trafficking in persons. The Spanish case is included in the latter group.

## **RACIAL PROFILING OF WOMEN IN ONE COMMUNITY IN CANADA**

**TAMMY LANDAU**  
RYERSON UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, CANADA  
**SUMAIO UGAS**  
RYERSON UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, CANADA

The recognition of racial profiling as a routine practice within the criminal justice system has, over the last decade, become well established in the published scholarly literature and recognized as a problematic, perhaps illegal, practice among criminal justice professionals. There is an evolving literature on the practices of profiling at international borders, highlighting the nexus between race and nationality in the context of post 9-11 security concerns. With few exceptions, examination of the racial profiling of women, either in the criminal justice context or as they interact with other social and political institutions, is absent from these literatures. This pilot project is designed to begin a closer examination of the racial profiling of women in the community, and include interviews with a small sample of racialized women regarding experiences they may have had being inappropriately profiled in their day-to-day lives.

## **POLICE DISCRETION IN SUICIDE CRISIS**

**CHLOE LECLERC**  
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**ELSA EUVRARD**  
UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL, MONTREAL, CANADA

When asked about their interventions in suicidal crisis, police officers recognized having little discretionary power because, in all cases, they are forced to take the suicidal person to the hospital. However, when asked to give details about their involvement and actions regarding the way the

suicidal crisis was handled, discourses tend to be much more differentiated. In fact, our analysis showed that they have much more autonomy that they perceived.

In this study, we draw from in-depth interviews with 15 patrollers to examine how they viewed their role and tasks in suicidal crisis. Patroller's visions and techniques vary considerably from one individual to another. Results highlight differences in the way security and suicidal questions are dealt with, in the interpretation of danger and finally, on the use of negotiation or force. Explications of these differences in police work are addressed in this presentation.

## **CIVIC STRATIFICATION AN CRIME. THE CASE OF ASLUM MIGRANS IN THE NETHERLANDS**

**ARJEN LEERKES**

ERASMUS UNIVERSITY ROTTERDAM, HAALEM, NETHERLANDS

**JAN DE BOOM**

ERASMUS UNIVERSITY ROTTERDAM, HAALEM, NETHERLANDS

**GODFRIED ENGBERSEN**

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**ERIK SNEL**

ERASMUS UNIVERSITY ROTTERDAM, HAALEM, NETHERLANDS

An emerging literature in the study of migration and crime focuses on the role of immigration law. So far, this approach has mostly proved useful to understand crime patterns among unauthorized migrants.

This paper extends this line of research by showing that a focus on immigration law also increases our understanding of crime patterns among migrants with a larger number of juridical or 'civic' statuses. This is done through an analysis of the documented crime involvement among all migrants who applied for asylum in Netherlands in the period 1995-2004. We compare the crime involvement of naturalised migrants, residence permit holders, asylum seekers in the procedure, and asylum seekers who have exhausted all legal remedies. It is demonstrated that there are systematic differences between migrants with these civic statuses: the more privileged the status, the lower migrants' chances on being registered as a crime suspect. Furthermore, we demonstrated that relevant aspects of the relationship between civic stratification and crime can be explained by two emerging perspectives within the immigration law approach.

The first perspective argues that civic status influences the degree to which migrants are exposed to strain and other behavioural mechanisms that are known to be related to crime.

The second perspective understands the relationship as the outcome of selective criminalisation and selective status allocation, i.e., the tendency in law to define certain forms of migration-related behaviour as 'criminal' for some migrants, but not for others, and the tendency to channel 'criminal' migrants into the lower statuses, while the higher statuses tend to be reserved for 'non-criminal' migrants.

## WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF PRIVATISATION ON STAFF-PRISONER RELATIONSHIPS

ALISON LIEBLING

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGE, UNITED KINGDOM

It is a well-known maxim that staff-prisoner relationships are 'at the heart' of prison life:

"At the end of the day, nothing else that we can say will be as important as the general proposition that relations between staff and prisoners are at the heart of the whole prison system and that control and security flow from getting that relationship right. Prisons cannot be run by coercion: they depend on staff having a firm, confident and humane approach that enables them to maintain close contact with prisoners without abrasive confrontation" (Home Office, 1984: para. 16).

What does this statement mean, in practice? What changes have been brought about to the nature and quality of staff-prisoner relationships, in particular, by the introduction of private sector competition? What are the implications of this analysis? What do relationships in private sector prisons look like? How (and where) do 'effective' and 'professional' relationships work?

I have argued elsewhere that the moral quality of prison life is enacted and embodied by the attitudes and conduct of prison officers. This paper draws on several recent studies to explore what kind of moral reckoning can be made of the current, competitive, and rapidly changing state of prison life. It explores the current nature and quality of staff-prisoner relationships, describing and explaining how they are being (re-)shaped.

## DNA DATABASES

TAMARA MARTÍNEZ SOTO

UNIVERSIDAD CARLOS III DE MADRID, GETAFE, SPAIN

Using international or national DNA databases to store information from doubted and undoubted samples has extensively enhanced the effectiveness of criminal investigation.

The policy for coordination and unification of files and profiles in a single database, has led to an increase in identifications and therefore the success of criminal investigations. It also helps to maintain more control over the use of data stored by public institutions, guaranteeing citizen rights.

Another major advantage of national databases is their size and mass storage capacity, susceptible to disclose crucial information for future investigation.

But all this becomes a difficult issue in practice, given the risk of handling such sensitive information (genetics), considering the guarantees and rights of those involved. Proper regulation of the use of classified data on a national or supranational base is a point of special interest in the development of genetic analysis as a criminal investigation process.



## **ACADEMIC PRACTITIONER PARTNERSHIPS: A MODEL FOR ADVANCING HUMAN RIGHTS AND SECURITY**

**JACK MCDEVITT**

**NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY, BOSTON, USA**

**TIM BYNUM**

**MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, EAST LANSING, USA**

The paper will discuss a range of academic partnerships in the field of criminology and criminal justice. The authors will review the literature and discuss results from research projects in which they have participated involving police the courts and correctional agencies. The authors will discuss the strengths and weakness of specific partnership program including Project Safe Neighborhoods in the United States and efforts to reduce human trafficking worldwide. A specific focus of the paper will be a discussion of how strong and ongoing academic practitioner partnership can give voice to concerns about human rights in an era increasingly dominated by concerns about security.

## **JUVENILE COURT RECORDS IN BELGIUM (FLANDERS): WHAT IS INCLUDED FOR MINORS WITH A MENTAL DISORDER?**

**SOFIE MERLEVEDE**

**INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH ON CRIMINAL POLICY -GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM**

**FREYA VANDER LAENEN**

**INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH ON CRIMINAL POLICY -GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM**

**Purpose:** This study examined (1) which information could be found in the juvenile court records in Belgium and (2) if specific information was included in the records for minors with a mental disorder. **Method:** The sample consisted of 107 juvenile court records. SPSS version 20 was used to analyse the information. **Results:** Within the juvenile court records, information could be found on juvenile court characteristics (applied measures, reason for referral), child demographics (age, gender, ethnicity), school-related factors (education level, suspension, truancy, repeated grades and regularly attending school), functioning of the minor (running away, aggression, discipline, destructive behavior, mental health, bad peers) and family characteristics (family structure, employment status of the parents, mental health of the parents, destructive behaviour, criminal antecedents, domestic violence). When focusing on the juvenile court records of minors with mental disorders significantly more information was found on school problems (suspension, truancy), functioning of the minor (aggression, running away from the institution, destructive behavior) and the received mental health care than in the records of minors without a mental disorder. **Conclusion:** The information in the court records varies. More specific, the information in the court records of minors with and without a mental disorder differs for several factors. This affects the decision making of the juvenile judge, which is partly based on the court records. Based upon our findings, we recommend minimum standards of what ought to be included in a record to optimize the court files.

## **COMPARATIVE POLICING IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE – PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS**

**GORAZD MESKO**

**FCJS-UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA**

The presentation focuses on observations from collected papers for Handbook on Policing in Central and Eastern Europe (Springer, planned for 2013, edited by Meško, Fields, Lobnikar and Sotlar). A collection of papers from Central and Eastern Europe deal with the development of policing in the last 20 years.

Preliminary observations on differences and similarities of police organizations, structures and functions, crime and disorder trends in the last 20 years, police training and police educational systems, changes in policing in the last 20 years, current trends in policing (public and private, multilateral, plural policing), police, the media and public opinion on police, recent trends in research on policing - specificities of research on police and policing (researchers and the police), and future developments in policing will be presented.

## **MENTAL DISORDER AND DANGEROUSNESS – EXPLOITING PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

**CHRISTINE MORGENSTERN**

**UNIVERSITY OF GREIFSWALD, GREIFSWALD, GERMANY**

One of the most difficult problems facing any legal system is how to deal with offenders who have been convicted of serious (violent or sex) offences, when they seem to pose a real danger to society in the future. Many of them have a psychiatric diagnosis, some of them therefore cannot be held responsible for their actions.

They are usually detained in psychiatric hospitals for an indefinite period of time. Others are sentenced because their mental problems are not deemed severe enough to exclude criminal responsibility. If they are not convicted to a life sentence, they eventually are to be released despite their dangerousness – unless the criminal justice system does not find a way to detain them further.

The paper will present the German case to illustrate how a criminal justice system tries to exploit the initial or a new psychiatric diagnosis, mostly some form of personality disorder, to incarcerate dangerous offenders again under a new label (“therapy”). It will also be discussed how the ECHR addresses this problem and what the jurisprudence of the ECtHR has to offer here.

## **HUMAN ORGAN TRAFFICKING. AN APPROXIMATION TO A NEW FORM OF CRIMINALITY**

**CLARA MOYA GUILLEM**

**UNIVERSIDAD DE ALICANTE, CASTALLA, SPAIN**

In 2011, under the title of "Inhuman treatment of people and illicit trafficking in human organs in Kosovo", the Council of Europe special rapporteur, Dick Marty, announced the conclusions of his investigation. These are that Serbians and Albanians would have been confined in clandestine places of detention under the KLA control during the summer of 1999 in North Albania. It was demonstrated that organs had been extracted from some prisoners in clinics belonging to the Albanian territory and shipped abroad to be transplanted. It is confirmed that the object of this trading were kidneys obtained from deceased people.

The suggested poster for the 12th Annual Conference of the ESC aims to contribute to the understanding of this new type of crime, and it is with this aim that a revision is carried out, analyzing not only its causes but its consequences, as well as the impact of this phenomenon nowadays. Furthermore, the most recent investigations pointing out the existence of human organ trafficking in Kosovo are included in the paper.

## **PRISONERS OR PATIENTS? : PRISONS AS MENTAL HEALTH AND DISABILITY INSTITUTIONS**

**BRONWYN NAYLOR**

**MONASH UNIVERSITY, CLAYTON, AUSTRALIA**

Prisons are now holding significant numbers of people with mental illness, intellectual disabilities, and acquired brain injuries.

This is a matter of increasing concern across the world. The numbers (and proportion) of offenders with mental illnesses and disabilities will continue to increase, with the failure of governments to adequately support people with mental illness and intellectual disabilities, coupled with an increasingly risk averse community. As a result there will be increasing numbers of prisoners who are difficult to manage, difficult to communicate with, and at greater risk of harm to themselves and others.

This raises urgent issues about prison management, criminal justice policy, and rights and support for this group of prison detainees. Issues include balancing rights/autonomy with treatment/safety issues; use of segregation, seclusion and disciplinary proceedings as management tools; access to medical treatment; and resource allocation more generally.

This paper will draw on a major research project to make evaluate three potential drivers for change, in Europe and more widely: rights-focussed litigation; mental health and disability-focussed reforms; and monitoring for protection of rights.

## **APPLICATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LAWS: THE IMPACT OF GENDER AND RELATED FACTORS**

**VESNA NIKOLIC-RISTANOVIC**  
UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, BELGRADE, SERBIA  
**LJILJANA STEVKOVIC**  
UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, BELGRADE, SERBIA

The paper analyses the impact of various factors on application of domestic violence laws. First, research findings worldwide which deal with application of domestic violence laws to both women and men as offenders, including the cases of dual arrests/convictions, are reviewed. Then the findings of research carried out in Serbia on the sample of court files of 219 offenders (166 men and 53 women) are presented. In conclusion, the impact of various factors is assessed. The problems encountered during data collection are reviewed and compared with experiences of other countries. On the basis of research findings, recommendations are developed, including particularly those related to: application of domestic violence laws appropriate to the nature of domestic violence; appropriate differentiation between primary and secondary victim/abuser; appropriate data recording and inter-sector data exchange as a precondition for appropriate application of domestic violence laws.

## **PUNISHING PARTICIPANTS IN CRIME: MAKING SENSE OF THE DERIVATIVE NATURE OF ACCOMPLICE LIABILITY**

**DANIEL OHANA**  
HEBREW UNIVERSITY, TEL AVIV, ISRAEL

In this paper, I seek to bring criminal law theory into dialogue with recent developments in phenomenology and contemporary continental philosophy. Specifically, I focus on the 'derivative' structure of accomplice liability in the criminal law, which has become the target of increasing criticism. Three features of the law governing complicity are considered to be especially problematic: the nominal distinction made between the principal offender and the secondary participants who contribute to the commission of the offense by providing instrumental aid to the offender, or by instigating or encouraging him, even where the accomplice fulfils an indispensable function in the perpetration of the crime; the fact that a secondary participant can only be held liable as an accomplice if the principal offender reaches the point in the execution of his plan where he actually commits, or attempts to commit, the projected crime; and the fact that accomplice liability only attaches for the offense actually committed by the principal offender, even if the secondary participant aimed to contribute to a crime of greater seriousness or otherwise acted with a higher level of culpability than the principal offender. In this paper, I attempt to offer an account of the derivative nature of accomplice liability by engaging with the post-foundational thought of the French thinker Jean-Luc Nancy about the sense of being and the circulation of sense, both of which enable experience to take place, allowing for the opening of an intelligible world, prior even to the formation of conscious thought. For Nancy, sense is singular and relational in its movement, coming-to-presence through the unmediated exposition and articulation of singular beings (bodies) with one another. That is, the passage of sense takes place as the singularity of each

body emerges and re-emerges anew, coming into contact with other bodies and differentiating itself from them at the same time. I suggest that by tying the liability of the secondary participants to that of the principal offender, rather than providing for absolute collective responsibility or attending to the specific act(s) committed individually by each of the participants in strict isolation from one another, the derivative structure of accomplice liability enables us to capture more truthfully the passage of sense in the world. Building on Nancy's ontological account, I interpret the derivative structure of the liability of participants in crime as depicting the manner in which at a fundamental level the singularity of each of their bodies is constituted relationally, through their 'being-in-common' in the world.

## **EXPLAINING THE MEANING OF 'SENTENCING'**

**NICOLA PADFIELD**

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGE, UNITED KINGDOM**

This presentation will build on the work which a number of colleagues published in the European Journal of Probation in January 2012 (I was the Editor of that special issue), exploring the rules in various European countries which permit the re-imprisonment of those who have been allowed conditional or early release from a prison sentence. In England and Wales, there is an ever-increasing focus on the law and practice of 'sentencing', but only on the initial or 'front door' sentence imposed on an offender in court. This paper will explore the importance of seeing 'sentencing' as an ongoing process, looking in comparative perspective at both theoretical and practical reasons for arguing that sentencers should not only be interested in (trained in) imposing the 'right' sentence, but also in supervising the implementation of that sentence, and maintaining an interest in how 'well' they work. The paper explores both empirical research and constitutional theory.

## **MEASURING SENTENCING DECISIONS, A CASE STUDY FROM CYPRUS**

**NICOLA PADFIELD**

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGE, UNITED KINGDOM**

**ANDREAS KAPARDIS**

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGE, UNITED KINGDOM**

**MARGARITA PAPANTONIOU**

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGE, UNITED KINGDOM**

This paper will look at the challenges involved in doing research into judicial decision-making, into the reasons which explain judges' sentencing decisions. It will describe fieldwork carried out over the last two years in Cyprus, where both file analysis and court observations have been carried out. It will compare this project with other attempts to 'measure' sentencing e.g. the current Crown Court sentencing survey being carried out by England and Wales' Sentencing Council. The focus of the paper is on the methodological issues raised by all such projects.

## **EVALUATING THE PEDAGOGICAL ORIENTATION OF THE GREEK JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

**ANASTASIA - ASIMINA PAPAGEORGIU**

**CENTRE FOR PENAL AND CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH, ATHENS, GREECE**

**FASOULA EVDOXIA**

**CENTRE FOR PENAL AND CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH, ATHENS, GREECE**

**ZAGOURA PARI**

**CENTRE FOR PENAL AND CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH, ATHENS, GREECE**

The purpose of this paper is to advocate the use of multidisciplinary approaches and communication strategies unfolding during youth trial procedures, based on the results of a comparative research conducted in the Youth Court of Athens and other court districts in Greece.

The focal point of the analysis is Erving Goffman's dramaturgical approach, as well as Ido Weijer's articulated thoughts on the pedagogical importance of (a) establishing within the Youth Court a clear procedure, commonly understood by all participating parties, (b) promoting the active participation of the young defendant in his/her own trial and (c) engaging in a moral dialogue with him/her, introduces an interesting insight into existing lacunae and problems of the youth justice system and demonstrates professionals' capacities in dealing with child-sensitive issues.

Systematic observations of 108 youth court cases and semi-structured interviews with Juvenile Probation Officers indicated that, from a pedagogical perspective, social services operating "at the backstage" of the judicial procedure were much more responsive to such communicative strategies than the court itself.

## **THE DEATH PENALTY, INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND MENTAL DISABILITY**

**MICHAEL PERLIN**

**NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, NEW YORK, USA**

This paper will consider those international human rights documents that support the argument that the death penalty violates international human rights law, focusing on the role of dignity in the international human rights context. It will then examine how the interplay between the death penalty and international human rights law must be specifically examined in the context of mental disability, with special focus on the role of counsel in this specific context.

After that, I will look at the practices in those nations that continue to maintain the death penalty, in an effort to understand whether these nations generally do or do not enforce other human rights standards. Finally, I consider the impact of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on these issues, and conclude by applying a therapeutic jurisprudence lens to this entire question.

## **SECURITY, LIBERTY, AND THE UNFORTUNATE BALANCING METAPHOR**

**NINA PERSAK**

**UNIVERSITY OF GHENT, GHENT, BELGIUM**

The paper shall address the balancing metaphor and argue that despite its popularity, the metaphor does not seem appropriate – at least, within the European context – for a couple of reasons. Firstly, it is misleading in the light of the (European) meaning of the legal right to security. The presentation will demonstrate that the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), for example, has consistently suggested in its interpretation of Art. 5 of ECHR that the right to security of person should not be understood as an independent right – a right, separate from the right to liberty.

The “European” legal concept of security seems to be therefore more about securing or protecting liberty (and other interests). Secondly, even if security is to be understood in substantive terms, as a separate and independent value (i.e. as something that could potentially be “balanced” against liberty), the paper will further discuss to what extent this is desirable, durable or even feasible within the our culture. It will be argued that such a reduction of fundamental freedoms comes at a price and may even be criminogenic.

PS: The abstract will be included into the panel of the Work group “Crime, science and politics” (CSP) titled Critical Perspectives on Security and Governance.

## **THE SHIFTING FOCUS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN DISPARITY RESEARCH**

**OLGA PETINTSEVA**

**GHENT UNIVERSITY, ANTWERP, BELGIUM**

This paper discusses shifts in research on disparity throughout judicial trajectories of ethnic minorities and immigrants (both disparity through prosecutorial power and judicial disparity).

After a brief overall overview with attention to turns in the definition of disparity, target groups and levels of analysis, we particularly focus on the underlying ontological assumptions about agency of decision makers as individual reflexive actors versus the structuralist vision, that have been going back and forth between these two extremes of a continuum for several decades and whereby different scholars have attempted to integrate the seemingly contradictory visions.

This contribution attempts to make these underlying ontological assumptions - particularly in European disparity research explicit, to discuss their impact and to identify the shifts of the past three decades.

## **THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE JUVENILE COURT ASSISTANCE IN THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN AUSTRIA**

**CARLOTTA PIRNAT**  
UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Do juvenile criminal courts adopt the recommendations made by the Juvenile Court Assistance? The Juvenile Court Assistance (Jugendgerichtshilfe) has the function to support the public prosecutor/court in criminal matters concerning juveniles. If a juvenile commits an offence, the prosecutor/court assigns the Juvenile Court Assistance to write a report. This report should contain all information necessary to assess the juvenile and his/her living circumstances. Additionally, the Juvenile Court Assistance can recommend reactions the court should impose in case of a conviction, such as a therapy, drug testing, anti-aggression-training, school attendance, etc.

These measures should secure an appropriate reaction by the court in each individual case, not only punishing the juvenile for the committed crime but also taking the necessary measures to prevent the juvenile from committing further crime.

Due to a lack of official data an analysis of case files and interviews were conducted to explore whether or not the measures recommended by the Juvenile Court Assistance are taken up by the courts in their verdicts. The results will be presented at this conference.

## **EURO 2012 AND QUESTION OF SEXUAL AUTONOMY**

**MONIKA S. PLATEK**  
INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW, LAW FACULTY, WARSAW UNIVERSITY, WARSAW,  
POLAND

The text will deal with Polish controversy around signing and ratifying Council of Europe Convention for preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (CETS 210). It gives a perfect incentives to analyse areas of political silence and efforts to silencing specific problems when related to rape, domestic violence, prostitution and trafficking in the name of public safety related to football games within EURO 2012. We face two different approaches to what is perceived private and public and meet two kinds of discrimination. Negligence to observe, prosecute and prevent cases of sexual violence is associated with specific needs of clients participating in the feast of kicking the ball.

Specific issues of sexual autonomy versus sexual freedom will be additionally discussed in relation to question of rape and client responsibility for using the child for prostitution. The affectivity of it will be compared with the range of tools applied to satisfy and guarantee the safety of football fans during the Euro 2012 in Poland.



