Conference Programme

1st Plenary, Thursday 9.30-10.30, Grand Hall of the Main Building

Crime Control and Integration

Chair: Alenka Selih, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Re-integrative shaming of national states
Nils Christie, University of Oslo, Norway

Crime Control and Integration
Paul Wiles, Home Office, UK

Panel Session 1, Thursday 11.00-12.15, Porthania Building

1.1 Insecurities in European Cities 1 **Room 221**

Chair: Klaus Sessar, University of Hamburg, Germany

Klaus Sessar, University of Hamburg, Germany
Heike Herrmann, Technical University of Hamburg-Harburg, Germany
Irene Sagel-Grande, Reijksuniversiteit Groningen, the Netherlands

1.2 Spatial Aspects of Crime 1 **Room 220**

Panel chair: Åke Sivertun, Linköping University, Sweden

Crime and Disorder Information Systems: Theory and Practice
Alex Hirschfield, Environmental Criminology Research Unit, UK

The Use of Opportunity Structures in Geographic Offender Profiling
Wim Bernasco, NSCR, the Netherlands

Geographically Weighted Regression Methods / Local vs Global Spatial Models of Crime
Gaston Pezzuchi, Ministerio de Seguridad de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Who Do We Protect – Development of GIS Based Criminology
Åke Sivertun and Pär Svensson, Linköping University, Sweden

1.3 Dating violence/Rape/Risk factors **Room 222**

Panel chair: Tove Pettersson, Stockholm University, Sweden

Corporal Punishment of University Students in 14 Countries and Its Relation to Assault and Injury of Dating Partners
Emily M. Douglas and Murray Straus, University of New Hampshire, USA

The Attitudes to Rape Myth among Sex Offenders
Ayako Uchiyama, Mejiro University, Japan

Conceptions of Girls and Boys as Perpetrators of Acts of Violence
Tove Pettersson, Stockholm University, Sweden

1.4 Prisons **Room 216**

Panel chair: Otmar Hagemann, Ernst Moritz Arndt University of Greifswald, Germany

Shifting Identities in Russian Prisons
Laura Piacentini, University of Stirling, UK

Language, Behaviour and Culture in Israeli Prisons
Tomer Einat and April Wall, University of Maryland, USA

'Halfway Houses': Reducing Vulnerability to Suicide and Victimisation in Prison
Alice Mills, University of Southampton, UK

The Mare Balticum Prison Project
Otmar Hagemann, Ernst Moritz Arndt University of Greifswald, Germany

1.5 Juvenile Delinquency (Euro-gangs) **Room 369**

Panel chair: Frank Weerman, NSCR, the Netherlands

Contemporary Russian Gangs: National Features and International Comparison
Alexander Shashkin, Research Centre of the Russian Ministry of Education, and Alexander L. Salagaev, Kazan State Technological University, Russian Federation

Characteristics of Youth Gangs and Their Members in the Netherlands and the United States
Frank Weerman, NSCR, the Netherlands, and Finn Esbensen, University of Missouri, USA

1.6 Policing 1 **Room 376**

Panel chair: Sofie De Kimpe, Ghent University, Belgium

Policing as Risk Communications
Helene O. Gundhus, University of Oslo, Norway

Determinants of Police Use of Firearms
Johannes Knutsson, National Police Academy, Norway, and Andromachi Tseloni, International & European Economic & Political Studies University of Macedonia, fYR of Macedonia

The Development of Black Police Associations in the UK
Simon Holdaway, University of Sheffield, UK

Gorillas in the Mist
Sofie De Kimpe, Ghent University, Belgium

1.7 Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption in the Former Soviet Union **Room P4**

Panel chair: Louise Shelley, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center, USA

Weakness in the System of State Administration in Georgia and its Effect on Corruption and Economic Crime
Shalva Machavariani, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center, Georgia

Organized Crime in Ukraine: Contemporary Situation and Methods of Counteraction
Olena Shostko, National Law Academy, Ukraine

Russian Corruption in the Press
Yakov Gilinskiy, Sociological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation

Trafficking in Human Beings as a Growing Trend in Transnational Organized Crime in Georgia
Georgi Glonti, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center, Georgia

1.8 Training seminar on research methods **Room 607**

Networks Analysis in Criminology
Jerzy Sarnecki, Stockholm University, Sweden

1.9 Economic Crime **Room 720**

Panel chair: Martin Bergqvist, Stockholm University, Sweden

Fraud Victimisation in Cyprus
Maria Krambia-Kapardis and Andreas Kapardis, Intercollege, Cyprus

The Men of Freedom
Lotta Pettersson, Stockholm University, Sweden

The Criminalisation of Intellectual Property Infringement: Shifting Conceptions from Civil Infringement to Criminal Counterfeiting
Alexandra George, Queen Mary, University of London, UK

Economic Crime – Anything to Count on?
Martin Bergqvist, Stockholm University, Sweden

Panel Session 2, Thursday 13.15-14.30, Porthania Building

2.1 Insecurities in European Cities 2 **Room 221**

Chairperson: Krzysztof Krajewski, Jagiellonian University, Poland

Ferenc Irk, OKRI, Hungary
Krzysztof Krajewski, Jagiellonian University, Poland
Wolfgang Stangl, IRKS, Austria
Martin Weinrich, University of Hamburg, Germany

2.2 Spatial Aspects of Crime 2 **Room 220**

Panel chair: Wim Bernasco, NSCR, the Netherlands

'On the Buses'. An Evaluation of a Safer Travel Initiative
Andrew Newton, Environmental Criminology Research Unit, UK

The Effects of a Firework Explosion on Crime in the City of Enschede
Floor Luykx, Gerben Bruinsma and Henk Elffers, NSCR, the Netherlands

Crime Drop in Chicago
Wesley Skogan, Northwestern University, USA

The Role of Co-offending in Criminal Target Selection
Wim Bernasco and Hanja Colenbrander, NSCR, the Netherlands

2.3 Violence against Women – BRÅ panel **Room 222**

Panel chair: Peter Lindström, BRÅ, Sweden

Violence against Women in Intimate Relationships. An Overview
Lotta Nilsson, BRÅ, Sweden

Acts of Lethal Violence against Women in Intimate Relationships
Mikael Rying, Stockholm Police Authority, Sweden

Restraining Orders – An Evaluation of the Law and Its Application
Monika Edlund, BRÅ, Sweden

2.4 Prison Health Care/Treatment in Prisons 1 **Room 216**

Panel chair: Rose-Marie Äikäs, Rutgers University, USA

Swimming against the Tide: A Social Model of Care for Severely Mentally Disordered Offenders
Judith Rumgay, London School of Economics, UK

Liabilities Associated with Dental Care in Correctional Facilities
Michael Vaughn, Georgia State University, USA

Management, Supervision and Treatment Practices of Persons with Mental Illness in Prisons in Finland and the United States
Rose-Marie Äikäs, Rutgers University, USA

2.5 Juvenile delinquency **Room 369**

Panel chair: David Smith, University of Edinburgh, UK

The Relation of Diverse Variables Regarding Moral Engagement and Its Influence on Antisocial Behaviour
Marisol Rojas, Eugenio Garrido and Carmen Herrero, University of Salamanca, Spain

Religiosity, Migration and Juvenile Delinquency
Peter Wetzels and Katrin Brettfeld, University of Hamburg, Germany

Legitimation of Residential Care for Juvenile Delinquents
Sturla Falck, NOVA, Norway

The Effect of the Neighbourhood Setting on Youth Offending at Ages 12 to 15
David Smith, University of Edinburgh, UK

2.6 Policing 2 **Room 376**

Panel chair: Jonathan Smith, Home Office, UK

Knowledge and the Policing of Social (Dis)Order: Pre-fieldwork Notes on a Study of Criminal Investigation within the Danish Police
Camilla Kvist, University of Aarhus, Denmark

Community Policing: An Alternative to Crime Control
Agbonkhese Shaka Moses, Ambrose Alli University, Nigeria

Intelligent Responses to Domestic Violence: An "IT" Response
Irene Froyland, Edith Cowan University, and Karl O Callaghan, Western Australia Police, Australia

Tackling Britain's Street Crime Problem: A National Problem Solving Approach
Jonathan Smith and Stephen Finer, Home Office, UK

2.7 Transnational organized crime **Room P4**

Panel chair: Marvene O'Rourke, National Institute of Justice, USA

Internal/External Safety and Transnational Organized Crime
Noriyoshi Takemura, Toin University of Yokohama, Japan

Human Organs' Commodification: Criminological, Medico-legal and Ethic Considerations
Guido Travaini, Vera Arcari, Serenella Garibaldo and Roberto Molteni, Istituto di Medicina Legale di Milano, Italy

Impact of Transnational Crime
Marvene O'Rourke, National Institute of Justice, USA

2.8 Resource Management in Criminal Justice System **Room 607**

Panel chair: Chris Lewis, University of Portsmouth, UK

Error Correction in Criminological Time Series Models
Debora Moolenaar, WODC, the Netherlands

Law Enforcement Infrastructure in an International Perspective
Max Kommer and Esther Backbier, Ministry of Justice, the Netherlands

How Do Countries Forecast Judicial Capacity
Erik Leertouwer, WODC, the Netherlands

How Effective is Criminal Justice
Chris Lewis, University of Portsmouth, UK

2.9 ISRD: Call for participation in the second International Self-report Delinquency Study (ISRD-2) Room 720

Panel chair: Josine Junger-Tas

2.10 Author meets reader 1 panel session **Room 627**

Paul Larsson: I lovens grenseland (In the borderland of the law). Pax Forlag, 2002.

Discussant: Per-Ole Träskman, University of Lund, Sweden

Panel Session 3, Thursday 14.40-15.55, Porthania Building

3.1 Fear of Crime 1 **Room 221**

Panel chair: Jonathan Jackson, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK

Poverty, Vulnerability to Crime and Fear of Crime in Ukraine
Yulia Christyakova, University of Leicester, UK

Cross-cultural Equivalence in Structural Equation Models: Implications for the Measurement of 'Fear of Crime' in Belgium
Lieven Pauwels, University of Ghent, and Stefaan Pleysier, Catholic University Leuven, Belgium

Order, Values and Emotion: Social and Cultural Significance in the Fear of Crime
Jonathan Jackson, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK

3.2 Crime Prevention **Room 220**

Panel chair: Karen Moreton, Cardiff University, UK

Safety and Security at Olympic Events: Public Safety and Temporary Organization
Jack Greene, Northeastern University, USA

The Communicable Disease Called Burglary: Examining the Characteristics of Particularly Contagious Streets and Neighbourhoods
Shane Johnson and Kate Bowers, University of Liverpool

Do Anti-victimisation Programs Generalize across Borders? Prospects for a Danish Experiment in Burglary Reduction
David Sorensen, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Evidence of Displacement of Drug Crime Activity in Portland, Oregon, 1990-1998 due to Drug Free Zones and Targeted Enforcement Strategies
Jennifer Robinson, Northeastern University, USA

Delivering Youth Crime Prevention Interventions
Karen Moreton, Cardiff University, UK

3.3 Violence against Women **Room 222**

Panel chair: Alana Diamond, Home Office, UK

The Costs of Violence against Women in Finland
Markku Heiskanen, Police College, and Minna Piispa, Statistics Finland, Finland

Domestic Violence – Violence against Women
Mariekatherine Poppel, Greenland

Family Violence – A Human Rights Issue?
Tanja Mikkonen, University of Helsinki, Finland

How to Implement: Lessons from the Crime Reduction Programme Reducing Violence against Women Initiative
Alana Diamond, Home Office, UK

3.4 Prisoner resettlement/exclusion **Room 216**

Panel chair: Anders Nilsson, Stockholm University, Sweden

Rehabilitation and the Young Male Prisoner: A Comparison of the Scottish Approach and an Innovative Californian Regime
Jeanne Dean, Napier University of Edinburgh, UK

The Subtle Role of Deviant Labeling: An Empirically Grounded Analysis
Jon Bernburg, University of Iceland, Iceland

Locked Up or Locked Out: The Marginalisation and Social Exclusion of Convicted Offenders and the Homeless
Anders Nilsson and Janne Flyghed, Stockholm University, Sweden

3.5 Juvenile delinquency and ethnicity **Room 369**

Panel chair: Dirk Enzmann, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

Ethnic minorities and Antisocial behavior
Josine Junger-Tas, Université d Utrecht, the Netherlands

Juvenile delinquency among ethnic minorities in the Netherlands
Mariska Kromhout, Ministry of Justice, the Netherlands

Violence, delinquency and ethnicity: An empirical assessment in the Swiss context
Denis Ribeaud, University of Lausanne, Swizerland

The culture of honor and juvenile delinquency: How to explain ethnic differences in violent offending
Dirk Enzmann, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

3.6 Controlling the Police **Room 376**

Panel chair: Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Florida State University, USA

Thoughts of a Neglected Category of Social Movement Participant: The Legal Observer or Cop Watcher
Dena Demos, University of Toronto, Canada

Controlling Police Corruption: A Comparative Perspective
Allan Jiao, Rowan University, USA

Measuring Severity of Police Misconduct
Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Florida State University, USA, Irena Cajner-Mraovic, Croatian Police Academy, Croatia, Carl B. Klockars, University of Delaware, USA, Drazen Ivanusec, Ministry of Interior, Croatia

3.7 Corruption **Room P4**

Panel chair: Aleksandras Dobryninas, Vilnius University, Lithuania

The Last Resort in Action: Initiatives to Stop the Diffusion of White-Collar Crime and Corruption in Emerging Economies
Anna Markovska, Institute of Criminology, UK, and Dmitriy Nochvay, National University, Ukraine

Problems of Integration of Economics with Legal System in Turkey
M. Kayhan Mutlu, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

Map of Corruption in Lithuania
Aleksandras Dobryninas and Laima Zilinskiene, Vilnius University, Lithuania

3.8 Author meets reader 2 panel session **Room 607**

Jerzy Sarnecki: Delinquent Networks. Youth Co-Offending in Stockholm. Cambridge Studies in Criminology, Cambridge University Press, 2002

Discussant: To be announced

3.9 Homicide **Room 720**

Panel chair: Martin Killias, University of Lausanne, Swizerland

Homicide is a problem in Switzerland?
Patrice Villettaz, Martin Killias and Raphaële Lasserre, University of Lausanne, Swizerland

The Trend and Social Locus of Homicide-suicides in Finland in 1960-2000
Martti Lehti and Janne Kivivuori, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland

Homicide Victims and Their Killers: A Background of Crime?
Keith Soothill, Brian Francis and Elizabeth Ackerley, Lancaster University, UK

Identifying the Structural Covariates of Homicide in New Orleans, Louisiana
Dee W. Harper, Lydia Voigt and William E. Thornton, Loyola University New Orleans, USA

3.10 European Commission Research Funding **Room 627**

Jean-Jacques Nuss and Soenke Schmidt, European Commission

Poster session, Thursday 16.05-17.05, Lobby of the Porthania Building

The Role of Local Police in Protecting the Safety of Citizens (Crime Prevention Through Local Police)
Roberta Maggio, Transcrime, Italy

Re-examining theories of opportunity in the light of current practices: The British context 20 years on
Richard Wild, Keele University, UK

2nd Plenary, Thursday 17.15-18.15, Grand Hall of the Main Building

Victims of Crime

Chair: Helgi Gunnlaugsson, University of Iceland, Iceland

The Decline of Crime and the Rise of Disorder: The Vicissitudes of Risk in Late Modernity
Jock Young, John Jay College, City University of New York, USA

Victim Policy – Only for the Good?
Annika Snare, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

3rd Plenary, Friday 9.00-10.00, Grand Hall of the Main Building

Crime Trends in Europe

Chair: Beata Gruszczynska, Warsaw University, Poland

Crime Trends in Europe from 1990 to 2000
Marcelo Aebi, University of Sevilla, Spain

ICVS: Counting crime in Europe: survey trends 1996-2000
Anna Alvazzi del Frate, UNICRI

Panel Session 4, Friday 10.15-11.30, Porthania Building

4.1 Fear of Crime 2 **Room 221**

Panel chair: Helen Selby, University of Liverpool, UK

Unravelling Crime-Specific Fear: A Test of the Effects of the Respondent-Offender Relationship
Bonnie Fisher, University of Cincinnati, USA and Rosemary Barberet, Universidad Carlos III, Spain

Community Radio Link Schemes: Evaluating the Impact, Measuring Success and Considering Implications
Tracey Dodman, University of Leicester, UK

Perception of Safety and Crime in the Neighborhood
Rannveig Thorisdottir, The National Commissioner of the Icelandic police, Iceland

Measuring Perceptions and Responses to Crime and Disorder
Helen Selby, University of Liverpool, UK

4.2 Crime Reduction – UK **Room 220**

Panel chair: Chris Kershaw, Home Office, UK

Results from the UK Crime Reduction Programme
Chris Kershaw, Home Office, UK

Alley-Gating: Measures of Effectiveness and Recipient Satisfaction
Kate Bowers, Shane Johnson and Alex Hirschfield, Environmental Criminology Research Unit, UK

Is Vehicle Crime the Problem We Think It Is
Elaine Hardy, University of Warwick, UK

4.3 International Violence Against Women Survey **Room 222**

Panel chair: Sami Nevala, HEUNI, Finland

The International Violence Against Women Survey: Preliminary Findings from Australia
Jenny Mouzos, Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia

Survey on Violence against Women: A Comparison Between Qualitative and Quantitative Approach in Designing a Quantitative Research
Maria Giuseppina Muratore, ISTAT, Italy

Violence in the Family: First Findings of International Violence Against Women Survey
Simona Pikálková, Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

The Impact of Different Survey Questions on Reported Victimisation by Female Respondents. Results of a Controlled Experiment
Martin Killias, University of Lausanne, Swizerland

4.4 Mediation/Non-prosecution **Room 216**

Panel chair: Peter Kruize, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Victim-Offender Mediation: An Institution of Post-industrial Society
Dariusz Kuzelewski, University of Bialystok, Poland

The Finnish Mediation Practices and Restorative Justice Theory
Henrik Elonheimo, University of Turku, Finland

Justice in the Community in Dutch Cities: the Evaluation of a New Answer to Urban Crime and Disorder
Jan Terpstra, University of Twente, the Netherlands

Non-prosecution in Denmark: A Sociological Analysis of Waiving and Withdrawing Criminal Charges
Peter Kruize, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

4.5 Juvenile Justice 1 **Room 369**

Panel chair: Britta Kyvsgaard, Research Unit of the Ministry of Justice, Denmark

Non-institution Measures and Probation for Minors and Young Adults
Lana Peto-Kujundzic, Country Court of Zagreb, Croatia

Unemployment, Poverty and Drug Dependency Among Youths in Nigeria
Olakunle Folami, Adekunle Ajasin University, and Adejoke Aniyandunni, Obafrmi Awolowo University, Nigeria

An Evaluation of the Treatment Effect of a new Danish Youth Sanction, Called Youth Contracts
Hanne Stevens, Research Unit of the Ministry of Justice, Denmark

4.6 Confidence in the Criminal Justice System **Room 376**

Panel chair: Paul Nieuwbeerta, NSCR, the Netherlands

Peoples Confidence in Courts
Leif Petter Olaussen, University of Oslo, Norway

Ethnic Militia and Prejudicial Murder in Nigeria
Abiodun Raymond Oyeduntan, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria

Confidence in the Police: What the World Values Surveys Tell Us
Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Florida State University, USA

Neighborhood and Region Effects on Reporting to the Police in the Netherlands
Heike Goudriaan, Karin Wittebrood and Paul Nieuwbeerta, NSCR, the Netherlands

4.7 Issues of Transnational Crime in the Context of Integration: Case Studies from the Former Soviet Union (in Russian) **Room P4**

Panel chair: Louise Shelley, Director of the Transnational Crime and Corruption Center (TraCCC)

Georgia: Internal Conflicts and Contraband Trade through Abkhazia and South Ossetia
Alesandre Kukhianidze, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center, USA

The Intensification of Inter-state Integration and the Rise of Inter-state Economic Integration as Factors Enabling Criminalization, and Methods of Minimizing This Criminalization
Natalia Lopashenko, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center, USA

Organized Crime and Corruption in Ukraine as a System Phenomenon
Victor Dryomin, Odessa National Academy of Law, Ukraine

4.8 Author meets reader 3 panel session **Room 607**

Adam Edwards & Peter Gill, eds.: Transnational Organised Crime. Perspectives on Global Security. Routledge, London, 2003.

Discussants: Ernesto Savona, Catholic University of Milan, Italy
Vincenzo Ruggiero, Middlesex University, UK

4.9 Homicide and Violent Crime **Room 720**

Panel chair: Brian Halpin, Owen Dixon Chambers, Australia

Co-worker Robbery Homicide; An Emerging Trend
Patrick Walsh, William E. Thornton and Lydia Voigt, Loyola University New Orleans, USA

An Experimental Analysis of Differential Perception Patterns: Violent Offenders vs Non-Offenders
Volkan Topalli, Georgia State University, USA

Trends in Violence and the Consumption of Alcohol
Reino Sirén, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland

The Use of Syringes as a Weapon in Armed Robberies
Brian Halpin, Owen Dixon Chambers, Australia

4.10 Drug Policy **Room 627**

Panel chair: Henrik Tham, Stockholm University, Sweden

The Penal Legislation Concerning Illegal Drugs in the Czech Republic: The Right Time for Change Now?
Petr Zeman, Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic

The Role of Criminal Justice Responses to Drug Problems in Finland
Aarne Kinnunen, Ministry of Justice, Finland

Swedish Drug Policy at a Cross-Road
Henrik Tham, Stockholm University, Sweden

4th Plenary, Friday 14.00-14.35, Grand Hall of the Main Building

Constitutionalizing European Criminal Justice

Chair: Ernesto Savona, Catholic University of Milan, Italy

Constitutionalizing European Criminal Justice
Neil Walker, European University Institute, Italy

Panel Session 5, Friday 14.45-16.00, Porthania Building

5.1 Fear of Crime 3 **Room 221**

Panel chair: Kevin Stenson, Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College, UK

Perceptions on Safety and Fear of Crime
Sari Kemppi, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland

Ideal criminals and symbolic crimes: The fear of crime in Sweden
Anita Heber, Stockholm University, Sweden

Trust and Fear of Crime in a Contemporary Rural Community in South-western Finland
Agneta Mallén, Lund University, Sweden

Community Safety in Rural Settings
Kevin Stenson, Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College, UK

5.2 Crime Control Policy Perspectives 1 **Room 220**

Panel chair: Silvia M. Mendes, University of Minho, Portugal

Repression and Empowerment in Post-liberal Societies
Magnus Hörnqvist, Stockholm University, Sweden

Crime, Violence and Democratic Consolidation: A Criminological Analysis
Izilien Loura Martha, Ambrose Alli University, Nigeria

Principles of Criminalization and European Criminal Law
Sakari Melander, University of Helsinki, Finland

The Legislator's Role in Criminal Deterrence Policy: Implications for Crime Prevention Strategies
Silvia M. Mendes, University of Minho, Portugal

5.3 Victimisation **Room 222**

Panel chair: Helmut Kury, Max Planck Institute for Penal Law, Germany

Criminal Victimisation and Attitudes Toward Crime in Iceland
Helgi Gunnlaugsson, University of Iceland, Iceland

Family Structure and Violent Victimisation among Children
Jukka Savolainen, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland

Crime Prevention Strategies and Criminal Victimisation: A Study of Oshodi/Isolo Local Government Area of Lagos State, Nigeria
Agbonkhese Shaka Moses, Ambrose Alli University, Nigeria

Sexual Victimization of Female Students
Helmut Kury, Max Planck Institute for Penal Law, Germany

5.4 Community Sanctions and Electronic Monitoring **Room 216**

Panel chair: George Mair, Liverpool John Moores University, UK

Community Service (for Adult Offenders) in Belgium
An Raes, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

A Comparison between Persons Serving Community Service, Depending on Type of Sentence, and How They Perceive and Experience This Form of Punishment
Margret Saemundsdottir, Prison and Probation Administration, Iceland

New Uses of Electronic Monitoring in England and Wales: Lessons from the Pilot
George Mair, Liverpool John Moores University, Keith Bottomley, University of Hull, Norman Davidson, University of Hull, and Anthea Hucklesby, University of Leeds, UK

5.5 Juvenile Justice 2 **Room 369**

Panel chair: Frieder Dünkel, University of Greifswald, Germany

So Near, So Far: Juvenile Justice in Palermo and Catania
Vincenzo Scalia, University of Macerata, Italy

The Referral of Juvenile Offenders to Adult Court in Belgium: Theory and Practice
Catherine Van Dijk and An Nuytiens, Free University of Brussels, Belgium

The Public Prosecutor Within the Belgian Juvenile Justice System: Some Recent Developments
Roxanne Bitoune, Free University of Brussels, Belgium

Young Offenders and the Juvenile Justice System – German and European Experiences
Frieder Dünkel, University of Greifswald, Germany

5.6 Police and research **Room 376**

Panel chair: Maggy Lee, University of Essex, UK

Police and Research in Europe
Detlef Nogala, Max Planck Institute of Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany

Questioning the emerging EU police action
Maria Teresa Bia, European University Institute of Florence, Italy

Policy and Procedure As A Prelude To Peril: Linkage Blindness And The Terrorism Of 9/11
Ronald E Pedro, University of Southern Mississippi, USA

Worlds Apart? The Police and the Academe
Maggy Lee, University of Essex, UK

5.7 Organized Crime **Room P4**

Panel chair: Per Ole Johansen, University of Oslo, Norway

Contemporary Organized Crime in Russia
Yakov Kostjukovski, Sociological Institute, Russian Federation

Benex and Russian Organized Crime
Alan Block, Pennsylvania State University, USA

The Mediterranean Sea and the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage
Silvia Ciotti Galletti, University for Foreigners – Perugia, Italy

Criminal Networks and Trust
Klaus von Lampe, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany, and Per Ole Johansen, University of Oslo, Norway

5.8 European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics panel session **Room 607**

Chair: Martin Killias, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

A comparison in terms of effectiveness of law enforcement and severeness of sanctions and measures between 18 European countries
Paul Smit, WODC/SIBa, the Netherlands

5.9 Historical Criminology 1 **Room 720**

Panel chair: Thomas Gilly, ERCES, France

The Paradox of the Napoleonian Criminal Law Code. How to Link Historical Concepts of Justice with Contemporary Justice Theory
Thomas Gilly, ERCES, France

The History of Russian Crime (XIX-XXI centuries)
Yakov Gilinskiy, Sociological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation

Ten Years of Organized Crime Research on the Czech Republic Territory
Martin Cejp, Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic

5.10 Drug users **Room 627**

Panel chair: Monica Skrinjar, Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs, Sweden

Self-help Group - Crime and Drug Problems
Hilgunn Olsen, Stiftelsen Livet Etter Soning, Norway

Trust and Betrayal on the Street-level Drug Scene
Nicolay B. Johansen, Norway

Identity Negotiations in Qualitative Interviews with Drug Users
Monica Skrinjar, Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs, Sweden

Panel Session 6, Friday 16.10-17.25, Porthania Building

6.1 New Governance of Public Safety in Europe **Room 221**

Chairperson: Adam Edwards, Nottingham Trent University, UK
Rene van Swaaningen, Erasmus Rotterdam University, the Netherlands
Kevin Stenson, Buckingham Chiltern University, UK
Patrick Hebberecht, University of Gent, Belgium

Detlef Nogola, Max Planck Institute of Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany

6.2 Crime Control Policy Perspectives 2 **Room 220**

Panel chair: Henrik Linderborg, The City of Helsinki, Finland

Human Rights Observance during the Criminal Punishment Execution
Tatyana Denisova, Zaporizhzhya State University, Ukraine

Environment, Penal Law and Corporations
Helena du Rées, Stockholm University, Sweden

Social Support as a Crime Control Agenda for Professional Social Work in Criminal Justice
Henrik Linderborg, The City of Helsinki, Finland

6.3 Women and Violence **Room 222**

Panel chair: Päivi Honkatukia, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland

Gender and Criminality: A Study of Ikoyi Women Prison in Lagos, Nigeria
Kieran Ndubuisi Ejimadu, University of Nigeria, Nigeria

Girl Sex Offenders
Catrien Bijleveld, NSCR, and Jan Hendriks, the Netherlands

Female Offenders and Interpersonal Violence
Pirjo Laitinen, University of Lapland, Finland

Femininity and Violence in Reformatory Schools
Päivi Honkatukia, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland

6.4 Prisoner resettlement **Room 216**

Panel chair: Roger Houchin, Glasgow Caledonian University, UK

The Most Dangerous Men of Greenland
Lauritsen Annemette Nyborg, Ilisimatusarfik, Greenland

New Start in Working Life
Torbjørn Skardhamar and Angelika Schafft, Norway Statistics, Norway

Prisoners and Social Exclusion – Our Construction or Theirs
Roger Houchin, Glasgow Caledonian University, UK

6.5 Juvenile justice workshop: Proposal for a Working Group on Juvenile Justice **Room 369**

Chairperson: Josine Junger-Tas, Université d Utrecht, the Netherlands

6.6 Police and the Public **Room 376**

Panel chair: Roberto Cornelli, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

Trust, fear and engagement in the community: Investigating public satisfaction with the police
Jonathan Jackson, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK

Greek Police and Citizens' Trust
Effi Lambropoulou, Panteion University of Social & Political Sciences, Greece

Localized police patrol and citizen safety
Lars Holmberg, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Police Strategies For Enhancing Citizens Trust: The Role Of 'Police Visibility'
Roberto Cornelli, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

6.7 Trafficking in Human Beings **Room P4**

Panel chair: Robert E. Oberloher, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)

Trafficking in Women and Children in Europe
Martti Lehti, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, and Kauko Aromaa, HEUNI, Finland

Economics of Criminality (Women Sector) in Nigeria
Lukman Ola Ogunperisola, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria

Confronting Organized Crime Involvement in Irregular Migration, People Smuggling and Human Trafficking from the Balkans and the Baltic
Robert E. Oberloher, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

6.8 European Journal of Criminology editorial board meeting **Room 607**

6.9 Historical Criminology 2 **Room 720**

Panel chair: Thomas Gilly, ERCES, France

Crime and Punishment in Sweden. Historical Criminal Justice Statistics 1750-2000
Hanns von Hofer, Stockholm University, Sweden

The Development of Criminology and Influences of Criminological Research Findings on Criminal Justice Policy in Hungary
Miklós Lévay, University of Miskolc, Hungary

Histories and History of Terrorism in Europe (1970-1980). European Perspective
Thomas Gilly, ERCES, France

6.10 Drugs/Drug-related crime **Room 627**

Panel chair: Alexander Salagaev, Kazan State Technological University

Social Coordinates of Drug Use in Tatarstan
Yuri Komlev, Kazan Law Institute of Ministry Internal Affairs, Russian Federation

Evidence for Controlled Heroin Use: Low Levels of Health Risk and Criminality among Heroin Users in Glasgow
David Shewan, Glasgow Caledonian University, UK

Drug-Related Crimes in Russia: From Studying to the Possibilities of Micro-Level Intervention
Alexander Salagaev, Kazan State Technological University, and Alexander Shashkin, Ministry of Education, Russian Federation

Panel Session 7, Saturday 9.30-10.45, Porthania Building

7.1 Court proceedings **Room 221**

Panel chair: Lynn Hancock, The Open University, UK

Argumentation and the Criminal Process
Jussi Ohisalo, University of Helsinki, Finland

Sharia Law and Socio-political Dislocation in Nigeria
Funso Aluko, Adekunle Ajasin University, Nigeria

Jurors' Confidence in Criminal Court Trials
Lynn Hancock, The Open University, Roger Matthews, Middlesex University, and Daniel Briggs, Middlesex University, UK

Sharia Legal System in Nigeria: Holy Law or Act of Terrorism
Olakunle Folami, Adekunle Ajasin University, Nigeria

7.2 Crime control policy perspectives 3 **Room 220**

Panel chair: Tapio Lappi-Seppälä, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland

The Deterrence of Punishment in View of Cross-border Crimes
Kristrún Kristinsdóttir, Ministry of Justice, Iceland

A Study of Street Robbery in the North West of England
Jo Deakin and Jon Spencer, University of Manchester, UK

Public Opinion and the 1999 Reform of the Day-fine System
Tapio Lappi-Seppälä, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland

7.3 Male batterers & sex offenders **Room 222**

Panel chair: Christine Hoctor, University of Glamorgan, UK

Who Become Convicted for Rape?
Mogens Nygaard Christoffersen, The Danish National Institute of Social Research, Denmark

The Early Release of Sex Offenders in Belgium
Julie Strypstein, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

The Public and Professional's Perceptions of Male Batterers
Mieko Bond, University of Manchester, UK

Sex Offenders – How Legislation in England and Wales has Changed since 1990 to Manage and Control Those Who Pose a Risk to the Public
Christine Hoctor, University of Glamorgan, UK

7.4 Recidivism/Reconviction/Desistance **Room 216**

Panel chair: Martine Blom, WODC, the Netherlands

Developing a New Study of Desistance
Anthony Bottoms, University of Sheffield, UK

Once a Thief, Always a Thief? The Effects of Prior Offending and Routine Activities on Criminal Offending over the Life Course in the Netherlands
Paul Nieuwbeerta, Arjan Blokland and Karin Wittenbrood, NSCR, the Netherlands

Beyond the Revolving Door: The Emergence of an Autopoietic Penal System
Roger Matthews, Middlesex University, UK

Effectiveness of Penal Interventions in the Netherlands
Martine Blom and Bouke Wartna, WODC, the Netherlands

7.5 Effects of terrorism **Room 369**

Panel chair: Ando Leps, Estonian Parliament, Estonia

Globalizing the War on Terror and Its Collateral Damage: Comparing Adverse Effects on Asylum Seekers and Refugees in the US and Europe
Michael Welch, Rutgers University, USA, Liza Schuster, London School of Economics, UK, and Silja Talvi, USA

The Effects of Terrorism on Crime Patterns in Society: The Israeli Experience
Simha F. Landau, Hebrew University, Israel

Islamic Fundamentalists and Act of Terrorism in Nigeria
Olubayo Olaoye, University of Ado Ekiti, Nigeria

Bomb Explosions and Their Dynamics in the Republic of Estonia during 1992-2002
Ando Leps, Estonian Parliament, Estonia

7.6 Courts, sentencing **Room 376**

Panel chair: Jukka-Pekka Takala, National Council for Crime Prevention, Finland

Sentencing Burglars in Finland: The Judges Views in a Comparative Context
Jukka-Pekka Takala, National Council for Crime Prevention, Finland

Explaining Cross-Jurisdictional Differences in Sentencing Practice
Malcolm Davies, Thames Valley University, UK

Sentencing Burglars in Three Jurisdictions
Jukka-Pekka Takala, National Council for Crime Prevention, Finland, Malcolm Davies, Thames Valley University, UK, Paul Larsson, University of Oslo, Norway, and Jane Tyrer, Buckingham Chiltern University College, UK

7.7 Prostitution **Room P4**

Panel chair: May-Len Skilbrei, University of Oslo, Norway

Prostitution – Attack on Morals
Sergiy Denisov, Zaporizhzhya State University, Ukraine

Her Mistress' Voice
Astrid Renland, University of Oslo, Norway

Nordic Prostitution Control – A Comparison
May-Len Skilbrei, University of Oslo, Norway

7.8 Crime Trend Research **Room 607**

Panel chair: Beata Gruszczynska, University of Warsaw, Poland

The Concept Crime in Crime Trend Research
Michael Gottfredson, University of California, and Chester Britt, Arizona State University, USA

Unexplained Discrepancies between Crime Rates According to Police and Victimisation Survey Data: A Matter of Police Culture?
Martin Killias, University of Lausanne, Switzerland, and Beata Gruszczynska, University of Warsaw, Poland

7.9 Crime and Media 1 **Room 720**

Panel chair: Felipe Estrada, Stockholm University, Sweden

Crime News and Crime Views
Mirka Smolej, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland

The Role of the Media in Encouraging Populist Crime Policy
David Indermaur, University of Western Australia, Australia

Temporal Changes in Reporting Homicide in a National Newspaper 1977-1999
Brian Francis and Keith Soothill, Lancaster University, UK

The Political Dynamics of Crime – The Description of Juvenile Delinquency in Editorials 1970-1999
Felipe Estrada, Stockholm University, Sweden

7.10 Comparative Studies **Room 627**

Panel chair: Sonja Snacken, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

When is a Child Not a Child? A Comparative Study of the Age of Criminal Responsibility
Colleen Moore and Helena McFarqhar, APU, UK

Crime in "Europe" in a Global Perspective
Ineke Marshall, University of Nebraska-Omaha, USA

The Relevancy of Anomie-Related Measures for National Differences in Social Pathology and Punitivity
Walter De Pauw, Service for Criminal Police, Belgium

A European Human Rights Basis for a Reductionist Policy?
Sonja Snacken, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

Panel Session 8, Saturday 10.55-12.10, Porthania Building

8.1 Crime and Economy **Room 221**

Panel chair: Shawna Gibson, Transcrime, Italy

Crime, Political Economy and Genetically Modified Foods
Reece Walters, University of Stirling, UK

Gambling-related Crime in the City of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada: An Examination of Police Records
Timothy Hartnagel, University of Alberta, Garry Smith, University of Alberta, and Harold Wynne, Wynne Associates, Canada

The Insurance Response to Terrorism: Keeping the Airlines in the Sky
Clive Walker, Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, UK

Women and White-collar Crime
Shawna Gibson, Transcrime, Italy

8.2 Criminology **Room 220**

Panel chair: Algimantas Cepas, Law Institute, Lithuania

Languages and Deviance: New Strategies in Teaching Criminology
Silvia Ciotti Galletti, University for Foreigners – Perugia, Italy

Setting a Research Agenda – Developing a Rational Approach to Establishing Research Priorities
Jay Albanese, National Institute of Justice, USA

Criminological Expertise: Bridging the Gap
Algimantas Cepas, Svetlana Geceniene, Sonata Malisauskaite and Antanas Dapsys, Law Institute, Lithuania

8.3 Prison Health care/Treatment in Prisons 2 **Room 222**

Panel chair: Anette Storgaard, University of Aarhus, Denmark

Prison Health Care, Drugs and HIV and the Role of External Agencies in Central and Eastern Europe
Morag MacDonald, Cenre for Research Into Quality, UK

Drug-free Units in the Treatment of Drug Abuse as Experienced by Prison Inmates
Timo Virtanen, Åbo Akademi, Finland

Treatment of Drug Addiction in Prisons
Anette Storgaard, University of Aarhus, Denmark

8.4 Criminal careers/Recidivism **Room 216**

Panel chair: Bouke Wartna, WODC, the Netherlands

The Criminal Careers of Estonians and non-Estonians
Jüri Saar, Institute for International and Social Studies, Estonia

Court Decisions in the Criminal Careers of Frequent Offenders
Nikolaj Tollenaar and Bouke Wartna, WODC, the Netherlands

Recidivism in a Cohort of Serious Offenders after Detention Under a Hospital or Entrustment Order
Leontien van der Knaap and Bouke Wartna, WODC, the Netherlands

Criminal Careers of Convicted Violent Offenders
Paul Smit, WODC, the Netherlands

8.5 Cybercrime/Computer crime **Room 369**

Panel chair: Jesper Stecher, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Cybercrime: Why Cops Can't Cope
Daria Angelini, Transcrime, Italy

New Forms of the Information Exchange and Arrangement of the Interaction in Fighting against Transnational Computer Crimes
Vladimir Golubev, Computer Crime Research Center, Ukraine

Computer Crime – Is It a Problem?
Jesper Stecher, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

8.6 Sentencing **Room 376**

Panel chair: Hilde Tubex, Free University Brussels, Belgium

Probation, Ethnicity and Discrimination
Soheila Sadeghi and David Smith, Lancaster University, UK

Problems of Evidence in Sexual Crimes: Theory of Evidence and Discourse in the Finnish Courts
Helena Karma, University of Helsinki, Finland

Wrongful Conviction: US and Cross-national Issues
Ronald Huff, University of California, USA

How to Deal with Sex Offenders?
Hilde Tubex, Free University Brussels, Belgium

8.7 Victim Support **Room P4**

Panel chair: Susanne Clausen, Ministry of Justice, Denmark

Who Needs Victim Support?
Kerstin Svensson, University of Lund, Sweden

Evaluation of the Danish Victim Support Program
Susanne Clausen, Ministry of Justice, Denmark

8.8 European Group: The Future(s) of Critical Criminology **Room 607**

Panel chair: Karen Leander, Center for Safety Promotion, Sweden

New Potential for Critical Criminology
Vincenzo Ruggiero, Middlesex University, UK

Gendering Criminology
Päivi Honkatukia, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland

Queering Criminology
Antu Sorainen, Finland

Criminology, Legitimation and the Politics of 'Truth'
Phil Scraton, Queen's University Belfast, UK

8.9 Crime and Media 2 **Room 720**

Panel chair: My Lilja, Stockholm University, Sweden

Mass Media Impact on Juvenile Delinquency
Anna Klotchkova, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation

"Carcinoma Growing Deeper": Organised Crime and Corruption in Estonian Printed Media
Anna Markina, Institute for International and Social Studies, Estonia

The Representation of Drugs in Russian Newspapers
My Lilja, Stockholm University, Sweden

5th Plenary, Saturday 12.25-13.25, Grand Hall of the Main Building

Europeanisation of Criminal Law

Chair: Kimmo Nuotio, University of Helsinki

Steps towards harmonisation – steps towards frictions?
Ursula Nelles, University of Westfalen

The harmonisation of sentencing law: will it encourage a principled approach?
Nicky Padfield, University of Cambridge, UK

Abstracts

1st Plenary, Thursday, 9.30-10.30

Crime Control and Integration

Chair: **Alenka Selih,** University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Nils Christie, University of Oslo, Norway

Nils Christie is professor of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Oslo, Norway. He is the author of numerous scientific articles and many books, some of them published in a great number of languages. Among them are "Limits to Pain" (Oslo University Press 1981) (Los Limites del Dolor, Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico 1984), and "Crime Control as Industry. Towards Gulags, Western Style?" (Routledge, revised and enlarged edition 2000). (La Industria del Control del Delito. La nueva forma del holocausto?" Líndustrie de la punition. Prologho de Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni. Editores dEL PUERTO s.r.l. 1993) (Prison et politique pénale en Occident" Autrement Frontieres 2003). Most of his writing has been in the field of crime and crime control, but he has also published books on education, on drugs and drug control (Suitable Enemies (with Kettil Bruun) and on alternative communities, - villages for extraordinary people, - by many called mentally retarded.

Nils Christie has worked as a visiting professor in Berkeley, Jerusalem and Oxford, and also given lectures in a great number of other universities in Latin America and in Eastern Europe. His particular interest during the last years has been an analysis of the development in prison-figures in industrialised countries. Another major interest has been analysis of mediation as an alternative to punishment. A new book soon to be published is: ”A Suitable Amount of Crime" (Routledge, London, Autumn 2003).

Re-integrative shaming of national states

Some national states have a penal policy in severe dissonance to their own historical tradition, their declared ethical standards, and/or the standards generally accepted in the community of industrialised nations. How do we, as professionals, find out about possible deviance? And particularly, how do we relate to such deviations, in our own countries, or in other countries? How do we eventually expose the deviance and, if we find that right, attempt to influence the situation? Are there points where professional co-operation with some states should be abandoned? If shaming is to take place, where, in what form, and by whom? Is it also here a case for re-integrative shaming? These are the problems I will discuss in my presentation.

Paul Wiles, Home Office, UK

Crime Control and Integration

Panel Session 1, Thursday 11.00-12.15

1.1 Insecurities in European Cities 1
What Makes Urban People Feel Unsafe? Insecurities in European Cities: An Interdisciplinary Research Project

Chairperson: **Klaus Sessar**, University of Hamburg, Germany

Klaus Sessar, University of Hamburg, Germany
Heike Herrmann, Technical University of Hamburg-Harburg, Germany
Irene Sagel-Grande, Reijksuniversiteit Groningen, the Netherlands

One main criminological topic is the fear of crime. In a wider concept such fear is part of more general feelings of insecurity in a socially and physically disordered community. Also, there seems to be global anxieties that result from a growing insecure world in terms of socio-political, economic and natural risks and dangers. It is assumed that those “diffuse anxieties … contribute in a general fashion to feelings of powerlessness experienced by an individual in more local contexts” (Giddens), or in our terms: they contribute to the fear of crime. Based on these general considerations, a

research project is being conducted by criminologists and urban sociologists from five European cities: Amsterdam, Budapest, Hamburg (co-ordination), Krakow, and Vienna, supported by the European Commission.