## **GLOBAL JUSTICE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE LABOUR OF INTERPRETATION**

**NICOLETTA POLICEK**

**UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN, LINCOLN, UNITED KINGDOM**

**LUISA RAVAGNANI**

**UNIVERSITY OF BRESCIA, BRESCIA, ITALY**

The task of adequately render the intensity and scale of global injustices in the case of Human Rights violations calls for the development of a substantive critical theory of global justice. This paper, centred on the reality and pervasive violations of the rights of prisoners, convicted and on remand, within penal settings in Italy and the UK, contends that the enforceability of Human Rights depends on the capacities of the state to acknowledge special responsibilities to provide appropriate care to protect prisoners' lives. The rate of suicide amongst prisoners, especially young ones, is indeed a matter of continuing concern. The constellation of different and diverse modes of practice, with their corresponding tasks and perils forming the social labour out of which global justice exists, represents the key analytical object of a substantive and critical framework whose components at national and international level via the European Court of Human Rights should be grasped together if a comprehensive picture of the work of global justice is to emerge. A justice which puts the individual at the centre, a justice which monitors and prevents deaths in custody.

## **THE UNDERSTANDING OF JUVENILE DEFENDANTS OF THE YOUTH COURT HEARING AROUND EUROPE**

**STEPHANIE RAP**

**WILLEM POMPE INSTITUTE FOR CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY, UTRECHT UNIVERSITY, UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS**

**IDO WEIJERS**

**WILLEM POMPE INSTITUTE FOR CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY, UTRECHT UNIVERSITY, UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS**

Article 40 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) gives juvenile defendants the right to receive specific treatment, as part of separate juvenile criminal proceedings. This article demands that authorities take into consideration a young person's age and maturity when (s)he is prosecuted in court. Two notions are considered to be of crucial importance. This is the right to participate in the criminal proceedings (art. 12 CRC) and the notion that the juvenile defendant should be able to understand what happens during the court hearing (GC No. 10).

In this paper the practices in the youth court in 11 Western-European countries are outlined, with regards to the juvenile defendants' understanding of what happens at a youth court hearing. This study is conducted by means of courtroom observations and interviews. Four aspects of the hearing are analyzed: the extent to which procedures are explained, the use of judicial jargon, explaining the judgment and sentence and attention paid to the understanding of the consequences of the offence. An overview will be given of the extent to which these four requirements for understanding are met in the 11 European countries.

## **HOW PORTUGUESE PRISONS GO? CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY AND INTERSECTIONALITY**

**LUÍSA SAAVEDRA**  
UNIVERSITY OF MINHO, BRAGA, PORTUGAL

Critical criminology and the theory of intersectionality have shown that the penal system (including police, judiciary and penitentiary systems) is inserted in a political context that is constructed to focus on the socially disadvantaged.

This system is consolidated by the selection (law is done to reach these groups and leave out the most favored extracts of society), the repression (which is realized in prison) and the stigmatization of those individuals. Statistical data from the Portuguese penitentiary system will be discussed in the light of these perspectives, while highlighting how gender, race and social class intersect and shape the criminal system and prison.

The analysis of criminal recidivism and criminal careers shows that the prison constitutes the main instrument of a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Although several proposals for change exist, the most important change, in global society, will always be a step by step climb with many setbacks.

## **SECRECY OF COMMUNICATIONS IN THE FACEBOOK AND WHATSAPP ERA**

**ALBERTO SAIZ GARITAONANDIA**  
UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY UPV/EHU, LEIOA, SPAIN

In the last few years personal communications are changing dramatically. The use of internet has spread out from office computer to mobile devices such as cell-phones and tablets. Thanks to the internet revolution new easy, direct and inexpensive ways of communication have emerged as an alternative to the traditional telephone calls.

Nowadays a great amount of people relies on facebook to stay in touch with each other, and the traditional text messages is giving way to the free and flexible WhatsApp messenger.

But what kind of legal protection do these new forms of communication have, moreover considering that they may consist in group chats, going beyond the bi-personal approach that has always been considered by law when regulating this area? And even more, do the mobile phones have any special protection for being an item specifically conceived for communication purposes?

# THE ERRORS AND CONTRADICTIONS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEXICO'S ADVERSARIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

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The Mexican state considered that the criminal justice system in the country was overrun, that left to attend the leit motif for which it was created, and that was stagnant and no longer met the interests of society. So, in June 2008, the Congress determined to carry out constitutional amendments to transform the Mexican criminal justice system, from written inquisitorial system to an oral, public and adversarial criminal justice system.

The constitutional amendments include articles that establish procedures and mechanisms to concrete the criminal justice system all over the country, giving the states a period of 8 years to reach the new criminal justice system.

However, until today there are fewer states that have implemented legal reforms to amend their criminal justice system than those who have not done anything to amend it. In contrast, there are few states that have adopted the adversarial criminal justice system even before the 2008 constitutional amendment which mandates such an adoption.

To achieve full implementation of the new criminal justice system, based on the orality, publicity and adversarially, the Mexican federal government has gone to the experiences of different countries, such as Chile and Colombia, but those researches have only generated confusions among the actors involved, such as judges, legislators, prosecutors, advocates, defenders, mass media and the society.

The constitutional amendments about the new criminal justice system have generated academic works and empirical researches on the subject in both ways, some of them supporting the new system and the others against the new system, but what is a general consensus is the need of a deep amendment in the Mexican criminal justice system.

The proposed reforms contain mistakes and contradictions in its implementation among others as the criminal penalties, the so called, by Mexico's President, war against drugs dealers, which

are strongly opposed to the content of the guiding principles of the oral, public and adversarial criminal justice system.

Disclose these mistakes, contradictions and the slow progress of the legal amendments among the states of the country, are this paper's objectives.

## **THE SUPPORT OF STEADY INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS OF PRISONERS IN GERMANY**

**ANNA SCHNEPPER**

**RUHR-UNIVERSITÄT BOCHUM, FACULTY OF LAW, BOCHUM, GERMANY**

The presentation is based on a doctoral dissertation about the consequences of imprisonment on steady relationships of prisoners and the possibilities in Germany to pursue their relationship while being convicted. Supposedly relationships do not easily survive after the imprisonment of one partner although this can be an important criterion for whether the resocialization will succeed or not.

The work first deals with interdisciplinary research results on the effects, imprisonment might have on the relationships of prisoners. Then legal rights of prisoner and partner in Germany will be analyzed, especially trying to answer the question whether it is the government's responsibility to increase (intimate) contact with partners outside of jail.

The empirical research focuses on possible actions that are undertaken in some prisons in Germany, e.g. conjugal visits.

The author will give an overview of the current legal and actual situation for prisoners and their partners in Germany by presenting first results of her work in progress.

## **SOLITARY CONFINEMENT: A COMPARATIVE ENQUIRY INTO EUROPEAN PRACTICES**

**SHARON SHALEV**

**OXFORD UNIVERSITY, OXFORD, UNITED KINGDOM**

Solitary confinement is one of the oldest and most extreme prison practices. This paper seeks to map the contours of practices of solitary confinement across Europe. It builds on my previous work on solitary confinement and supermax prisons in the United States.

In this paper I conduct preliminary analysis of variation in solitary confinement practices across Europe with a view to fostering further inquiry into this aspect of European policy and practices.

## **A EUROPEAN STUDY OF CHILDREN'S RESILIENCE TO PARENTAL IMPRISONMENT**

**KATHRYN SHARRATT**

**UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD, HUDDERSFIELD, UNITED KINGDOM**

There are some notable variations in rates of imprisonment across European countries, but the overall trend is an increase in the use of custodial sentences as the favoured criminal justice penalty. This has resulted in a considerable number of children experiencing separation from their parent due to imprisonment. Data relating to the number of affected children is not routinely collected by relevant authorities across Europe, but recent estimates suggest that each year 800,000 children are subjected to parental imprisonment. There are multiple adverse outcomes for children including repercussions for mental health, disruption to care-giving arrangements, financial hardship and stigma.

Across Europe support for children of prisoners is extremely variable and mostly provided by non-governmental organisations. This paper presents data collected from children of prisoners in 4 European countries (United Kingdom, Germany, Romania and Sweden) and offers insight into the adverse impact on emotional wellbeing and factors that promote resilience.

## **PUNISHMENT, THE BODY AND COMPARATIVE STATE VIOLENCE: THE 'PECULIAR INSTITUTION' AND 'THE DIRTY WAR'**

**JON SHUTE**

**UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER LAW SCHOOL, MANCHESTER, UNITED KINGDOM**

Recently, David Garland (2010) has analysed the late modern form of capital punishment in the US with specific (2011) regard to the historically necessary 'disappearance' of the dying and dead body from public view, together with its periodic legal- and activist-inspired reappearance. Death and bodily suffering must, in short, be hidden in order to retain institutional legitimacy and avoid offending broadly 'civilised' public sentiments.

This paper, proceeding from a new ERC project on the treatment of the human remains of mass violence, argues that while these ideas may have currency in the American domestic context, they overlook that country's simultaneous promulgation of brutalising counter-insurgency tactics in various foreign theatres of conflict since WWII. Using the example of Argentina's 'dirty war' (the subject of the project's first study mission), the paper analyses the US role in supporting a punitive regime where disappearance, torture and destruction of the body were central to a system of terror-based deterrence and incapacitation, and where the semi-visibility of semi-deniable violence dominated public sentiments in the service of an ideologically-favoured social elite. The problems such an account creates for State-level 'civilising' discourses of punishment are discussed.

## **CUSTODY CASES AND CHILDREN EXPOSED TO FAMILY VIOLENCE**

**KRISTIN SKJORTEN**

**NORWEGIAN CENTRE FOR VIOLENCE AND TRAUMATIC STRESS STUDIES, OSLO, NORWAY**

In accordance with UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) the main guideline in the Children and Parent Act in Norway is the best interest of the child. Contact between the child and both parents are usually considered to be in the best interest of the child, and the CRC protects the right of the child to have contact with both parents. Further, when it comes to abuse, the states are responsible to protect children from mistreatment from parents or other care providers. In addition, children shall be given an opportunity to express their own views, and the impact of their wishes shall be judged with regard to maturity and age. This study explores how the best interest of the child is considered in custody cases with allegations about violence between family members. The study is based on 292 Norwegian high court decisions in custody cases.

## **THE CRAFT OF DISCRETION IN A TRAFFIC POLICING CONTEXT: A SOUTH AFRICAN PERSPECTIVE**

**RIKA SNYMAN**

**UNISA, PRETORIA, SOUTH AFRICA**

Discretion remains a contentious issue in discussions around law enforcement because arguments are made out that there is no place for discretion in a traffic policing context, yet strong opinions acknowledge its value. Limited guidance is available on how traffic officials should exercise their discretion, yet so much depends on how well it is done. Can recruits be taught to utilize discretion in the course of their duties, do they acquire it through experience or is it innate? This article will explore the perceived value of discretion in traffic policing, including the varied understandings of its definition.

This study was conducted from a social constructivism worldview, using the single holistic case study design. The word sketches provided by the traffic officials on the scenarios were analyzed with open coding, evolving into thematic coding. The study was guided by the quest to understand the extent to which exposure of newly recruited traffic officials to the realities of traffic road policing, influenced their notions of discretionary behavior in the work context.

The scenario analysis reveals the impact that experience had on the participants. As recruits, they relied on their common sense, judgment and personal set of principles on how they would have acted in the scenarios cited. These have been partially honed and refined by being exposed to real life experiences. A point of concern is the increase in failures to prioritize the severity of incidences. It appears that there are possible caveats in their training, in terms of content as well as in the manner in which the training is presented.

## **LIBERTY AND SECURITY**

**FÜSUN SOKULLU-AKINCI**

**ISTANBULUNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF LAW, ISTANBUL, TURKEY**

In contemporary societies, the most important asset for the individuals is their freedom. On the other hand, since people have begun living in communities, security has become their main concern. Indeed to be able to protect their lives, loved ones and other values they consider important, individuals have developed different tools and methods of security. Today, the most efficient tool for this is law. Law is also the guarantee of individual liberties too. In fact, what would liberty mean in a society where there is no security?

Both liberty and security are protected in international conventions and constitutions. Besides the conventional liberties, today we are defending our rights to be different and the globalisation of manpower. But as the society becomes more risk and danger prone, modernity causes more ecological and technological risks.

Today, as the risk of being victimized increases, fear of crime increases exponentially. As a result of this people tend to accept easily, measures taken for security. But it must not be forgotten that criminal sanction is "ultima ratio".

The principal aim of law must be the protection of individual rights and liberties. Thus security is important but only for the sake of individual liberties.

## **USE, MISUSE AND ABUSE OF SCIENTIFICAL EVIDENCE. DNA AS A TOOL FOR CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

**HELENA SOLETO MUÑOZ**

**UNIVERSIDAD CARLOS III DE MADRID, GETAFE, SPAIN**

Science and technology have progressed considerably in the 20th and 21st century. As a consequence, new instruments and tools have appeared which facilitate not only the commission of crimes, but also their persecution and repression. Thus, it is crucial to develop these systems and integrate them in the criminal investigation.

One of the most efficient and useful elements in the fight against crime is the analysis and comparison of genetic profiles, or "DNA test". This method determines with a high degree of accuracy the belonging of biological remains to specific individuals.

DNA identification requires collecting biological remains in the crime scene (doubted sample), and having a sample taken from any person identified (undoubted sample), in order to compare.

After profile comparison, the next step is identification (if there is coincidence) or exclusion (if there isn't). Regulating the technical requirements of this process is vital to contemporary criminal investigation systems.

## **DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS OF A COMPREHENSIVE IMAGE OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS (THB) AT NATIONAL LEVEL**

**JOKE STEYVERS**

**KU LEUVEN - UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN FACULTY OF LAW, LEUVEN, BELGIUM**

**DIRK VAN DAELE**

**KU LEUVEN - UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN FACULTY OF LAW, LEUVEN, BELGIUM**

Due to the complex and hidden nature of trafficking in human beings (THB), a preventive and repressive strategy to fight this phenomenon calls for a scientific approach from an integrated criminological-legal perspective. Such a targeted policy primarily requires a thorough and sound image of the phenomenon at national level. Although partial descriptions of THB exist, they do not further elaborate on which method would allow a comprehensive description of the phenomenon at national level. Moreover, the establishment of a coherent national system of information on THB is only meaningful and possible after a thorough scientific analysis of the methodology used for gathering information, of the various partners in the fight against THB, and their inextricable sources of information linked to it. Belgium - as an important destination and transit country - is the reference point for this profound analysis of these intertwined dimensions to image THB at national level.

## **INQUIRIES OF THE OMBUDSMAN ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF CITIZENS WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND PENITENTIARY SYSTEM OF HUNGARY**

**MATE SZABO**

**COMMISSIONER FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN HUNGARY, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY**

Several important recommendations were made by the Ombudsman following his inquiry into the criminal justice and penitentiary system within a project focusing on the human rights of prisoners. First, related to the right of defence, an unlawful practice was corrected based on the recommendations of the Ombudsman. The practice of the penal authorities enabling them to listen in, for control purposes, into the phone conversations of detainees and their lawyers, directly endangered the right to defence of persons in pre-trial detention – stated the Ombudsman. The national commander of the penal authorities accepted the recommendation of the Commissioner and instructed his subordinates to terminate such controls. The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights is also going to examine the role of defence counsels, and lawyers in general, in criminal proceedings. Another important motion of the Ombudsman was sent to the Constitutional Court in connection with the detention of juvenile offenders, which is against the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Ombudsman contested the provision of the Regulatory Offences Act making it possible to order confinement and detention for regulatory offences which is contrary to the Fundamental Law of Hungary and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, a Convention that has been promulgated in Hungary. In spite of previous warnings by the Ombudsman, the new Regulatory Offences Act still allows the above sanctions. Since the Ministry of the Interior did



not act on his recommendation the Commissioner requested the Constitutional Court to remedy this impropriety. The Ombudsman has repeatedly pointed out that in the case of juvenile persons the restriction of personal liberty is harmful and may only be applied in special and serious cases and only as a last resort.

## **RETHINKING LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS: EVERYDAY EXPERIENCES OF TRANSGENDER WOMEN WITH LAW IN TURKEY**

**ESEN EZGI TASCIOGLU**  
UNIVERSITY OF MILAN, MUGLA, TURKEY

This research studies how legal regulation and practices affect human rights of transgender women in Turkey. Based on an ethnographic study conducted in Istanbul, it delineates instances of an experience of legality which applies only to transgender women in a given space and time and brings them the constant and pervasive risk of being deprived of their most basic rights in their everyday lives. It sheds light on the ways in which the law works to mark the bodies of transgender women as criminal, pushes them outside of juridical and political subjectivity, and becomes constitutive of their marginalization in the society. Such an examination not only demonstrates law's multiplicity and heterogeneity against its unitary and sovereigntist understandings but also invites for a rethinking of the intricate relation of law to human rights and their effectiveness in lived experiences.

## **A GOOD START? EXPERIENCES OF YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE**

**SHARON VAN AUDENHOVE**  
UNIVERSITY GHENT, GHENT, BELGIUM

It is widely accepted that young people residing in youth care transition to independence and adult responsibilities earlier than peers living within their family of origin. Literature, examining the way young people in care construct this transition, is scarce. Moreover, few studies have heard the voices of these youth in transition. A better understanding of the experiences of the youth transitioning out of care is critical for the development of appropriate supports and services to meet their needs.

Therefore, this PHD-project aims to gain insight into the experiences and needs of young people during this transition period. To obtain an elaborate picture of that period, a follow-up study is used, involving two waves of data collection. The young people will be interviewed twice: once before they leave the youth care and once 18 months after the first interview. The research data are derived from in-depth qualitative interviews with 50 youth (age 17-20).

While several studies have confirmed the risk of deleterious outcomes for this population, this presentation will focus on the voices of the youth themselves and what they need to manage

the transition to adulthood successfully. The research data of the first wave of the follow-up will be presented. The central life domains (such as employment/education, social environment, housing) form the thread of the research data. Finally, the results of this study are compared with the international literature on this subject to look for possible differences and/or similarities.

## **RIGHT TO SILENCE VS. ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATORY LAW: OBLIGATION TO COOPERATE AS A VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS?**

**KEN VAN HOOGENBEMT**

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN, LEUVEN, BELGIUM

**DIRK VAN DAELE**

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN, LEUVEN, BELGIUM

The last decades, many countries have seen a rapid increase in regulatory (criminal) laws. In most countries, the respect for these laws is enforced by inspection services. To support the competences of these services, an obligation to cooperate during the administrative investigation is often imposed on the subjects. If the information that was obtained by means of this obligation, is later used as evidence during a criminal trial, this procedure can entail serious threats to the rights of the defendant and the right to silence in particular. Since the Funke-case in 1993, the ECHR has produced several judgments on this matter, without ever adopting a truly transparent attitude.

In this presentation we will try to find a balance between the right to silence of the defendant and the social need for enforcement of regulatory criminal laws through obligations of cooperation. This balance will be sought through examination of some of the most important cases of the ECHR of the last two decades and the assessment of the rights of the individual against the rights of society as a whole. It will be illustrated by the Belgian situation.

## **WHY SHOULD RESTORATIVE JUSTICE BE COURT BASED?**

**GEMA VARONA**

BASQUE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, DONOSTIA-SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN

Years ago, Prof. Tony Peters insisted that the emerging Basque public services of penal mediation should be placed within the court system. The debate continues today in Spain when some practitioners oppose a community model to an intrajudicial model of restorative justice. Moreover, victimological and criminological research on the concept of justice tells us about the relevance of extrajudicial elements when analysing justice at different levels (transitional, procedural, therapeutical, restorative...), although we don't know much on the real possibilities and impact of integration of those elements, if desirable, in the hegemonic penal systems.

We will focus on the theoretical challenges and practical implications of an individual right of

access to restorative processes in a field where interdisciplinary criminological approach might offer an adequate platform of critical thinking.

## **MORE HARM THAN GOOD? GUATEMALA'S EFFORTS TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

**TARA WARDEN-REBOURS**

**UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING, STIRLING, UNITED KINGDOM**

Efforts to combat human traffic exist worldwide, yet, as the action and research in Asia and Eastern Europe strengthens, trafficking in Latin America remains largely left behind. Guatemala remains a source, destination, and transit country of human traffic (US TIP Report 2012), and is geographically key in the corridor for people moving north towards the United States. For these reason, in 2009-10, I conducted a 13 month ethnographic research project in Guatemala, Central America. During that time I worked closely with sex workers, former traffic victims, governmental and non-governmental workers in and around the capital gathering data and conducting over 100 interviews. I encountered a number of migrant women from Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua and discovered the damaging effects of the new anti-trafficking law, Decree 9-2009 Law Against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Human Traffic. This presentation reveals how Decree 9-2009 violates the human rights of migrants and more specifically of sex workers who are not always victims of human traffic. Moreover, this research exposes of dramatic gap between national efforts to combat international human traffic and lack of effort to prevent internal traffic. Ultimately, these human rights violations in the name of anti-trafficking efforts highlight the expense of individual freedom in the name of collective security.

## **HUMAN TRAFFICKING: INFORMING A LOCALIZED RESPONSE**

**JOHN WINTERDYK**

**MOUNT ROYAL UNIVERSITY, CALGARY, CANADA**

**JULIE KAYE**

**MOUNT ROYAL UNIVERSITY, CALGARY, CANADA**

Despite increasing awareness about human trafficking in Canada, there is insufficient detailed knowledge about how communities are responding to human trafficking and local strategies to address the rights and needs of trafficked persons remain underdeveloped. This project represents the first Canadian attempt to document how a major Canadian urban centre addresses the rights and needs of trafficked persons. Based on the findings from a survey and a number of focus groups, the presentation will present the main results and draw some international lessons about how the international community might better address the needs of trafficked persons. The presentation will conclude with seven recommendations which reflect responses to the major issues identified. They range from using a victim centre definition of trafficking, to increasing consultation among service providers, providing realistic messages and awareness raising campaigns, and offering specialized training for victims.