One objective is to investigate the city by asking the citizens. More precisely, by exploring the social, cultural and spatial dimensions of urban insecurities through interviews we get a specific picture from the cities' (lacking) capabilities to guarantee security. Another aim is the cross-national comparison of the cities with respect to culturally bound fears and culturally definable ways of coping with it. These research steps are supplemented by studying the cities' security regimes and prevention policies. To study this, a three-step design was developed consisting of document analysis and interviews with city experts to set up a problem profile of each city; sample surveys in selected districts; and in-depth interviews with respondents from neighbourhoods in these districts.

The presentation of this Panel has three parts. First, some results from the surveys in Hamburg will be presented, focussing on different levels of insecurity: world-wide problems, city-specific problems, and district-specific problems. Also, the impact of general feelings of insecurity on fear of crime will be discussed (Klaus Sessar). Second, results from the interviews with experts on city problems and with respondents from neighbourhoods are displayed in order to show contrasting attitudes towards (in-)security. Furthermore, views of the citizens of how to deal with foreigners and endangered children in terms of crime prevention, social policy, and urban planning are discussed (Heike Herrmann). Third, Prevention Policy as part of the project will be presented with a strong emphasis on the "Action Plan" of Amsterdam which aims at improving the liveability and the objective and subjective security of the people (Irene Sagel-Grande).

1.2 Spatial Aspects of Crime 1

Panel chair: **Åke Sivertun**, Linköping University, Sweden

Alex Hirschfield, Environmental Criminology Research Unit, UK
Crime and Disorder Information Systems: Theory and Practice

The need for timely and relevant information on crime and disorder has never been more crucial. The statutory requirement in Britain for the police and local authorities to produce crime audits and strategies for their areas coupled with the drive towards evidence-based policy has placed data sharing and analysis at centre stage. Considerable efforts are often expended on the identification of data sets on crime, command and control incidents and contextual information (e.g. population, levels of deprivation, administrative boundaries, road networks) needed to build such systems. Progress has also been made on defining workable data exchange protocols to enable a wide number of agencies to share information. There is now a growing number of regional and sub-regional crime information systems in Britain. Not surprisingly, where systems have been put in place there are often high expectations of what they will achieve. However, this level of enthusiasm is often met with disappointment because the (often implicit) expectations far exceed the capabilities of systems to deliver in terms of their data sets and functionality. The problem appears to stem from a failure to identify the expected outcomes of data sharing and information system development and the processes or mechanisms through which these can be achieved. Thus, whilst the expected outcome from a burglary initiative (e.g. target hardening) is to reduce burglary, the anticipated outcomes from a crime and disorder information system are not as easily identifiable and are rarely made explicit. This paper begins by discussing the rationale behind sharing and analysing crime data and then goes on to explore the theory (or lack of it) that underpins the development of crime and disorder information systems. A number of key issues are explored drawing on the author's experience in the development and use of information systems (including GIS) in crime research and policy evaluation. Particular attention is paid to the role of theory in the selection of relevant data sets (hypothesis-driven data capture) and to the notion of 'decision support' in relation to crime and disorder (e.g. What does 'support' mean? What types of decision need supporting? Can tools be designed to help people make decisions? What would they be like?). The paper concludes with a checklist of considerations to bear in mind in creating a crime and disorder information system.

Wim Bernasco, NSCR, the Netherlands
The Use of Opportunity Structures in Geographic Offender Profiling

Geographic offender profiling (GOP) methods attempt to predict the location of the home of serial offenders on the basis of the locations where they commit their offences. Most GOP procedures are based on a simple behavioral model in which travel distance is the only criterion that offenders use when they choose targets. More in particular, variations in opportunity structures and variations across offenders are usually neglected as sources of information that could improve the identification of the locations of the homes of offenders. The present paper proposes a method that might improve geographic offender profiling with the help of spatial choice models that incorporate, besides travel distance, variations in opportunity structures and variations between offenders. It explores the conditions under which this model could be more effective in predicting the homes of offenders than models that are based on a generic distance-only behavioral model.

Gaston Pezzuchi, Ministerio de Seguridad de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina
Geographically Weighted Regression Methods / Local vs Global Spatial Models of Crime

GWR methods are applied to the study of police confrontations in the Buenos Aires Province of Argentina. Preliminary results regarding the influence of socio-economic data, presence / absence of emergency settlements and the overall amount of events are presented in an attempt to establish their influence in the offender's residence. This work builds upon previous research venues pursued by the author and colleagues of the Buenos Aires Province Police Force trough an analysis of crime-event data. The presented results indicate the benefits of consider the unique characteristics of spatial data (dependency and heterogeneity) at all stages involved in their analysis.

Åke Sivertun and **Pär Svensson**, Linköping University, Sweden
Who Do We Protect – Development of GIS Based Criminology

Police GIS is widely addressed as a way to identify patterns of crime to be able to find the offenders and criminals and to prevent further crime. In case the offender works in several “districts“ it has been more difficult to identify a pattern of crimes – with less possibilities to catch him/her. One reason for this is the poor development of Information technology (IT) and especially poor development in the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) in the police forces. To prevent crime is one of the most important issues in society according a broad public opinion. In a Nordic context this is made through both traditional police work – by identifying and catching the person who commit the crimes – and with prevention like information and intervention from public as well as voluntary organisations. Another attempt to prevent crime is through conscious physical planning where areas and buildings are designed to hinder persons from committing crimes without a high risk for revelation. Another important information source is population data. They are very important as to identify geographic areas with a demographic profile that need attention in the work to prevent crime. One of the factors that give Europe and the Nordic countries a big international benefit in crime prevention - as well as for health related studies - are these outstanding population records kept here. The reason is that census records have been collected on individual level – in the Nordic countries since medieval time - and that the data, in most cases, still are available. In cases with crime and offend we have another situation. Modern forensic methods allow us to identify likely living or working place for an offender. As crime becomes more and more international this will also allow exchange of time, space and modus operandi data. An obstacle to the development of such technologies have been the Swedish laws concerning privacy – that so far hold back research and development in this area. There is an obvious need to discuss the legal and ethical aspects of such use of personal data. It should - according our opinion - not be allowed to publish any personal data concerning persons that are not shown guilty in a court. The possibilities to develop use of IT/GIS in police work must be investigated and debated as to prevent the bad effects of a “Big-brother society“ but still guarantee security and safety for the public.

1.3 Dating violence/Rape/Risk factors

Panel chair: **Tove Pettersson**, Stockholm University, Sweden

Emily M. Douglas and Murray Straus , University of New Hampshire, USA
Corporal Punishment of University Students in 14 Countries and Its Relation to Assault and Injury of Dating Partners

This paper reports results of a study of corporal punishment (CP) experienced by a sample of university students, and tests the theory that CP is a risk factor for criminal violence against a dating partner. The sample was drawn from 26 universities in 14 nations (N = approximately 5,500, depending on the variables). The percent of students who were spanked or hit a lot before age 12“ ranged from 19.5% to 68.6% (median 57.2%). Students who were hit a lot as a teenager ranged from 12.6% to 56.2% (median 26.2%). Very high rates of assault on a dating partner were found. The percent at each university who reported perpetration of a minor assault on a dating partner ranged from 15.1% to 45.2% (median 26.3%). Perpetration of severe assaults ranged from 4.4 % to 20.8% (median 9.6%). The percent who perpetrated minor injuries ranged from 2.0% to 18.5% (median 7.1%). The percent who perpetrated a severe injury ranged from 0% to 8.9% (median 2.3%). CP was found to be related to assaulting and injuring a dating partner after controlling for several other variables including a social desirability response bias scale. The more CP experienced the higher the probability of assaulting and injuring a dating partner. However, the relation between CP and severely injuring a dating partner was found only for male students. The results were parallel using micro-level data (the 5,500 students) and macro-level (the 26 universities). The implications of the high assault and injury rates, and of the relationship of CP to assaulting a dating partner for theories to explain partner violence, and for primary prevention of violence are discussed.

Ayako Uchiyama, Mejiro University, Japan

The Attitudes to Rape Myth among Sex Offenders

One of the factors which caused sex offences might be social attitudes to females. In this report, the responses of sex offenders (118 juveniles aged under 20, 427 adults) who were arrested at police of the questionnaire survey on rape myth which consists of 12 items were analyzed. If offenders apologize or justify about their behavior after commitment of crime, offenders might show more acceptable attitudes to rape myth. In comparison between age groups (Juveniles and Adults) and type of offences (rape and sexual assaults), juvenile offenders showed more affirmative attitude toward rape myth than adults, but the difference between types of crimes was not clear. Follow-up study on the attitudes to rape myth among the public was also conducted later. The responses of the public had a less positive attitude towards the rape myth.

Tove Pettersson, Stockholm University, Sweden
Conceptions of Girls and Boys as Perpetrators of Acts of Violence

The study proceed from a gender theoretical perspective. In short, gender is considered as something that is constructed in relation to others. This means that the focus for the construction of gender is not individual in the first instance, but rather interactional. Doing gender is primarily a question of doing difference between girls and boys, and between women and men, and this is done in a social context. At the same time, this gender activity reproduces and reinforces the structures within which individuals act. This continuous gender activity takes place within systems of relations and also within a structural context. The data consists of four focus group interviews with youths aged fifteen to sixteen. The study provides an interpretation of how young people in groups construct their understanding of girls and boys as the perpetrators of violent acts. The objective was to examine whether the youngsters' descriptions of perpetrators may be interpreted as indicating that violence constitutes a resource for the construction of gender, and if so in what ways. The objective further included the youths' descriptions to attempt to work out the way they themselves construct gender. I employed the concepts reproduction and opposition. The term reproduction refers to descriptions that reproduce conceptions of differences between what is considered feminine and masculine, and/or subordination/disparagement of the feminine. The term active opposition on the other hand relates to the adoption of positions that are expressly opposed to conceptions of the kind just described. The term opposition refers to descriptions that contradict the above described conceptions of difference and subordination, but where the statement in question does not involve an express articulation of opposition against these conceptions. The result shows that violence tends to be a resource for doing gender for boys but hardly for girls. An examination of the interviews using the categories reproduction, opposition and active opposition, indicates that reproduction constitutes the most commonly occurring category of descriptions. There were however a number of interesting examples of active opposition. Examples of opposition, on the other hand, were more or less completely absent. This means that the descriptions of perpetrators are characterised either by a differentiation between girls and boys and with girls as subordinate, or by resistance to this differentiation and subordination. The discussions may therefore be said to have been characterised by thoughts on differences, even if the individuals interviewed sometimes opposed such differences.

1.4 Prisons

Panel chair: **Otmar Hagemann**, Ernst Moritz Arndt University of Greifswald, Germany

Laura Piacentini, University of Stirling, UK
Shifting Identities in Russian Prisons

Russian prisons are a neglected subject in the literature on imprisonment. During the USSR prisoners worked for political correction, although this was offset by the contribution that prisoners' work made to the national economy. When the Soviet Union collapsed, so too did the connection between the prisons and the larger structures of ideology and economy. Findings from prisons in Omsk, Siberia show that the economic instability and cultural transition that have blighted much of Russia's contemporary development have adversely affected the principles and practices in prisons. First, there is a crisis of establishing a new penal ideology. The disruption of Russian culture since 1991 where faded symbols of bygone eras appear alongside western images raises questions about the identity of the culture investigated. Second, current practices in Russian prisons indicate that prisoners are working for personal survival, due to budget cuts. The paper will present new findings on the shifting penal ideologies that are emerging in Russian prisons. The paper will critically assess the nature of phenomena that shape and determine the identity of prison regimes in societies undergoing social, political and economic transition where there is a degree of permeability of prison systems to importations from elsewhere.

Tomer Einat and **April Wall**, University of Maryland, USA
Language, Behaviour and Culture in Israeli Prisons

The study examines the argot (slang) of prisoners as a reflection of the norms and values comprising the inmate subculture in Israeli prisons. The phenomenological interview method was used to examine the language of a sample of long-term prisoners for the existence of an inmate argot. Having established that such an argot does exist, the data were subjected to a content analysis, and the salience of the argot terms was assessed using two measures, attention and intensity. The argot expressions were divided into categories with reference to different aspects of prison experience: Violence, prisoner behavior, sexual relations in prison, inmate status, drugs, nicknames for prison staff, and police officers.

Alice Mills, University of Southampton, UK
'Halfway Houses': Reducing Vulnerability to Suicide and Victimisation in Prison

In 2000 the Prison Service in England and Wales banned the use of strip cells for suicidal prisoners as they were widely recognised as degrading, and may therefore contravene Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights which states that no one shall be subject to torture or to inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment. However, Article 2 of the Convention also places a positive right on public authorities to protect the right to life of people in their care, and thus prison systems need to ensure that adequate measures are taken to prevent suicides and homicides that do not infringe upon prisoners' rights or exacerbate their distress. In England and Wales, this has led to more wing-based services being provided for suicidal prisoners. Drawing on qualitative doctoral research, this paper explores two small units that accommodate prisoners who are vulnerable to suicide and victimisation due to their difficulties coping with prison life. It has been argued that coping difficulties in prison result from an interaction between individual factors such as mental health problems, and the so-called 'pains of imprisonment' such as boredom, isolation and lack of safety. These units aim to help inmates to cope in prison by creating a protective, ameliorative environment where prisoners can receive support from sympathetic staff and specialist assistance for their individual difficulties, whilst participating in a normal prison regime. They therefore operate as 'halfway houses' between normal prison wings, where vulnerable prisoners may be victimised by others, and specialist locations such as protective segregation or healthcare centres/strip cells which may intensify the 'pains of imprisonment' due to the lack of constructive activity and interpersonal interaction. This paper will examine the success of the units in alleviating prisoners' coping difficulties and thus reducing vulnerability to suicide and victimisation, before discussing suicide prevention policies in various European countries in order to address whether such facilities should or could be introduced into other prisons.

Otmar Hagemann, Ernst Moritz Arndt University of Greifswald, Germany
The Mare Balticum Prison Project

The presentation intends to inform about the aims, the methodology and some preliminary results of an international comparative study on prisons in Estonia, Finland, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia and Sweden. Since 2002 the Ministry of Education in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany, is financing this study carried out by a research team of the University of Greifswald in co-operation with partners in each of the countries involved. With this project we (Prof. Dr. Frieder Dünkel, Dr. Claudia Kestermann, the author and the co-operation partners) want to collect data about living conditions and legal safeguards for prisoners, working conditions, qualifications and attitudes of prison officers and more generally the "climate" and basic data about prisons in the above mentioned countries. There has not been a comparison of prison conditions in the Baltic sea region and only few studies have been carried out in this field with a comparative focus. With the help of such data we hope to stimulate the discourse about conditions of imprisonment in general and human rights of prisoners in particular in these countries. Furthermore we want to assess the situation regarding some criteria which can be deduced from the European Prison Rules. Additionally the improvement of working conditions and regular training for prison officers should be promoted. Human rights, healthy prison and restorative prison are three main theoretical orientations which are reflected in our research instruments. We have developed three different mainly standardized questionnaires to collect data from inmates, from prison staff and from prison governors. Furthermore, we are visiting the institutions of our sample, trying to collect more qualitative data by observation and open interviewing. We have developed a special procedure to overcome mere subjective impressions and go beyond pure descriptions. At a first glance there are enormous differences reflecting different historical backgrounds but also different strategies of criminal justice policies.

1.5 Juvenile Delinquency (Euro-gangs)

Panel chair: **Frank Weerman**, NSCR, the Netherlands

Alexander Shashkin, Research Centre of the Russian Ministry of Education, and **Alexander L. Salagaev**, Kazan State Technological University, Russian Federation
Contemporary Russian Gangs: National Features and International Comparison

The proposed paper introduces the specific features of contemporary Russian youth gangs/problematic youth groups - durable street-oriented groups of young people whose group identity is constructed around illegal activities. Transition to market economy and globalization leaded to the substantial growth in choosing 'criminal careers' by young people and to the appearance of common (skinheads, football fans, etc.) and specific youth gangs of different types (neo-classical, compressed, collective, specialty) in different regions of Russia. The main conclusions drawn in the paper are based on preliminary expert and school surveys conducted in two cities of Russia (Moscow and Kazan). The instruments developed by Eurogang working groups were used during the research, which makes the data comparable in international perspective. The discussion will focus on general description and comparison of the gangs in both cities; 'centre-periphery' differences in gang dynamics; an overall specific of Russian gangs among the problematic youth groups that exist in other European countries and the United States.

Frank Weerman, NSCR, the Netherlands, and **Finn Esbensen**, University of Missouri, USA
Characteristics of Youth Gangs and Their Members in the Netherlands and the United States

Group membership and collective behavior are common occurrences during the adolescent life-stage. A minority of adolescents are part of street-oriented groups in which illegal behavior is common, and these groups are referred to as 'youth gangs' or 'troublesome youth groups'. Youth gangs are a well-known phenomenon in the United States, but they are also reported in a number of European nations. Relatively few researchers, however, endeavored to explore such youth gangs from a comparative perspective. In this presentation, we examine characteristics of American and Dutch youth gangs or troublesome youth groups; and their members, paying special attention to risk factors and the role of gender. These cross-national comparisons are based on two school samples of 11 – 16 year old youths in the U.S. (N=5,935) and the Netherlands (N= 1,978). The students completed anonymous, self-administered questionnaires containing similar questions which allow for comparison of Dutch and American adolescent experiences with youth gangs.

1.6 Policing 1

Panel chair: **Sofie De Kimpe**, Ghent University, Belgium

Helene O. Gundhus, University of Oslo, Norway
Policing as Risk Communications

Contemporary policing strategies strongly rely on the use of information and communication technologies. I am working on a project exploring how the new technologies change the practical and cultural aspects of policing. The project particularly focus on the work of the crime-analysis units established at Oslo Police Department, especially the criminal intelligence division, which are using a number of information systems techniques relating to risk profiles, criminal careers, risk areas, control of communication, control of movement etc. Based on an accomplished fieldwork I will examine the unit's ICT practices, and the cultural impact of the technological change. The objective is to gain insight into how ICT is transforming the everyday police work and culture. However, the new technologically mediated policing strategies seem to be driven by a different logic than traditional policing, indicated by the term proactive policing. They are not only reacting to past criminal events, but are rather future-oriented and driven by the logic of risk minimisation. One of the objectives will therefor be to study contemporary risk discourse. It will focus on the role of risk thinking and risk communication in the everyday practice, based on a study of the content of the risk communication genres, narratives and the cultural aspects of the communicated information. The project will furthermore describe the consequences that the new ICT-intensive methods have for the police culture, organisational structure, and penal culture, as well as the ethical dilemmas that they bring up. The paper will be divided into two parts. In the first I will present a brief summary of the project I am working on. In the second I will discuss what role ICT has in the risk-based modes of thinking and acting.

Johannes Knutsson, National Police Academy, Norway, and **Andromachi Tseloni**, International & European Economic & Political Studies University of Macedonia, fYR of Macedonia
Determinants of Police Use of Firearms

In order for the police to fulfill its task, they have been given the right to use force, including the ultimate deadly force by means of firearms. It has been shown that rules, instructions and follow up routines affect the level of use of firearms by police. In the US, stricter regulations were followed by a decrease of justified homicides. A comparison between a regularly armed police with a force armed on a need basis, showed lower levels of police shootings and injured civilians for the unarmed force. However, given a policy, what determines level of use of firearms by police? A common view is that level of criminality affects police shootings. With Swedish data covering the period between 1985 and 1998, the

relationship between police shootings and criminality is explored. Information about all incidents where police officers have opened fire in line of service together with reported crimes for a number of crime categories are used as data. The analysis is carried out by means of time series analysis technique.

Simon Holdaway, University of Sheffield, UK
The Development of Black Police Associations in the UK

This paper is concerned with changing understandings of race relations within police constabularies in England and Wales. Based on an ESRC funded project, 'Black Police Associations in the UK', data from interviews with the chairs of associations and assistant chief constables are analysed to chart the ways in which Black Police Associations have developed. The development and use of ethnicity as a political resource; the Labour government's understanding of management in the public sector; and the process of change from ethnicity as a categorisation, to an integral feature of an ethnic network and, later, an ethnic association are discussed. It will be argued that the specific context of constabularies as organisations is integral to the development of a new articulation of race and of 'police ethnicity'.

Sofie De Kimpe, Ghent University, Belgium
Gorillas in the Mist

Policeleaders: 'gorillas in the mist'? Until now the criminological research domain entails only little research about policeleaders. Except for Reiner (1991), Tardif (1974) and the rather historical study of Wall (1989) only few made an attempt to examine this population. This does not level a reproach at criminologists. For policeleaders as a group of respondents show a very high degree inaccessibility and, moreover, a low degree of reliability. Not only do we know little about this population. Who are they? What is their vision? Also about their role and meaning in the process of pursuing a police-policy there remains a fog. Nevertheless, policeleaders play a very important role in the discourse of social safety (Garland, 2001) and in the process of change towards a community oriented organisation. The question arises which role policeleaders play in this process of change and what the underlying tendencies are in their success or lack of success in their role to bring about change. By means of an explorative research Sofie De Kimpe attempts to shed more light upon the person, the meaning and the role of policeleaders in the process of pursuing a policy in general and in the process of change towards a community oriented organisation in particular. In other words, with this research she tries to unlift a bit of the fog that surrounds the person of the policeleader. The central subject in this study is the Flemish chief of the local police. Since the reformation of the police -based upon the law of December 7th, 1998- the Belgian territory is divided into 196 local police zones each of which has a local police force with on top a so-called chief of zone. Sine the first of January 2002 these local police forces are actually operational. Sofie De Kimpe took this opportunity at hand to start a study about this new group of policeleaders, which could take the form of a measuring from point zero. The following questions guide this study: 1. Which (behavioural) characteristics of policeleaders within the process of steering and executing a police-policy give content to the pursuing of policy and provide us with the opportunity to distinguish different types of policeleaders? 2. Which characteristics of police-leadership, which - within the process of steering and executing police-policy - give content to the pursuing of policy, are factors which can explain the success and failure of change of the police organisation towards a community-oriented organisation? To find an answer to these questions, the researcher conducts a qualitative research: by means of semi-structured interviews she tries to identify those characteristics which play a role in the steering and execution of the local police-policy sensu strictu and in processes of change within the local police-policy sensu lato. This paper specifically zooms in to the starting point of the study, namely the role of policeleaders in change. In the second part of the paper the researcher already outlines some findings based on 30 interviews conducted in the first phase of the study.

1.7 Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption in the Former Soviet Union

Panel chair: **Louise Shelley**, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center, USA

Shalva Machavariani, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center, Georgia
Weakness in the System of State Administration in Georgia and its Effect on Corruption and Economic Crime

Georgia, along with the majority of other former Soviet countries, is faced with a number of acute problems. Improvement in state policy and economic growth depend on effective public institutions. In this regard, the achievements of the Georgian government have been inadequate in the face of social, political, and economic problems including unemployment, poverty, increasing corruption, growth of the shadow economy, political crises, and territorial problems. Weaknesses in the system of state administration stem from the following factors: An imperfect system of governance including overlapping functions, poor coordination of public agencies, and lack of social control; Underdevelopment of the legal framework regulating public service; Poor motivation; Poor staff management; Lack of modern organizational culture. Public agencies have retained certain qualities typical to “Soviet“ structures,

including an autocratic style of governance. Today, however, they no longer suffer from excessive control from superior state bodies, resulting in corruption and economic crime. A model of autocratic governance has been formed in Georgia with a unique difference from the classic one – it functions in an uncontrolled environment. This paper is designed to give an in-depth analysis of the current situation in the public agencies of Georgia in light of increased corruption and economic crime and will attempt to present objective recommendations on how these problems can be overcome.

Olena Shostko, National Law Academy, Ukraine
Organized Crime in Ukraine: Contemporary Situation and Methods of Counteraction

The paper focuses on the organized crime issues in Ukraine for recent years. The author discusses why the problem really has not been solved yet. The situation is caused by the totalitarian, in essence, structure of power in this country that serves interests of clans, but not society. We steal lack for appropriate measures to encourage fair business. As a consequence criminal organizations are monopolizing definite business branches. Organized crime trends for the period of 1998-2002 are analyzed in this paper. The author points out that official statistics does not accurately reflect the present rate of the organized crime that is highly latent. One of the main reasons of it is high level of civil servants' and law enforcement employers' corruption. The author discusses and analyzes this situation. This paper present some obstacles to effective counteraction. The author concludes that there are no systematic activity in detecting main criminal figures. These circumstances require elaboration of proactive measures aimed, first of all, at building civic society in Ukraine. Fighting organized crime in Ukraine also is hampered by poor enforcement of legislation. The author sets out the general conclusions on some ways of improving organized crime counteraction.

Yakov Gilinskiy, Sociological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation
Russian Corruption in the Press

Corruption is known to be an old Russian tradition. It has taken on a total scale in Russian organs of power, establishment, and law enforcement bodies.
There are some new dimensions:
- Many fixed-prices ("tariffs") were published in the Russian press (for obstructing a criminal investigation - $1,000-10,000; for commutation of arrest for pledge or engagement - $20,000-25,000; for decrease of punishment - $5,000-15,000; for "ignorance" of customs infringement - $10,000-20,000 or 20-25% of customs duty; tariffs for the highest State position: the head of a Duma [the Russian parliament] committee - $30,000, assistant of the deputy - $4,000–5,000, a presentation of a law project - $250,000, etc.);
- The Corruption Perception Index 2002 (from Transparency International) for Russia is 2.7; it is a 74th place from 102 countries (maximum in Bangladesh - 1.2, minimum - in Finland - 9.7);
- Corruption in contemporary Russia is an element of the political system, a mechanism of the political regime. There are widespread *corruption networks* including ministries, police, FSB (former KGB). Two levels of corruption are distinguished: "lower" (face-to-face) and "upper", the great corruption networks.

Georgi Glonti, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center, Georgia
Trafficking in Human Beings as a Growing Trend in Transnational Organized Crime in Georgia

Georgia is one of the most active regions in the territory of the former Soviet Union in terms of the spread of trafficking and other forms of criminal exploitation of people. In the opinion of independent experts, trafficking in human beings in Georgia has achieved a leading position among the activities of organized crime groups in terms of profitability. Government officials of different levels are more and more involved in trafficking, which further enables this sort of criminal activity. Lately, an entire network of criminal organizations has been created in Georgia and other countries, in which both emigrants and "professional" criminals are actively involved. These organizations closely interact with other criminal groups in the former Soviet Union, creating a transnational network of traffickers who carry out transportation and exploitation of people with the purpose of gaining material profit. The activity of these firms is not regulated by the law and goes practically unpunished, promoting continuing expansion of this sort of criminal business. In the paper the following forms of illegal exploitation of people, related to trafficking, are discussed: Prostitution and pornography Illegal exploitation of people for hard labor and de facto slavery Trade in human organs, biological materials, and blood plasma Trade in children The presentation also focuses on the role of criminal groups in Georgia, headed by the so-called "vori v zakone", (thieves-in-law) who are actively expanding their transnational connections and participating in trafficking within the territory of the former Soviet Union and elsewhere.

1.8 Training seminar on research methods

Network analysis in Criminology
Jerzy Sarnecki, Stockholm University, Sweden

1.9 Economic Crime

Panel chair: **Martin Bergqvist**, Stockholm University, Sweden

Maria Krambia-Kapardis and **Andreas Kapardis**, Intercollege, Cyprus
Fraud Victimisation in Cyprus

Fraud in Europe has been around for centuries. One author has even said it goes back to the days of Ancient Greece, where Phideas the person who was asked to make Athinas Statue defrauded the public by claiming that he used more precious stones and material than what he actually used. In recent times in the UK, there have been many cases from management fraud to bank fraud to maritine fraud, and the list goes on and on (Polly Peck, Versailles Group, Barings, BCCI, Robert Maxwell etc.) As the European borders grow it is anticipated that fraud and in particular Euro fraud will also increase. Cyprus has had its own share of fraud and that has surfaced after the stock exchange collapse. A fraud victimisation study has reported the extent of the problem where more than half of the companies had been the victim of fraud, the majority (83%) of frauds were perpetrated by a lone culprit, by a third party (53%), by employees (37%), and by management (10%). Findings are also reported regarding the types of such frauds, vulnerable industries by type of fraud, the action taken when the fraud was discovered and, finally, the profile of the perpetrator.

Lotta Pettersson, Stockholm University, Sweden
The Men of Freedom

According to statistics from the Swedish customs, seizures of alcohol and tobacco have increased since the middle of the 1990s. It has been claimed that this increase is actual, possibly as a result of structural changes (for instance reduced control at the borders) due to the Swedish membership in the European Union. For individuals who engage in the road haulage industry, the changes in their ordinary working life were noticeable in terms of the reduced time spent at the border controls. However, at times when large-scale alcohol and tobacco smuggling is revealed, a lorry is often involved as a means for the transportation. Smuggling of this sort of goods is, for different reasons, at times associated with so called organized criminality. The smuggling phenomenon is in it self nothing new. The liveliness of the related (political) discussion, on the other hand, may well be. The paper is based on interviews with individuals convicted for smuggling, aiming to explore economic crimes, from an actor perspective within the industry. The interviewees therefore had a work-related role in the road haulage industry. In the paper I intend to contextualize smuggling from the interviewees' perspective.

Alexandra George, Queen Mary, University of London, UK
The Criminalisation of Intellectual Property Infringement: Shifting Conceptions from Civil Infringement to Criminal Counterfeiting

In a statement last year, the International Trademark Association (INTA) said: "pure and simply, counterfeiting of trademarks is theft". "Theft" is a loaded word. It is emotive, partly because it carries criminal connotations and penalties. So treating trademark counterfeiting (which is effectively intentional trademark infringement) as "theft" implies that counterfeiting has straddled the doctrinal divide between civil and criminal law. No longer does trademark law simply provide for private remedies against unfair competition in the marketplace; criminalisation of counterfeiting makes trademark infringement a matter of public concern and responsibility. And this will be the effect of the European Commission's proposed Directive on the enforcement of intellectual property rights. In the short-term, the proposed Directive can be seen as a way of trying to stop the involvement of organised criminal groups in counterfeiting. Organised crime is said to be complicit in coordinating the manufacture and sale of fake software, CDs and VCDs, and luxury goods (not to mention fake pharmaceuticals, aeroplane parts, and so on), with the proceeds of reportedly going to fund such evils as people-smuggling, drugs and terrorism. These links raise the profile of counterfeiting as a public menace, and the proposed Directive hence contains measures to seizure suspects' bank accounts and prevent suspects from profiting from counterfeiting. Laudable or not, it seems unlikely that criminalising counterfeiting will end the sale of fake goods. Successful fakes are intrinsically hard to detect and, especially when significant profits beckon, criminalisation is unlikely to deter those who are unlikely to be caught. Meanwhile a large and enthusiastic market motivates the sale counterfeit goods. It is a market driven dually by the advertising and promotions of those who produce genuine articles, and by individuals' psychological need to define their identities in anonymous communities. If wearing counterfeits is the only way that many ordinary people can afford to brand themselves with the corporate logos that have become badges of success, belonging and normalcy in modern consumerist society, it seems likely that demand for fakes will continue unabated (particularly if buying and possessing counterfeit products for personal use are not themselves offences). This paper examines the reasons for the demand for fakes and suggests why the criminalisation of counterfeiting is therefore unlikely to provide a long-term solution to the commercial problem of trademark infringement. It might be rhetorically popular law-making, but its likely effectiveness is questionable.

Martin Bergqvist, Stockholm University, Sweden

Economic Crime – Anything to Count on?

Since the 1970s the phenomenon of economic crime has been a disputed subject in Sweden. The public debate most often includes descriptions of the frequency and distribution of the phenomenon. But, as many authors have noted, there is a lack of reliable information. This is the starting point for the project Statistics on Economic Crime. The purpose is to examine the possibilities for improving official statistics relating to economic crime. One part of this work involves investigating, by means of a literature study, which of the available methods and sources might be suited to a statistical illumination of various types of economic crimes. This part has been concluded and presented in a licentiate's dissertation. The second part of this project is to carry out two pilot studies. The project will be focused on the study of crime against employees and consumers, and more specifically health and safety crime and consumer fraud. The first study focuses on the statistics as a product of organisational practice and wider social structures. The other study on the other hand expresses a belief in the possibility to problematise the picture provided by criminal statistics, by means of alternative methods. In the paper that will be presented I will discuss some observations from this ongoing work.

Panel Session 2, Thursday 13.15-14.30

2.1 Insecurities in European Cities 2
What Makes Urban People Feel Unsafe? Insecurities in European Cities: An Interdisciplinary Research Project

Chairperson: **Krzysztof Krajewski,** Jagiellonian University, Poland

Ferenc Irk, OKRI, Hungary
Krzysztof Krajewski, Jagiellonian University, Poland
Wolfgang Stangl, IRKS, Austria
Martin Weinrich, University of Hamburg, Germany

In the first part of this panel some basic findings from three of the five cities studied will be presented, from Budapest (Ferenc Irk), Krakow (Krzysztof Krajewski), and Vienna (Wolfgang Stangl). Starting with a rough description of central city problems by emphasising urban social disorder and the distribution of crime (document analysis and interviews with city experts, macro level), some key results from the sample surveys in two selected urban districts will be presented. The focus is on the city dwellers' concern about security problems, including crime and the likelihood, or the fact, of being victimised, in the city and the immediate surrounding (quantitative analysis, meso level). The findings from this research step will be completed by first insights from intense interviews with individual respondents in the said districts (qualitative analysis, micro level). Finally, first results from the (fear of) crime prevention analysis will be discussed in terms of the prevention policy and of preventive programmes and actions in the three countries, in the cities, and in the districts under investigation.

In the second part of the panel insecurities and anxieties will be discussed in an intercultural perspective. Most modern societies are burdened with, among others, ethnical fragmentation, social deprivation, marginalisation, and violence. Problems of this kind generate feelings of insecurity, with crime-related fears being part of. It is assumed that the quality of those attitudes and perceptions largely depend on the social and cultural background of (urban) societies to which the "globalisation of risk" belong (with "glocalisation" being the coming term). By comparing the findings of the five European cities interculturally, the main question will be how and how far the socio-cultural structure of a city shape and format specific "cultures of anxieties and fear" as part of the inhabitants' socio-spatial "Lebenswelt". Another question is in which way such an intercultural comparison can be undertaken both methodologically and with reference to the problem of a changing and endangered social identity based on socio-spatial capital (Martin Weinrich).

2.2 Spatial Aspects of Crime 2

Panel chair: **Wim Bernasco**, NSCR, the Netherlands

Andrew Newton, Environmental Criminology Research Unit, UK
'On the Buses'. An Evaluation of a Safer Travel Initiative

This research focuses on the some of the main findings from an evaluation of a police operation aimed at reducing the amount of crime and disorder on buses, and to reassure the public about the safety of travelling on buses. It is evident that although a range of preventative measures exist to address problems of crime and fear of crime on buses (Smith and Clarke, 2000, Easteal and Wilson, 1991, DTLR 2002), there is little known about the effectiveness of such schemes. There are inherent methodological difficulties in performing such evaluations due to the nature of the bus journey (Sherman et al, 1997). On a transport system there are a number of inter-connected settings that make it difficult to produce control environments, and there are also a variety of potential victims (staff, passengers and facilities). Moreover, it is evident that there is a paucity of research into the evaluation of preventative measures aimed at reducing crime and disorder on public transport systems. Operation Bream was a high visibility intensive policing operation that took place along a single bus corridor on Merseyside. The operation involved the targeting of criminals both on and around the buses by a dedicated Police team supported by CCTV and revenue protection officers. This research demonstrates how the use of GIS in combination with a range of analytical techniques facilitates such an evaluation. On bus journeys, it is important to consider the operational extent of a crime prevention initiative. Unlike many other types of initiative, such as burglary reduction schemes that have a predetermined area within which to reduce crime, the operational boundaries targeted during a police operation along a bus route do not have such fixed boundaries. For example is the operation aimed at reducing crime 250 metres either side of the bus route, on the bus itself only, or 'everything' that a police officer or CCTV camera can see? The main findings of the evaluation suggest that during its period of implementation, Operation Bream was successful in increasing police officer arrest rates, reducing calls for police service, and reducing recorded crime levels for a number of crime types.

Floor Luykx, Gerben Bruinsma and **Henk Elffers**, NSCR, the Netherlands

The Effects of a Firework Explosion on Crime in the City of Enschede

On May 13th, 2000, an explosion in a firework depot destroyed a whole neighborhood in the city of Enschede, the Netherlands. Twenty people were killed, a thousand were injured and more than 5,000 people lost their homes and properties. In this study we analyze the possible short term effects of this disaster on the extent and nature of crime in the city. Three theories guided our expectations. Based on Opportunity Theory we predicted an increase and, on Routine Activity Theory and Integration Theory a decline in the number of crimes. In addition, we predicted a shift towards more serious offences (Opportunity Theory), no shift at all (Routine Activity Theory), and a decrease in the number of vandalism and violent crimes (Integration Theory). The hypotheses were empirically tested by comparing police figures of two weeks before with those of two weeks after the disaster, controlling for period effects by analyzing the same weeks in two preceding years. Contrary to our predictions, no effects of the disaster on the extent of crime in the entire city could be observed. However, examining the different neighborhoods of the city, the disaster area showed a short term increase in the number of property crimes. Furthermore a weak, but non-significant, change in the nature of the crimes can be seen: the number of property crimes increases, whereas vandalism and violent crimes drop. An alternative explanation of geographical displacement of crime to other parts of the city as a consequence of the firework explosion is rejected. In the second part of this study we focus on the long-term effects of the disaster. In the years before the explosion, 500-600 offences per year were committed in the neighborhood that was destroyed. During two years after the disaster, this neigborhood was being rebuilt, and the people that used to live there moved elsewhere. We hypothesize that part of the pre-disaster criminal activity in this area will have been displaced to other parts of the city. We expect these displacement effects to be a consequence of two processes: firstly, the whole neighborhood is destroyed, so the opportunities for committing crimes, in terms of the number of potential targets, have been considerably diminished. Secondly, the inhabitants of the area, including the offenders living in the neighborhood, have moved elsewhere. This probably changed their routine activities and therefore the places where they committed crimes. In this study we will use police registration data on both crimes and offenders, for the years 1998 to 2002.

Wesley Skogan, Northwestern University, USA
Crime Drop in Chicago

The great drop in crime that began in the United States in 1991 was one of the most significant – and unanticipated – criminological events of the 20th Century. The reasons for the drop are ill-explored, to say the least. Almost everyone who discusses the issue interprets the drop to fit their favorite theory of crime, but empirical studies of the issue are harder to come by.. Chicago has been no exception to the crime drop story: since 1991 there has been a steady decline in virtually every category. The largest has been in robbery, which dropped by 58 percent between 1991 and 2001; robberies with a gun went down by 62 percent. Serious assault and battery declined by 40 percent, motor vehicle theft was down by 42 percent, and burglary dropped 50 percent. While crime rates were dropping nationally during the same period, the drop in crime in Chicago was noticeably greater in most categories. This paper examines the reasons for this drop in crime, using data for small areas of the city. It tests claims about the role of drugs and gangs in the crime drop, the deterrent effect of traditional police practices and community policing, and the salutary effects of fixing broken windows. Because it is based on local-area time series, many important “macro“ theories of crime causation, and perhaps drop, cannot be addressed. But “all crime is local,“ and this study has the advantage of disaggregating the analysis to the level at which it occurs and must be dealt with.

Wim Bernasco and **Hanja Colenbrander**, NSCR, the Netherlands
The Role of Co-offending in Criminal Target Selection

This study contributes to the scarce empirical research on the consequences of co-offending for target selection. Using data on residential burglaries committed by residents of the city of The Hague, we study the effect of co-offending on location choice. On this basis of existing literature, we construct a theory of target choice by residential burglars, according to which residential burglars are attracted to potential target areas that are nearby, affluent, and physically and socially accessible. We formulate hypotheses on differences between single burglars and co-offending groups regarding the strength of each of these choice criteria, and on differences between homogeneous and heterogeneous co-offending groups. The theory and the hypotheses are formalized with the help of discrete choice models, and statistically tested using the conditional logit regression model. Implications for policing and for urban planning are discussed.

2.3 Violence against Women – panel by the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (BRÅ)

Panel chair: **Peter Lindström**, BRÅ, Sweden

Lotta Nilsson, BRÅ, Sweden
Violence against Women in Intimate Relationships. An Overview

The first objective of this study is to make a contribution towards increasing levels of knowledge on crimes of assault reported to the police where the victims are women involved in an intimate relationship with the assailant (i.e. a husband, cohabitee, boyfriend or 'ex'). Data have in part been collected from a sample of just over 850 police offences reported from the years 1990-1991 and 1998 and in part by means of a questionnaire survey of women's exposure to violence conducted at a random sample of workplaces.

Mikael Rying, Stockholm Police Authority, Sweden
Acts of Lethal Violence against Women in Intimate Relationships

On the basis of data covering all cases of lethal violence reported to the police during the 1990s, a compilation has been made of all information relating to cases of lethal violence against women in intimate relationships.

Monika Edlund, BRÅ, Sweden
Restraining Orders – An Evaluation of the Law and Its Application

The law on the Restraining Orders from 1988 was introduced as a part of efforts being made to restrict incidents of violence perpetrated against women in the context of intimate relationships. Over the recent years over 6 000 individuals per year have applied for a restraining order to be issued. By means of in depth interviews with 40 women who have applied for a restraining orders, and by examining the relevant statistics the National Council for Crime Prevention has conducted an evaluation of the law's effects on safety and crime.

2.4 Prison Health Care/Treatment in Prisons 1

Panel chair: **Rose-Marie Äikäs**, Rutgers University, USA

Judith Rumgay, London School of Economics, UK
Swimming against the Tide: A Social Model of Care for Severely Mentally Disordered Offenders

Medical models of care have heavily influenced programmes of care for mentally disordered offenders. This paper examines a residential project for female severely mentally disordered offenders that set out to implement a social model of care and rehabilitation. Using data from case records, interviews and direct observation, it explores the meaning of such an approach for agency policy and everyday practice, the challenges of such work in a wider professional environment that continues to be dominated by the medical paradigm and the responses of women within the project to their treatment. It also considers whether the problems and risks presented by this social model of care would be more adequately managed under a medical model.

Michael Vaughn, Georgia State University, USA
Liabilities Associated with Dental Care in Correctional Facilities

Dental care is recognized as a critical component of overall good health care. Yet, many prisoners enter correctional facilities in the United States with little history of good dental hygiene and even less history of access to dentists for routine dental examinations. As a result, the incarceration experience presents opportunities for inmates to receive quality dental care, often for the first time in their lives. Delivery of dental care by correctional dentists, however, is a complex endeavor because of the array of complications, serious dental conditions, and difficult to treat cases presented to health care professionals in clinical settings within prisons and jails. These conditions exist within a legal environment that mandates adequate dental care be provided to prisoners by the state. This paper examines prisoner lawsuits claiming that inadequate, denial, and delays of dental care violate inmates' statutory and constitutional rights. Discussion focuses on what the courts in the U.S. have required of correctional officials and when officials are most likely to be held liable for issues associated with dental care lawsuits.

Rose-Marie Äikäs, Rutgers University, USA
Management, Supervision and Treatment Practices of Persons with Mental Illness in Prisons in Finland and the United States

This on-going research study (Finland sample)is an attempt to develop comparative understanding of mental illness inside prisons of Finland and the United States. A body of international empirical research exists regarding persons with mental illness in prisons, but responses by individual countries vary greatly. National policies and practices may rarely mirror what could be perceived as common Finnish or American approach to people who suffer from mental illness in prisons. This study attempts to describe a variety of responses to frequently encountered problems in Finland, and in the U.S. to discern common trends. Also, because this is just an initial step in the comparative study, it seeks to identify the major issues and thereby set a cross-national agenda for future work in this area. At the same time it seeks to present a

review of existing issues and data to encourage systematic cross-national research in this area. This project employs a qualitative research approach consisting of semi-structured interviews of persons (N=40) with mental illness in a Finnish prison regarding their perceptions of the mental health treatment they receive. Additionally, the prison mental health staff is being interviewed to elicit opinions on the management and supervision policies of persons housed in their prison based 15 bed psychiatric unit. In particular, this research seeks to understand how persons with mental illness, during different phases of incarceration, (entry, middle of sentence, and at release) receive mental health treatment and their satisfaction level with services. Furthermore, on an international level, this study aims to find out whether mental health services can be provided in a more effective and proficient way to produce positive outcomes such as inmate well being, improved prison security, reduced staff and inmate injuries, and reduced violence and criminality after release. Preliminary findings and observations will be presented and discussed.