CRIMINOLOGICAL  
THEORY, RESEARCH  
AND EDUCATION

## **UNEMPLOYMENT, ACTIVE LABOUR MARKET POLICIES AND CRIME IN A FINNISH GENERAL POPULATION SAMPLE**

**MIKKO AALTONEN**

NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LEGAL POLICY, HELSINKI, FINLAND

**JOHN MACDONALD**

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PENNSYLVANIA, USA

**PEKKA MARTIKAINEN**

UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI, HELSINKI, FINLAND

**JANNE KIVIVUORI**

NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LEGAL POLICY, HELSINKI, FINLAND

Unemployment-crime link is a major theme in criminology which has been investigated using aggregate-level data, longitudinal offender samples and in experimental settings. Large-scale longitudinal register data enables investigating unemployment-crime link on individual level in general population.

Using fixed effects models, we examine within-individual variation in unemployment and crime among Finnish young men during a six-year follow-up. We also examine differences by unemployment benefits, as recent Danish studies have indicated that youth crime is lower when the unemployed youths are subjected to more intense active labour market policies (ALMP).

Despite the different societal setting compared to the US and the UK, the results from the Finnish sample are line with previous studies. While the cross-sectional models indicate a strong unemployment-crime association, the FE model only finds an association between unemployment and property crime, and the associations with violence and DUI disappear. Like the prior studies, we also find that crime is lower during ALMP's.

## **PATTERNS OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE BALKANS**

**HANS-JÖRG ALBRECHT**

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

The presentation will briefly discuss general issues of regional criminological research into organized crime and then focus on the specific patterns of organized crime in the Balkans and its potential causes. The fall of communism in the Balkans, ethnic conflict in former Yugoslavia, the new allocation of state-wealth and its accumulation by the 'new elite' usually strongly connected to or part of the criminal underworld, as well as weak states and corrupt justice systems, are just some of the conditions encountered in the region. This seems to be fertile ground for organized criminal groups to operate in and for illegal markets as well as informal economies to grow.

## **BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN VIOLENCE AND GENDERED CONTEXTS OF CRIME**

**MARTINA ALTHOFF**

**UNIVERSITY OF GRONINGEN, GRONINGEN, NETHERLANDS**

Feminist criminology has changed criminology by showing and criticizing the blind spots of the gender neutral research: First it leads to more attention for violence against women, second it produces insights into the connection between violence and masculinity, and third it opens a view on the selective mechanism of criminal justice. Combining these 3 aspects, this presentation will go further; it will consist of a critical analysis of the gender concept from criminological research about violence.

Understanding the connection between violence and gender requires a differentiated view that takes into account the gendered context of crime. Getting beyond the affirmation of dichotomous constructions of gender (male/female) and of crime (offender/victim) the gender gap of crime and differences of crime rates fade out.

The discussion will highlight the limitations of one-dimensional explanations of violence and will indicate future directions of criminology. Changing the focus of the methodological perspective by using qualitative approaches to reconstruct the gendered context of crime takes into account the multiple dimensions of gendered identities and its intersection. The presentation will show that this perspective helps to prevent misunderstandings of what is (gendered) violence and how it is explained.

## **A BALKAN PERSPECTIVE ON ILLEGAL MARKETS**

**GEORGIOS A. ANTONOPOULOS**

**TEESSIDE UNIVERSITY, TEESSIDE, UNITED KINGDOM**

Compared to other contexts there is relatively little known about illegal markets in the Balkans, despite the abundance of programmes, initiatives, and organisations existing in the area and the generous funding invested on the issue.

Most of what is already known is looked through the prism of official discourse, which is influenced by (often imposed) ideologies, sensibilities, interests and objectives, and is very often embellished with an apocalyptical tone.

The purpose of this presentation is to provide an account of the reasons the Balkans are an important case for the study of illegal markets, and to highlight what illegal market studies can gain from integrating a Balkan perspective.

## **THE BIOGRAM-97: A TOOL FOR THE STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENDERS. A QUALITATIVE APPROACH**

**NÍDIA AZEVEDO**

**FACULTY OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF PORTO, VILA NOVA DE GAIA, PORTUGAL**

We suggest a different approach to the intimate partner violence phenomenon adopting a phenomenological-existential process approach. We propose the adaptation of the biogram (specific to the study of pathways) using a longitudinal retrospective study to reconstruct subject's life history.

We will explain how to construct/apply the biogram and the reconstructed biography that consists in the auto-report of subjects' life experiences (autobiography), namely, related to their behavior but also to the social reaction to this behavior and data from other sources, for example, documental data (heterobiographic data) the objectives are: to place the object of study in a time view, understand it as a process and analyze biography that was graphically represented into de biogram, giving special consideration to subjectivity and intention in deviant pathways, organizing different existential trajectories.

We took into account the importance of the subjectivity of the delinquent in criminological research since 20th century and the transformation that gave up the study of causes to prefer the study of processes and the subject as a social actor.

## **YOUTH OFFENDING IN TRANSITION: THE INFLUENCE OF CAPITAL ON DESISTANCE FROM CRIME**

**MONICA BARRY**

**UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE, GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM**

This paper presents findings from a longitudinal study of offending and desistance amongst young offenders in Scotland. First interviewed in 2000/1, 20 young people formerly on intensive probation were again interviewed in 2010/11, supplemented by a further 20 interviews with more recent clients of intensive probation. All respondents were currently aged 18-43, both male and female.

Drawing on the work of Axel Honneth on social recognition, the aims of the current research were to develop Bourdieu's concepts of capital in respect of offending and desistance, to trace offending pathways in the transition to adulthood, and to examine the influence of social, economic, cultural and symbolic capital over time.

This presentation focuses in particular on the influence of capital as these young people move into adulthood and the factors that impact on the accumulation and expenditure of capital in the process of offending and desistance.

## THE PAINS AND GAINS OF CONSTRUCTIONIST CRIMINOLOGICAL POLICY SUPPORTING RESEARCH

**TOM BAUWENS**

**VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

**ANNEKE EVENEPOEL**

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**ELS ENHUS**

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Questions regarding the role and contribution of research to the public debate are major concerns within criminology. It is argued that our discipline should contribute to a better politics of crime and its regulation and consequently engage in the messy arena of politics (Loader & Sparks, 2010) to influence the debate and move policies in more progressive directions (Chancer & McLaughlin, 2007).

In this presentation, we will make the case for a constructionist perspective on policy supporting research, defined here as research by an academic team performed on behalf of the government to inform the several stages of the policy process by producing scientific findings and financed by public resources. Although this kind of engagement opens up the academic criminological endeavour for public relevance, for the involved scientists the process is often perceived as a rollercoaster of experiences of frustrations, conflicts, dilemma's and inner struggles. Especially from a social constructionist informed point of view. We will elaborate on the pains and gains of this perspective in our scientific and societal engagement.

Social constructionist policy supporting research will necessarily entail not only research for policy, but also research of policy and include critical scrutiny of the problem definitions, agendas, policy decisions, implementation and evaluation (Becker & Bryman, 2005, p. 15). Before we engage solutions, it is important we do not overleap reflecting on why certain affairs become a topic of concern or a matter of concern (Latour, 2004). Social problems are not approached as inherent conditions, but rather topics of concern (Best, 2008). We need to focus on the claims about the conditions, as different points of view may exist. This reflection should not only be directed at the object of our research (social problems) but also at our own scientific practice. Indeed, scientific knowledge is not produced or disseminated in a social vacuum (Best, 2008, p. 115). Like other experts, academics might be less than perfectly objective, and may think less critically when they confront ideas that fit their prejudices. But this shouldn't be silenced or hidden, but openly discussed, as our ideas are an integral part of our knowledge of the world. As this is always partial and provisional, we have to make choices and consequently cannot escape the normative or ethical domain. We should be transparent about these choices and explicate our epistemological framework. We argue that more openness about the issues we face does not temper the quality of the research, but enhances it. We need to let the complexity in, instead of ignoring and avoiding it. Moreover, our constructionist point of view even stimulates us to apply this knowledge. As scientists, we inevitably become part of the social problems making process. We are asked in media to explain and give meaning to events and phenomena. We are asked to conduct research to get to know what 'the' public reaction towards social problems is. And we are involved in policy making and in implementation of the policy and are asked to evaluate the outcome. Society tends to idealize scientists as objective, impartial observers. This is reinforced by the mystifying scientific language of the final report, suggesting a smooth argument, leading to seemingly obvious conclusions. Although the inevitability of these conclusions is often claimed,



choices made during the whole process will have affected its direction. The neutral tone erases the interpretive acts that produced the facts and eradicates ambiguities in both the studied scenes and their analytic treatment (Charmaz, 2006).

From a social constructionist view the story of the policy-supporting researcher is not just to construct a narrative, a story with a beginning, middle, and an end designed to tell what happened and what it means. He also actively translates this into an argument, the form employed to persuade an audience that something 'ought' to be (cf. Fischer, 2003, p. 181). We are convinced that a carefully crafted argument is more valuable than a vague conclusion. But at the same time, as we have argued that knowledge is forged through consensus, and is as such, never complete (Fischer, 2003, p. 124) or able to conclude (that is, to close an argument). Instead of speaking 'truth to power' by revealing law-like regularities based on causal explanations, our approach is aimed at 'making sense together' (Hoppe, 1999). Policymakers are not blank pages to be filled with research findings. Based on our understanding of the policy process, we recognize that we are merely a part of a myriad of other stories.

The insight that our policy supporting research is only a small part of the claims making process is actually rather liberating. Pleasing or satisfying the sponsor becomes of lesser importance as a dozen of other actors will also affect the shape of the eventual policy (Weiss, 1982). It urges the researcher to take responsibility and take into account the possible consequences of his or her endeavour.

That's why policy argued recommendations do not exclude an open-ended discussion.

## **YOUNG MOTHERS WITH "BAD" KIDS. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN YOUNG PARENTHOOD AND OFFSPRING DELINQUENCY**

**JORIS BEIJERS**

PHOOLAN DEVI INSTITUTE / VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

**CATRIEN BIJLEVELD**

VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

**TERENCE THORNBERRY**

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, MD, USA

International studies, mainly conducted in Anglo-Saxon countries, show that children of teenage mothers are at elevated risk for offending. This Dutch study investigates the effect of early parenthood of mothers and fathers on offspring delinquency. The results confirm results from earlier studies elsewhere and show that early fatherhood does not add to offending risk over and above early motherhood. Factors like family instability, family size and parental delinquency do not account for the association between early motherhood and delinquency. The elevated risk of offending applies to all children of young mothers, not just to the first-born children.

## **SEXUAL DELINQUENTS AND THEIR (UN) ATTRACTIVENESS AS ROMANTIC PARTNERS**

**JORIS BEIJERS**

PHOOLAN DEVI INSTITUTE / VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

**CATRIEN BIJLEVELD**

(NSCR) VU UNIVERSITY, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

Research on the relationship between marriage or cohabitation and crime generally focuses on the effect of marriage on delinquency. Looking at it the other way around, we studied the effect of having committed different types of crime on the attractiveness as a cohabiting partner. In a vignette study (N=814) students were presented a case in which a young man and a young woman are about to live together. One of them, however, has offended a few years prior. The students are asked to which extent they would advise the other to indeed start cohabiting. We experimentally manipulated the type of offence (burglary, violent offence, interpersonal partner violence, sexual abuse, sexual abuse of a child), as well as gender, employment, time since offence and having a conviction for the offence. The results show that sexual offences, compared to other offences, lead to (much) more negative advice, with sexual offending as a child at the extreme. We investigate interaction effects with gender of the offender and respondent, criminal record, time lapsed and employment.

## **A NEW MEASURE OF CROWDING CORRELATES WITH PRISON VIOLENCE**

**KATHRINE BEN-ZVI**

ISRAEL PRISON SERVICE, REHOVOT, ISRAEL

**TOMER CARME**

ISRAEL PRISON SERVICE, REHOVOT, ISRAEL

Previous studies have tried to discern whether prison crowding affects inmate violent behavior. Different measurements of crowding have been used: the average area per inmate (spatial density, Tartaro, 2002), the rate over facility capacity (Wooldredge, 2001), or the number of inmates per unit (social density, Ruback & Carr, 1984). Such diverse definitions of crowding have led to inconsistent conclusions.

In this study, we first suggested a new measure of spatial density, and then we integrated it with other measures of density previously proposed.

For every wing in criminal facilities in Israel we measured the number of violent events registered between 2009 and 2010, the area of cells, key facilities in the wing (e.g. courtyard, corridor, etc.), and the actual capacity of the wing averaged over the time of measurement. Then, we formulated the 'effective area per inmate', considering the time spent at each area of the prison wing per day. Next, we integrated all measurements using regression modeling to achieve the best fit between crowding factors and violent events per wing.

We found a significant correlation between violence in the wing and 'effective area per inmate' and number of inmates per cell. We argue that our findings are based on a richer database of both wing structure information and violent events, and therefore are more valid than previously suggested models. Moreover, our suggested measurement technique can be readily implemented for policy-making as a guide to structural considerations in reducing prison violence.

## **ON BORDERS AND BORDERWORK IN POSTCOLONIAL EUROPE**

**HARRY BLAGG**

**PLYMOUTH UNIVERSITY, PLYMOUTH, UNITED KINGDOM**

This paper undertakes an exploratory exercise in what we might call a post-colonial, comparative criminology. It employs postcolonial theorist Edward Said's technique of 'the contrapuntal reading' to develop a comparative inquiry concerned with the ways particular discourses travel

through time, not just across space. Its aim is to establish a counter-narrative to a number of influential debates that have informed comparative criminology in recent years, notably around the notions of the punitive turn, cultures of control and 'catastrophe' criminologies. The strength of post-colonial theory lies in its refusal to view colonialism as a completed project, or one confined to the global south or east; an insight that is informing new critical scholarship on the theme of 'postcolonial Europe' (Ponzanesi and Blaagaard 2012). Balibar suggests that in Europe 'some borders are not situated at the borders at all'. This kind of bordering is redolent of the colonial encounter. This paper explores the links between Europe's colonial past and its postcolonial present through an examination of the themes of borders and borderwork.

## **THEORETICAL INTEGRATION OF DELINQUENT DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CONTROL**

**KLAUS BOERS**

**UNIVERSITÄT MÜNSTER, MÜNSTER, GERMANY**

**JOST REINECKE**

**UNIVERSITÄT BIELEFELD, BIELEFELD, GERMANY**

It appears to be impossible to model the causation and development of delinquency within the framework of one criminological theory. Regarding the development of delinquent behavior, theoretical integration appears to be a more adequate approach. Since discussions in the eighties it is not unknown that such an attempt must not end up in an eclectic lining up of more or less relevant theories. Classically, theories focused on one, in itself necessary but not sufficient causal nexus created from a more cross-sectional view upon crime causation. Following the needs of analysing longitudinal data, they underwent significant elaborations with regard to life-course dynamics (e.g. Interactional Theory, Age Graded Theory of Informal Control). As a major advantage, theoretical integration allows to model the structure of indirect and direct causal effects over time. A proposed Structural-Dynamic Model of delinquent development considers the dynamic interaction between etiological factors of

the macro-, meso- and micro-structure and the impact of formal control on delinquent behaviour. It was developed for the prospective panel study Crime in the Modern City in Duisburg.

## **SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL FOR CRIMINOLOGY**

**RAGNHEIOUR BRAGADÓTTIR**

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ÅRHUS, AARHUS, DENMARK

The purpose of the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology is to further criminological research within the member countries and advise the Scandinavian governments and the Nordic Council on issues related to criminology. The Council awards research and travel grants, arranges seminars and publishes a journal in English.

The Council also publishes reports from its seminars, a newsletter ten times per year in Scandinavian languages that is available on-line and an annual report.

## **UNRAVELING THE CRIMINOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF POLICE CRIMES: FINDINGS FROM A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH**

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Police misconduct and violations of disciplinary codes by police officers has been considered a serious problem for recent years in many countries. Turkey is not immune from this concern. This study develops on a triangulation strategy of research design where three different types of data (content analyses of personnel files, in-depth interviews and survey) is collected and analyzed to understand why police commit crime in Turkish context. The term "police crime" does not only refer to "corruption" or "misconduct" as examined for many times in several studies, but it also covers "disciplinary violations" in this research study.

In this sense, first, a sample of personal files of police officers and managers who were punished

for either a disciplinary violation or a criminal code has been selected. In this sample there were 227 files for 12 different criminal code violations and 144 files for 15 different disciplinary violations. From a total of 371 files in this sample, 237 could be reached and examined through a content analysis strategy. Through these analysis; personal characteristics of offenders, course of the cases, and administrative and criminal procedures have been examined through axial and open coding strategies of the information in those personal files. Second, a sample of police personnel has been selected for in-depth interviews. In the selection process; case variability, rank variability, gender variability and convenience have been considered. Through phone contacts, 22 personnel volunteered for in-depth interviews. Those participants were interviewed by a group of researchers and conversations were typed and transcribed. Each interview took 70 to 150 minutes. During the interviews, the participants were asked; to articulate about how they choose to become a police, about their past experiences in the profession, about their current assignments and future expectations, about their experiences regarding the disciplinary and judicial practices in their organization, about how they assess these practices, about the reasons of violations for themselves and for others around them, and about their suggestions on how to proceed for more integrity and discipline in the police organization.

Consequently, this study indicates that the disciplinary practices of the organization is pretty much outdated and need to be revised for both more integrity and discipline, and personnel satisfaction for the feeling of organizational justice. The research indicated that the most problematic (criminogenic) individuals in the organization usually reflect a career development starting from petty disciplinary violations and escalating through more serious criminal involvements. Hence, an effective approach to the problem should consider developing an early warning system to catch the problem-prone individuals at an early stage. In addition, the current state of the research indicates that there is a general feeling of organizational injustice among the police personnel. The dynamics of this feeling usually lies within the general administrative practices (duty assignments, shift assignments, rotations, disciplinary actions, etc.). Finally, analyses of the existing data indicate that each and every violation does not have a guilty mind behind.

Many times, police personnel who violate a disciplinary code or a criminal code lack professional knowledge or suffer from individual personality problems (i.e., carelessness). The policy development based on the findings of this research, therefore, will likely to be towards suggesting strengthening informal restorative practices in administrative procedures for those types violations. Several other findings as will be discovered during the course of future analyses will also be shared during the presentation.

## **SELF-CONTROL AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOR: A TEST OF THE GENERAL THEORY OF CRIME ON A SAMPLE OF TURKISH YOUTH**

**HASAN BÜKER**

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**OSMAN DOLU**

**TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY, ANITTEPE, ÇANKAYA, ANKARA, TURKEY**

Gotfredson and Hirschi's General Theory of Crime has long been studied on several different social contexts. Many of these studies have been conducted in the US context. This study provides

a test of the theory from a non-Western context; Turkey. The data (n=3918) have been collected from the Turkish high school students of different provinces. Different forms of violent behaviors (i.e, physical assault, verbal assault, assault with a gun/knife, robbery) were asked to the participants on a self-reported questionnaire. Using multivariate statistical models were run to test the general hypothesis of the theory. The results are discussed in detail in the study.

## **PERSONALITY DISORDERS, DRUG CONSUMPTION AND ABUSE**

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Although empirical evidence shows relationship between personality patterns, types of violence crimes and drug or alcohol; at present drug abuse and social problems are still very serious, complex and difficult to address from all perspectives, including scientist.

The present study aims to examine the prevalence of personality disorders in clinical population (drug users and abusers), both imprisoned for this reason, using prison population as a control group without drug crimes or violence. We found that the drug group scored higher on the histrionic personality disorder, antisocial, borderline-sadistic and aggressive compared to the domestic violence group and control group and gender group, and that gender violence group scored higher on the disorder dependent personality compared the drug and control group.

Our results highlight the need to take into account the existence of personality disorders in clinical population in order to design intervention and prevention strategies for drug abuse and domestic violence.

## **PUBLIC PUNITIVENESS IN LOW, MEDIAN AND HIGH CRIME AREAS IN ATHENS (GREECE)**

**ANASTASIA CHALKIA**

PANTEION UNIVERSITY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES, ATHENS, GREECE

Public punitiveness has been mainly interpreted, theoretically and empirically through instrumental or expressional/relational aspects. Drawing on the perspective of place as distinguished by different levels of criminality and socioeconomic/environmental characteristics, the present

paper explores the pluralistic context of the factors that contribute to the shaping of punitive attitudes. Moreover, it focuses on the Durkheimian approach of punishment as reassurance of social values, the belief that the offender cannot change and the conservative orientation of the person. The significance of the above in the formulation of the public punitiveness is tested and evaluated.

## **PRESTIGE OF CRIMINAL AND CONVENTIONAL OCCUPATIONS: THE OFFENDERS' POINT OF VIEW**

**YANICK CHARETTE**

**UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL, MONTRÉAL, CANADA**

Occupational prestige is a measure used in the sociology of profession as a determinant of social status. It can be organized in a hierarchy defined by income, authority, autonomy and qualifications. Using interviews with incarcerated offenders (n=138), this study assesses if this concept of prestige can be used in the context of unlawful occupations. Results suggest that, contrary to conventional occupations, criminal occupational domains are mostly homogeneous with regards to prestige. According to hierarchical linear models, we observed that some indicators which contribute to the explanation of lawful occupations' prestige, such as income and qualifications, contribute to unlawful occupational prestige as well.

The criminal world possesses some particular features such as the difficulty to maintain stability and continuity. The absence of standards restricting the entry in the criminal world will finally be discussed.

## **ETHNOGRAPHY IN PRISON: BY 'HART' AND 'MIND'**

**BART CLAES**

**VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

**DAVID SCHEER**

**UNIVERSITÉ LIBRE DE BRUXELLES, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

The strains and conditions of imprisonment and of working in a prison have been extensively addressed in recent years. Many authors describe this social context as bipolar with two groups distinctively working and living next to each other, inmates and prison staff. While there has been an often politically motivated tendency in criminological and sociological research to focus on offenders, and in prison ethnography to concentrate on either staff or inmates, we have included both groups in our studies.

This implies that we, simultaneously, have to establish an ethnographic presence in the very day lives and interactions of officers and prisoners. In order to engage in interactions with both groups, gain trust, manage confidentiality and build relationships, two different positions or strategies were used during the ethnographic research, an ethnography 'with the hart' and 'with the mind'.

As a reaction to several calls for descriptions of the complexity of conducting research in these environments and the way these accounts often fade away in field notes or appendixes, we will demonstrate two different positions or strategies of conducting ethnographic research in a complex, bipolar, social world.

## **(NO) CRIMINOLOGY À LA FRANÇAISE: FRENCH ACADEMIC EXCEPTIONALISM**

**RENAUD COLSON**

**EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE, FIRENZE, ITALY**

Research on the causes of deviance and the social response to crime has existed for decades in France. Yet, although crime is an object of scientific study in French medical schools, law faculties and sociology departments, no independent criminological discipline as such has ever developed.

A variety of institutional and intellectual reasons explain the fact that criminology has never become an independent field in France. It is unclear, though, if this state of affairs will endure. A recent decision made by the Ministry of Research and Education to establish criminology as a specialism in French universities triggered a general outcry amongst academics, protesting against the blurring of traditional disciplinary boundaries and the risk of political hijacking of scientific knowledge.

The presentation will outline the institutional context of this academic protest, assess its scientific validity and discuss future prospects for a French criminology.

## **THIS IS ABUSE... OR IS IT? DOMESTIC ABUSE PERPETRATORS' RESPONSES TO ANTI-DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PUBLICITY**

**MARY-LOUISE CORR**

**UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, MANCHESTER, UNITED KINGDOM**

**DAVID GADD**

**UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, MANCHESTER, UNITED KINGDOM**

This paper reports on the findings of the ESRC funded From Boys to Men Project: a 3 year study involving a survey of 1143 young people, 13 focus groups, and 30 in-depth interviews. The paper interrogates the notion of 'effects' in relation to anti-domestic abuse social marketing. It shows how contradictory identifications with domestic abuse perpetrators at risk of criminalization can be entertained by young men whose violence towards women is coveted. The paper demonstrates how 'fending for themselves' and having their own 'bird' became masculine subject positions for a group of young male domestic abuse perpetrators and shows how imagined confrontations with those re-imagined as the real source of danger - 'scumbags', ethnic minorities, 'mad men' - were used defensively to deflect anticipated stigma and criticism. The paper concludes by



exploring how the central messages of the UK government's This is Abuse film can be wilfully misconstrued by those audience segments to whom it speaks most directly, and how this might be countered in successive social marketing campaigns.

## **JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN PORTUGAL - THE WHAT, THE HOW AND THE WHY**

**BELINDA COSTA**

**UNIVERSIDADE DO MINHO, BRAGA, PORTUGAL**

**PAULA CRISTINA MARTINS**

**UNIVERSIDADE DO MINHO, BRAGA, PORTUGAL**

Juvenile delinquency is a growing phenomenon in Portugal, with serious implications for society as a whole as well as for young offenders, who, not rarely, compromise their development and their future, being social excluded of the social structure.

This research encompasses two complementary goals:

1. To determine the prevalence and typology of delinquent behaviors of young offenders within the district of Braga;
2. To explore the meaning attributed by young people to the delinquent behaviors previously identified.

For this purpose, a sample of youngsters aged 12-16, studying in public schools in Braga, answered a questionnaire of deviant behavior developed for this study. Additionally, a minor group were interviewed.

The results obtained are actually under analysis and will be timely presented and discussed.

## **WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH...JUVENILES. VOICES OF POLISH FAMILY JUDGES AND PROBATION OFFICERS**

**BEATA CZARNECKA-DZIALUK**

**POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, WARSAW, POLAND**

**DOBROCHNA WÓJCIK**

**POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, WARSAW, POLAND**

Research of 2011 on measures applied to juveniles includes analysis of statistics and a survey of family judges and probation officers' opinions. Court statistics from the last decade show changes in case waivers, the percentage of girls attending family court, and also a stability in the structure of applied measures. Traditional measures of reprimand and supervision are applied in 33% of cases respectively; possibilities of community work or referral to mediation are nearly ignored (only - 0,5% of cases). Transfer of juveniles over 15 for serious listed offences to the criminal court was the exception in a few cases.

Family judges and probation officers surveyed (131 and 1063 persons resp.) were not seeking significant changes; certain routine practices was confirmed, the need of special training was proved (being trained in mediation has evident impact on using it). The essential is to re-orient juvenile justice system on quality of reaction, not on quantity of cases solved.

## **JUVENILE SEXUAL OFFENDERS IN PORTUGAL: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MULTIPLE PERPETRATORS AND LONE OFFENDERS**

**TERESA DA SILVA**

**UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, BIRMINGHAM, UNITED KINGDOM**

**LEIGH HARKINS**

**UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, BIRMINGHAM, UNITED KINGDOM**

**JESSICA WOODHAMS**

**UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, BIRMINGHAM, UNITED KINGDOM**

This presentation will report on a study that analyses the differences between the socio-demographic and offence characteristics of juvenile Multiple Perpetrator Sex Offenders (MPSO) and Lone Sex Offenders (LSO) from the Portuguese Prison Services and the Youth Centres that belong to the Probation Services. Furthermore, the different roles of the MPSO during the offence and their views and opinions about their involvement in the offence are examined. The study involves accessing offenders' case files, asking them to complete self-report measures and in the case of the MPSO, conducting interviews with the offenders themselves. Quantitative analysis is used to analyse the self-report measures and the variables collated from the case files. Qualitative analysis is used to analyse the semi-structured interviews conducted with the offenders. Preliminary results will be presented and their implications discussed.

## **NARRATIVE DISUNITY: A BIOGRAPHICAL APPROACH TO WOMEN'S OFFENDING AND DESISTANCE**

**JO DEAKIN**

**UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, MANCHESTER, UNITED KINGDOM**

**ROBIN A. ROBINSON**

**UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, DARTMOUTH, USA; UNIVERSITY OF  
MANCHESTER, MANCHESTER, UNITED KINGDOM**

In this paper, using data from narrative interviews conducted in the US and the UK, we explore the tension between the trajectories of offending and the desire for desistance in the lives of two prolific female offenders. Drawing on the concept of narrative unity, most commonly found within pragmatic philosophy literature and theoretical constructs of attachment that provide the scaffolding for the life narrative, we construct a broad framework within which to situate female offending and desistance. Our notion of narrative disunity allows us to explore elements of disruption and shift in the biographical narrative through the obstacles that prevent desistance,

and the motivations and dynamics of re-attachment. This paper brings together theoretical perspectives from sociology, criminology, philosophy and psychodynamic psychology that offers a framework within which women's drift in and out of offending can be seen as psychosocial moments in complex lives, informed by social context and dynamics.

## **THE IDENTITY OF CRIMINOLOGISTS: A MATTER OF PERCEPTION**

**ALEJANDRO DEL CARMEN**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON, ARLINGTON, TEXAS, USA**

**JAYA DAVIS**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON, ARLINGTON, TEXAS, USA**

**SEOKJIN JEONG**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON, ARLINGTON, TEXAS, USA**

**RANDY BUTLER**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON, ARLINGTON, TEXAS, USA**

From an historical perspective, the field of Criminology is a fairly new area of study. Even though it emerged from the medical model in Italy, the field of criminology has changed and evolved throughout the years, leaving questions as to the particular role of a criminologist. This was particularly true in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States, where a great deal of media outlets, in an attempt to explain the different aspects of terrorism, interviewed individuals who had practical experience in the law enforcement field instead of seeking the assistance of trained criminologist. This has led to questions on the role and identity of criminologists, that can be best addressed by the measurement of the perception of 200 individuals towards criminologists in general and the field of criminology, in particular. This study was performed while relying on the theoretical orientation of Symbolic Interaction. The findings make an important contribution to the body of knowledge and the advancement of knowledge towards a better understanding of the role and identity of criminologists.

## **THE POLICE (OCCUPATIONAL) CULTURE IN BELGIAN CAPITAL CITY PATROL UNITS: ASSESSING STYLES, MEANINGS & PATTERNS**

**CHAIM DEMARÉE**

**VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

This presentation elaborates on findings of a research focussing on the police occupational culture in several police patrol units located in the Belgian capital city. The main method is participational observation, combined with 'mini-interviews' with patrol officers; observing daily duties, asking questions about attitudes and routine behaviour. The police occupational culture is often depicted as a stress coping mechanism; merely reducing police officers to passive cultural dopes and/or suggesting somehow fixed working styles. However, during fieldwork the research focus

gradually shifted to insights that patrol officers construct, negotiate situational schemes shaping action; underpinning the idea that strategies for action, even styles, should rather be viewed as one of many facets of a cultural 'toolkit'. Patrol officers likewise shape (certain) features of the police occupational culture by developing legible meanings through patterns of conduct. Research findings suggest the need for a more dynamic approach and theoretical sophistication of the concept of the police occupational culture and its implications for the police and policing.

## **COMPLIANCE OR DEVIANCE AT WORK; INFLUENCES OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES, ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND INDUSTRY MORES**

**ADRIAAN DENKERS**

**VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT AMSTERDAM (NSCR), AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

**WIM HUISMAN**

**VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

In the past decade the attention for organizational deviance has taken off in society, as well as among academics from several disciplines.

This growing interest appears to have been fired by the large number of malpractices committed by companies and the resulting economic and societal turmoil. Literature suggests many variables that may explain why people and companies do violate or conform. These can be categorized at a micro level, e.g. personal or social norms, at a meso level, e.g. organizational culture, and at a macro level, e.g. the mores of the industry. This contribution presents the results of three empirical studies: one trying to explain entrepreneurs intentions to evade or pay taxes; one spotlighting university staff's inclination for academic misconduct; and one focusing on the tendency of employees and directors of small businesses to violate or abide by government regulations. The discussion will focus on the implications of these results for law enforcement.

## **MORE THAN "LAW-RELEVANT MORALITY"? RETHINKING MORALITY WITHIN THE SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY**

**BETTINA DOERING**

**CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LOWER SAXONY, HANOVER,  
GERMANY**

The "Situational Action Theory" (SAT) introduced by Wikström and colleagues is the first criminological theory that proposes morality as a main influencing factor for delinquent behaviour. Although, there is empirical support for the assumptions of the SAT and particularly for the importance of morality, the present paper will critically examine the definition and operationalization of morality within the SAT. In the first part of the presentation, the conceptualisation of morality as "law-relevant morality" will be discussed from a theoretical

perspective. In the second part, empirical data from a representative cross-sectional survey with children and adolescents from the fourth (N = 1223), seventh (N = 815) and ninth (N = 2.891) grade and longitudinal data (7th - 8th grade, N = 492) will be presented. Results suggest that morality is only important in predicting violent delinquent behaviour compared to vandalism or property crimes which questions the assumption of the SAT as a general theory of crime. In addition, no interaction between morality and self-control was found.

## **ANDROGEN-PROMOTED BODILY TRAITS AND VIOLENT OFFENDING: TESTING THE 2D:4D FINGER LENGTH RATIO HYPOTHESIS IN A SAMPLE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TURKEY**

**OSMAN DOLU**

**TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY, ANKARA, TURKEY**

**HASAN BUKER**

**TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY, ANKARA, TURKEY**

**LEE ELLIS**

**UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA**

Biological correlates of criminal behavior have long been of interest among criminologists since Lombroso. Initially evolutionary ideas oriented theorizing in biological criminology has turned its face to modern developments in hormonal studies in the last decades. Studies on androgen promoted bodily traits (APBT) represent an important step among these endeavors. As one of the recent trends in APBT, the 2D:4D finger length ratio hypothesis argues that humans who are exposed to more androgen hormones during the prenatal period will exhibit more aggressive behaviors and these individuals can be identified by examining the relative lengths of the second (index finger) and the fourth finger (ring finger). Using survey data (n=2927) from Turkish high school students, this paper tests the hypothesis that the 2D:4D finger length ratio predicts violent behavior. In addition, the data allows testing whether 2D:4D ratio also predicts drug use.

## **PSYCHOPATHY AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOR: TESTING LEVENSON SELF REPORTED PSYCHOPATHY SCALE ON A SAMPLE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TURKEY**

**OSMAN DOLU**

**TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY, ANKARA, TURKEY**

**RICK LEVENSON**

**OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY, CORVALIS, USA**

Psychological explanations of criminal behavior have long been of interest among criminologists since Freud. These studies began with psychoanalytic explanations, then continued with intelligence studies, and finally core personality traits approach, psychological enterprise has

contributed a lot to criminological research. As a clinical concept, psychopathy has been used as a useful construct in the last century to explain deviance among forensic populations in prison settings and among those who have mental health issues in specialized institutions. Using the Levenson's Self Reported Psychopathy Scale (LSRPS) in a self reported delinquency survey conducted by the first author on a sample of 1300 juveniles in a mid-size city of Turkey, the paper tests whether psychopathy measured by the LSRPS predicts violent behavior among Turkish youth.

## **URBAN SECURITY IN EUROPE: FINDINGS FROM PROJECT URBIS**

**ADAM EDWARDS**

**CARDIFF UNIVERSITY, CARDIFF, UNITED KINGDOM**

**GORDON HUGHES**

**CARDIFF UNIVERSITY, CARDIFF, UNITED KINGDOM**

**NICHOLAS LORD**

**CARDIFF UNIVERSITY, CARDIFF, UNITED KINGDOM**

The paper presents findings from a comparative research project into the management of urban security in Europe, project 'URBIS', which has been funded by the European Commission ([www.urbisproject.eu](http://www.urbisproject.eu)). It reports findings from a 'policy Delphi' in which informed opinion was sought from respondents from three social groups: social scientists; national government representatives and representatives of municipal government. Respondents were asked to discuss the meaning of urban security and possibilities for managing problems and opportunities suggested by this concept given the increasing freedom of movement of people, goods and services across national borders, an increasingly austere economic climate and consequent pressures on governing capacity in European cities.

In addition, project Urbis explores which public authorities are empowered and legally obliged to manage urban security, what skills and competencies they have to undertake this responsibility and what educational and training provision currently exists in support of their work. This work forms part of the authors' broader research programme on comparative European criminology and on the tensions between science and politics in crime control. The paper forms part of the 'Urban Security in Europe 1' panel convened by the ESC working group on 'Crime, Science and Politics'.

## **SOCIAL CAPITAL AND EVERYDAY CRIME - THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSES USING SCENARIO-TECHNIQUES**

**STEFANIE EIFLER**

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**DANIELA POLLICH**

UNIVERSITY OF HALLE-WITTENBERG INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY, HALLE (SAALE),  
GERMANY

The study presented here is devoted to a situational analysis of so-called everyday crime, i.e. criminal behaviour that is displayed within the framework of opportunities in everyday life. Influences of social situations on actor's habits and/or choices are conceptualised and analysed on the basis of a general model of sociological explanation which integrates insights from sociological action theory and social-psychological attitude-behaviour models (Gottfredson 2011, Lin 2008, Wikström 2006).

The theoretical analysis is aimed at identifying various types of action and predicting these types on the basis of the actor's social situation (social capital, anomie).

The empirical study applies scenario-techniques and presents short descriptions of hypothetical situations related to actor's everyday experience. Respondent's are asked to state their attitudes, intentions or their presumable behaviour with regard to the situations described. In particular, vignette analysis has been frequently applied to the analysis of so-called sensitive topics. It has been stated there that the use of vignettes leads to a more precise representation of constructs and consequently to more valid results in the sense of construct validity and/or criterion validity. An advantage of using vignettes for measuring social attitudes is seen in the possibility of a more precise presentation of attitude objects.

Data were collected in the survey "Living Together in Cities" (n=2391). Data analyses refer to cluster analysis and structural equation models, controlling for the tendency to answer in a socially desirable way.

Finally, the results of the study are discussed with regard to their methodological implications and topics for future research.

## **FIRST RESULTS OF THE FINNISH NATIONWIDE 1981 BIRTH COHORT STUDY**

**HENRIK ELONHEIMO**

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**ANDRÉ SOURANDER**

UNIVERSITY OF TURKU, TURKU, FINLAND

We introduce the design of our 1981 cohort study and the findings it has produced so far, and discuss the criminological research possibilities it offers.

Our population-based random sample equals to 10% of the children born in Finland in 1981, including 3,000 females and 3,000 males across the country. Questionnaire information was first gathered at age 8, and the males also filled a questionnaire at age 18 at call-up. Crime is operationalized through Police Register yielding data on all police contacts the subjects had between ages 15 and 30.

The study focuses on psychosocial predictors and correlates of criminality. Background factors and prevalence of crime in males and females and in different ages will be studied. It is possible to discern between early-onset, adolescence-limited, chronic, and adult-onset crime. Crime can also be classified according to its frequency and type.

The research expands our earlier From a Boy to a Man study limited to the males' delinquency. The main results were that youth crime was rather common and accumulated heavily in a small minority, different crime types correlated with each other, psychosocial problems covaried with the frequency of offending, and services rarely reached recidivist, multiproblem boys.

## **JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND NORM TRANSMISSION STRENGTH OF FAMILY AND SCHOOL**

**DIRK ENZMANN**

UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG, HAMBURG, GERMANY

According to the institutional anomie theory the equilibrium of societies' institutions is a crucial determinant of the rate of crime. The presentation argues that the norm transmission strength of social institutions is an indicator of the effectiveness of social institutions and an important factor for influencing normative behavior. Based on self-report data of juveniles from several Russian and German cities, it will be investigated whether norm transmission strength of the family and school concerning unethical and delinquent behavior can explain differences in self-reported delinquency of juveniles. Some of the instruments used are also part of the third ISRD questionnaire.

Prospects to study norm transmission strength in an extended number of countries and to combine it with crime propensity in the sense of the SAT will be discussed.



## **EXCESS RISK OF MORTALITY FOLLOWING OFFENDING - A MATCHED CASE-CONTROL STUDY OF MIDDLE CLASS OFFENDERS**

**BRIAN FRANCIS**

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**KEITH SOOTHILL**

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY, LANCASTER, UNITED KINGDOM

There is a burgeoning interest in the mortality experience of offenders, but the majority of the work has used short term follow-ups, and has focused mainly on suicide or drug overdose risk following conviction or release from prison. Where long-term studies have been carried out, they have failed to look at how excess risk changes over time.

Taking a 35 year follow up of a cohort of 340 middle class offenders in England and Wales who were seeking white collar work in the early 1970s, we examine the long-term mortality of this series, and compare it to the mortality rate of a control sample, matched on age, sex and place of birth. We examine both short and long term hazard rates, and address the question as to whether the mortality of middle class offenders ever declines to that of the general population.

## **THE USE OF Q-METHODOLOGY IN RESEARCH ON DELINQUENT BOYS**

**MARIE-JOSÉ GEENEN**

AVANS, UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES, 'S-HERTOGENBOSCH, NETHERLANDS

Recent research shows that a good relationship between adolescents and group workers in a correctional institution have a positive influence on the results of treatment. However, there is still relatively little known about the nature of this relationship in a correctional facility.

This research aims to clarify what youngsters experience as important in (their relationship) with group workers. A new kind of methodology in criminology research, so-called Q-methodology, is used for finding out what viewpoints these incarcerated youngsters have and which youngsters share a similar perspective.

The participating boys were asked to rank order cards with statements about group workers in order of importance for themselves. This kind of research is very suitable to use with incarcerated adolescents, especially because they don't have to produce answers (just sort cards). An additional advantage is that it is not possible to give socially desirable answers, a tendency of a lot of incarcerated boys.

The information collected in this Q-study gives group workers in correctional institutions clues to build good relationships with incarcerated adolescents.

## **PUNISHMENT OR PREVENTION? TOWARDS A MORE STRATEGIC APPROACH TO ELIMINATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN EUROPE**

**DAVID GADD**

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SCHOOL OF LAW, MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER, UK

**REBECCA HALE**

CENTRE FOR CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, SCHOOL OF LAW,  
MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER, UK

The last decade saw a proliferation of European initiatives aimed at eliminating violence against women. These have focussed on the creation of legislation that either extends the remit of criminal law into civil dimensions or strengthens the powers of criminal justice agents dealing with the aftermath of domestic abuse incidents.

Amidst this legislative reform, addressed, as it tends to be, to dealing with persistent adult offenders and the most victimized of women, the high prevalence of domestic violence among young people has been overlooked and the importance of preventative education as possibly the only realistic means of reducing violence against women over the longer term has not been realized.

In this paper we redress this lacuna by extracting lessons from the EU DAPHNE III funded REaDAPt Project. The REaDAPt Project has involved the evaluation of school based relationship education and domestic abuse prevention programmes in the UK, Spain and France and the implementation of a new package of intervention in Malta.

The paper provides an update on these developments and recommendations for those looking to develop preventative domestic abuse education.

## **“CRIMINOLOGIA BALCANICA ~ BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY” - INTRODUCTION TO A RESEARCH CONCEPT**

**ANNA-MARIA GETOS**

FACULTY OF LAW - UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB, ZAGREB, CROATIA

The presentation will provide an introduction to the research concept „Criminologia Balcanica ~ Balkan Criminology“ ([www.pravo.hr/criminologia-balcanica](http://www.pravo.hr/criminologia-balcanica)), and focus on a regional approach as well as the construction of a relevant network of experts and professionals who are in a criminological sense either Balkan-positioned or Balkan-oriented.

# **INTERACTION BETWEEN SELF-CONTROL AND SOCIAL LEARNING: RELATION BETWEEN SELF-CONTROL LEVEL AND DELINQUENT PEERS IN EXPLANATION AND PREDICTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR**

**LIONEL GROSSRIEDER**

**UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND**

We attempt to study the contribution of an interactional model in juvenile delinquency. Most of current theories in criminology attempt to explain delinquency without to consider their respective contributions. We think that criminal behavior depends both individual characteristics and environmental characteristics. It appears necessary to consider the phenomenon in the light of an interactional process.

We choose self-control theory and social learning theory, in one hand because we would like to confirm the research results of Meldrum, Young and Weerman in 2009 about the same topic, and the other hand, because literature shows that they are theories with considerable weight in prediction of delinquency. The aim of this current research is to study the possible interaction between self-control and delinquent peers in the explanation of criminal behavior among juveniles.

Based on the self-reported delinquency survey ISRD-2 led in Switzerland in 2006, we have considered a sample of youth aged 14-15 years old. We have used different measures of peer delinquency in our analysis. Our results show that the existence of an interaction between self-control and delinquent peers is highly likely. Among individuals with high peer delinquency, the facilitating effect of low self-control is stronger than individuals with low peer delinquency. However, this interaction can't be clearly detected with multivariate analysis, because of a lack of robustness of multivariate model.