2.5 Juvenile delinquency

Panel chair: **David Smith**, University of Edinburgh, UK

Marisol Rojas, Eugenio Garrido and **Carmen Herrero**, University of Salamanca, Spain
The Relation of Diverse Variables Regarding Moral Engagement and Its Influence on Antisocial Behaviour

The current study examined the role of self-regulatory efficacy, interpersonal self-efficacy and mechanisms of moral disengagement on transgressive behavior. Thus, it focuses on the aspects that may affect self-regulatory mechanisms through which moral agency is exercised and people come to live in accordance with moral standards. The study assesses perceived capability to deal with personal temptations and social pressures that may lead the person to engage in behaviors that violate its moral standards. Participants were selected from three high schools and they ranged in age from 11 to 16 years. The study assessed the relation between self-regulatory efficacy, concerning perceived self-efficacy to exercise control over each step of self-regulation, interpersonal self-efficacy, embedding self-efficacy for resisting peer pressure to engage in transgressive behavior and social self-efficacy. Besides, it has been regarded important to study the influence of the mentioned variables on mechanisms of moral disengagement, which have already proved to determine the engagement in antisocial behaviors. Results of the study will be discussed in the presentation.

Peter Wetzels and **Katrin Brettfeld**, University of Hamburg, Germany
Religiosity, Migration and Juvenile Delinquency

Since the classic study "Helfire and Delinquency" (Hirschi & Stark 1969) about 70 research projects have adressed the question how religious belief, church membership, or religous practices are related to crime. Recent meta analyses show a moderate effect of religiosity on crime. However, most of the research has been conducted in the US, and nearly all of them relied on samples of subjects with a Christian religious affiliation only. The question whether there are different effects of religiosity between Christian and Muslim populations has rarely been studied. In this paper, results of five independent school based surveys with 11,000 9th graders from four major cities and one rural area in Germany are presented. 800 young Muslim migrants are included in this samples. Multivariate analyses concerning the effect of religiosity on attitudes towards violence and self-reported juvenile delinquency are presented, and differences between Christian and Muslim juveniles are discussed.

Sturla Falck, NOVA, Norway
Legitimation of Residential Care for Juvenile Delinquents

David Smith, University of Edinburgh, UK
The Effect of the Neighbourhood Setting on Youth Offending at Ages 12 to 15

There is a long history of studies that show large differences in rates of offending between different types of neighbourhood. In general, rates of offending tend to be much higher in neighbourhoods with high levels of socio-economic deprivation and social stress, as indexed by unemployment rate, mean household income, density of occupation, proportion of single parent families, and proportion of families in social housing. At the same time, offending varies according to a range of individual risk factors, and the composition of the population varies between neighbourhoods such that the prevalence of risk factors for offending is relatively high in neighbourhoods with high levels of deprivation and socio-economic stress. This raises a central question for criminology. How far are differences in rates of offending between neighbourhoods the result of compositional factors, and how far do they result from neighbourhood processes and dynamics? If neighbourhood differences in offending were purely the result of compositional factors, this would imply that they simply reflect the stable characteristics of the individuals living in each neighbourhood or passing through. If on the other hand these differences result from neighbourhood processes or dynamics, this would imply that the same individuals manifest different behaviour depending on where they live or spend their time. Recent research has claimed to find some genuine neighbourhood effects that go beyond the effects of

population composition, but these have been fairly small: most of the variation is between individuals rather than between neighbourhoods. This paper reports new analyses of the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime that take a fresh look at defining and measuring neighbourhood effects. The findings come from a longitudinal study of 4,300 young people across 91 purpose-defined neighbourhoods in Edinburgh. Information about the neighbourhoods comes from a population census and from a survey of 1,600 residents across the city. The analysis uses hierarchical linear modelling. In reviewing the findings, the paper discusses the theoretical problems that arise in distinguishing between effects at the individual and collective levels. It is argued that there is a systematic tendency to over-estimate individual effects and to under-estimate neighbourhood effects. This arises because over time people change in response to the social settings in which they live. Hence social structures are transformed into individual characteristics throughout the life course.

2.6 Policing 2

Panel chair: **Jonathan Smith**, Home Office, UK

Camilla Kvist, University of Aarhus, Denmark
Knowledge and the Policing of Social (Dis)Order: Pre-fieldwork Notes on a Study of Criminal Investigation within the Danish Police

The paper springs from a study of criminal investigation as 'knowledge praxis' aimed at exploring how knowledge is generated and practiced within the field of criminal investigation in Denmark. The aim of the study is to elicit which factors condition the process and how these influence and structure criminal investigation as a specialized field of knowledge. The paper explores different theoretical perspectives on the concept and praxis of criminal investigation as a means of policing social (dis)order, prior to a year's field work with 'kriminalpolitiet'. Some preliminary findings based on smaller field work within a project based organisation based on the subject of criminal investigation within the Danish police will be presented.

Agbonkhese Shaka Moses, Ambrose Alli University, Nigeria
Community Policing: An Alternative to Crime Control

The philosophy of community policing is rapidly spreading in popularity across the world. Community policing is viewed as a necessary fundamental change in the police approach toward the community, and has even been called democracy in action. One of the primary goals of community policing is to enhance cooperation between the police and the community. In other words, community policing essentially involves a police-community partnership, where the police participate with the public they serve in an attempt to solve those problems said to be troubling the community. As a result it involves several key components: community partnerships, problem solving, change management, and crime prevention. Many traditional police practices such as patrol, rapid response to calls, and follow-up investigations have proven to be ineffective in achieving traditional police objectives such as deterring crime and apprehending suspects. Recent crime control thinking asserts that it is only when police departments begin to utilise information that they receive from a citizens' call for service to focus on problem-solving efforts can the police begin to improve their effectiveness and efficiency. As such community policing is rapidly spreading in popularity. Community policing however is difficult to implement and incorporate in those areas most in need of effective responses to crime, disorder, and quality-of-life problems. Literature tends to credit the notion of distrust of police officers within some communities as a contributing factor. Literature suggest that community mobilisation is that process in which citizens are encouraged to unite and assist police, both collectively and individually, in addressing a wide range of community problems rather than relying solely on police services. And again, just as in implementation, the issue of distrust of the police plays heavy into the issue of community mobilisation. As early as the 1970s, findings have suggested that individuals and neighbourhood groups were capable of contributing significantly to their own security. Programmes such as neighbourhood watch, home security, surveys, personal safety training, as well as similar programs emerged as useful preventive measures to the work of law enforcement. This paper examines the perceptions of effectiveness of community/proactive policing It compares and contrasts the knowledge and perceptions of police administrators, street officers, and crime prevention personnel. some of the key components of community/proactive policing, the key barriers to implementing community/proactive policing and make recommendation for effective community policing towards crime prevention.

Irene Froyland, Edith Cowan University, and **Karl O Callaghan**, Western Australia Police, Australia
Intelligent Responses to Domestic Violence: An "IT" Response

"Intelligence led policing" found its genesis in criticisms about the way traditional policing methods had become reactive and seemed unable to respond to new crime challenges. Since its inception, this approach has been applied in three key ways: targeting active criminals through overt and covert means; managing crime and disorder hotspots; and investigating serial crimes. Although many police agencies would purport to use intelligence for other core functions,

including traffic management, the reality is that serial crime remains the key focus of this strategy. Paralleling the introduction of intelligence led strategies has been the development of software applications to assist with the gathering, organising and dissemination of intelligence, but this has remained focussed on these same serial offences. Software development and applications which support intelligence gathering and dissemination of intelligence for other policing priorities is still on the fringes in spite of apparent need. Police in Australia have been criticised for being reactive, and often indecisive, in their response to domestic violence incidents which are now of major concern. Recent police statistics indicate that · 7.1% of the adult female population (or 490,400 women) experienced violence. · 6.2% of women experienced violence perpetrated by a male, and 1.6% experienced violence perpetrated by a female; · 2.6% of women who were married or in a defacto relationship (or 111,000 women) had experienced violence perpetrated by their current partner; and · 4.8% of unmarried women had experienced violence by their previous partner in the last 12 months It seemed that the time was right for a new type of response to domestic violence based on good intelligence. The police in Western Australian are now at the forefront of the development of IT applications specifically aimed at domestic violence. With better intelligence they will provide better responses and a more co-ordinated approach to domestic violence incidents. These applications link into the main systems and provide access to detailed data about incidents of domestic violence which better equips police to proactively case manage victims and offenders and to foster better levels of co-operation and response from key support agencies. This paper explores the nature of the development of the new applications and the way in which it is destined to change the approach of police and key support agencies to the domestic violence problem.

Jonathan Smith and **Stephen Finer**, Home Office, UK
Tackling Britain's Street Crime Problem: A National Problem Solving Approach

Against a background of overall reductions in recorded crime in recent years in England and Wales, annual increases in robberies stand out as a disturbing counter trend. Most of these robberies are personal robberies committed by groups of young males against other male victims, most often for small amounts of money, but increasingly for their mobile phones. They form the bulk of what the public and media commentators alike refer to in short hand as the 'street crime problem'. In March 2002 the British Prime Minister announced a concerted cross government initiative bringing together not only the police and criminal justice agencies, but also departments of government with responsibilities for a range of social issues, including employment, education, sport, transport and health. The Government's aim to bring the problem of street crime under control by September 2002 and deal with offenders quickly and effectively marked a radical step-change in problem solving crime reduction approaches. This paper outlines the initiative and considers its impact during the first six months of its operation, as well as its potential application to other crime related problems.

2.7 Transnational Organized Crime

Panel chair: **Marvene O'Rourke**, National Institute of Justice, USA

Noriyoshi Takemura, Toin University of Yokohama, Japan
Internal/External Safety and Transnational Organized Crime

In recent years organized crime has become actual and comprehensive. In particular organized crime plays a dominant element of crime occurrences in Europe. Its potentiality of threat is important. Central perspectives of action for politics, economy and society are derived from this. Against backgrounds of political, economic and social differences between Western and Eastern Europe, organized crime represents dangers for European democracy. So far, the forms of co-operation in police and justice have not been developed far enough. Today transnational organized crime is a world-wide phenomenon. The border-crossing has become one of its characteristics and way of working. Transnational organized crime is a field, in which chances of globalization are made use of. People must be directly or indirectly concerned with transnational organized crime. In the discussion of crime development and internal/external safety, transnational organized crime has become the central point of interests. Since the end of the Eastern block and the opening of borders, it has become clearer that new forms of crime have spread out. Conventional national measures against these crimes are no longer sufficient and adequate.

Guido Travaini, Vera Arcari, Serenella Garibaldo and **Roberto Molteni**, Istituto di Medicina Legale di Milano, Italy
Human Organs' Commodification: Criminological, Medico-legal and Ethic Considerations

The most consistent source of information about organ trafficking comes from rumours expanded worldwide with multimedia coverage: unfortunately, few are the official reports based on scientific analysis. The weakness of the borderline between legend, myth and reality which characterises this kind of crime, becomes evident whilst analysing allegations and reports concerning organ trafficking. The shortage of available organs which generated a desperate search for them gave birth to a purchase of organs from living persons or the provision of economic incentives to the kin of deceased donors. The worldwide shortage has encouraged the sales of organs nowhere more conspicuously than

in poor countries, “warehouse for organs“, largest centres for transplants in the world. The authors analyse organ commercialisation from a criminological and medico-legal point of view and focalise their attention on all the possible difficulties which may emerge in the construction of the crime. After a deep examination of the procedural protocol wanted and approved by the international transplantation societies, and considering medical problems related to single organ trafficking, it is plausible that the only possible way to skip these obstacles is to create a “medical tourism“ for transplant surgery. Ethical end deontological considerations are put forward by the authors since organ trade raises ethical responsibilities of doctors who are obliged to protect certain social values otherwise accomplices in a commercial trade in human organs that thrives on desperation of the poor and commodifies the uncommodifiable.

Marvene O’Rourke, National Institute of Justice, USA
Impact of Transnational Crime

In the United States, state and local law enforcement often play a critical role and bear a significant burden in prevention, interdiction, and prosecution of transnational crime. Cooperation among law enforcement agencies across all levels of government is frequently cited as a key to effectively preventing and prosecuting international crime and is a prominent component in the U.S. Homeland Security strategy and the U.N. Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, yet the extent to which such coordination exists in practice has not yet been systematically assessed nationally or internationally. This paper describes a national survey of state, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies examining the level of transnational crime activity within their jurisdiction. The major types of transnational crime studied include various forms of illicit trafficking (e.g., humans, drugs, stolen goods, endangered species), computer based crimes (e.g., transfer of stolen intellectual property, money laundering), and crimes associated with international terrorism. The paper examines the local resources devoted to transnational crime, perceptions of the severity of the local problem, resource needs, and the extent of cooperation among local, state, federal, and foreign law enforcement organizations, and discusses the implications of our findings for law enforcement. The paper also challenges other nations to asses the extent to which transnational crime impacts their police. It ultimately raises the issue of statistics and how governments will be able to respond to the inevitable questions of whether transnational crime is increasing or decreasing in one country or globally.

2.8 Resource Management in the Criminal Justice System

Panel chair: **Chris Lewis**, University of Portsmouth, UK

Debora Moolenaar, WODC, the Netherlands
Error Correction in Criminological Time Series Models

The Research Centre of the Dutch Ministry of Justice uses econometric time-series models to forecast the capacity needed for various judicial sanctions in the Netherlands. These models relate the trends in capacity needed for prisons, judicial institutions and community services for adults and juveniles to trends in crime and law enforcement activities, which are in turn related to demographic and socio-economic factors and law enforcement performance indicators. Because it takes about 5 to 6 years to built a new prison, the Ministry of Justice wants to forecast 6 years ahead. Until now these models were based on first differences, that is the change in one variable is related to the change in another variable. Although this method is suited for short term forecasts, it will produce a fairly large forecast error in the long run. This is because temporary falls or rises in de exogenous variables will linger on for quite some time. Thus a method more appropriate for long term forecasts was needed. The latest developments in econometric theory suggest that for long term forecasts the best method to follow is the method of cointegration. The theory of cointegration assumes that there is an equilibrium between two (or more) variables, which means that the two variables will always follow the same path through time. There may be temporary deviations from that equilibrium but in the end the variables will always return to the equilibrium. Because of the deviations ordinary regression techniques will not find a relationship between the two variables. But the theory of cointegration corrects for the deviations and thus finds the equilibrium. In this paper the theory of cointegration is explained and applied to the model for forecasting the capacity needed for various judicial sanctions in the Netherlands.

Max Kommer and **Esther Backbier**, Ministry of Justice, the Netherlands
Law Enforcement Infrastructure in an International Perspective

Two years ago, the Ministry of Justice in the Netherlands published the results of an international benchmark of the Dutch judicial infrastructure with respect to crime control (Legal infrastructure of the Netherlands in international perspective; Crime control). This piece of comparative research showed some remarkable differences between the countries that were included, both with respect to crime situation and to financial and staff resources. In the Netherlands, the results had considerable impact on crime control policies. Recently, this benchmark study has been updated. Special efforts have been made to obtain more specific and more accurate data on the resources of the criminal justice system (police, prosecution, judiciary, corrections). In our paper, we intend to present these figures and to

confront them with structural differences between the criminal justice systems in the countries under consideration (Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, England & Wales, France, Germany, The Netherlands, United States, Sweden)

Erik Leertouwer, WODC, the Netherlands
How Do Countries Forecast Judicial Capacity

In order to plan the judicial capacity some years in advance, the Research Centre of the Dutch Ministry of Justice uses statistical models that project the capacity needed for various judicial sanctions in the Netherlands. These models relate the trends in capacity needed for prisons, judicial institutions and community services for adults and juveniles to trends in crime and law enforcement activities, which are in turn related to demographic and socio-economic factors and law enforcement performance indicators. Since the behaviour of these trends may be similar internationally, a study has been conducted to investigate how the judicial capacity is forecasted in other countries. Surprisingly, most countries do not seem to follow a structural approach in forecasting future capacity need. Of the countries that do, the forecasting methodologies are described, and a comparison of the resulting projections is presented.

Chris Lewis, University of Portsmouth, UK
How Effective is Criminal Justice

Different countries have different ways of ensuring that their justice systems are effective. Some have official inspectorates: some have national councils with an inspection function: others have built in quality control and more perhaps have informal mechanisms: these exist in parallel with audit functions to ensure value for money: and with mechanisms for ensuring human rights, such as Ombudsmen and boards of visitors. The paper aims to start a discussion about the relative effectiveness of different audit and inspection mechanisms. It will suggest a taxonomy of good practice, with examples from England and other European countries.

2.9 ISRD
Call for participation in the second International Self-report Delinquency Study (ISRD-2)

Chair: Josine Junger-Tas

The International Self-report Delinquency study (ISRD), which was launched in 1992 by the Dutch Research and Documentation Center (WODC) was based on self-report Delinquency data collected in 13 countries, most of which belong to the European Union [Finland, Great Britain, The Netherlands, West Germany and East Germany, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, Northern Ireland, Greece, New Zealand and Nebraska (US)].

A first volume reporting on the national reports of individual countries was published by the Dutch Ministry of Justice and Kugler publications in 1994 [Josine Junger-Tas, Gert-Jan Telouw & Malcolm W.Klein *Delinquent Behavior among Young People in the Western World – First Results of the International Self-report Delinquency Study*].

The second volume, based on the merged dataset of eleven countries, contains the comparative analyses and will be published in September this year by Criminal Justice Press and Kugler Publications [Josine Junger-Tas, Ineke Haen Marshall & Denis Ribeaud: *Delinquency in an International Perspective –The International Self-report Delinquency Study*].

We consider repeating the study and even to start a series of such surveys on the grounds that this may enable us to establish trends in Juvenile delinquency and to make inter-country and intra-country comparisons over time. Both the UN and the EU have shown interest in such development. The first meeting is organized in Helsinki, in order to discuss such matters as funding, methodology and coordination of the study. We have already received ten enthusiastic replies of potential participants, but we call for more!

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2.10 Author meets reader 1 panel session

Paul Larsson (2002). I lovens grenseland (In the borderland of the law). Pax Forlag, 2002.

Discussant: **Per-Ole Träskman**, University of Lund, Sweden

Panel Session 3, Thursday 14.40-15.55

3.1 Fear of Crime 1

Panel chair: **Jonathan Jackson**, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK

Yulia Christyakova, University of Leicester, UK
Poverty, Vulnerability to Crime and Fear of Crime in Ukraine

This paper seeks to explore the issue of the vulnerability of the poor in Ukraine to crime and fear of crime. It looks at the differences between different income groups in the risk of victimisation, worry about crime and precautions taken to deal with it. It also looks at the impact area of residence, age, gender and victimisation experience have upon these variables and whether westernised experiences in this field are applicable to countries in transition. The data presented in this paper comes from surveys of, and in-depth interviews with, the public in two areas of the city of Kharkiv in Ukraine carried out in 2000. The findings indicate that the poor in Ukraine are more likely than wealthier groups to suffer violence both on the street and at home, and they are also more likely to be victims of consumer fraud. Another indication of the vulnerability of the poor is that they are far more likely to suffer from repeat victimisation. The poor are more likely to estimate crime rates as high and worry about crime as compared to their richer counterparts, and more likely to not go out after dark. The findings have also indicated that the poor are more defenceless than the better off against property crime, because they are less likely to take precautions to secure their property (car/dwelling/dacha). They do, however, rely on a network of mutual support, which can be seen as a potentially valuable resource in developing local crime prevention programmes. The observed relationships between poverty, crime and fear of crime suggest that Ukrainian society is in many respects no different from its western counterparts. On the other hand, the study highlighted some aspects of vulnerability of the poor that are specific to countries in transition.

Lieven Pauwels, University of Ghent, and **Stefaan Pleysier**, Catholic University Leuven, Belgium
Cross-cultural Equivalence in Structural Equation Models: Implications for the Measurement of 'Fear of Crime' in Belgium

Inherent to the era –'the heyday of survey research'- when 'fear of crime' research originated, the central concept of this research domain is predominantly measured with a single, 'standard' item: 'How safe do or would you feel being out alone in your neighbourhood at night?', with answering categories: 'very safe', 'reasonably safe', 'somewhat unsafe', or 'very unsafe'. Ever since, numerous authors have questioned this conservative tenacity with profound persistence, resulting in a tendency towards using scaling techniques, as a far better way of measuring a complex and multidimensional concept as 'fear of crime'. Choosing more complex measures however, gives rise to a number of 'new' issues related to measurement error, which remain until today mostly undiscovered in the 'fear of crime' literature. Cross-cultural equivalence is such an issue; in order for cross-cultural comparisons of fear of crime to be meaningful, the instruments used to measure the theoretical constructs, e.g. 'fear of crime', have to exhibit adequate cross-cultural equivalence. Not only does potential cross-cultural bias hypothecate valid 'fear of crime' comparisons, it also flaws the true effects between exploratory variables and 'fear of crime' when testing a conceptual model. Using structural equation modeling (LISREL), cross-cultural equivalence within a theory-driven contextual model will be assessed in this contribution, based on the Belgian Safety Monitor 2000. The Safety Monitor is a large-scale, longitudinal survey administered since 1997 in order to measure 'fear of crime', but also neighbourhood problems, police functioning, willingness to report crime, prevention and victimisation. 'Fear of crime' scores, based on a 4-item 'fear of crime' scale, will be compared between the Flemish (Dutch-speaking) and the Walloon (French-speaking) respondents. Parallel, a theoretically relevant, exploratory model with 'fear of crime' as a dependent construct, will be tested. Obviously, the independent concepts used in this model will also be assessed on their cross-cultural equivalence, allowing us to compare the scores on all constructs between both 'cultural groups', but also to have a better image of the relations and true scores between the latent constructs in the model.