Additional results show the presence of a relation between self-control and association with delinquent peers. These results lead to many opportunities for future research. The presentation discusses these opportunities, as the limits of this study.

# **AN INTELLIGENT PROCESS-DRIVEN KNOWLEDGE EXTRACTION FRAMEWORK FOR CRIME ANALYSIS**

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**FABRIZIO ALBERTETT**

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**KILIAN STOFFEL**

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**OLIVIER RIBAUX**

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**SYLVAIN LOSET**

**CANTONAL POLICE FORCES OF VAUD, VAUD, SWITZERLAND**

In this research, we attempt to study the contribution of data mining techniques in crime analysis and intelligence. It is an interdisciplinary project, combining forensic, criminological and computational methods. We search to develop a frame in which data mining techniques, driven by crime analysis and forensic processes, take an active part to data interpretation and information analysis (in order to extract knowledge). Realized in collaboration with the cantonal police forces of Vaud in Switzerland, the first phase of this project consists to focus on residential burglary data. The sample is provided by the Concept Intercantonal de Coordination Opérationnelle et Préventive (CICOP) database, which is the regional center for crime analysis in French-speaking part of Switzerland. The CICOP analysts use phenomenon codes to define a particular crime situation. These CICOP codes are directly related to the situational approaches in criminology. Concretely, we have three main purposes: residential burglary classification, new phenomena discovery, and series or trends detection. That brings, in first hand, to formalize processes identified in crime analysis with the help of a standard notation called Business Process Modeling Notation (BPMN).

Then, different data mining techniques are tested on data, and assessed by confronting them with phenomena identified by police forces analysts. Finally, we make a criminological analysis on the results to check the consistency with main situational theories in criminology. Accuracy and results relevance exam is an important step, because the different data mining algorithms can generate trivial and unexplainable rules. We note then the need of a human interpretation, and in this case, of a criminological interpretation. The first results are hopeful and classification algorithms are effective to classify residential burglaries like CICOP analysts did it. This research is supported by the grant 135236 of the Swiss National Science Foundation.

## **THE INTEGRATION OF FUZZY SETS AND STATISTICS: TOWARD STRICT FALSIFICATION IN CRIMINOLOGY?**

**BEN HEYLEN**

**GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM**

**MIKE NACHTEGAEL**

**GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM**

Whilst statistics take up a prominent place in the criminological research toolkit, some old problems that have been associated therewith are not yet fully resolved. These problems include bias through the inclusion of irrelevant variation and the exclusion of relevant variation, which may lead to hidden and spurious correlations in more extreme – however not at all unthinkable – cases. These and like issues have been addressed by Ragin by building a case for the usage of fuzzy set theory in social science. In this paper, we take a complementary view, insofar as we incorporate fuzzy set theory in current statistical analyses. Apart from resolving the main issues associated with (population based) statistics, this approach also offers interesting prospects for the falsification of theories – rather than single relations between variables – in criminology, but also the social sciences at large.

## **SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY AND JUVENILE SHOPLIFTING. A FIRST ANALYSIS**

**HELMUT HIRTENLEHNER**

**UNIVERSITY OF LINZ, LINZ, AUSTRIA**

Situational action theory marks a relatively new approach to explaining why people engage in morally questionable behaviors. One prominent moral rule refers to the unacceptability of stealing from stores. Although shoplifting is one of the most frequent forms of delinquency, situational action theory has not yet been applied explicitly to this type of deviant behavior. In our contribution, we scrutinize the theory's potential to account for the incidence of juvenile shoplifting.

Based on a large-scale student survey from Austria, we fit generalized linear models depicting some of the theory's key propositions. Our results provide partial support for the theory.

## **MEASURING SPECIALISATION ON OFFENDER HISTORIES – A WAY FORWARD?**

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**BRIAN FRANCIS**

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY, LANCASTER, UNITED KINGDOM

The measurement of offender specialisation or versatility remains an important endeavour for criminal career researchers.

The last couple of decades have seen the development of a number of new methodological approaches for this task which in turn have muddied the waters somewhat. This is largely due to the fact that not all of these methods are measuring the same notion of specialisation.

In addition, all existing approaches suffer from at least one of three shortcomings. Some measure relative, not absolute specialisation; others restrict the computation to adjacent events; and yet other s perform badly when there are a small number of offences in an offender's history.

Using England and Wales data on criminal convictions, this talk discusses these problems and suggests a way forward for estimating specialisation for groups of offenders which would address some of these issues.

## **NO CRIMINAL FOR A DAD? EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF CRIME ON PARENTHOOD IN A DUTCH CONVICTION COHORT**

**DOREEN HUSCHEK**

PHOOLAN DEVI INSTITUTE, VU AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

**ARJAN BLOKLAND**

NSCR & LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS

In criminology, parenthood is often studied as a positive turning point in the life course of offenders potentially leading to desistance. However, not every offender is equally likely to experience such a turning point. Being a criminal may actually prevent parenthood. This paper studies the influence of offending on childlessness and the timing of first parenthood. We use data on the criminal careers of almost 5000 individuals - a representative Dutch sample of persons prosecuted in 1977.

Findings show that the most criminal men are both more likely to be childless and to be teenage fathers. For timing of a first birth, we find that juvenile offenses increase the likelihood of early parenthood, but a higher number of offenses in a given year will lead to a (short-term) postponement of parenthood. One implication of the findings is that men with the most serious criminal careers will actually never become a parent, thus never experiencing this "positive" turning point.

## **THE MOTIVES OF FRAUDSTERS TO COMMIT FRAUD: A SEARCH FOR INCENTIVES BEYOND THE FINANCIAL**

**ALAN KABKI**

**POLICE ACADEMY OF THE NETHERLANDS, APELDOORN, NETHERLANDS**

Why people commit crime has been subject of criminological studies for decades. In fact, there are many explanations for criminal behaviour. As far as fraud is concerned the financial incentives are considered as the motive for committing this crime. Assuming that perpetrators of different forms of fraud are divergent, the question is whether a single explanation for the motives for committing different forms of fraud could be justified. For that reason this research focuses on the motives of fraudsters who committed 3 different forms of fraud: investment fraud, bankruptcy fraud and internal fraud within banks.

In order to do so, investigation files and judicial verdicts of 45 finalised fraud cases have been studied and the primary investigators have been interviewed to find out about the motives of the fraudsters as well as their chosen modus operandi, which deliver further insight into the reasons for their fraudulent activities. The results of this research are subject of this presentation.

## **THE INFLUENCE OF JOB SATISFACTION ON ORGANISATIONAL COMMITMENT IN POLICE**

**TERHI KANKAANRANTA**

**THE POLICE COLLEGE OF FINLAND, TAMPERE, FINLAND**

Job satisfaction and organisational commitment are essential areas to analyse as they have shown to influence e.g. employee's labour supply decisions. In this study, factors influencing job satisfaction and organisational commitment of Finnish police officers were studied. Data were collected from two electronic questionnaires, administered to the total uniform police population in Finland in 2008 and 2010. Data analysis utilised structural equation modelling (SEM), which covers various modelling techniques, such as factor and regression analysis.

Findings of this study revealed that the level of organisational commitment was high in Finnish police and was strongly influenced by job satisfaction both in 2008 and 2010. Job satisfaction was contributed by aspects such as e.g. co-operation in work community and fair treatment by supervisors.

## **REGIONAL APPROACHES IN CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

**MICHAEL KILCHLING**

**MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE KILCHLING, FREIBURG I BR, GERMANY**

Like in other disciplines, comparative research is gaining growing importance in criminology. In various fields of empirical research such as, studies on crime and deviance, victimization, sentencing practices, etc., research is more and more frequently conducted in multi-national settings. This requires, however, in-depth knowledge of all relevant circumstances. The Balkans are certainly one of the regions in Europe that are characterized by significant national and regional differences that have to be carefully considered. Experience shows that international research, particularly when conducted in a large scale design, faces serious methodological challenges at all research stages. These include developing and formulating hypotheses, operationalization, field selection, sampling, and interpretation of findings. The presentation will discuss these problems using some recent examples of international research.

## **CRIMINOLOGY ON TRIAL**

**DANIEL LECLAIR**

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, USA**

In the late 1960's and early 1970's the discipline of Criminology received two major challenges. First, theorists brought forward the argument that the discipline of Criminology too frequently ignored the roles of victims in the crime causation equation and too frequently ignored the roles of crime victims in crime in the development of crime prevention strategies. Secondly theorists brought forward the equally silent argument that Criminology too frequently paid scant attention to white collar crimes and white collar criminals. Thus crime causation and crime prevention essentially ignored an extremely large proportion of crime and criminals in their development of the study of crime. From these two major challenges, two sub disciplines of Criminology and Criminal Justice have emerged and rapidly grew producing many books, journal articles, and research studies.

But, to what extent has the wider discipline of Criminology (and subsequently that of Criminal Justice) has been affected by these sub disciplines. Is Criminology still better characterized as offenderology and as focused solely on street crime? These are the questions the paper wishes to address.



## **'SUSTAINABLE JUSTICE AND FUNCTIONALIST EXCHANGE: ROLES, NORMS AND RIGHTS (RE) IMAGINED'**

**LIAM LEONARD**

**IT SLIGO & SAI, SLIGO, IRELAND**

**PAULA KENNY**

**IT SLIGO & SAI, SLIGO, IRELAND**

This paper will outline a framework for the understanding of the concept of 'Functionalist Exchange' [1] within the context of established understandings of social norms, rights and justice which exists within all levels of civil society.

In particular, the paper will focus on what is an essentially community orientated process; that of human exchange and reciprocity during interactive patterns of social engagement which occur during particular events where civil society and the justice system overlap, such as legal hearings, trials within the courts or at restorative conferences, or within the patterns of mobilization for social movements.

At the heart of our concept of 'functionalist exchange' lies an understanding of the significance of individual roles within a wider social process which underpins the overall community. Essentially, the authors argue that neither civil society nor the criminal justice system can exist without a civic sense of duty towards and responsibility for the constituent roles which underpin the patterns and exchanges which in turn strengthen the social fabric.

Therefore, we posit the argument that, within a criminological understanding of 'functionalist exchange' we can arrive at a better understanding of how society operates as a sum of its parts. Ultimately, we wish to highlight the manner in which a more sustainable form of justice can be created by examining functionalist roles and norms for the collective. This creative relationship exists within the functionalist sense of contribution and responsibility for the good of the collective over the requirements of the individual, through concepts of 'function' and 'dysfunction' in society.

## **THE ROBUSTNESS OF SELF-CONTROL AS A PREDICTOR OF RECIDIVISM**

**HENRIK LINDERBORG**

CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AGENCY, HELSINKI, FINLAND

**JANNE KIVIVUORI**

CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AGENCY, HELSINKI, FINLAND

**SASU TYNI**

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**MKKO AALTONEN**

CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AGENCY, HELSINKI, FINLAND

This study is based on the recent research using a sample of Finnish male short term prisoners (N=351). That study (based on self-assessed re-offending probability SARP as the dependent variable of cross-sectional analysis) suggested that prior social adjustment and personal self-control are predictors of post-release recidivism.

In the current study SARP is replaced with post-release recorded recidivism RR (thus creating also a longitudinal design). When SARP is used as a predictor of RR, it independently predicts subsequent recidivism. Prisoners have insight to their own future. While the problem of false positives is considerable, SARP measures may be useful as predictors of recidivism because subjective beliefs about the future may function as self-fulfilling prophecies.

Of the variables used in predicting SARP/RR, self-control appeared to be particularly robust when compared to other predictors.

## **TRICKY BUSINESS: UNITS OF ANALYSIS IN COMPARATIVE RESEARCH**

**INEKE HAEN MARSHALL**

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY, BOSTON, USA

**DIRK ENZMANN**

HAMBURG UNIVERSITY, HAMBURG, GERMANY

The paper analyzes questionnaire responses from about 45,000 12-16 year old pupils collected in about 120 cities and towns in 30 countries as part of the ISRD2 project.

The purpose of the analysis is to assess the impact of different units of analysis (i.e. cities and towns vs. countries vs. regional clusters).

## **NETWORK OF CRIMINOLOGICAL DOCTORAL STUDY PROGRAMMES IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA**

**GORAZD MESKO**

**UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA**

Representatives of universities from the states of former Yugoslavia have recently gathered to discuss a possibility to establish a network of doctoral programmes in criminology, criminal justice and security in the states of former Yugoslavia. An idea about the network and its role has been discussed and participants have agreed about the need for the establishment of such a network. Participants have agreed to proceed with the establishment of the network which should be formalized at the latest by autumn 2013.

Participants from the University of Maribor, Slovenia, University of Zagreb, Croatia, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, University of Belgrade, Serbia, and University of Kliment Ohridski, Bitola, FYROM. The meetings were supported by the GERN (Groupement européen de recherche sur les normativités) and organised by the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia.

The author will present the idea of the network and efforts for implementing joint activities in the development of doctoral studies in the fields of criminology and criminology related disciplines.

## **WICKED STEPFATHERS: EVOLUTIONARY CHILD ABUSE THEORIES AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR CHILD PROTECTION**

**BRENDA MIDSON**

**UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO, HAMILTON, NEW ZEALAND**

Prevailing theories on child abuse are primarily socio-cultural, focusing only on the immediate causes of abuse, and ignoring the impact of evolutionary processes on abusive behaviour. Owen D. Jones (1997) demonstrated that evolutionary theories like the Parental Investment (PI) theory, Discriminative Parental Solicitude (DPS) theory, and Reproductive Access (RAT) theory have some predictive power in the context of infanticide. Jones' claims are supported by empirical evidence showing children aged less than 2 are 100 times more at risk of homicide by stepparents than genetic parents, and that infants are more likely to be killed by a male stepparent than a female stepparent.

This conceptual paper will analyse Jones' research, as well as the evolutionary psychology theories of Daly and Wilson, and relevant New Zealand child homicide cases. It will then consider, in light of that analysis, what legal strategies can be adopted to protect children who are at risk from such abuse.

## **GANG DEFINITION IN ISRD-2: POSSIBILITY IN REVISING A METHODOLOGICAL RESEARCH TOOL OF EUROGANG**

**EVA MORAVCOVÁ**

**CHARLES UNIVERSITY IN PRAGUE, ZŽÁR NAD SÁZAVOU, CZECH REPUBLIC**

The paper examines the method of operationalisation of the gang definition in ISRD-2 and proposes a possibility of its revision. The new delinquency indicator is created to replace original questions verifying a delinquent character of a gang and allow us to divide data into two analyzed groups of respondents: gang members and potential gang members. Subsequent searching for factors that predict gang membership and discriminate between the analyzed groups could be starting point in enlarging gang definition, but also a challenge for detailed analysis of selected countries and its potential clustering.

## **PRIVATE SECURITY, PUBLIC POLICE AND INSTITUTIONAL ISOMORPHISM**

**MASSIMILIANO MULONE**

**UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL, CANADA**

Several studies on private policing, concerned by the possible rise of a private police, have tried to measure the ability of the industry to take the place of the public police in the field of security. At the same time, some researches have pointed at the opposite dynamic: the progressive “privatization” of the public police, most notably through the adoption of managerial rationalities, selling services and products being one of its most flagrant examples. This presentation will question the capacity and willingness of both sides – private and public policing organizations – to resemble each other. Drawing from a review of literature and a diversity of empirical researches, I will use the theoretical framework of institutional isomorphism as developed by Powell & DiMaggio to question the extent of their growing similarities. I’ll also look at the eventual sources of resistance in order to identify the possible limits of such a process.

## **THE GOOD LIVES MODEL OF OFFENDER REHABILITATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE**

**NICHOLAS RAPHAEL NETTO**

**UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, OXFORD, UNITED KINGDOM**

The Good Lives Model (GLM) is espoused as a strengths-based alternative to the empirically-supported Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR) model of offender rehabilitation. The conception of ‘good lives’ is an individualised vision of what constitutes a fulfilling life, yielding a sense of

personal identity and meaning, which is then leveraged upon to motivate offenders to live a crime-free life (Ward 2002).

A recent survey by The Safer Society Foundation reported that the adoption of GLM by practitioners had grown (McGrath et al. 2010), with its application in diverse populations, from sex offenders (Lindsay et al. 2007; Willis & Ward 2011) to non-criminal community health settings (Siegert et al. 2007). Despite its popularity, there exists a paucity of research evidence, with critics questioning the empirical support for the GLM (Andrews et al. 2011). Moreover, there are concerns that GLM programmes without sufficient focus on risk management may jeopardise the gains made in the field of correctional rehabilitation (Ogloff & Davis 2004). This research examines the state of evidence for interventions adopting a GLM approach to offender rehabilitation.

## **IS WHITE-COLLAR CRIME ENTREPRENEURSHIP?**

**JOSE NEVES CRUZ**

**FACULTY OF LAW OF UNIVERSITY OF PORTO, PORTO, PORTUGAL**

According to Baumol (1990), entrepreneurial talent does not always create social value but might be directed for destructive activities, e. g. white-collar crime. Departing from Baumol's hypothesis, we propose an integrated model for the empirical study of the individual factors of white-collar crime, based on the combination of two competing approaches that have been widely used to identify the individual factors of entrepreneurship: the personality traits model, and the theory of planned behavior (TPB). The literature reveals similarities between the application of personality traits models to white-collar crime and to entrepreneurship supportive of the transposition. The cognitive psychological approach denies that entrepreneurial intentions result from hardly changeable personality traits. The TPB has been used for the study entrepreneurial intentions. Assuming Baumol's hypothesis, it would make sense extending its application to intentions of committing white-collar offenses.

## **POLICE RESEARCH, POLICE SCIENCE-PROSPECTS OF A EUROPEAN PROJECT**

**DETLEF NOGALA**

**CEPOL - EUROPEAN POLICE COLLEGE, HOOK, UNITED KINGDOM**

Seen from a criminological perspective, police is the institution which is very much involved in the detection and "processing" of deviance and criminal threads, usually associated with the "security-end" of the scale. This is also the institution, where the freedom of the citizens is at stake in the first place in case of conflict and confrontation. However, police forces in European countries have come a long way and have invested significantly in resources to get the balance right between efficiency/security and respect for human and civil rights (freedom).

This paper will argue that over the last decade police research – regardless if about, for or with the police – has become a significant resource for reforming and reshaping individual and organisational behaviour in an increasing number of European countries. So far, police research

and police studies have been strongly associated with the broader framework of criminology. With reference to an emerging network of research departments dedicated to police work and effects of policing, the paper will address the prospects for a "European project of Police Science" and its relationship to Criminology in Europe.

## **ARMED ROBBERIES AGAINST INDEPENDENT ENTREPRENEURS: PERSPECTIVES FROM CONVICTED PERPETRATORS**

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**ELS ENHUS**

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An important objective of prevention and safety policies is to focus on the security of independent entrepreneurs. Much attention is given towards 'armed robberies'. This type of crime can leave a great deal of psychological and/or financial damage to entrepreneurs, clients, employees and the image of the enterprise. But what do we know about this type of crime and how can we understand its underlying structures? This presentation will highlight the aims of an ongoing research regarding armed robberies against independent entrepreneurs. Convicted perpetrators are questioned concerning their perspective as well as their motives and 'modus operandi'.

## **NEIGHBOURHOOD AND SCHOOL LEVEL VARIANCE PARTITIONING OF ADOLESCENT OFFENDING AND SOCIALIZATION VARIABLES**

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Contextual studies on adolescent offending are primarily based on the idea that residential areas provide a major ecological setting that (indirectly) shapes observed differences in offending. Contextual research has also been conducted within the school setting. The principal object of this contribution lies in describing unique neighbourhood and school level variation in adolescent offending and socialization mechanisms. We compare empty and conditional variance components

(i.e. controlling for compositional effects) for hierarchical and cross-nested multilevel models to understand the nature of ecological variation on offending and social mechanisms that are related to offending. The data for the present study stem from the SPAN project, a two wave panel study of adolescents in The Hague, one of the major cities in Netherlands (NSCR). Empirical evidence for unique neighbourhood level variance in offending and covariates of offending after controlling for unique school level variance is (once again) not found.

## **SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND AGGRESSION: THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION**

**SHARON RABINOVITZ**  
BAR ILAN UNIVERSITY, RAMAT-GAN, ISRAEL

Prior research has confirmed a causal path between social exclusion and aggression, but no research to date examined whether there is an additive effect of alcohol or how social exclusion and aggression affect alcohol consumption. In experiment 1 we examined in a double blind, placebo controlled trial the effects of alcohol and social exclusion on aggressive behavior. Participants were rejected and given the opportunity to retaliate by delivering a blast of loud white noise. Both alcohol and social exclusion increased aggression. In experiment 2 we examined the combined effects of social rejection and anger provocation on alcohol craving and drinking. Aggression provocation increased consumption of beverage presented as alcohol and perception of this beverage value. Social rejection had an additive effect. Results support a causal relationship between alcohol, social exclusion and aggression, as well as between anger and the choice to drink alcohol. Implications regarding the involvement of alcohol in the emotional responses to rejection are discussed.

## **SELF-REPORTED DELINQUENCY AMONG VIOLENT AND SEXUAL OFFENDERS AFTER INCARCERATION**

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Evaluation studies to assess the efficiency of offender treatment mostly rely on official relapse data. However, not all offenses are officially reported to police. As such, the real rate of relapse is likely underestimated. In this paper we present selected data from the longitudinal research project "Sexual Offenders in the Social Therapeutic Institutions of the Free State of Saxony", which is being conducted by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in Freiburg, Germany. The focus of this paper is on the self-reported delinquency of violent and sexual offenders one year after their release; it assesses how they cope with their lives after incarceration with regard to aspects of their family, to social, economic and potential support aspects. The results are discussed and embedded in previous research findings.