Jonathan Jackson, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK
Order, Values and Emotion: Social and Cultural Significance in the Fear of Crime

A number of recent studies into the fear of crime reflect a (rather belated) renewal of interest in the cultural content that constitutes public perceptions of crime, order and cohesion. In some research, this consideration has been combined with accounts of sociological and social-psychological processes that link such content to perceptions of risk and worry, fear or anxiety. Two questions are perhaps most important for public policy. Firstly, how do we explain and respond to fear of crime? Secondly, why do some people interpret certain aspects in their environment to be disorderly or incivil, and why are inferences made from these environmental perceptions to judgements about the prevalence and threat of crime? However, leaving aside the degree to which these issues shape public demands on the criminal justice system, this second question has not yet been adequately addressed by quantitative research. This study attempts to fill the gap in the literature. Analysing data from a mail survey of a random sample of residents of a rural area of the U.K. (n=1,023; response rate 22%), there are three objectives. The first is to examine the associations respondents make

between incivilities and various aspects of social cohesion: collective efficacy; informal social control; trust, values and predictability; and a friendly, supportive social environment. The second involves two roles of broader social and political attitudes regarding social change, authoritarianism and law and order: do these attitudes explain variance in interpreting cues in the environment to be disorderly; and do expressions of worry articulate these broader attitudes and values, as well as reflect summaries of experience of worry? The final research objective is to integrate these issues within an integrative social-psychological model of fear of crime.

3.2 Crime Prevention

Panel chair: **Karen Moreton**, Cardiff University, UK

Jack Greene, Northeastern University, USA
Safety and Security at Olympic Events: Public Safety and Temporary Organization

Large scale sporting events like the World Cup and the Olympics are increasingly seen as the potential targets of criminality and terrorism. These complex, but short-lived, events require that "temporary organizations" be constructed to address a wide array of public and private concerns about safety and security. These temporary organizations are temporally, spatially, functionally and jurisdictionally constrained by the nature of the events sought protected. Moreover, these organizations must often integrate local, state, national and international policing with a wide arrary of private security providers and agents. This presentation considers the range of problems, constraints, structures, and outcomes associated with two Olympic events: the 1996 Atlanta Summer Games and the 2002 Salt Lake Winter Games. The analysis is derived from a qualitative on-site assessment of security and safety functioning at these events.

Shane Johnson and **Kate Bowers**, University of Liverpool, UK
The Communicable Disease Called Burglary: Examining the Characteristics of Particularly Contagious Streets and Neighbourhoods

Our recent work has shown that burglaries are contagious; in particular, burglaries cluster within 1-2 months and up to 300-400 metres of a prior burglary. This is a similar idea to repeat victimisation, but shows evidence of ‘near repeats’ i.e. that it is not just the burgled house, but also surrounding houses that are vulnerable to burglary following an initial incident. Such evidence has implications for the prediction of where and when burglaries are likely to occur in the future. In this paper we examine whether there are certain types of area, street or housing where communicability of burglary is particularly evident. We therefore compare levels of (spatial and temporal) clustering in: · Deprived and affluent neighbourhoods · Properties on the same and the opposite side of the street to an initial burglary · Properties with identical and mirror-image layout to an initial burglary · Properties that are physically closer and further away on the same street to an initial burglary Results indicate that the extent to which victimisation appears to be communicable is significantly influenced by these different factors. The implications of the results for crime prevention practice are discussed.

David Sorensen, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
Do Anti-victimisation Programs Generalize across Borders? Prospects for a Danish Experiment in Burglary Reduction

The initial design of any crime prevention program requires answers to two questions: what to do, and whom to do it to. Research concerning the proportion of overall crime attributable to repeat victimization suggests that cost-effective prevention can be accomplished through a focus on prior victims. This approach has become an integral part of crime prevention in the UK, where a handful of well-conducted evaluations suggest its effectiveness. Nonetheless, it remains unclear whether repeat victimization is a generic, global phenomenon, or one that varies significantly across nations. The current paper focuses on the prospects for a Danish experiment in burglary reduction via repeat victimization approaches.

Jennifer Robinson, Northeastern University, USA
Evidence of Displacement of Drug Crime Activity in Portland, Oregon, 1990-1998 due to Drug Free Zones and Targeted Enforcement Strategies

Law enforcement focused on drug sales with special intensity in the United States, especially during the 1980s and 1990s, because of their impact on community decline and violence (Rengert, 1996). Concentrated zones of drug selling activity were seen to present increased health and safety threats to residents and passersby. This study considers the crime prevention / crime reduction implications of a law enforcement intervention, the establishment of “drug free zones.“ The impact of “drug free zones“ on spatially concentrated illegal drug activity measured by drug sales arrests is examined. In particular, displacement from the drug free zones is observed and suggestions for tackling displacement in future situational crime prevention initiatives of this type are described. The “drug free zone“ strategy adopted in Portland, Oregon, in 1992, offers a significant opportunity for criminological research for two reasons: a) it represents a

unique examination of situational crime prevention methodology, and b) its crime reduction aims have an explicit geographic focus to free targeted areas of the city of drug crime. The analysis of possible effects of the drug free zone strategy employs a variety of methods, including mapping, clustering, and multi-level analytic techniques. Together, these methods are employed to identify hypothesized impacts of the drug free zone intervention, in the context of the effects of temporal shifts and community characteristics, on drug sales arrests. Findings from the research suggest that future consideration be given to the relationship between drug free zone status and the law enforcement practices used to enforce the status.

Karen Moreton, Cardiff University, UK
Delivering Youth Crime Prevention Interventions

This paper discusses differences in service delivery within a youth crime prevention strategy funded by the British government. The paper first addresses ideological theory in relation to the setting up of such interventions to tackle youth crime and antisocial behaviour and then follows on to discuss how core categories of service delivery were interpreted by the different pilot projects. It goes on to consider the main differences in service delivery within two specific categories; Family Therapy and Parent Support and Training, along with a brief examination of the impact of given services within different geographical areas of delivery. It will take into consideration methodological issues related to the research and make recommendations for the use of the research findings in the light of informing future developments and policy in intervention delivery within the field of youth crime prevention.

3.3 Violence against Women

Panel chair: **Alana Diamond**, Home Office, UK

Markku Heiskanen, Police College, and **Minna Piispa**, Statistics Finland, Finland
The Costs of Violence against Women in Finland

The presentation assesses the costs of violence against women in November 2001 as observed in the different administrative sectors of one Finnish municipality with 46,000 inhabitants. Helping agencies active in the different sectors used data collection sheets to record data on those client contacts that involved violence. Another study of costs based on register sources only is also presented. Over the one-month data collection period, data were recorded of about 615 client contacts in which the client was a woman who had experienced violence in the target municipality. From this data, we may estimate that the costs caused by violence against women over one month amounted to 103,000 €, corresponding to almost 1.2 million € at annual level. If the findings for this one town study are projected to national level, the costs would amount to 91 million €. This is almost twice as high as the national estimate of the study in which only register data was used. Of the costs of violence against women, over one-half (53 %) occurred in the social sector. In this study, the social sector comprised the special services of child protection, the regional social stations, the family centre (shelter), alimony security and subsistence support, the family counselling office, the home service, the school authority, housing services, A-clinic, and, of the services provided by the congregation, diacone work and the crime victim service. The largest costs in the social sector occurred in child protection. The criminal justice sector comprised police (including social work of the police), the legal aid office, prosecution, and mediation. The costs in the criminal justice sector amounted to 27 % of all costs. Of the costs of the criminal justice sector, 40 % were recorded in different tasks of the police. The share of the health care sector of the costs of violence against women was one-fifth. These costs comprise hospital costs, costs of the first aid emergency ward and of psychiatric ambulatory treatment in the central hospital, treatment in the health care centre and psychologist's services provided by the health care centre, and patient transports. The largest costs in this sector occurred in psychiatric ambulatory treatment and in hospital treatment. The violence against women recognised in the study was predominantly partner violence. The perpetrator was the victim's spouse or partner in over one-half of the client contacts in the health care sector, in the social sector the proportion was four-fifths, and in the criminal justice sector it was two-thirds. One central finding of the study was that authority activities within the municipality are sectorised. The particular perspective of each sector influences what kind of violence is observed and what kinds of problems are paid attention to when the client is met. Several authorities are dealing with the clients' problems simultaneously. If inter-authority co-operation is improved, it would become possible to recognise the violence problem in an earlier stage, and to offer help more flexibly for women who suffer of violence problems.

Mariekatherine Poppel, Greenland
Domestic Violence – Violence against Women

The number of reports to the police concerning the Criminal Law in 2001 amounted to 5,575 of which 772 were related to violence (the total population is 56,500). This is the highest number of incidents ever reported in a single year. In 2000 the head of the prosecution initiated a special investigation into violence. The impact of the investigation was that three categories of level of sanctions were initiated: 1. Serious violence or brutal violence with injuries, maltreatment,

violence against children, accidental street violence imposes an imprisonment order. 2. To violence at restaurants, domestic violence, violence at work and accidental violence related to conflicts, the level of sanctions has been raised to rehabilitation judgement or a suspended sentence and fine. 3.In case of extenuating circumstances and in case of level less severe violence a fine of first offence was imposes. The prosecution has further had the aim to shorten the time of preparing the cases within 30 days. As a part of my PhD project on Domestic violence - violence against women I have been allowed to access to the police reports. Among the 772 reports I have selected 28 reports on men's violence against women for further analyses. My presentation will contain preliminary results from the analyses.

Tanja Mikkonen, University of Helsinki, Finland
Family Violence – A Human Rights Issue?

This paper focuses on violence against women as a human right violation. In the traditional notion family violence hasn't been understood as a human right problem. Traditionally human rights have protected individuals from power exercised by the state and violence between individuals haven't been included in the human rights area. In the last few years the attitudes have changed, and it has been pointed out that violence against women has to be recognised as a human rights issue in order to be reported, prosecuted, condemned and remedied. Basically this means that the international human rights convention and declarations concerning the matter requires that the state actively intervenes if violence occurs in the family. This means also that the state has to take legislative measures to improve the situation of the victims. My interest focuses on the basic international legal documents that conducts the state actions on the matter.

Alana Diamond, Home Office, UK
How to Implement: Lessons from the Crime Reduction Programme Reducing Violence against Women Initiative

The Reducing Violence against Women Initiative is part of the £250 million Crime Reduction Programme (CRP). The CRP is an evidence led programme that aims to reverse the long-term rise in crime by identifying the most cost-effective approaches to crime reduction. The aim of the Violence against Women initiative is to identify the most effective and cost effective approaches to reducing domestic violence and rape and sexual assault by known perpetrators, and to disseminate good practice. A series of literature reviews were commissioned in the spring of 1999 on what is known about reducing domestic violence. The literature reviews provided the basis for the domestic violence project criteria. They highlighted several promising approaches to tackling domestic violence. These included a multi-agency approach, using previous victimisation and separation as indicators of future risk, enhancing evidence gathering, and making better use of the civil as well as the criminal law. Thirty-four projects were selected and independent evaluators were commissioned to measure impact, process and cost effectiveness. Findings from the process evaluation have highlighted various recommendations for the implementation of complex multi-agency projects. They have also produced lessons on how to evaluate projects, which seek to reduce violence against women. The findings will be of interest to researchers and policy makers.

3.4 Prisoner resettlement/exclusion

Panel chair: **Anders Nilsson**, Stockholm University, Sweden

Jeanne Dean, Napier University of Edinburgh, UK
Rehabilitation and the Young Male Prisoner: A Comparison of the Scottish Approach and an Innovative Californian Regime

The regime at Scotland's main Young Offender Institution at Polmont focuses primarily upon education and exercise to provide the basis for the eventual rehabilitation of inmates. By contrast the prison regimes in California concentrate primarily on containment with the exception of the fire-camps where prisoners are trained as fire-fighters undertaking useful work in the community and in return earning remission from their sentences. The paper will evaluate the regime in place at the Sierra Conservation Center in Jamestown, California which provides a form of custodial community service.

Jon Bernburg, University of Iceland, Iceland
The Subtle Role of Deviant Labelling: An Empirically Grounded Analysis

The purpose of the present study is to develop empirically grounded concepts that can help to understand how deviant, or criminal labelling influences the lives of people who are formally processed as criminals. Interviews were conducted with individuals that have been convicted for a law violation as adults or sent to a correction institution as a juveniles. The interviews focused on the influence of formal criminal intervention on social status. Preliminary findings from the study suggest that the influence of deviant labelling on the lifecourse and on subsequent involvement in deviance and crime is subtle and indirect. In many situations the person's criminal history is unknown to others. Nevertheless,

labelling often occurs at critical moments and has consequences for the person's lifecourse, however indirect. For example, I provide accounts where criminal labelling leads to a sudden loss of a stable job and school suspension at a crucial age, where a wife leaves her husband due to the perceived degration of her husband's labelling. Such events have long-term exclusionary influence on the lifecourse while the event causing labelling to occur may become forgotten or concealed. But criminal labelling also has internal influence on the person's definition of the situation. For example, some respondents refrained from applying for good jobs due to the fear of embarrassment and shaming that would arise if a criminal past would become known to the employer during a job interview. As some scholars have suggested, mainstream stereotypes against certain categories of deviants may work to exclude the person from conventional opportunity structures through the perception of rejection.

Julie Strypstein, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium
The early release of sex offenders in Belgium

Since 1996, perpetrators of sexual offences toward minors, have to follow a compulsory treatment. In Belgium, in opposition to the situation in England and Wales, we do not organise this treatment in prison but in the society after release. This measure has even been extended as a result of the 'Dutroux' case, which means that at the moment almost every perpetrator of a sexual offence who is convicted to a custodial sentence of at least one year have to apply to this condition if he wants an early release. In addition a profound psychosocial testing, to provide a specialised advise, is necessary. Because of this the procedure of early release became much more complex. The result of this situation seems that more and more sex offenders do not longer choose for an early release, but stay in prison until the end of their sentence and are released without any form of control or supervision. Since the 'Dutroux-case' the population of sex offenders in Belgian prisons has doubled and their proportion has risen from eleven to seventeen percent of the total prison population. In our research we try to work out when perpetrators of a sexual offence are released, which problems occur, how they can be solved and how prisoners think about this procedure.

Anders Nilsson and **Janne Flyghed**, Stockholm University, Sweden
Locked Up or Locked Out: The Marginalisation and Social Exclusion of Convicted Offenders and the Homeless

The initial years of the 1990s witnessed an economic crisis that was relatively major by Swedish standards, with rising unemployment and cutbacks in state welfare provision. Studies have shown that these increased levels of unemployment and the economic cutbacks led to worsening living conditions and an increase in the levels of inequality between different social groups. Groups that were already vulnerable were harder hit by the effects of the economic crisis than others. Thus there is good reason to expect the living conditions of groups regarded as deviant, such as convicted offenders and the homeless, to have undergone a similar relative deterioration. This is made even more likely by the fact that these groups are often given a low priority, something which becomes even more noticeable in times of economic distress. An increase in the distance between these groups and the remainder of the population is also to be expected in light of an increasing intolerance for persons regarded as deviant and an individualisation of the way social problems are viewed. In the paper we try to test the hypothesis of increasing levels of exclusion and an increase in the levels of inequality between groups regarded as deviant and the remainder of the population.

3.5 Juvenile delinquency and ethnicity

Panel chair: **Dirk Enzmann**, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

Josine Junger-Tas, Université d Utrecht, the Netherlands
Ethnic minorities and Antisocial behavior

About 4,500 juveniles aged 14-15 in a random sample of Rotterdam city schools were questioned on their psycho-social health and antisocial behavior. 60% of the sample was not of Dutch origin. Ethnic minorities had higher delinquency rates than Dutch juveniles, but the latter had much higher alcohol and soft drug use rates than the former. Although girls had overall lower delinquency rates than boys, some minority girls had exceptionally high rates. Examining social control correlates of delinquency and substance use rates, results showed no difference among ethnic groups. Study outcomes suggest that differential delinquency and substance use rates should be explained by differential socio-economic situation, family integration and some cultural aspects.

Mariska Kromhout, Ministry of Justice, the Netherlands
Juvenile delinquency among ethnic minorities in the Netherlands

A Dutch policy document of 1997 stated that youth from the Dutch Antilles and Morocco (first and second generation immigrants) came into contact with the police and the courts relatively frequently. It was feared that similar problems would arise with 'relatively recent groups of immigrants', particularly those from African countries, resulting from a lack of integration. With a view to prevention of crime in these so-called 'new ethnic groups', the Dutch Ministry of

Justice asked for an investigation of the crime rates and backgrounds among youth in these groups. The question addressed in this study was: Are there ethnic groups, other than the ones already investigated, that account for such a large share of juvenile crime as to indicate a need for preventive measures? If so, which groups are they? Do these groups encounter problems which would provide a context for preventive measures? If so, what are these problems? The study concerns juveniles (12 to 17 years) and young adults (18 to 24 years) and is limited to first-generation members of ethnic minorities(Western and non-Western). The study consisted of a quantitative and a qualitative component. For the quantitative component, national crime figures from the Police Records System (HKS) for 1999 and 2000 and the Justice Documentation Research and Policy Database (OBJD) for 1999 were analysed. These records only relate to registered crime (mainly serious offences). The qualitative component of this study was exploratory in nature. Ten meetings were organised with focus groups involving a total of 77 professionals whose day-to-day work brings them into contact with juveniles from new ethnic groups. These professionals work in areas such as education, social welfare, psychosocial counselling, justice organisations, representative organisations of the ethnic minorities themselves, and organisations that provide assistance to refugees and unaccompanied underage asylum seekers. During the meetings we elicited practical experiences and insights from the participants in an effort to gain a clearer understanding of the background to juvenile crime in these groups and the possibilities for preventing and dealing with it. The theoretical framework for the discussions was a socio-ecological model which incorporated risk and protective factors that apply both generally and specifically to ethnic minorities. In our presentation we will present the results of this study.

Denis Ribeaud, University of Lausanne, Swizerland
Violence, delinquency and ethnicity: An empirical assessment in the Swiss context

The over-proportionate delinquent involvement of immigrated youths is a well-established fact in most western countries. It has been corroborated by official data, by self-reported delinquency surveys, and by victimisation surveys. However, nationality and ethnicity are such heterogeneous categories that their explicative power is limited from the beginning. In order to achieve a better understanding of the phenomenon, one has to ask about relevant mediating risk factors between ethnicity/nationality and delinquency. Recent research was able to identify a series of such factors which are known to affect delinquency and which are over-proportionally prevalent among immigrated youths. These include socio-structural factors, socio-ecological factors, educational factors, factors related to child rearing, and cultural factors. The aim of our study is to test to what extent these factors are relevant in the Swiss context, and how they are interrelated. To this purpose, data from two large, school-based surveys, using almost identical written questionnaires will be analysed using structural equation modelling. The first survey was conducted in 1999 and is based on a representative sample of over 2,600 9th graders in the (German speaking) canton of Zurich. The second survey was conducted in 2003 in 4 districts of the (French speaking) canton of Vaud and is based on the full population of 9th graders also including over 2,600 pupils.

Dirk Enzmann, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany
The culture of honor and juvenile delinquency: How to explain ethnic differences in violent offending

In Germany, official statistics of crimes known to the police as well as recent self-report studies show that juveniles of certain ethnic groups exhibit significantly higher rates of criminal offending. At the same time, these groups live in the most unfavorable socioeconomic conditions. However, as recent studies show, indicators of social disadvantage only partially explain the higher offence rates of juvenile immigrants. According to the social psychological concept "culture of honor" we assume differences of social norms of masculinity are responsible for higher rates of violent crimes among certain groups of immigrants. Results are presented of a representative sample of 11,071 juveniles from four major cities and one rural district of Germany. In addition to indicators of social disadvantage and measures of self-reported delinquency a measure to assess attitudes towards norms of masculinity was constructed. Results of multivariate analyses support the hypothesis of the important role of culturally different norms of masculinity. While indicators of social disadvantage and parental educational behavior only partially explain differences of violence between certain ethnic groups, after considering norms of masculinity, ethnic differences in self-reported violent delinquency vanish completely.

3.6 Controlling the Police

Panel chair: **Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich**, Florida State University, USA

Dena Demos, University of Toronto, Canada
Thoughts of a Neglected Category of Social Movement Participant: The Legal Observer or Cop Watcher

This paper considers the hitherto unexplored phenomenon of the legal observer within social movements. For several decades, groups such as the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), and the Canadian Civil Liberties Association (CCLA) have utilized individuals to act as observers during political demonstrations. These observers, equipped with visible identification marking them as such, record the details of what

they see so that they can testify about a particular demonstration and provide evidence for a defence or cause of action. Since they play a role quite distinct from that of other participants in a demonstration or action, their status is thought to avert or deter police misconduct, either by their presence or through an appropriate complaint. Drawing upon media sources, police literature, court records, and interviews with both police and observers, the paper will explore the origins and motives of legal observers and their role in the governance of protest. Suggestions for further research and conclusions about the effects of using legal observers are provided.

Allan Jiao, Rowan University, USA
Controlling Police Corruption: A Comparative Perspective

Police corruption is a perpetual concern to both the police and the public in all nations. Various measures and programs have been adopted to reduce and control police corruption, but research indicates that their effects are either temporary or uncertain. Few studies have been conducted to understand the mechanisms for controlling police corruption from a cross-cultural perspective. Since police corruption is a common concern affecting all cultures and there are few success stories in this regard, it may be useful to conduct a comparative study of police experiences in this area. This study intends to do so by examining the Hong Kong Police and comparing their experiences with those of other major cities in the world such as New York and London. Although Hong Kong is a Chinese city, it remains a common law system after 1997 and its police practices have been highly influenced by the London Metropolitan Police. A comparison of police efforts in controlling corruption with focus on Hong Kong, therefore, may shed some light on how to address this issue to police in both Eastern and Western cultures.

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Florida State University, USA, **Irena Cajner-Mraovic**, Croatian Police Academy, Croatia, **Carl B. Klockars**, University of Delaware, USA, **Drazen Ivanusec**, Ministry of Interior, Croatia
Measuring Severity of Police Misconduct

The results of research presented in this paper build upon Sellin and Wolfgang's tradition of measuring crime seriousness. Based on the evaluations of seriousness provided by over 600 Croatian students, this paper examines the severity of various forms of police misconduct. The results indicate that the extent of harm is directly related to the respondents' estimates of seriousness: while the use of deadly force, theft from a crime scene, falsification of official records, and failure to execute a warrant were all perceived as most serious, verbal abuse of citizens and acceptance of gratuities were perceived as least serious. With one exception, the respondents expected that the police officers would evaluate these cases as substantially less serious than they did themselves. The actual socialization into policing as an occupation had an impact on their answers: the subset of the sample that had more intense experience of socialization into policing (i.e., police academy students) was also less critical of the police and perceived that the police officers' answers would be more similar to their own evaluations.

3.7 Corruption

Panel chair: **Aleksandras Dobryninas** Vilnius University, Lithuania

Anna Markovska, Institute of Criminology, UK, and **Dmitriy Nochvay**, National University, Ukraine
The Last Resort in Action: Initiatives to Stop the Diffusion of White-Collar Crime and Corruption in Emerging Economies

'The Last Resort ' in action: initiatives to stop the diffusion of white-collar crime and corruption in emerging economies. This paper considers the feasibility of reducing financial crime and corruption in emerging markets by strengthening the international financial regulation regime. The author analyses recent changes in legislation provided by the international and national regulatory systems, such as FATF and OECD, and evaluates the dialogue and cooperation between developed and emerging markets in handling this problem. As a case study the author outlines the Ukrainian experience with policing white-collar crime, including the help it has received from the international community, and assesses the results of this collaboration.

M. Kayhan Mutlu, Middle East Technical University, Turkey
Problems of Integration of Economics with Legal System in Turkey

Free market economy is the only social economic system. However, societies can progress following principles of human rights and democracy if the integration of economics and legal system is institutionalized. Especially, 3rd world countries like Turkey experience this problem of integration. For example, most recent studies in Turkey show that about 200 billion US dollars public money, in the last 10 years, are spent out of economic and scientific rationality. This means corruption since those money are not spent for the public good, but some privileged elite citizens gained it for their own personal advantages. This means white collar and corporate crimes. Therefore, in this paper I present problems of populism, corrupted wage policy and state planning economy, in Turkey. Also, I elaborate problems of banking laws, anti-trust laws, consumer protection laws, and problems of institutionalisation of individualism,

competition and equal distribution of opportunities, in Turkey. As we know essential social-economic and cultural elements of free market economy are based on individualism, competition and equal distribution of opportunities as we see in all Western countries. Otherwise, in the name of free market economy social system, we see some influential members of the elite enjoy "grab whatever you can", "get money in whatever way you can" life philosophy against legal and moral values. This is disruption of development of democratization in the society. I argue that this is one of the main problems in 3rd world countries like Turkey.

Aleksandras Dobryninas and **Laima Zilinskiene**, Vilnius University, Lithuania
Map of Corruption in Lithuania

The research project “Map of Corruption in Lithuania“ - that was initiated in framework of anticorruption activities of nongovernmental organization Transparency International Lithuanian Chapter - is an attempt to monitor and to assess the institutional and geographical spread of corruption in Lithuania. The project covers 88 national governmental institutions and 10 main Lithuanian regions, including big cities. Its methodology presupposes the usage of representative sociological surveys for evaluation and analysis of: • attitudes of the general public and entrepreneurs towards corruption, its level and role in the society; • analysis of personal experience of the general public and entrepreneurs in confronting with the most popular form of corruption - bribes; • sources of information about corruption for the general public and entrepreneurs; • anticorruption measures proposed by the general public and entrepreneurs. The first survey was run in 2001, the second one in the end of 2002. The comparison of the results for the previous two years shows some minor change in the attitudes to corruption as expressed by the general public and by business people, as well as in their experience in confronting payoff. In 2002, as well as in 2001, the absolute majority of the general public and of business leaders insisted that corruption is neither improving the quality of life, nor business. However, the 2002 assessments of the level of corruption in governmental institutions, as measured among the general public and business people, were less negative than in 2001. The results of the surveys also show the increasing role of television as the main source for information about corruption in society. Despite a negative attitude to corruption, more than 60% of the general public and of business leaders were prepared to pay bribes in case this was needed. In 2002, the level of payoff did not change to a visible degree as compared with 2001: in these years, about 38% of respondents from both groups pointed out that they had paid bribes in the course of the last five years. The list of the most corrupted (in terms of bribes) institutions remained about the same: traffic police, customs, tax inspectorate, national and local hospitals, policlinics. Among these institutions, the highest risk to clients to be asked for a bribe was in transactions with national hospitals – 0,58, and with traffic police – 0,50. The survey also showed that in Lithuania, the general public and business leaders alike do not believe in the efficiency of preventive measures against corruption. According to their view, the most effective measure is strengthening the sanctions against corrupted officials.

3.8 Author meets reader 2 panel session

Jerzy Sarnecki: Delinquent Networks. Youth Co-Offending in Stockholm. Cambridge Studies in Criminology, Cambridge University Press, 2002

Discussant: To be announced

3.9 Homicide

Panel chair: Martin Killias, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Patrice Villettaz, **Martin Killias** and **Raphaële Lasserre**, University of Lausanne, Swizerland
Homicide is a problem in Switzerland?

For a very long time, Switzerland was seen as a peaceful country without violent crime problems. So, we can understand why the studies on homicide are rather scarce and not very detailed. In the headlines of media, homicide is often described as a phenomenon committed by unordinary people with enormous psychological problems. Our study examines whether these facts are part of reality or fiction. A data base covering all cases of homicide (including attempts) over a period of 20 years in French-speaking Switzerland has been built, using coroner's files, police and court files. 191 cases of homicide have been identified in the files of the Institute of Forensic Medicine of the University of Lausanne since 1979 to 2002, and 121 cases of attempted homicide in the police files since 1986 to 2002. The results illustrate the significance of situational factors according to the types of homicide (extrafamilial versus intrafamilial violence). In general, the authors are rather young men. The types of weapon(s) used are knife, gun and physical force in the same percentages. But in the cases of intrafamilial violence, the availability of a gun at home is significant for the result of the fatal event. The typical gun used to commit homicide is more often a handgun than a military weapon, even

if in Switzerland the percentage of military gun owners is relatively higher than in other countries. Moreover, most of the time, homicides are committed by ordinary people without a criminal history.

Martti Lehti and **Janne Kivivuori**, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland
The Trend and Social Locus of Homicide-suicides in Finland in 1960-2000

The paper is based on a study carried out in the Finnish National Research Institute of Legal Policy (Janne Kivivuori & Martti Lehti: Homicide-suicide in Finland: Trend and Social Locus) of the extent, trend and types of homicide-suicide (HS) in late 20th century Finland. With the exception of the early 1960s, the homicide-suicide rate has remained stable in Finland during the last 40 years. The ratio of offenders committing suicide has declined, however, because of the increase of overall homicide levels. The HS ratio has been and still is much lower in the lowest income groups than in the higher ones, but the differences in the HS rates between different income groups are much smaller, and can be explained to a large extent by differences in crime opportunities (i.e. by the smaller relative number of men with family and children in the lower income groups). The ratio differences between SES groups are mainly caused by the differences in the general homicide rates. The majority of the homicide-suicides during the period were premeditated, planned acts where the homicide was motivated by the pre-existing decision of suicide of the offender; the factors behind the crimes seemed to be mainly psychical. This explained the short and medium-term stability of HS rates. However, there were some long term changes, which showed that the HS criminality is not immune to social change. The decrease in the general HS rate during the period took place in the 1960s, and was restricted to two homicide-suicide types (those connected to intimate-partner homicides and parent-child killings); inside these crime types the decrease was restricted to the crimes committed by men. Thus, homicide-suicides do not seem to be related to psychical factors only, but also to the culturally determined ideas of family and of relations between men, women and children in society, as well as to the everyday reality those ideas create.

Keith Soothill, Brian Francis and **Elizabeth Ackerley**, Lancaster University, UK
Homicide Victims and Their Killers: A Background of Crime?

This paper focuses on the previous criminal convictions of homicide victims and their killers in England and Wales in the late 1990s. We consider three questions – (1) Do homicide victims have a criminal background? (2) Are the criminal profiles of homicide victims similar to homicide offenders? (3) Is there an association between the victim-offender relationship and their criminal backgrounds?

Dee W. Harper, Lydia Voigt and **William E. Thornton**, Loyola University New Orleans, USA
Identifying the Structural Covariates of Homicide in New Orleans, Louisiana

The current study examines the structural determinants of homicide in New Orleans, Louisiana by analyzing the impact of select socioeconomic and demographic variables as well as other community characteristics associated with the crime. Two thousand cases of murder in which an arrest was made are analyzed. Findings to date demonstrate that while traditional variables such as geographic locale, family and residential stability, and unemployment have an impact on homicide, certain community norms as indicated by unwillingness of witnesses to testify or witnesses' hostility toward law enforcement officials are significantly related to homicide. Our data offers evidence of the importance of neighborhood norms that suggest a relatively high tolerance and exposure to violent behavior may be among the most predictive variables of homicide.

3.10 European Commission Research Funding

Jean-Jacques Nuss and **Soenke Schmidt**, European Commission

Poster Session, Thursday, 16.05-17.05

Roberta Maggio, TRANSCRIME, Italy
The Role of Local Police in Protecting the Safety of Citizens (Crime Prevention through Local Police)

Within the framework of the Observatory on Urban Security in the Veneto Region, carried out by Transcrime, a research project on local police has been developed. The project aims to improve the knowledge of the policy makers in order to provide suggestions for a new legislation in local policing.

Up to now, a clear definition on the role and the functions of local police in Italy has not been set up. This creates a series of problems for the operators of local police in a) the carrying out their every-day-life activities and b) their

relationship with the local administrators, the citizens and the national police. On the one hand, the lack of a clear definition often implies that citizens and the national police perceive local police only as the managers of the road traffic. On the other hand, the local administrators would like local police to do a much wider range of activities related to their mandate.

In order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the local police, the administrators of the Veneto Region entrusted the Observatory on Urban Security with the task of assessing their current role and functions .

The project currently includes two phases:

1) monitoring the organisation of the local police
2) assessing the perception of the role and functions of local police in the Veneto Region

1) For monitoring the organisation, a questionnaire has been drafted to be used with the chief officers of local police in order to analyse the characteristics of their functions and work procedures. The results will be compare to monitoring carried out in 2000 for analyse the trends of evolution.

2) The assessment of the perceptions of local police concerns two different subjects: local police operators and local administrators.

During the month of July, a series of focus groups has been organised to discuss with selected operators of local police their perception of their role and functions. On the basis of the outcome of the focus groups a questionnaire for the local administrators will be developed, with the objective of assessing what are their expectations as regards the role and functions of the local police.

The report concerning the results of the two phases is expected by December 2003.

Richard Wild, Keele University, UK
Re-examining theories of opportunity in the light of current practices: The British context 20 years on

Situational crime prevention practice in Britain and elsewhere draws upon, whether explicitly or implicitly, opportunity theories in support of their aims. The intention here is to re-examine these 'criminologies of everyday life' (Garland, 1996) in light of the practices they have given rise to and ask critical questions about their validity, utility, and compatibility. Rational choice theory (Cornish and Clarke, 1986), routine activities theory (Cohen and Felson, 1979), and lifestyle theory (Hindelang, Gottfredson, and Garofalo, 1978) are often grouped together under the rubric 'theories of opportunity' and, since the formation of the Crime Prevention Unit at the Home Office in 1983 (Crawford, 1998), have informed the central administrative project of crime prevention in Britain which has grown into a £250 million business (Tilley, 2002) and exported worldwide (Selmini, 2001). In light of these developments is it not high time we re-examined the theoretical assumptions upon which much of this growth is based and question the limits as well as the potential of these approaches theoretically, politically, and pragmatically?

2nd Plenary, Thursday, 17.15-18.15

Victims of Crime

Chair: **Helgi Gunnlaugsson**, University of Iceland, Iceland

Jock Young, John Jay College, City University of New York, USA

Born in Scotland, educated at the London School of Economics, Head of the Centre for Criminology at Middlesex University, UK through the nineties, at present Distinguished Professor of Sociology at John Jay College working on the PhD programme of the Graduate Center, City University of New York. Books include The Drugtakers, The New Criminology, The Manufacture of News, What is to be done about Law and Order. Most recent publications The Exclusive Society and with Roger Matthews, The New Politics of Crime and Punishment. At present working on a sequel to The Exclusive Society entitled Crossing the Borderline and a text on Criminological theory: Merton's Dreams and Quetelet's Warning.

The Decline of Crime and the Rise of Disorder: The Vicissitudes of Risk in Late Modernity

The decline in crime in many parts of the industrial world has been accompanied by a greater intolerance of minor deviance and disorder. It also represents a massive challenge to all varieties of positivism whether biological. psychological or social. The neo-classicist tradition has however claimed the 'miracle' as its own, particularly with the contention that zero-tolerance drastically reduced crime rates. In fact the process of increased intolerance of incivilities occurred in part because of the drop in available criminals rather than the reverse. Its true cause was based on profound subcultural changes within the great urban areas. Late modernity presents us with the need for a cultural criminology based on a radical ethnography and critical of both neo-liberalism and positivism and capable of understanding the cultural turn characteristic of our age.

Annika Snare, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
Victim Policy – Only for the Good?

3rd Plenary, Friday, 9.00-10.00

Crime Trends in Europe

Chair: **Beata Gruszczynska**, Warsaw University, Poland

Marcelo Aebi, University of Sevilla, Spain

Born in Argentina in 1966, he studied Law at the University of Buenos Aires and worked there as a lawyer for two years. At the beginning of the 1990s he moved to Switzerland –where his family originally comes from–, and got a Master of Arts and a Ph.D. in Criminology at the School of Forensic Science and Criminology (IPSC) of the University of Lausanne. At the same time, he worked as a researcher at the IPSC before becoming adjunct professor. He has conducted, together with professor Martin Killias, the criminological evaluation of the Swiss heroin prescription programs. His Ph.D. dissertation focused on the validity of the criminological data used for that evaluation. He has also participated in the evaluation of a randomized comparison of community service and short time imprisonment. With a grant from the Swiss National Science Foundation, he has been a visiting fellow at the Rutgers School of Criminal Justice (United States) and at the Max Planck Institute (Germany). As a consultant expert of the Council of Europe, he is part of the group that prepared the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics* and he is now responsible of the *Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics* (SPACE). He is also member of the Advisory Boards of the *European Journal of Criminology* and of *Deviance et Société*, as well as associated editor of the *Revista Española de Investigación Criminológica* (REIC) and member of the Scientific Committee of the International Center for the Prevention of Crime (Canada). In 2002, he received the *Fernand Boulan Award* of the International Association of Francophone Criminologists (AICLF).

Marcelo F. Aebi is currently vice-director of the Andalusian Institute of Criminology of the University of Seville (Spain) where he teaches Criminology and Research Methods in Criminology and has recently conducted two surveys on tourist victimization and urban victimization.

Crime Trends in Europe from 1990 to 2000

Using data from the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*, this presentation analyses trends in recorded crime in Council of Europe's member countries between 1990 and 2000. The analysis shows that different criminological theories could be used to explain the trends observed in various offences, thus suggesting that the choice of an explanation could depend to some extent on the ideology of the researcher. To avoid this risk, economical factors, changes in family structure and relationships, routine activities, immigration and policies towards immigration, the Americanization of Europe, as well as other issues, are included in an integrative approach that tries to give a coherent theoretical explanation to these trends. The evolution of prison populations in Europe – as shown in the *Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics* (SPACE) – is also taken into account. In addition, it is shown that cross-national comparisons based on the number of recorded offences are particularly risky because of differences in the statistical counting rules applied in each country.

Anna Alvazzi del Frate, UNICRI

Anna Alvazzi del Frate was born in Turin in 1955. She holds a degree in Psychology, a post-graduate diploma in Sociology and Research Methodology and a Doctorate in Criminology (University of Bologna, Italy). She has been working at the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) since 1990 and has been in

charge of the second (1992), third (1996) and fourth (2000) "sweeps" of the International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS) in developing countries and Eastern-Central Europe. Other major areas of research include crime prevention, crime statistics, corruption, transnational organized crime and illegal markets, criminal justice reform, environmental crime, juvenile justice and gender-related issues.

ICVS: Counting crime in Europe: survey trends 1996-2000

The International Crime Survey (ICVS) is a well established research instrument in the industrialised world. It has already been repeated four times since 1989 with the regular participation of several Western European countries. Since 1992, a growing number of Central-Eastern European countries have started taking part in the ICVS. The responsibility for such surveys was taken forward largely by UNICRI, which was keen to sensitise governments of former socialist countries on the dimensions and extent of crime in their urban areas - especially as police data on crime were often poor. The ICVS database today contains information on a total of thirty-three European countries that have participated in the survey at least once. On average, approximately 27% of European citizens suffered at least one form of victimisation over the twelve months preceding the interview. Analysis in this paper will focus in particular on the findings of the 2000 ICVS and trends between 1996 and 2000. Trends analysis is made possible by comparing victimisation rates in those countries which took part in both the 1996 and 2000 sweeps of the ICVS. Such a comparison reveals that victimisation rates are generally consistent and only modest variations have been registered, with an overall trend downwards for the three types of crime considered (burglary, robbery and assault with force). Further analysis deals with crimes reported to the police and differences observed among participating countries that highlight the relationship between citizens' perception of the police and reporting patterns.

Panel Session 4, Friday 10.15

4.1 Fear of Crime 2

Panel chair: **Helen Selby**, University of Liverpool, UK

Bonnie Fisher, University of Cincinnati, USA and **Rosemary Barberet,** Universidad Carlos III, Spain
Unraveling Crime-Specific Fear: A Test of the Effects of the Respodent-Offender Relationship

Over the last decade, fear of criminal victimization researchers have addressed measurement issues germane to obtaining valid and reliable measures of fear. Two advancements are most notable: 1) distinguishing between fear of victimization and risk of victimization, and 2) employing measures of individuals' fears that are crime-specific rather than a broad-based walking alone at night in one's neighborhood question. One lingering criticism, however, remains: an underlying assumption of these crime-specific questions (and the broad-based one, too) is that the fear being measured is fear of a victimization committed by a stranger. Some have argued that, in part, the fear of strangers explains the "high" levels of fear, especially among females.
To date, no one has tested this assumption. We do not know if individuals are more fearful of victimization by strangers than by intimates. Our paper will address these two gaps. Using survey data from 405 randomly selected university students in the East Midlands, UK, we test if any differences in levels of crime-specific fear exist depending on the respondent-offender relationship. We will examine gender differences in the levels of fear that relate to being stalked, raped or physically attacked by a stranger on one hand vs. a dating or intimate partner. Based on previous fear research that has modeled fear of victimization, we test respondent-offender relationship on different types of fear of victimization using multivariate models.

Tracey Dodman, University of Leicester, UK
Community Radio Link Schemes: Evaluating the Impact, Measuring Success and Considering Implications

A radio link scheme is a system whereby participants are linked together through the use of small, hand-held radios. People are able to communicate with anyone else who is tuned into the same frequency within a limited geographical area. Research funded by the Home Office evaluating three residential radio link schemes has highlighted many interesting issues and implications. The original aims of the research were to establish whether community radio link schemes would reduce actual levels of crime; whether they would reduce ‘fear of crime’; whether communication within the ‘community’ is increased; and whether community radio link schemes increase levels of participation within the ‘community’. This paper will discuss some of the possible explanations as to how ‘successful’ the schemes were found to be in each area. Success is measured by the four original aims of the research – but is also considered with respect to what aims the participants themselves had for their schemes. Other residents’ (non-participants) thoughts about the schemes are also considered. These findings will highlight some of the feelings experienced by participants between/within the groups. This is especially noted concerning feelings of power/powerlessness gained from membership of the schemes, and how this can be dependent upon co-operation from external agencies/groups. The paper will also highlight possible benefits and/or implications for these external agencies and both participants and local residents.

Rannveig Thorisdottir, The National Commissioner of the Icelandic police, Iceland
Perception of Safety and Crime in the Neighborhood

Fear of crime is a complex phenomenon, influenced both by individual and societal factors. Women and those who are older are more likely to report fear of crime than male and those who are younger. Environmental factors such as homogeneity, social bonds and stability of the neighborhood is linked to fear of crime. Perception of the environment and primary and secondary knowledge of crime has also been found to influence fear of crime. To look closer at the impact of the environment, fear of crime is compared between neighborhoods in the district of the Reykjavik police in Iceland. Data from a crime victim survey conducted in Reykjavik in June of 2000 is analyzed as well as police data from the same period. Relation between fear of crime, actual experience of crime and the crime rate in the neighborhood is measured, as well as the impact of visual signs of crime or declination of neighborhoods on fear of crime. The question raised is whether crimes such as vandalism and public drinking have more effect on fear of crime than crimes that are less likely to be visible by the general public.

Helen Selby, University of Liverpool, UK
Measuring Perceptions and Responses to Crime and Disorder

In recent years several researchers have identified a range of methodological problems surrounding the validity of instruments used to measure ‘fear of crime’. For example Farrall et al. (1997) have demonstrated that the reported incidence of the ‘fear of crime’ is partly dependent upon the nature of the measurement tool, rather than a true reflection of a ‘social reality’. It is possible therefore, that the incidence of ‘fear of crime’ has been significantly misrepresented in

previous research. One of the aims of the current paper is to gain a greater conceptual understanding of the 'fear of crime' by measuring it as a multi-faceted phenomenon. This involves conceiving of 'fear of crime' as a set of inter-related cognitions, emotions, and behaviours towards crime and disorder and the risk of victimisation. The measurement of social, temporal, and geographical aspects of the 'fear of crime' will also be discussed, as will exploration of psychological factors at the individual level. An explanatory framework that facilitates interpretation of the processes that give rise to 'fear of crime' is developed, drawing upon principles from Environmental Psychology and Criminology. The implications of the study for future research on 'fear of crime', as well as for initiatives designed to reduce the phenomenon will be discussed. References: Farrall, S., Bannister, J., Ditton, J., Gilchrist, E. (1997). Questioning the Measurement of The 'Fear of Crime'. Findings from a Major Methodological Study. British Journal of Criminology. Vol. 37, No. 4

4.2 Crime Reduction – UK

Panel chair: **Chris Kershaw**, Home Office, UK

Chris Kershaw, Home Office, UK
Results from the UK Crime Reduction Programme

The £400 million UK Crime Reduction Programme (CRP) was wide-ranging, with initiatives dealing with many issues of community concern, for example violence against women, specific types of crime such as domestic burglary, and special populations, notably offenders. Reports on many of the CRP projects are now appearing. The presentation will focus on the important emerging results, including information on cost-effectiveness, and the task of translating research evidence into good practice guidance. This will be done with particular reference to selected examples of CRP projects. A very interesting picture of the dynamics and processes involved in developing and running a programme of this kind will be also discussed.