## **PATTERN MIXTURE MODELS IN LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH**

**JOST REINECKE**

**UNIVERSITY OF BIELEFELD, BIELEFELD, GERMANY**

For longitudinal panel data there are several attempts to deal with unit dropouts, e. g. growth curve models which consider unit dropouts via indicator variables. Those models are feasible when the population under study is homogenous or observed heterogenous. In the case of unobserved heterogeneity, growth mixture models have to be used (Reinecke & Seddig, 2011). Regarding unit dropouts a latent dropout pattern mixture model has been extended recently (Muthen et. al., 2011). Several models will be presented and applied to a long-term panel study about the development of adolescents' deviant and delinquent behavior ([www.crimoc.org](http://www.crimoc.org)). Techniques and limitations to detect missing at random and not missing at random processes will also be discussed.

## **PROXIMAL CAUSES OF CRIME. A FIXED EFFECTS ANALYSIS OF SPACE-TIME BUDGET DATA**

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Background: Situational theories of crime assert that the behavior settings that people participate in – where they are, when, with whom, and what they are doing – contain the proximal causes of crime. Most prior research has failed to address situational hypotheses rigorously for lack of data on within-offender variation in activities, including offending, across situations.

Objective: The research reported here tests how likely adolescents are to become involved in crime when they are in behavior settings that are characterized by (1) presence of peers (2) absence of adults (3) unstructured activities, (4) public space (5) use of alcohol (6) use of cannabis, and (7) availability of weapons.

Method: A space-time budget instrument was used to record, hour by hour, the lives of 843 adolescents over the complete course of four days. Two years later the same instruments were administered to 616 of the same adolescents. A fixed effects estimator was utilized to compare the



characteristics of hours in which they were involved in crime with the hours in which they were not.

Results: The findings demonstrate that offending is strongly and positively related to all seven proximal causes.

Conclusions: A space-time budget instrument is useful for a fine-grained measurement of activities and characteristics of situations, including offending behavior. The fixed effects model estimated on these data provides a rigorous test of situational hypotheses. Although our space-time data contains a limited number of offenses, the detailed measurement of situations allowed us to generate strong evidence in support of situational theories.

## **SANCTIONING AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY - JUVENILE JUSTICE REACTION AS A TURNING POINT INTO DEVIANCE?**

**PHILIPP SCHULTE**

**WESTFAELISCHE WILHELMS-UNIVERSITAET MUENSTER, MUENSTER, GERMANY**

Based on the Labeling Perspective and Sampson and Laub's Theory of Cumulative Disadvantage the relationship between formal social control and juvenile delinquency will be analysed and first models will be presented. The concepts of secondary deviance and structural labeling suggest that formal sanctions cause (secondary) deviant behaviour. Hence, formal social control may play an important role in stabilising or even generating pathways into persistent delinquency. Sampson and Laub described possible mediating factors of such an amplifying process: the relationship to friends, parents and school as well as chances on the labour market and self-consciousness might be influenced by juridical reactions. Bonds to conformity may be lost after a criminal conviction and new delinquent bonds may be established or strengthened.

The empirical analysis of self-reported delinquency and court decisions is based on the CRIMOC panelstudy started in Duisburg in 2002 at age 13.

## **ADOLESCENT DELINQUENT TRAJECTORIES: DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIO-ETIOLOGICAL EXPLANATION**

**DANIEL SEDDIG**

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**KLAUS BOERS**

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**JOST REINECKE**

UNIVERSITÄT BIELEFELD, BIELEFELD, GERMANY

Unobserved heterogeneity in self-reported delinquency rates can be explored by applying Generalized Growth Mixture Models. Analyzing a sample of adolescents and young adults (age 13 to 18) from the prospective panel study Crime in the Modern City conducted in Duisburg (Germany) revealed a crisscross pattern of delinquency trajectories. Membership in developmental classes will be explained within a theoretical framework that focuses on the distinction between distal and proximate socio-etiological dimensions. These analyses are based on a combined Growth Mixture and Multinomial Regression Model. To account for the distributional specifics of self-reported delinquency rates all models are specified as negative binomial count models, outperforming poisson assumptions which are more common in criminological research.

## **BIAS EFFECTS OF OVERDISPERSED LONGITUDINAL COUNT DATA - A MONTE CARLO SIMULATION**

**DANIEL SEDDIG**

UNIVERSITY OF MUENSTER, MÜNSTER, GERMANY

Several criminological studies use growth mixture models to analyze the development of deviance and delinquency within distinct groups or classes of offenders over time. Since the application of common normal theory maximum likelihood estimation seems inappropriate for crime-related count data, a common solution is the use of the (zero-inflated) poisson growth mixture model. Still, there remains doubt if crime related count variables effectively meet the requirements of the poisson distribution, particularly the assumption of equidispersion. It has been demonstrated that the poisson based regression models may lead to biased parameter estimates and standard errors if the assumption is violated, i.e. data is overdispersed. An alternative approach is the negative binomial model that adds a dispersion parameter to the probability model. In a monte carlo simulation study the performance of poisson and negative binomial estimation is tested for first and second order polynomial growth curve models (i.e. growth mixture models with one class) under varying levels of overdispersion with ex-ante generated count data. Results suggest that the poisson based parameter estimates and standard errors for intercept and slopes are severely biased in the conditions of moderate and high overdispersion, hence indicating false developmental tendencies. In contrast, estimates and standard errors of intercept and slopes based on the negative binomial model are not prone to such bias.

## **FOR THE HUGE MAJORITY. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF MORALITY AND SELF-CONTROL IN WIKSTRÖM'S SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY (SAT)?**

**ALFONSO SERRANO - MAILLO**

**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN A DISTANCIA, MADRID, SPAIN**

Criminology has concentrated its efforts more in individuals with a strong tendency towards crime than in the general population. Criminological theory should be able to provide an answer not only to the causes of crime for delinquent-prone individuals, but to the question of order as well (Hirschi, 1969). From this point of view, situational action theory (SAT) (Wikström et al., 2012) is promising for both challenges.

SAT is a very important and ambitious recent theoretical development in our field and the proposal of interactions is one of its strengths (from the point of view of critical rationalism). Morality and self-control play an important role in SAT's causal mechanisms and some authors suggest an interaction in the sense that the effects of self-control should be higher when individual morality is low (Wikström and Svensson, 2010). The rationale is that when morality is high the individual will not consider crime as an alternative of action and, if so, will not choose crime.

According to SAT this argument is only partially right because when morality is low self-control is equally ineffective. In these cases self-control is not relevant because there is no morality to which to adjust one's action. According to our reading of SAT, then, self-control is relevant when morality is neither very high or very low, i.e. for the huge majority of us. SAT, then, offers a promising answer to the question of order: most people avoid breaking rules due to the joint effect of some morality, some self-control and some of other variables.

This hypothesis is tested with data from the Cali Juvenile Delinquency Study (2010) (N=934). Using a continuous and a count measure of delinquency, the data is analyzed for completeness via OLS, NegBin1 and GLM. Results and limitations of the study are discussed.

## **BETWEEN LEGAL POSITIVISM AND FORENSIC SCIENCES: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE OF 'DEVELOPMENT' AND 'NON-DEVELOPMENT' OF ACADEMIC CRIMINOLOGY IN TURKEY**

**OZNUR SEVDIREN**

**ULUDAG UNIVERSITY, BURSA, TURKEY**

As opposed to many European countries, in Turkey criminology as an academic discipline is still in its embryonic stage. Indeed, although the first criminology institute was established as early as in 1944, apart from a few number of outdated text books that were/are arguably by and large simplistic in their treatment of subject matter, so far little attention appears to have been paid to the issues of criminology. It might even be argued that criminology is currently subordinated to forensic sciences in Turkey at the both theoretical and institutional context. A combination of a number of political, social, religious and 'epistemological' factors may have been seen as being

responsible for this state of affairs. In discussing these issues both in a historical and contemporary context, I will first of all offer a historical account elaborating the Ottoman penal 'policy' and the position of the Ottoman penal 'intelligentsia' towards the lively debate on the aetiology of crime taking place in Europe in the 19th century. Next, I will examine the seeds of change in perceptions of criminality during the early years of the Republic. I will then discuss the impact of political dissidence and terrorism in the formation of the 'panic legislation' from the 1970 onwards. By discussing juvenile criminality and prisons in this context I will examine the implications of the pre-occupation with political 'crisis' in Turkey and its effects on the approach towards 'ordinary criminality'. After identifying the issues which explain the inertia in academic criminology, I will finally highlight and discuss the current state of criminology, the role given to it in the Turkish legal and professional education and its prospects for future.

## **WOMEN EXITING PRISON: AN AUSTRALIAN STUDY OF WOMEN AND COMMUNITY RE-INTEGRATION**

**ROSEMARY SHEEHAN**  
MONASH UNIVERSITY, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

Corrections Victoria and the Department of Justice Victoria, Australia, commissioned a team of researchers (led by Rosemary Sheehan) to undertake a post release study of all women exiting prison in Victoria during the six months October 2011 to April 2012 (approximately 100 women), to interview the women just prior to release, and at three months, six months and 12 months post-release.

The key objectives of this first time government led study are to understand the impact of participation in Better Pathways programs on women's successful reintegration into the community and on reducing the risk of re-offending, after release from prison. The Better Pathways Strategy implemented in Victoria in 2005 is a gender specific strategy for working with women offenders which focuses on practical supports for women in the criminal justice system as well as on community-based approaches to treat issues that lead to women's offending behaviour.

It is expected the findings will provide critical insights into outcome for women which are essential to inform policy service provision funded by government.

## **LIFE-TIME CONVICTION RISK - A SYNTHETIC COHORT APPROACH**

**TORBJORN SKARDHAMAR**  
STATISTICS NORWAY, OSLO, NORWAY

It is of considerable importance to know what is the expected life-time conviction risk in the population because it tells us how many will be affected by criminal policy. I present estimates for how many are expected to be convicted by the age of 100 by constructing a "synthetic cohort" based on age-specific probabilities of getting a first conviction in 2008 and calculate life-table estimates for this hypothetical population.

The data are gathered from Norwegian administrative records of the entire resident population in Norway. First, I calculate the expected life-time risk of conviction based on the figures for 2008, explaining the details of the approach. Second, I estimate figures for each year 1992 through 2008. Third, I estimate similar figures for unconditional prison sentences.

Finally; I estimate the proportion expected to get any kind of criminal record – including when there is no conviction. I find that 11.5% of the population is expected to be convicted by the age of 100, 4.6% is expected to receive an unconditional prison sentence, and 39.4% is expected to get any kind of criminal record.

Of course, the figures for men are substantial higher, and for women lower.

## **RESISTANCE TO POLICE AUTHORITY IN BELGIUM (1880-1980) AND MORE PARTICULARLY IN BRUSSELS (1945-1975): JUDICIAL DECONSTRUCTION OF A PROBLEM AND JUDICIAL CONSTRUCTION OF A SOCIAL REALITY**

**MELPOMENI SKORDOU**

**UNIVERSITÉ CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN, WAVRE, BELGIUM**

The scope of the present work is twofold. Firstly, we wish to briefly summarize and to contextualize the main results of our doctoral research. Secondly, we wish to embed our results in a theoretical framework defined by instruments from constructivist and interactionist criminology. To this end we are going to discuss our results in more detail, reconstructing the precise (abstract) arguments supporting our hypotheses in two steps: To start with, we will discuss the first two chapters of our thesis looking into the deconstruction of the social problem of resistance to police authority as a juvenile and collective problem. Then, we will revisit the last two chapters, which focus on the judicial construction of the resistance to police authority reality. This resistance can be explained as the result of conflict interactions taking place among individuals in everyday life activities as well as among institutional agents in the judicial field (such as police agents and the public prosecutor). This approach allows us to mobilize the above-mentioned theoretical tools and, beyond that, to demonstrate and discuss their limitations in this particular field of application.

## **GIRLS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: THE RELATION BETWEEN GENDER SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS AND THE SEVERITY OF THE SENTENCE**

**ANNE-MARIE SLOTBOOM**

VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

**THESSA WONG**

VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

In Netherlands girls comprise about 20% of the arrested juvenile population. Although the number of arrested and convicted girls increased over the last ten years, hardly anything was known about their background. The Dutch Ministry of Justice's Documentation Centre (WODC) therefore commissioned a study into delinquency among girls as there is insufficient information on such delinquency and the related risk factors. In this presentation we focus on four groups of girls, all convicted between 2006 and 2007. We will look for common characteristics, nature of crimes and risk factors between the four groups of delinquent girls: those receiving a suspended sentence, those receiving community punishment, those held in juvenile detention and those placed in a judicial institution for juvenile offenders [PIJ]. We particularly focus on the role of gender specific risk factors in the juvenile justice system. We collected data on 400 girls between the age of 12 and 18, and performed a multivariate logistic regression to study the relationship between risk factors and type of sentence.

## **SELF CONTROL OR MORALITY: WHAT MATTERS IN ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR?**

**TERESA FERNANDES SOUSA**

FACULTY OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF PORTO, PORTO, PORTUGAL

Self-control and morality are two important concepts in the study of crime and deviant behaviour. Self-control is an individual ability to control one's behaviour in order to obtain some reward or avoid some punishment. Self-control is, to the General Theory of Crime, the main factor behind deviant behaviour and one of the most concepts ever tested in social sciences, especially in Criminology.

In turn, morality is a set of rules about what is wrong or right in particular circumstances and the prime factor in explaining misconducts, to the Situational Action Theory. For a long time, these two concepts were studied as two independent ideas.

However, in the recent years, it has been a growing consensus about the importance of their integration: which of both matters in the explanation of deviant behaviour? Using data collected from 347 adolescents, we try to contribute to understand the cross talk between self control, morality and deviant behaviour.

Our results provide good support to the idea that self-control has an important role in deviant behaviour; however, when we take morality into account, this is the most important concept in understanding deviant behaviour.

## **MACRO, MESO AND MICRO NETWORKS OF CRIME**

**ANTONIUS SPAPENS**

**TILBURG UNIVERSITY, TILBURG, NETHERLANDS**

In the past decade, the network approach to organized crime has quickly gained momentum and criminologists now also started to apply it to other types of crime involving co-offending. An important goal of this research is to map out how members of criminal networks cooperate and to explore how such networks can be destabilized more effectively. Up until now, however, most research focuses on the micro-level of networks, i.e. criminal groups.

However, 'micro-networks' do not operate in a vacuum but are part of larger entities: criminal macro and meso networks. Theoretically, the macro network is a worldwide network, consisting of (potential) offenders tied by criminal relations. In practice the macro network clusters into smaller boxes, I here define as meso networks.

This paper addresses how meso networks behave, and what the implications of taking this perspective are for both the criminological study of networks and for destabilizing them.

## **THE STATE AND GOVERNANCE FROM ABOVE AND BELOW, ETHNICITY AND THE NATION STATE**

**KEVIN STENSON**

**LONDON METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY OF KENT, CANTERBURY, UNITED KINGDOM**

Wacquant on urban marginality and statecraft highlights economic positioning. This paper develops an alternative perspective. Regimes of control create spaces enabling us to recognise agents of control and offenders and failures, disputes in control strategies that stimulate changes in control regimes, for the purposes of policy and practice. This approach argues that we need to go beyond a focus on the economic role of social actors and recognise the key role of ethnic and other cultural positionings, including sovereign nation-building, and multiple sites of governance 'from above' and 'from below'. 'Crime' involves struggles between attempts to govern situations, territory, property and people 'from above' by officialdom and 'from below' by a range of individual and collective sites and agents of governance.

## **EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION ACCURACY**

**INES SUCIC**

**INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IVO PILAR, ZAGREB, CROATIA**

Scientific studies have confirmed that eyewitness identification is often unreliable and inaccurate and that represents the single greatest cause of wrongful convictions. However, convictions are often based on eyewitness testimony and alleged indicators of eyewitness credibility such as

accuracy and length of the description of the perpetrator's appearance and eyewitness' level of confidence in their accuracy. System variables (e.g. lineup construction and administration, instructions given to witnesses before identification procedure) are variables controllable by the criminal justice system which implementations have substantial impact on the level of misidentification. This research investigates if the verbal description of the perpetrator given before the identification procedure influences the accuracy of perpetrator identification. Specific aims were to investigate this effect under different description instructions given to respondents. Additional aims were to investigate the effect of perpetrator' description on prospective and retrospective confidence in identification accuracy, response latency, and decision processes.

Also, the degree in which prospective and retrospective levels of confidence, response latency, and decision processes predict identification accuracy was investigated. The research was conducted on the 506 university student in small groups. Results did not confirmed effect of verbal description on the identification accuracy. Neither accuracy of description, nor description of featural/ configural facial information had any effect on identification accuracy. Respondents who described perpetrator had longer response latency and reported using more elimination strategies than those in control group, but those two groups had the same level of confidence. Higher degrees of prospective and retrospective confidence, shorter response latency and automatic processes were positively correlated to identification accuracy. The significant predictors of identification accuracy were response latency and retrospective level of confidence. Based on the gained results recommendations for lineup procedure are given in order to reduce eyewitness misidentification.

## **COLLECTIVE EFFICACY, DEPRIVATION AND VIOLENCE IN LONDON**

**ALEX SUTHERLAND**

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGE, UNITED KINGDOM**

**IAN BRUNTON-SMITH**

**UNIVERSITY OF SURREY, GUILDFORD, UNITED KINGDOM**

**JON JACKSON**

**LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM**

This article reports on the relationship between collective efficacy, neighbourhood deprivation, perceptions of violence and two measures of violent crime (police recorded crime and ambulance callout data). OLS, Poisson and multilevel models were used to assess the correlates of collective efficacy in London and to examine the relationship between collective efficacy and violent outcomes across 4,761 neighbourhoods. In keeping with previous research (e.g. Sampson et al., 1997) and others, we find that collective efficacy is negatively related to recorded violent crime. However, unlike previous research, collective efficacy does not appear to mediate the relationship between social disadvantage and recorded violent crime. We also find that collective efficacy is unrelated to an alternative measure of neighbourhood violence. We discuss limitations and possible explanations for our results before setting out plans for further research.



## **MORAL EMOTIONS AND OFFENDING: DO FEELINGS OF ANTICIPATED SHAME AND GUILT MEDIATE THE EFFECT OF SOCIALIZATION ON OFFENDING?**

**ROBERT SVENSSON**

MALMO UNIVERSITY, MALMO, SWEDEN

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

**LIEVEN J.R. PAUWELS**

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**WIM BERNASCO**

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

In this study we examine whether feelings of anticipated shame and anticipated guilt when being caught for an offense mediate the relationship between parental monitoring, bonds with parents and school, deviant peers, moral values and offending.

We use data from the SPAN-project, a study that collected detailed information about offending, moral emotions and socialization among 843 adolescents in The Hague, The Netherlands. The results show that both moral emotions of anticipated shame and guilt have a strong direct effect on offending. The results also show that the relationship between parental monitoring, deviant peers, moral values and offending is substantially mediated by anticipated shame and guilt. This study clearly suggests that both shame and guilt need to be included in the explanation of offending.

## **SCHOOLS AND DELINQUENCY**

**MAIKE THEIMANN**

WESTFÄLISCHE WILHELMS-UNIVERSITÄT MÜNSTER, MÜNSTER, GERMANY

As one of the primary agents of socialisation during adolescence schools have become an important place for crime prevention. Today students spend much of their time at school and accordingly less time with their families. This means that the schools' task of conveying social norms and values has become more important. Successful norm socialisation in turn appears to prevent criminal behaviour.

With data from the "Crime in the modern city" panel study the impact of school climate (relationship between students and teachers) on norm orientation and later self-reported delinquency is analysed. Using structural equation models, the first four panel waves, when students were about 13 to 16 years old, are evaluated. The findings provide useful information for the practical work of teachers and school principals.

## **PROBATION OFFICER SUPERVISION SKILLS AND OFFENDER RECIDIVISM**

**CHRISTOPHER TROTTER**

**MONASH UNIVERSITY, CAULFIELD EAST, AUSTRALIA**

This paper reports on a study which involved the observation of 139 interviews between youth probation officers and their clients, conducted in the Department of Juvenile Justice, NSW, Australia. The probation officers were given a rating by the research officer who observed the interviews on the extent to which they made use of practice skills such as role clarification, pro-social modelling and problem solving. When the workers made use of these skills the young people under their supervision had lower rates of re-offending in comparison to young people supervised by workers who made little use of the skills. This was so even after taking account of the risk levels of the young people.

The results of the study will be presented at the conference including the nature of the skills which were effective with the young people and the contents of the coding manual which was developed to measure the skills.

## **THE REVIVAL OF COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY IN A GLOBALISED WORLD**

**HILDE TUBEX**

**UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, CRAWLEY, AUSTRALIA**

While Downes (2011) rightly points out that criminology has been born comparative with historical contributions from people as John Howard and de Tocqueville, this comparative focus seems to have faded away until the late twentieth century. A waning belief in the post war welfare state and rising crime rates resulting in increasing prison populations, have altered this. This presentation will review what has been learned in two decades of comparative criminology studying levels of punitiveness. We critically examine the impact and interactions of political systems and their legal, economical and institutional structures, welfare policies and the influence of media and public opinion, as they have been discussed by various scholars.

The following questions are to be answered: 1) To what extent is the current evidence capable of explaining convergences and divergences in local penal practices, particularly in deviating and contested countries, such as the Netherlands, Canada and Scandinavia? 2) To what extent can they counter claims of a global trend towards punitiveness?

## **THE ROLE OF HEART RATE LEVELS IN THE INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF CRIME**

**STEVE VAN DE WEIJER**

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**RINKE DE JONG**

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

**CATRIEN BIJLEVELD**

VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

**ARJAN BLOKLAND**

LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS

Parental crime and a low heart rate are two risk factors for criminal development. This study focuses on the biosocial interaction between these two risk factors. Prospectively collected conviction data on 825 men from three consecutive generations is used to examine the effects of parental (violent) crime and low heart rate levels on violent and non-violent offending. It is also examined whether the intergenerational transmission of crime can (partly) be explained by the heritability of low heart rate levels and whether the effect of parental crime on offspring offending is conditional on the heart rate level of the child. Preliminary results show that the intergenerational transmission of violent crime is significantly larger for sons with a low heart rate than for sons with a high heart rate. Moreover, the relationship between low heart rate and violent crime is stronger among men with non-criminal fathers than among men with criminal fathers.

## **THE JUVENILE SEX OFFENDER: THE EFFECT OF HAVING A JOB ON OFFENDING**

**CHANTAL VAN DEN BERG**

VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

**CATRIEN BIJLEVELD**

VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

**JAN HENDRIKS**

VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

We analyzed the delinquent development from age 12 to 29 of 498 juvenile sex offenders. Fixed and random effects models are used to determine the effect of employment and of the stability of employment on the criminal career.

We first show that juvenile sex offenders have limited access to the labor market. They display stagnating participation rates from age 25 and have many different and short contracts.

In spite of this, employment reduces offending, and having stable employment has an additional reducing effect on crime. We also looked at three types of sex offenders (child abusers, peer abusers and group offenders), who have a different background and for whom therefore effects could differ. We found no difference for offender types in the effect of employment on offending. The effects of employment stability, however, were due to only child abusers experiencing significant effects of continuity.

We conclude that for juvenile sex offenders employment impacts similarly on offending as was found in previous studies among high-risk groups.

## **WHERE ARE THE BIOGRAPHIES?**

**FRANK VAN GEMERT**

**VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

Books on crime are popular. Autobiographies of criminals and biographies of criminals written by journalists are numerous, but very few criminologists have added to this collection. N=1 : some arguments are well known. They are shortsighted however, if one comes to realize what high quality data could have been available if criminologists would allow themselves to collect qualitative life histories.

One example is presented of a violent Dutch man who was a member of a Latino prison gang in the US for four years.

## **THE JOURNEY TO CRIME IN FLANDERS: A PRELIMINARY LOOK AT THE LENGTH OF THE JOURNEY TO CRIME**

**CHRISTOPHE VANDEVIVER**

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

Current journey to crime studies are flawed in two ways: 1) they heavily rely on local police data limiting the scope of their conclusions to local offending, and 2) although a number of studies hint at the presence of considerably longer crime trips than commonly found, long trips are ignored or removed from the analysis. It follows that the scope of the conclusions of current journey to crime studies is limited to local offending and their empirical design is biased towards finding short crime trips. This paper substantiates the need for more criminological research into long crime trips and provides an initial insight in the length of the journey to crime in Flanders, Belgium. Using multilevel modeling on 5 year public prosecutor data on property crimes from Flanders, the length of the journey to crime and the number of long crime trips is assessed. The criminological implications of the findings are discussed.

## **HIRSCHI'S RECONCEPTUALIZATION OF SELF-CONTROL: A TEN NATION COMPARATIVE STUDY**

**ALEXANDER VAZSONYI**

**UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON, USA**

**LI HUANG**

**TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA, USA**

In a slight departure from the original theoretical work by Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990), Hirschi (2004) reconceptualized the operationalization and measurement of self-control, departing from most previous empirical efforts (e.g., Grasmick et al. [1993] measure). Only a very modest number of studies have addressed this conceptual and methodological challenge (Higgins et al., 2008; Morris et al., 2011; Piquero & Bouffard, 2007) to date and have found mixed support for Hirschi's claim. The current investigation continues in this line of work by applying a rigorous cross-cultural comparative approach to the question based on data collected from over 15,000 adolescents located in ten different countries across North America, Europe, Eurasia, and Asia. Based on structural equation modeling with latent constructs and multi-group tests which compared the efficacy of Grasmick et al.'s self-control measure and Hirschi's reconceptualized measure in predicting deviance, findings provide evidence that although consistently associated with deviance, the reconceptualized measure was a consistently weaker predictor across all ten study countries.

In addition, the observed effects by each self-control measure were largely invariant across the ten developmental contexts.

## **NARRATIVE CRIMINOLOGY: THE CASE OF ADOLF EICHMANN**

**ALFREDO VERDE**

**UNIVERSITÀ DI GENOVA, GENOVA, ITALY**

**ALESSIA BATTAGLIA**

**UNIVERSITÀ DI GENOVA, GENOVA, ITALY**

Narrative criminology situates itself in the field of cultural criminology. Its aim, in our view, is to study and analyse the way in which narratives build and shape "truth", which has to be intended not as a neutral or superior concept, but, pragmatically, as the effect of discursive practices aimed at obtaining certain results. In this sense, criminological narratives about "impact" crimes, crimes that affect public opinion, constructed via judicial procedures, newspapers and new media, as well the scholars' contributions, constitute reality, and the contrast among them can be intended as struggle in order to make one's reality become established .

An example is given telling the story of Adolf Eichmann' different portrayals by prosecutors, politicians, historians, psychologist and sociologists, each tending to shape an image of the "public enemy" suitable for its particular purposes.

## **IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MULTIPLE OFFENDERS AND NON-MULTIPLE OFFENDERS**

**NICOLE VETTENBURG**

**GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM**

**PAUWELS LIEVEN**

**GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM**

**CLAIRE GAVRAY**

**UNIVERSITY OF LIÈGE, LIÈGE, BELGIUM**

**RUBEN BRONDEE**

**GHENT UNIVERSITY, GHENT, BELGIUM**

The present study investigates which aspects distinguish young multiple offenders (who committed 5 or more kinds of offences) from non-multiple offenders. Particular attention is paid to factors which have been found to be significant in explaining delinquent behaviour among young people, viz. violent values, self-control, troublesome youth group involvement, and the degree of social vulnerability. The analyses are based on the Belgian data from the International Self-Report Delinquency study 2 (ISR2). "Multiple offender" here refers to young people who committed 5 or more of the 11 offences investigated, viz. vandalism, shoplifting, burglary, bicycle, car or motorbike theft, stealing from a car, snatching, carrying a weapon, group fight, robbery and assault.

The discussion focuses on the potential importance of the findings for subsequent theory development and policies.

## **INTERNATIONAL MASTER'S PROGRAM IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, GOVERNANCE AND POLICE SCIENCE**

**CAROLINE VON DER HEYDEN**

**RUHR-UNIVERSITÄT BOCHUM (RUB), BOCHUM, GERMANY**

**RUTH SAPELZA**

**RUHR-UNIVERSITÄT BOCHUM (RUB), BOCHUM, GERMANY**

The international Master's program in Criminal Justice, Governance and Police Science is an advanced degree, which focuses on international security and justice perspectives, raising awareness and facilitating a broader foundation for better decision-making in the future with regards to the following topics: Peace-making and peace-keeping efforts in post-conflict and transitional countries | Establishing rule of law, human rights standards and sustainable security | Capacity building in the law enforcement and criminal justice sector | Developing personal skills of professionals working within the respective fields | Supporting NGOs and civil societies in their functions to monitor and evaluate democratic police work and criminal justice based on human rights standards

Degree: Master of Criminal Justice, Governance and Police Science

Duration: 2-years (60 ECTS) | Language: English | Type: Part-time

Form of study: Blended-Learning (online), extra-occupational (advanced)

Program start: January 2013 | Application deadline: September 15th, 2012

Send application to: [application@macrimgov.eu](mailto:application@macrimgov.eu)

or apply online (from July 2012 on): [www.macrimgov.eu](http://www.macrimgov.eu)

Institutions: Ruhr-Universität Bochum (RUB) & University College Ghent (GaPS)

## **YOUTH CRIME AND EDUCATION EXPANSION**

**SUNCICA VUJIC**

**UNIVERSITY OF BATH, BATH, UNITED KINGDOM**

**STEPHEN MACHIN**

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM**

**OLIVIER MARIE**

**UNIVERSITY OF MAASTRICHT (ROA), MAASTRICHT, NETHERLANDS**

We present new evidence on the causal impact of education on crime, by considering a large expansion of the UK post-compulsory education system that occurred in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The education expansion raised education levels across the whole education distribution and, in particular for our analysis, at the bottom end enabling us to develop an instrumental variable strategy to study the crime-education relationship. At the same time as the education expansion, youth crime fell, revealing a significant cross-cohort relationship between crime and education. The causal crime reducing effect of education is estimated to be negative and significant, and considerably bigger in (absolute) magnitude than ordinary least squares estimates. The education boost also significantly impacted other productivity related economic variables (qualification attainment and wages), demonstrating that the incapacitation effect of additional time spent in school is not the sole driver of the results.

## **THE MODEL PROJECT RUBIKON**

**MARIA WALSH**

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

The presentation gives an overview of the Model Project Rubikon, an intensive probation program by the probation services of the Munich District Court, which is being evaluated by Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law. This project is intended to prevent recidivism and establish a social network for juvenile and adolescent intensive and multiple offenders who committed frequent or particularly violent crimes. The evaluation is being conducted as a quasi-experimental triangulation study and is concerned with conditions for changes in criminal developments (desistance). The presentation focuses on the implementation of the project and its effects with respect to the targets of preventing recidivism and the establishment of a stable social

network. Furthermore, the evaluation seeks to establish whether intensive care during probation has a significantly more positive effect on recidivism of young intensive offenders than standard care during probation, other measures or execution of the sentence. The presentation outlines first descriptive results of the evaluation.

## **SCHOOL, WORK AND DELINQUENCY AMONG OLDER ADOLESCENTS. EXPLORING THE CONSEQUENCES OF DIFFERENT TRACKS IN EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT AFTER SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**FRANK WEERMAN**

**NSCR, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

This presentation explores changes in offending among a sample (n=273) of older adolescents (17-19 years old) who have (mostly) finished secondary school (pre-vocational track) and earlier participated in a three year longitudinal study during secondary school. These longitudinal data enables analyzing whether delinquent behavior increased or decreased after secondary school, depending on whether respondents left education or not and whether they were employed or not. The results suggest that the relation is complex, depending on how school and work are combined, and differing between demographic categories, in particular between younger and older adolescents. Leaving school without having a job appears to be related to increases in delinquency, while leaving school to become employed is related to decreases in delinquency.

## **MORALITY, ETHICAL STANDARDS AND ECONOMIC CRIME: TRANSCENDING A SIMPLE SITUATIONAL APPROACH. APPLYING SAT AS A CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK TO THE EXPLANATION OF INSURANCE FRAUD**

**PETER WETZELS**

**UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG, HAMBURG, GERMANY**

**MAXIMILIAN KOCK**

**UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG, HAMBURG, GERMANY**

Insurance fraud has been described as the second largest white collar crime in Europe and abroad. Insurance fraud is associated with immense direct and indirect costs for insurance companies as well as for consumers. Detailed knowledge of the causes and antecedents of this kind of fraudulent behavior are important prerequisite for the development of effective prevention strategies. A brief review of results of surveys on prevalence and acceptance of insurance fraud and recent experimental research on causes of cheating and fraud is presented. Results of this research will be integrated into an explanatory model relying on SAT as an advanced criminological theoretical framework which is regarded as being particularly suited for the explanation of this kind of crime.



## **REINTEGRATION OF YOUNG OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM PRISON**

**ELKE WIENHAUSEN-KNEZEVIC**

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

Given the paucity of research on post-prison reintegration of young offenders, little is known about factors that may contribute to a successful transition from prison into society. On the basis of narrative interviews with young violent and sexual offenders who have been released from prison, the paper examines factors that potentially influence their "re-entry".

The starting point of the study is grounded on the observation that for young, former prisoners, the transition back into the community is often fraught with difficulty. Previous literature on the subject suggests that individuals who actively shape their future upon release are more likely to properly resettle. Excerpts from the interviews illustrate how narratives about reintegration efforts differ one year after release between those who display personal initiative and those who do not.

Finally, potential implications for release-preparations, so as to optimize the reintegration of young offenders, are discussed.

## **BIOINFORMATICS - THE NEW SOURCE OF EVIDENCE**

**BARBARA WILINSKA**

**LODZ UNIVERSITY, WARSAW, POLAND**

Molecular biology is one of a fields that increasingly based on biomolecular data and thus and other areas which are very helpfull - the new one which establish by many European countries is bioinformatics. The bioinformatics is a field supported by DNA profils of crime scenes of known offenders and apply DNA testing. The aim of this study is to discuss how the technological advances such DNA microarray sequencing, algorithms provide a new solutions in forensic DNA sience.

In this article it will be widely discussed, how the new technologies in field of forensic science and criminology raised from private reasech afeccted public health and what is the most important - started the era of genetic databasis which is the most relaibe evidence for justice.

UPV/EHU

# OTHER CRIMINOLOGICAL ISSUES

## **CONVERGENCES AND DIVERGENCES IN CRIME TRENDS IN WESTERN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**MARCELO F. AEBI**

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On the basis of an analysis of the available data from police statistics, conviction statistics and victimization surveys, this presentation compares the evolution of crime in Western European countries and in the USA. As far as property offences are concerned, a similar drop can be seen since the mid-1990s; homicide has decreased in a much more steady way in the USA than in Europe; however, other violent offences show an increase since the early 1990s in Europe and a decrease in the USA. Different explanations –including the possible effects of an increased sensitivity to violence– are discussed in order to try to make sense of a divergence that cast doubts on the idea of a common evolution of crime on both sides of the Atlantic, and shows the impossibility of extrapolating North-American explanations of crime trends to Western Europe.



# INDEX OF AUTHORS

# A

AALTONEN, MIKKO

AARTEN, PAULINE GEERTJE MINKE

ABRUNHOSA, GONÇALVES, RUI

AEBI, MARCELO F.

AGUADO CORREA, TERESA

AGUSTINA, JOSE R.

AIZPURÚA, EVA

AKÇAKAYA, ONUR

ALATI, DANIEL

ALBANI MORENO, EUGENIA

ALBERTETT, FABRIZIO

ALBRECHT, HANS-JORG

ALCOCEBA GIL, JUAN

ALDAZ, JUAN

ALDRIDGE, JUDITH

ALLARD, RINGNALDA

ALTHOFF, MARTINA

ALVES, PEDRO

AMIETTA, SANTIAGO ABEL

AMIR, MENACHEM

AMROLLAHI BYOUKI, MOJGAN

ANDERSON, KJELL

ANTINORI, ARIJE

ANTONIA, KASTRINAKI

ANTONIETTI, ANNA

ANTONOPOULOS, GEORGIOS

APARICIO, JOSÉ V.

ARENAS GARCÍA, LOREA

ARMAS VARGAS, ENRIQUE

ASENCIO PAGÁN, EDWIN

ASKEW, REBECCA

ASSCHER, JESSICA

ASSINK, MARK

ATKINSON, ROWLAND

AYRES, TAMMY

AZEVEDO, VANESSA

AZEVEDO, NÍDIA

## B

BAIDAWI, SUSAN

BAIER, DIRK

BAILLERGEAU, EVELYNE

BALCIOGLU, ERCAN

BALDRY, ANNA COSTANZA

BANKS, JAMES

BARKER, ANNA  
BARLOW, DAVID E.  
BARRY, MONICA  
BATCHELOR, SUSAN  
BATTAGLIA, ALESSIA  
BAUWENS, ALINE  
BAUWENS, TOM  
BEAUCHESNE, LINE  
BECKERS, JOEP  
BEIJERS, JORIS  
BEIJERSBERGEN, KARIN  
BEJIDE, FOLAKE  
BELACKOVA, VENDULA  
BELENKO, STEVEN  
BEN-ZVI, KATHRINE  
BENDALAK, JUDY  
BENEKOS, PETER  
BENÍTEZ JIMÉNEZ, MARÍA JOSÉ  
BENITO, DEMELSA  
BENNETT, RICHARD  
BERGOGLIO, MARIA INES  
BERNAL, JESUS  
BERNASCO, WIM  
BERNIK, IGOR

BERTOK, EVA

BEYENS, KRISTEL

BIBERSTEIN, LORENZ

BIENECK, STEFFEN

BIJLEVELD, CATRIEN

BION, FABIENNE

BIRKEL, CHRISTOPH

BIRKETT, GEMMA

BISSCHOP, LIESELOT

BLAGG, HARRY

BLATNIKOVA, SARKA

BLOKLAND, ARJAN

BODA, ZSOLT

BOELS, DOMINIQUE

BOERS, KLAUS

BÖHME, MATTHIAS

BOIVIN, RÉMI

BOND OBE, JOHN

BOONE, MIRANDA

BORBÍRÓ, ANDREA

BORGERS, MATTHIAS

BOSWELL, GWYNETH

BOUTELLIER, HANS

BOWDEN, MATT



BOWEN, ERICA

BOXBERG, VERENA

BRADFORD, BEN

BRAGADÓTTIR, RAGNHEIOUR

BRÄKER., ASTRID-BRITTA

BRANDARIZ GARCIA, JOSE ANGEL

BRANTS, CHRISJE

BREN, MATEVZ

BRENNAN, PAULINE K.

BRETSCHNEIDER, WIEBKE

BRONDEE, RUBEN

BROWN, MICHAEL

BRUINSMA, GERBEN J.N.

BRUNTON-SMITH, IAN

BUKER, HASAN

BURGARD, ANNA

BURIANEK, JIRI

BURKE, ALISON

BURMAN, MICHELE

BURSENS, DIETER

BUSSU, ANNA

BYNUM, TIM

BYRNE, JAMES

**C****CABRAS, CRISTINA****CALLAHAN, CLAIRE****CAMPANA, PAOLO****CAMPISTOL, CLAUDIA****CAPDEVILA CAPDEVILA, MANEL****CARDOSO, CARLA****CARME, TOMER****CARR, NICOLA****CARSON, DENA****CARTUYVELS, YVES****CASTILLO FERNÁNDEZ, EVA****CASTRO, JOSEFINA****CASTRO-RODRIGUES, ANDREIA****CATALÁ-MIÑANA, ALBA****CECCATO, , VANIA****CEREZO DOMÍNGUEZ, ANA ISABEL****CESNIENE, ILONA****CHALKIA, ANASTASIA****CHARETTE, YANICK****CHAUSSON, OLIVIA MARIE CAROLINE****CHEN, GILA****CHRISTIAENS, JENNEKE**

CHRISTOFFERSEN, MOGENS

CID, JOSÉ

CIOTTI, SILVIA

CLAES, BART

CLANCEY, GARNER

CLEMENT, GEMMA

COESTER, MARC

COLLINS, VICTORIA

COLSON, RENAUD

CONCHEIRO CARRO, LUIS

CONCHEL, RAQUEL

CONDE, RITA

CONDY, RACHEL

CONTRERAS ROMÁN, MARÍA

CONWAY, VICKY

COOLS, MARC

COPIC, SANJA

COPS, DIEDERICK

CORCORAN, MARY

CORDERO VERDUGO, REBECA

COROMINAS, PILAR

CORR, MARY LOUISE

COSEMANS, ZOE

COSTA, FILIPA

COSTA, SUSANA

COSTA, BELINDA

COSTELA, VÍCTOR JAVIER

COSTELA RUIZ, VÍCTOR JAVIER

COURNOYER, LOUIS-GEORGES

COURVOISIER, JULIE

COUSINEAU, MARIE-MARTHE

CRAWFORD, ADAM

CROFTS, THOMAS

CRUZ, OLGA SOUZA

CRUZ, GRANGEIA OLGA

CSÚRI, ANDRÁS

CUNHA, OLGA

CUNHA, MANUELA IVONE

CZARNECKA-DZIALUK, BEATA

## D

DA SILVA, TERESA

DA SILVA PEREIRA, FILIPA

DAEMS, TOM,

DAHL, JOHANNE YTTRI

DANIELSSON, PETRI

DARCK, MARCIO

DARDANOU, NEPHELI

DAS, DILIP

DAS, MINTIE

DAVEY, CAROLINE

DAVIS, JAYA

DE BIE, JASPER

DE BONDT, WENDY

DE BOOM, JAN

DE BUS, SOFIE

DE JONG, RINKE

DE JUAN, MANUEL

DE KIMPE, SOFIE

DE LA CORTE, LUIS

DE LA CUESTA ARZAMENDI, JOSÉ LUIS

DE MAILLARD, JOSEPH

DE PAUW, EVELIEN

DE POOT, CHRISTIANNE

DE SCHRIJVER, ANNELIES

DE VRIES, SANNE L.A.

DEAKIN, JO

DEBLIRE, CLÉMENCE

DÉCARPES, PASCAL

DECARY-HETU, DAVID

DECORTE, TOM

DEL CARMEN, ALEJANDRO  
DELGRANDE, NATALIA  
DEN HEYER, GARTH  
DEMARÉE, CHAIM  
DENIZ UNAN, AYSE  
DENKERS, ADRIAAN  
DEPRINS, FAMKE  
DESSECKER, AXEL  
DEVROE, ELKE  
DIAS, TANIA  
DÍEZ-RIPOLLÉS, JOSÉ LUIS  
DINLER, VEYSEL  
DIRKZWAGER, ANJA  
DJURIC, SLADJANA  
DOAK, JONATHAN  
DOBRYNINA, MARGARITA  
DOBRYNINAS, ALEKSANDRAS  
DOELITZSCH, CLAUDIA  
DOERING, BETTINA  
DOLMEN, LARS  
DOLU, OSMAN  
DOMINEY, JANE  
DONATI, SANDRO  
DOÑATE MARTÍNEZ, ASCENSIÓN

DORMAELS, ARNE

DUARTE, VERA MÓNICA

DUENKEL, FRIEDER

DUFOUR, ISABELLE F.

DULLUM, JANE

DUMORTIER, ELS

DURNESCU, IOAN

# E

EASTON, MARLEEN

EDELBACHER, MAXIMILIAN

EDWARDS, ADAM

EGGE, MARIT

EICHELSHEIM, VERONI

EIFLER, STEFANIE

EINAT, TOMER

ELGER, BERNICE

ELLIS, LEE

ELLONEN, NOORA

ELONHEIMO, HENRIK

EMBREGTS, PETRI

ENESCU, RALUCA

ENGBERSEN, GODFRIED

ENHUS, ELS

ENZMANN, DIRK

ERNST, FALKO ALEXANDER

ESBENSEN, FINN

ESKI, YARIN

ESZTER, SÁRIK

EUVRARD, ELSA

EVDOXIA, FASOULA

EVENEPOEL, ANNEKE

## F

FARALDO CABANA, PATRICIA

FARIA, RITA

FARIA, ANA

FEGERT, JOERG M.

FERNANDES, SOFIA

FERNANDES SOUSA, TERESA

FERNÁNDEZ, MARÍA TERESA

FERNÁNDEZ, ESTHER

FERNANDEZ PACHECO ESTRADA, CRISTINA

FERNANDEZ REGADERA, SONIA

FERNAU, SANDRA

FERRER PUIG, MARTA



FERREIRA, CÉLIA

FIELD, STEWART

FIGLIOMENI, VINCENT

FINCH, BRIAN

FINLAY, ANDREA

FIODOROVA , ANNA

FORDHAM, RIC

FOX, CLAIRE

FRANCESCOTTI, ERIC

FRANCIS, BRIAN

FRANÇOISE, CLÉMENCE

FREY, BRUNO S.

FREY, ANTONIO

FYFE, NICK

## G

GADD, DAVID

GADERER, MATTHIAS

GALANTINO, MARIA GRAZIA

GALLO, PEDRO

GARRO CARRERA, ENARA

GATTI, UBERTO

GAVRAY, CLAIRE

GEDEON, VALERIA  
GEENEN, MARIE-JOSÉ  
GELSTHORPE, LORAINÉ  
GELUYCKENS, TINNE  
GERMÁN, ISABEL  
GETOS, ANNA-MARIA  
GIES, LIEVE  
GILINSKIY, YAKOV  
GILLEIR, FIEN  
GILLING, DANIEL  
GIMÉNEZ-SALINAS, ANDREA  
GIOVANNETTI, MONIA  
GOERGEN, THOMAS  
GÓMEZ SÁNCHEZ, ENRIQUE  
GONCALVES, LEONEL  
GONCALVES, RUI  
GONZÁLEZ, JOSÉ LUIS  
GONZALEZ BORBOA, RAUL  
GONZÁLEZ SÁNCHEZ, IGNACIO  
GORGERN, THOMAS  
GOSETTI, FRANCESCO  
GOSELIN, DENISE  
GRACE, SARA  
GRACIA, ENRIQUE

GRANGEIA, HELENA  
GRANJA, RAFAELA  
GRAY, PATRICIA  
GREEN, SIMON  
GREEN, DAVID  
GREENE, JACK  
GREENFIELD , VICTORIA A.  
GREER, CHRIS  
GROENEMEYER, AXEL  
GROSSRIEDER, LIONEL  
GRUSZCZYNSKA, BEATA Z.  
GRZYB, MAGDALENA  
GRZYWA, JOANNA  
GUDDERS, DANIQUE  
GUDE FERNÁNDEZ, ANA  
GUEDES, INES  
GUETZKOW, JOSH  
GUILLAIN, CHRISTINE  
GUILLE, LAURE  
GUINARTE CABADA, GUMERSINDO  
GUNNLAUGSSON, HELGI  
GUTKOWSKA, AGNIESZKA  
GUZY, NATHALIE

---

# H

HABZDA-SIWEK, EWA

HAEUFLE, JENNY

HALE, REBECCA

HAMILTON-SMITH, NIALL

HANDTKE, VIOLET

HANSLMAIER, MICHAEL

HANSON, NICOLE N.

HARDYNS, WIM

HARGREAVES, CLAIRE

HARKINS, LEIGH

HARPER, DEE WOOD

HARRIOT, ANTONNEY

HARRIS, PETE

HASSID, OLIVIER

HAUG, MONIKA

HAVERKAMP, RITA

HAYES, DAVID

HAYMOZ, SANDRINE

HAZEL, NEAL

HEBBERECHT, PATRICK

HELMINEN, MAIJA

HENDRIKS, JAN

HEPPING, KRISTIEN

HERRERA MORENO, MYRIAM

HERZOG-EVANS, MARTINE

HEYDON, GEORGINA

HEYLEN, BEN

HICKMAN BARLOW, MELISSA

HINE, JEAN

HINKKANEN, VILLE

HIRTENLEHNER, HELMUT

HOEVE, MACHTELD

HOHL, KATRIN

HOLAS, JAKUB

HOLGERSSON, STEFAN

HOLMBOE, MORTEN

HOLMES, TIM

HONG, YOUNG-OH

HORSFIELD, PHILIP

HOUGH, MIKE

HOUGHTON, JULIE

HUANG, LI

HUCKLESBY, ANTHEA

HUEBNER, BETH

HUGHES, GORDON

HUISMAN, WIM

HULMAKOVA, JANA

HUMMER, DONALD

HUMPHREYS, LESLIE

HUNTER, GILLIAN

HUSCHEK, DOREEN

HUTCHINSON, STEVEN

HUTTON, NEIL

# I

IBABE, IZASKUN

IBAÑEZ ROIG, AINA

IGLESIAS SKULJ, AGUSTINA

IGUAL, CARLOS

INDRILIUNAITE, RASA

INZELT, ÉVA VERONIKA

ISENHARDT, ANNA

ISENRING, GIANG LY

IVANOVIC, ZVONIMIR

# J

JACKSON, JONATHAN

JACKSON, JON

JACOBSON, JESSICA

JAIME, OSCAR

JANDRIC NIŠEVIC, ANITA

JAQUIER, VERONIQUE

JARRETT, JAMES

JARROLD, KARA

JAUREGUIZAR, JOANA

JENDLY, MANON

JEONG, SEOKJIN

JERE, MAJA

JEWKES, YVONNE

JIMENEZ, ESTIBALIZ

JOHNSON, ROBERT

JOHNSON, CHRIS

JOHNSTON, HELEN

JOHNSTONE, GERRY

JOKINEN, ANNIINA

JONCKHEERE, ALEXIA

JONES, JANE

JOOSEN, KATHARINA

JORNA, PENNY

JYRI, PAASONEN

# K

KAAL, HENDRIEN L.

KÄÄRIÄINEN, JUHA

KABKI, ALAN

KANGASPUNTA, KRITIINA

KANKAANRANTA, TERHI

KAPARDIS, ANDREAS

KASK, KRISTJAN

KATSIGARAKIL, EFTYCHIA

KAYE, JULIE

KAZYRYTSKI, LEANID

KELLY, LIZ

KEITH, SOOTHILL

KEMME, STEFANIE

KENNY, PAULA

KEREZSI, KLARA

KERNER, HANS-JUERGEN

KILCHLING, MICHAEL

KILLETT, ANNE

KILLIAS, MARTIN

KILPELÄINEN, MIA

KINGSTON, SARAH

KIRBY, AMY



KISHIMOTO, TATSUYA

KIVIVUORI, JANNE

KLUIN, MARIEKE

KMETONYOVA, DANIELA

KNEPPER, PAUL

KNICKMEIER, SUSANNE

KNUST, NANDOR

KNUTSSON, JOHANNES

KÓ, JÓZSEF

KOCK, MAXIMILIAN

KOLTHOFF, EMILE

KONAGAI, KAYO

KONIDARI, ANASTASIA

KORSELL, LARS

KOVACEVIC-LEPOJEVIC, MARINA

KOVCO VUKADIN, IRMA

KOZLOVA, ANGELINA

KRAJEWSKI, KRZYSZTOF

KRATCOSKI, PETER

KRAUS, BENJAMIN

KRUTTSCHNITT, CANDACE

KUHA, JOUNI

KUPKA, PETR

---

# L

LAFREE, GARY

LAITINEN, PIRJO

LAMBOLEY, MADELINE

LANDAU, SIMHA F.

LANDAU, TAMMY

LANDERA LURI, MERTXE

LARRAURI, ELENA

LASOCIK, ZBIGNIEW

LAVORGNA, ANITA

LECLAIR, DANIEL

LECLERC, BENOIT

LECLERC, CHLOE

LEERKES, ARJEN

LEITGOEB, HEINZ

LEMAITRE, ANDRÉ

LEONARD, LIAM

LEVENSON, RICK

LIEBLING, ALISON

LIEFBROER, AART

LIEN, INGER-LISE

LILA, MARISOL

LINDE, ANTONIA

LINDERBORG, HENRIK

LINDSTAD, JONAS MARKUS

LOADER, IAN

LOBNIKAR, BRANKO

LOMELL, HEIDI MORK

LONG, MICHAEL A.

LOPEZ RODRIGUEZ, ANDRES

LÓPEZ TORRECILLAS, FRANCISCA

LORD, NICHOLAS

LOSET, SYLVAIN

LOUP, STEPHANIE

LOVEGROVE, PETER

LOZANO, MARIBEL

LUKASH, ANASTASIIA

LYNCH, MICHAEL J.

LYNGSTAD, TORKILD H.

# M

MACDONALD, JOHN

MACHADO, CARLA

MACHADO, ANDREIA

MACHADO, HELENA

MACHIELS, RUDY

MACHIN, STEPHEN  
MACKENZIE, SIMON  
MAES, ERIC  
MAESSCHALCK, JEROEN  
MAFFEI, STEFANO  
MAGUIRE, NIAMH  
MAGUIRE, NIAMH  
MAIR, GEORGE  
MALLÉN, AGNETA  
MANZONI, PATRIK  
MAPELLI CAFFARENA, BORJA  
MARCEL, JULIEN  
MARCO, MIRIAM  
MARGARYAN, ANNA  
MARGUET, YANN  
MARIE, OLIVIER  
MARKINA, ANNA  
MARKOVSKA ANNA  
MARKOVIC, MARIJA  
MARSHALL, INEKE HAEN  
MARTÍ, JOEL  
MARTIKAINEN, PEKKA  
MARTIN, PETER  
MARTIN, HEATHER

MARTIN, FAVIAN

MARTIN, MARIA JESUS

MARTÍN PEÑA, JAVIER

MARTÍNEZ, JOSÉ MANUEL

MARTINEZ CARRILLO, RANULFO

MARTÍNEZ FRANCISCO, NIEVES

MARTÍNEZ SOTO, TAMARA

MARTINS, CARLA

MARTINS, PAULA CRISTINA

MASSON, ISLA

MATA, NOELIA

MATA MARTÍN, JOSÉ LUIS

MATOS, MARLENE

MAURY, SOPHIE

MAVADDAT, CARLA

MAXSON, CHERYL L.

MAYOCK, PAULA

MAYORDOMO RODRIGO, VIRGINIA

MCDEVITT, JACK

MCGOVERN, ALYCE

MCLAUGHLIN, EUGENE

MEEK, ROSIE

MEIER, JANA

MELÉNDEZ, ANNA

MELO RODRIGUEZ LOPES, MÓNICA SOFIA

MERLEVEDE, SOFIE

MERLO, ALIDA

MESKO, GORAZD

MESTERS, GEERT

MEYER, KIMBERLY

MIDSON, BRENDA

MIJOC, IVONA

MIJOVIC-DAS, SNEZANA

MOHSENI, REZA ALI

MOLLEMAN, TOON

MONSBAKKEN, CHRISTIAN

MONSONÍS PAYÁ, IRENE

MONTGOMERY, JOHN

MOOLENAAR, DEBORA

MOORE, COLLEEN

MORABITO, MELISSA

MORAVCOVÁ, EVA

MORGENSTERN, CHRISTINE

MORRIS, NANCY

MORSELLI, CARLO

MORTELE, JILL

MOTAMEDI JOYBARI, AREZU

MOULIN, VALERIE

MOYA, M<sup>a</sup> DEL MAR

MOYA GUILLEM, CLARA

MUGELLINI, GIULIA

MULONE, MASSIMILIANO

MUN, EUN-YOUNG

MUÑOZ BARÚS, JOSÉ IGNACIO

MUTTILAINEN, VESA

## N

NACHTEGAEL, MIKE

NALLA, MAHESH

NAYLOR, BRONWYN

NEGENMAN, ANNEMARIEKE

NELEN, HANS

NETTO, NICHOLAS RAPHAEL

NEVES CRUZ, JOSE

NEWBURN, TIM

NICOTRA, ERALDO

NIEMI, JENNI

NIEUWBEERTA, PAUL

NIKOLIC-RISTANOVIC, VESNA

NOGALA, DETLEF

NOLET, ANNE MARIE

NOPPE, JANNIE

NUNWEILER, SOPHIE

NUYTIENS, AN

## O

O'MAHONY, DAVID

OCARIZ, ESTEFANÍA

OHANA, DANIEL

OLALDE, ALBERTO

OLATUNBOSUN, ADENIYI

OLIVER, AMPARO

OLSEN, RIKKE F.

OLTRA, CHRISTIAN

ORBEGOZO, IZASKUN

ORDÓÑEZ MAYÁ, LUCÍA

OROZCO TORRES, AXEL FRANCISCO

## P

PADFIELD, NICOLA

PADUA, LIZAMARIE

PANAGOS, KONSTANTINOS

PAOLI, LETIZIA

PAPAGEORGIU, ANASTASIA ASIMINA



PAPANICOLAOU, GEORGIOS  
PAPANTONIOU, MARGARITA  
PARASANU, ANDREA  
PARI, ZAGOURA  
PARKANYI, ESZTER  
PARKIN, JOANNA  
PARMENTIER, STEPHAN  
PARTI, KATALIN  
PASCUAL, LAURA  
PASHLEY, VEERLE  
PASTWA-WOJCIECHOWSKA, BEATA  
PATRIZI, PATRIZIA  
PAUWELS, LIEVEN J.R.  
PEDERSEN, MARIA LIBAK  
PEELO, MOIRA  
PEÑARANDA, VANESSA  
PÉREZ RIVAS, NATALIA  
PÉREZ SUÁREZ, JORGE RAMIRO  
PERLIN, MICHAEL  
PERSAK, NINA  
PERSSON, ANDERS  
PETINTSEVA, OLGA  
PFEIFFER, HARTMUT  
PICKERING, JONNY

PILLERIIN, LINDSALU

PIRNAT, CARLOTTA

PLATEK, MONIKA S.

PLEYSIER, STEFAAN

PODANÁ, ZUZANA

POLAND, FIONA

POLICEK, NICOLETTA

POLLICH, DANIELA

PONSAERS, PAUL

POOLEY, MICHELLE

POPOVIC-CITIC, BRANISLAVA

PORCARO, CESARE

PUENTE ABA, LUZ MARÍA

PUIG, DAVID

## Q

QUINTAS, JORGE

QUIRKE, BRENDAN

## R

RABINOVITZ, SHARON

RABOLD, SUSANN

RAMOS VAZQUEZ, JOSE ANTONIO

RAP, STEPHANIE

RAUSCHENBACH, JANA

RAVAGNANI, LUISA

REALPE-QUINTERO, MARÍA FERNÁNDA

RECASENS, AMADEU

RECHEA, CRISTINA

REEF, JONI

REGUEIRA DIÉGUEZ, ANTÍA

REICH, KERSTIN

REINECKE, JOST

REQUENA ESPADA, LAURA

REYNAERT, DIDIER

RIBAUX, OLIVIER

RIMPELÄ, ARJA

RIZK, CYRIL

ROBINSON, ROBIN A.

ROC, AURORA

ROCCA, GABRIELE

ROCHA GONÇALVES, GONÇALO

ROCHÉ, SÉBASTIAN

RODRIGUEZ, JOHN

RODRIGUEZ, JORGE

RODRÍGUEZ CALVO, MARÍA SOL

RODRÍGUEZ CARBALLEIRA, ALVARO

ROMANO, CARLO ALBERTO

RÖMKENS, RENÉE G.

ROOSE, RUDI

ROSSI, PAOLA

ROTHER, DAWN L.

ROUX, GUILLAUME

ROYCE WEST JR., ROBERT BING

RUA, FILIPA

RUBIÑOS, TAMARA

RUITER, STIJN

RUNHOVDE, SIV REBEKKA

## S

SAAR, JÜRI

SAAVEDRA, LUÍSA

SABATÉ, JULI

SACAU, ANA

SACIRI, BEJAN

SAHRAMÄKI, LINA

SAIZ GARITAONANDIA, ALBERTO

SALINAS-EDWARDS, MIKE

SAN JUAN, CÉSAR

SANCHEZ, NAHIKARI

SANDOVAL DELGADO, EMILIANO

SAPELZA, RUTH

SÁRIK, ESZTER

SARRE, RICK

SASAKI, YUKI

SAVONA, ERNESTO UGO

SCHABAS, WILLIAM

SCHEER, DAVID

SCHEIRS, VEERLE

SCHMIDT, HOLGER

SCHNEPPER, ANNA

SCHOENAERS, FREDERIK

SCHOEP, ARD

SCHULTE, PHILIPP

SCHUMANN, STEFAN

SEAL, MIKE

SEDDIG, DANIEL

SEEBOHM, LAURA

SELMINI, ROSSELLA

SERDYUK, ALEXEY

SERGI, ANNA

SERON, VINCENT

SERRANO, JOSÉ

SERRANO MAILLO, ALFONSO

SEVDIREN, OZNUR

SHALEV, SHARON

SHAPLAND, JOANNA

SHARRATT, KATHRYN

SHEEHAN, ROSEMARY

SHEN, ANQI

SHUTE, JON

SIEGEL, DINA

SIEGMUNT, OLGA

SINNAEVE, ILSE

SIRÉN, REINO

SIRIA, SANDRA

SKARDHAMAR, TORBJORN

SKINNARI, JOHANNA

SKJORTEN, KRISTIN

SKORDOU, MELPOMENI

SLOTBOOM, ANNE-MARIE

SMALLBONE, STEPHEN

SMEETS, SYBILLE

SMITH, OLIVER

SMITH, RUSSELL

SMITH, EMILY

SNEL, ERIK

SNYMAN, RIKA

SOELLNER., RENATE

SOKULLU-AKINCI, FÜSUN

SOLAR, CARLOS

SOLARI MERLO, MARIANA NOELIA

SOLETO MUÑOZ, HELENA

SOOTHILL, KEITH

SORDI STOCK, BÁRBARA

SOTLAR, ANDREJ

SOURANDER, ANDRÉ

SOUSA, PEDRO

SOUTO GARCIA, EVA MARIA

SOYER, RICHARD

SPAPENS, ANTONIUS

SPARKS, RICHARD

SPOHN, CASSIA

STADLER, LENA

STAMS, GEERT-JAN

STANKO, ELIZABETH

STAUBLI, SILVIA

STE-MARIE, JULIE

STENSON, KEVIN

STEVKOVIC, LJILJANA

STEYVERS, JOKE

STOFFEL, KILIAN

STORGAARD, ANETTE

STRAUS, MURRAY

STRETESKY, PAUL

STRONKS, SARA

STRYPE, JON

STYLIANOU, STELIOS

SUCIC, INES

SUTELA, MIKA

SUTHERLAND, ALEX

SVENSSON, KERSTIN

SVENSSON, ROBERT

SZABO, MATE

SZABÓ, JUDIT

# T

TAEFI, ANABEL

TAKEMURA, NORIYOSHI

TAMARIT, JOSEP MARIA

TAMMILEHTO, TUOMAS

TASCIOGLU, ESEN EZGI

TAXMAN, FAYE

TÉBAR, BEATRIZ



TEIXEIRA HELENA, ANA

THEIMANN, MAIKE

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THOMASSEN, GUNNAR

THOMPSON, REBECCA

THORNBERRY, TERENCE

THORNTON, WILLIAM E.

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TOMINC, BERNARDA

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TORRENTE, DIEGO

TORRES, NÚRIA

TROTTER, CHRISTOPHER

TSELONI, ANDROMACHI

TUBEX, HILDE

TURNER, ELIZABETH RUTH

TYNI, SASU

## U

UGAS, SUMAIO

UHNOO, SARA

ULUDAG, SENER

UMEK, PETER

URTEAGA, EGUZKI

USALA, MICHELA

# V

VALKOVA, HELENA

VAN AUDENHOVE, SHARON

VAN DAELE, DIRK

VAN DAMME, YASMIN

VAN DE BUNT, HENK

VAN DE KLOMP, MISJA

VAN DE WEIJER, STEVE

VAN DEN BROECK, TOM

VAN DER GEEST, VICTOR

VAN DER LAAN, PETER

VAN DER LAND, MARCO

VAN DER LEUN, JOANNE

VAN DIJK, JAN

VAN ERP, JUDITH

VAN GELDER, JEAN-LOUIS

VAN GEMERT, FRANK

VAN GINNEKEN, ESTHER F.J.C.

VAN HOOGENBEMT, KEN

VAN HORNE, SHERYL

VAN STEDEN, RONALD

VAN STOKKOM, BAS

VANDE WALLE, GUDRUN

VANDEN BERG, CHANTAL

VANDER LAENEN, FREYA

VANDEVIVER, CHRISTOPHE

VANHAELEMEESCH, DELPHINE

VANNESTE, CHARLOTTE

VARELA-REY, ANA

VARLEY, ANNA

VARONA, GEMA

VASILJEVIC PRODANOVIC, DANICA

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VAZSONYI, ALEXANDER

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VERBRUGGEN, JANNA

VERDE, ALFREDO

VERMEERSCH, HANS

VERMEULEN, GERT

VERSTRYNGE, GREET

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VIRTA, SIRPA

VISOCKAS, EVALDAS

VOIGT, LYDIA

VOJTA, FILIP

VOLET, PAULINE

VON DER HEYDEN, CAROLINE

VOZMEDIANO, LAURA

VUJIC, SUNCICA

VYNCKIER, GERWINDE

## W

WALBURG, CHRISTIAN

WALKER, KATE

WALL, DAVID

WALLACE, STEPHANIE

WALSER, SIMONE

WALSH, MARIA

WALTERS, REECE

WANGMO, TENZIN

WARDEN-REBOURS, TARA

WEERMAN, FRANK

WEIJERS, IDO

WEISBERG, ROBERT

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WILLEMS, DIANA

WILSON, MARGARET

WILSON, DEAN

WINTERDYK, JOHN

WITTOUCK, CISKA

WÓJCIK, DOBROCHNA

WOLTER, DANIEL

WONG, THESSA

WOODHAMS, JESSICA

WOOTTON, ANDREW B.

WORTLEY, RICHARD

**Y****YAR, MAJID****YOUNG, SUZANNE****Z****ZABRANSKY, TOMAS****ZAEHRINGER, ULRIKE****ZAGRODZKI, MATHIEU****ZALDIVAR AVILA, JOSE ANGEL****ZALEWSKI, WOJCIECH****ZAVACKIS, ANVARS****ZAVRSNIK, ALES****ZEMAN, PETR****ZHANG, SHELDON****ZHUKOVA, TATIANA****ZILINSKIENE, LAIMUTE****ZILYS, APOLONIJUS****ZINSSTAG, ESTELLE****ZOUTEWELLE-TEROVAN, MIOARA****ZUNIC-PAVLOVIC, VESNA**





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