Kate Bowers, Shane Johnson and **Alex Hirschfield**, Environmental Criminology Research Unit, UK
Alley-Gating: Measures of Effectiveness and Recipient Satisfaction

As with many situational crime prevention measures, alley-gating is now becoming widely used in the UK. Despite this, there has been limited research to demonstrate that alley-gating is an effective measure. Thus, it is essential to demonstrate the effectiveness of this measure and, to explore the mechanism by which the gates might be effective and any unanticipated consequences they might have. For instance, is there a change in the modus operandi (MO) of burglaries committed in alley-gated areas? We might expect a decrease in burglaries where access was gained via the back of the property which is coincident with an increase in those occurring through the front door. A further assumption that is often made is that alley-gating might increase safety by improving community cohesion and therefore lead to increased interest and neighbour vigilance. However, any evidence of these to date has been generally anecdotal. This paper describes the results of an in-depth longitudinal survey of residents in alley-gated and control areas and examines any differences in their attitudes and feelings of safety and satisfaction with their area over time. For instance, it looks at levels of depression and anxiety and the degree to which residents are familiar with their neighbours. We also present results from the analysis of recorded crime data. In particular, we examine changes in levels of crime, point of entry, and consider the issue of crime displacement.

Elaine Hardy, University of Warwick, UK
Is Vehicle Crime the Problem We Think It Is

Data underpinning vehicle crime research are acknowledged to be inaccurate and inconsistent due to the methods of reporting and recording. In spite of this fact, they are the source of studies that have profoundly influenced government crime reduction policies. This paper identifies how vehicle crime statistics are distorted and misused to support theories of crime reduction at both national and international levels. The opportunity for academics to develop research through statistics to highlight the validity of crime prevention through the application of security devices has flourished over the last two decades. The direct consequence of such research has been an explosion of the production, marketing and sales of these devices. This paper focuses on the statistical analyses of vehicle theft mainly in Great Britain but also in other countries, to demonstrate how criminological studies have misinterpreted vehicle theft data. It highlights just how volatile and unreliable international vehicle theft statistics are due to the variations of methodology and definitions in different countries and as a consequence, how these variations have a considerable impact on how we see problems of crime in comparison to others. This is crucial because if policy is due to a perception of high crime or simply due to methodological differences and maneuvering, then perhaps there is a real need to reconsider our vision of crime and crime statistics. Finally this paper analyses relative vehicle theft and econometric data as a contribution to the contentious debate on crime and poverty. By using relative vehicle theft data, it is possible to hypothesize that there is a relationship with low wages and unemployment. There seems to be an almost pathological refusal by orthodox criminological researchers and government to contemplate that people steal to supplement their income and while it

may be true that research to demonstrate the correlation between unemployment and vehicle theft needs more investigation, equally, research on vehicle crime reduction through environmental design has been inconclusive. Yet only the latter area of research has predominated, unfortunately to the detriment of the former.

4.3 International Violence Against Women Survey

Panel chair: **Sami Nevala**, HEUNI, Finland

Jenny Mouzos, Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia
The International Violence Against Women Survey: Preliminary Findings from Australia

The International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS) is an international, comparative survey specifically designed to collect information in a consistent and reliable manner about domestic violence and sexual assault against women. The objective of the IVAWS project is to assess the level of victimisation of women in a number of countries world-wide, and to assist countries to implement victimisation surveys on violence against women as an important research and policy tool. Australia is participating in the IVAWS and is the first country to fully implement the survey after two extensive pilots. The survey is co-ordinated by the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), and funded by the Commonwealth Office of the Status of Women (OSW). Based on over 6,000 interviews with women aged 18 to 69 years conducted in 2002-2003, this paper presents some of the preliminary findings from the Australian survey, including prevalence rates of the various types of sexual and non-sexual violence against women, in order to gauge the level of victimisation of women in Australia.

Maria Giuseppina Muratore, ISTAT, Italy
Survey on Violence against Women: A Comparison Between Qualitative and Quantitative Approach in Designing a Quantitative Research

The National Survey on violence against women originates from the need to disclose the problem on violence against women in Italy in terms of its prevalence, incidence rate and nature. This project is the result of a joint agreement between the Department of Equal opportunities and Istat, under the auspices of the United Nations, Unicri, Heuni, and Statistics Canada, which came up with a project that will provide international comparisons data according to the International Violence against Women Survey. This dedicated survey is the first one of this kind in Italy and will be conducted in its final phase in 2004 with a national representative sample of 30,000 women; all interviews will be done by adopting CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interview) technique. The questionnaire that will be used aims to address several aspect of violence against women: " Prevalence and incidence rate of different types of violence (physical, psychological and sexual). Specific attention will be addressed towards domestic violence by current or former partner; Characteristics of those involved and consequences of violence; Risk and protective factors related to individuals as well as to the socio-demographical domain. Special attention will be paid to psychological/emotional and economical abuse, which are usually difficult to reveal, disclose and assess. This type of survey addresses several problems from the procedural and methodological point of view not faced before by Istat. The questionnaire had to be designed in such a way that helps the interviewee to disclose the violence. This means that it has to be easy to administer and to understand, not judgmental but clear in the aim it wants to reach and it has to tackle several aspects related to violence. For this reason, in order to undertake this complex type of survey, several phases are followed. 1) Qualitative research, carried out by using the Focus Groups (FG) technique with different groups of people working in the field of violence and interviews to key professionals; 2) Quantitative research, carried out through a test of the first version of the questionnaire on a rather small number of women (78). In this paper we will focus on the several aspects pointed out by the two methodologies used at the aim of comparing their output (inter alia, the introduction of the questionnaire, the wording problems, the violence definitions, the interviewers' recruitment and training, the sensitivity of the topic, the best approach of interviewers in helping women disclosing the violence). Sometimes these methodologies offer the same suggestions, sometimes not; and in these cases they propose different solutions. The results that emerged show the importance of using a triangulation technique, by using a qualitative method preceding a quantitative one for the best implementation and set up of the final instrument. Qualitative analyses were conducted by taking into consideration the general implementation of the UN project.

Simona Pikálková, Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic
Violence in the Family: First Findings of International Violence Against Women Survey

The family is, without doubt, one of few securities in the modern world. Its failure, for instance in the form of violent attacks, may provoke a feeling of threat or fear from “social chaos“. This seems to be the cause of a common strong tendency of hiding the violence, both from oneself and the society. On the other hand, the family is easy to allow rise of violent behaviour: the modern family is a specific place of conflicts. Very intimate and private character of family interactions, authority and power that is not distributed symmetrically – all these facts help considerably to create and keep violence. Despite great attention paid to the problems of violence in the family abroad, Czech sociology still seems

to keep away from this area. Yet, the problem of domestic violence is very topical and its importance is likely to grow. The first Czech sociological study concerning the topic of domestic violence was called „Safety Risks 1999“ and was accomplished by agency UNIVERSITAS in 1999 within a grant of Ministry of Interior. Since January 2003 the Czech Republic has been participating in the International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS) which is a collaborative project of UNICRI, HEUNI and Statistics Canada. The main objective of the project is to assess the level of victimisation of women in a number of countries worldwide, on a repeatable basis, and to provide novel inputs for the development of specific criminal justice approaches. Analysis of attitudes and tolerance of different societies towards violent forms of behaviour between partners is another aim of the project. The paper introduces first findings from this survey carried out in the Czech Republic in June 2003.

Martin Killias, University of Lausanne, Swizerland
The Impact of Different Survey Questions on Reported Victimisation by Female Respondents. Results of a Controlled Experiment

Earlier work has shown that very similar questionnaires produce highly different victimisation rates, according to different wordings of screening questions. In the domain of violence against women, conflict-tactics scales and behaviourally specific questions have usually produced higher rates than items derived from victim surveys. On the other hand, no experimental tests have, so far, been available on how these different questions work when respondents are required to recall incidences over an entire life-span. In connection with a national survey on violence against women in Switzerland, two versions of the questionnaire were randomly used on a sample of 600 respondents in French-speaking Switzerland. The results confirm that differences in reported rates of violence are important, although not always consistent with previous hypotheses.

4.4 Mediation/Non-prosecution

Panel chair**: Peter Kruize**, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Dariusz Kuzelewski, University of Bialystok, Poland
Victim-Offender Mediation: An Institution of Post-industrial Society

According to Alvin Toffler’s theory of three waves of civilization, there were three waves of transformations in the history of the world: rural revolution as the first one, industry revolution as the second one and the formation of postindustrial society based on servicing as the third one. Fundamental concepts of this theory one can observe in the evolution of criminal procedure. The third wave trial will be based on consensualism with the victim – offender mediation in the forefront. The character of postindustrial society based on servicing can be expressed by new unknown phrases such as antimass-produce, adhoccracy and prosumption. These three are the most important if we take the position of victim – offender mediation in the third wave trial into account. Contemporary criminal trial is a mass institution. Tribunals examine a multitude of similar cases employing the same procedures and making similar decisions. Victim – offender mediation has a chance to adapt criminal trial to the reality of the third wave civilization. First of all, it allows to infiltrate into the basis of the conflict between offender and victim and to solve it in the way that satisfies both parties. Mediator is a “co-producer” of a unique article adjusted to the expectations of an individual client. The collapse of bureaucracy and the creation of a new model of management are clear changes connected with the third wave. Such management is based on ad hoc teams (for example mediation team made of victim, offender and mediator) called upon to solve specified tasks. They are dissolved after the realization of the task and their members come back to their previous duties or (like, for example, mediator) become members of new teams to solve next tasks. Victim, offender and mediator are not much restricted by formal procedures but they should be ready to employ experimental and not commonplace solutions. Decentralization is the main condition of proper working of the model presented above. In the third wave society production and consumption have been transformed into prosumption which often involves a consumer in the production process by his or her participation in one of many mutual – aid movements. Victim – offender mediation with its tendency to be part of voluntary – alike structures, independent on formal judiciary system perfectly fits in the prosumption model. The majority of mediation programmes is based on the initiative and the activity of grass-rooted victim help organizations. Mediation process is a kind of service for the parties of the conflict in which they are active participants. These parties create a profitable solution for themselves. It means that they are producers of service which will be consumed by them later. The striking thing is that changes of rules and judiciary system connected with the spirit of the third wave happen much slower than changes in other spheres of life which is, among other things, the result of lawyers’ conservatism and resistance of people who mentally stick in the second wave. The development of consensualism in criminal procedure is inevitable in the context of present changes of civilization.

Henrik Elonheimo, University of Turku, Finland
The Finnish Mediation Practices and Restorative Justice Theory

The theory of restorative justice is noble indeed. Furthermore, the literature is rife with inspiring anecdotes of successful restorative ceremonies: The parties meet and experience a moving emotional shift form hostility towards empathy and co-operation. Creative win-win agreements are reached. Eventually, the parties may hug and even make friends and invite each other to have dinner, etc. In Finland, the most prominent manifestation of restorative justice is victim-offender mediation. In order to investigate to what extent the restorative ideals are in fact realized within the Finnish mediation practices, 15 cases of victim-offender mediation have been observed. The data has been gathered by law students in the city of Turku between 2001-2003. According to the data, there are many advantages to mediation: Viable agreements are reached rather quickly and at a low cost. The offenders are motivated to compensate for the damages, and the parties end up satisfied with the process. The parties get to tell their stories in their own words. The initial tension is reduced as the mediation proceeds. Rather than the state¹s retributive interests, the victim¹s rights are being promoted. However, discrepancies between the action and the theory were also revealed: It is difficult to make especially young offenders truly participate in the mediation process. Emotions are not openly conveyed. The crime itself, its moralities and its emotional aspects are left largely undiscussed, while the most attention is paid to the making of the agreement. The agreements are not very creative. The compensation tends to be solely monetary while other options are ignored. Access to the mediation as well as the mediation process depend on the attitudes of single persons. Too few and too lenient cases are being directed to the mediation. In order to more fully exploit the restorative potential in crime reduction, mediation practices need elaboration.

Jan Terpstra, University of Twente, the Netherlands
Justice in the Community in Dutch Cities: the Evaluation of a New Answer to Urban Crime and Disorder

In 1997 the Netherlands' government introduced the policy on the so-called 'Justice in the Community'. This policy was an attempt to create an new answer to the problems of crime and disorder in multi-problem urban areas. Justice in the Community is comparable to 'Maisons de la Justice' in France or Community Prosecution in the U.S. Its central aim is to promote the 'objective and subjective safety' in problematic urban neighbourhoods. This should be realised by a co-operation at the level of the neighbourhood between organisations, like the public prosecution, the police, the rehabilitation service or the Council of Child Protection. It should improve the visibility of the enforcement of criminal law to citizens and promote both preventive actions and extra-judicial reactions to crime like mediation. In the paper the main results of this policy are evaluated.

Peter Kruize, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
Non-prosecution in Denmark: A Sociological Analysis of Waiving and Withdrawing Criminal Charges

Danish criminal procedure allows prosecutors to decide whether or not to proceed with criminal cases, i.e., the expediency principle. This paper describes and analyses cases of non-prosecution. Special attention is paid to the procedures by which suspects become officially charged, and to the reasons why charges may be waived or withdrawn. National statistics indicate the overall frequency of relevant cases in Denmark. The empirical analysis of the context in which such decisions are made is conducted with data from two police districts.

4.5 Juvenile Justice 1

Panel chair: **Britta Kyvsgaard**, Research Unit of the Ministry of Justice, Denmark

Lana Peto-Kujundzic, Country Court of Zagreb, Croatia
Non-institution Measures and Probation for Minors and Young Adults

For 5/five/ years is in the force new Act for courts for minors in my country Croatia, and new institution of probation for minors (minors in the age of 14 till 18 years)and for the young adults (young people from 18 till 21 years) is in this Act. Initially, the judges were very suspicious about this new institution but now there are a lot of sentences with this institution. At first, the law stated that the judge must have in a sentence with probation the measure of care and control in the hands of welfare and some special orders like some prohibition or duties. But the Act was changed and today, it is in the hand of a Council for minors of the court if they sentenced a minor or young adult to probation with the measure and special order or only to probation for a prescribed time. Then the perpetrator can have only a probation in the time from 1 to 3 years to not commit another crime. If he commits another crime, then the Council of the court has to sentence him for a real period of time to imprisonment for youth. This institution is for serious crimes for which the offender can be punished for 5 years of imprisonment or more. On the other hand, for minors and young adults for less serious crimes are only measures the same as for serious crime imprisonment and it depends on how serious the crime is. The author of the Act intended that this is a probation for young perpetrators who commit a serious crime but because of his or her age he or she must not be in prison, but it is enough to be on probation with some measures and we (the Council) believe that he will not commit another crime. In my experience of 5 (five) years as a judge for minors on

the County court of Zagreb there was no case where the judge must sentence the young person on the real time of imprisonment, which means that the young people did not commit another crime.

Olakunle Folami, Adekunle Ajasin University, and **Adejoke Aniyandunni**, Obafrmi Awolowo University, Nigeria
Unemployment, Poverty and Drug Dependency Among Youths in Nigeria

This paper is designed to give in-depth analysis of the correlation between Unemployment, Poverty and Drug Dependency. Consideration was given to intoxicants like Alcohol, Cannabis, Marijuana, Heroin, Cocaine, Coffee, Barbiturates, and common sedatives. This paper agreed unequivocally that most young people in Nigeria are retreatists. They give in to drugs because of the vicious circle of poverty and frustration. Out of five hundred drug addicts studied in Lagos and Ibadan, Nigeria, it was discovered that two hundred and fifty-nine young and agile youths are graduates of University and with higher diplomas. It is also found out that most of them took to drugs because of lack of employment opportunity. Most of the respondents have spent more than six years in the labour market without hope of getting one. Again, it is found out that these young addicts took to drugs to save them from the stigma of poverty and unemployment. The large percentage of youth in drug takings has contributed a lot to the problem of mental health. The paper recommends poverty reduction programmes for the youths. Seminars and conferences for these drug addicts are also recommended.

Hanne Stevens, Research Unit of the Ministry of Justice, Denmark
An Evaluation of the Treatment Effect of a new Danish Youth Sanction, Called Youth Contracts

The paper focuses on an evaluation of the treatment effect of a new Danish youth sanction, called Youth-contracts. The youth-contracts, which were introduced in 1998, aim at (amongst other things) reducing recidivism amongst young offenders. The study, which is based on data from the Danish Central Crime Registry and using survival-analysis, seeks to determine to which degree this new sanction has in fact reduced recidivism. I will present the main results of this study and discuss methodological problems and advantages connected to the choice of method.

4.6 Confidence in the Criminal Justice System

Panel chair: **Paul Nieuwbeerta**, NSCR, the Netherlands

Leif Petter Olaussen, University of Oslo, Norway
People's Confidence in Courts

People’s confidence in the Norwegian court system is fairly high. For more than one hundred years lay people have had a strong position in courts handling criminal cases. The first question to be addressed is whether the participation of lay people as judges in criminal cases increases or decreases people’s confidence. Secondly: During the last ten years the level of confidence in courts seem to have diminished, or people have become more reluctant to give the highest confidence score to the courts. It will be argued that this change in confidence is only partly connected to the court system. Reduced confidence in courts among people is reflecting a more general feeling of estrangement between people and central political institutions in the Norwegian society.

Abiodun Raymond Oyeduntan, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria
Ethnic Militia and Prejudicial Murder in Nigeria

Police has failed in its bid to protect life and property in Nigeria. The ineffectiveness of Nigerian police in curbing rising crimes had given credence to the ethnic militia as an alternative to the constituted Nigerian Police in crime prevention. This paper examines the problems associated with Nigerian Police in performing its constitutional duties. It equally examines the roles the ethnic militia plays in the criminal justice system in Nigeria. The paper points out that many people had lost their lives in the hand of ethnic militia like Oodua people's congress, Bakkasi Boys, Egbesu Boys. It establishes that an offender once apprehended does not need to be handed over to the police for prosecution, he/she is summarily lynched. This is a reminiscence of the old order of criminal justice system. Yet people prefer the ethnic militia group in crime prevention to the police. The paper calls for collaboration between police and ethnic militia groups. The stake-holders in the criminal justice system should live to the expectation. Police patrol team is recommended by this paper. Mobile court is necessary.. People's confidence in the judiciary has to be rejuvenated.

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Florida State University, USA
Confidence in the Police: What the World Values Surveys Tell Us

This paper provides a unique glimpse into the confidence in the police in over 25 countries. Using the data from the World Values Survey, the paper engages in a detailed comparative analysis of the factors that could impact public opinions about the police, from individual-level variables, police-related variables, to macro-level variables. The

countries selected for the study are sufficiently divergent to provide substantial variation in basic socio-economic indicators, the degree of tolerance of misconduct by governmental employees, and the state of civil rights and liberties.

Heike Goudriaan, Karin Wittebrood and **Paul Nieuwbeerta**, NSCR, the Netherlands
Neighborhood and Region Effects on Reporting to the Police in the Netherlands

From victim surveys it is known that differences exist between Dutch neighbourhoods and regions in the percentage of crimes that is reported to the police. This paper is an attempt to explain these differences and tests several hypotheses. Building on stratification theories, first, it is hypothesised that victims' individual social position (economic status, education, ethnic group) influences the chance that they will report to the police, and that differences in social composition of neighborhoods explain variation across neighborhood in reporting to the police. Second, based on social cohesion theories, it is hypothesised that there also is an effect of the level of social cohesion in a neighbourhood on the chance that victims will report to the police. Third, an effect on reporting is expected from the victims' attitude towards the police and the accessibility of the police. The hypotheses are tested using individual level data from the Dutch Politiemonitor Bevolking (Police monitor) and different sources are used for the neighbourhood and region level data. As the data are multi-layered, hierarchical linear models are used to test the hypotheses.

4.7 Issues of Transnational Crime in the Context of Integration: Case Studies from the Former Soviet Union (in Russian)

Panel chair: **Louise Shelley**, Director of the Transnational Crime and Corruption Center (TraCCC)

Alesandre Kukhianidze, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center, USA
Georgia: Internal Conflicts and Contraband Trade through Abkhazia and South Ossetia

An examination of the current state of internal conflicts in Georgia demonstrates that ethno-political conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia are deadlocked and that separatist areas have been transformed into uncontrolled criminal zones. The presentation examines the underlying reasons for this. An analytical review of the current criminal situation in Georgia and particularly in Abkhazia and South Ossetia allows us to understand the background and atmosphere in which contraband trade has flourished in secessionist regions. Our assessment of contraband trade is based on data from the Georgian Border Guards, law enforcement bodies, courts, opinions of experts, and interviews with people who are directly involved in this issue. This helps us to understand the main forms, mechanisms, and groups which participate in contraband trade through Abkhazia and South Ossetia. The presentation looks at the current state of the struggle against contraband trade by examining the following factors: (1) Georgian legislation and its implementation; (2) the activities of governmental, non-governmental and international organizations, which are responsible for struggle against contraband and implementation of projects aimed at its minimization in Georgia; and (3) political, economic, and administrative measures aimed at minimization of contraband trade through Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Contraband trade through the "frozen" conflict zones of Georgia is not just a national problem. The more Georgia becomes integrated into the European community the more it threatens European security. What Georgia and the European community should do to address this threat is analyzed in the presentation.

Natalia Lopashenko, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center, USA
The Intensification of Inter-state Integration and the Rise of Inter-state Economic Integration as Factors Enabling Criminalization, and Methods of Minimizing This Criminalization

The economic union of various European states and the general strengthening of processes of territorial integration are generally viewed positively throughout the world. However, these positively-viewed processes influence all characteristics – good and bad – inherent to the state. It is therefore possible to infer with a high degree of certainty that crime within these states is also tending toward integration. A globally-integrated economy and other various forms of propitious integration therefore spawn transnational crime and new forms of crime as yet unknown to these individual states. Of course it is impossible to exclude entirely such a negative phenomenon; therefore, the challenge lies in minimizing them. This presentation will focus on several possible paths of mitigating the negative side effects of the positive processes of integration.

Victor Dryomin, Odessa National Academy of Law, Ukraine
Organized Crime and Corruption in Ukraine as a System Phenomenon

Organized crime and corruption in Ukraine have acquired features of a system over the last ten years and have a considerable impact on Ukraine's political and economic life. One underlying reason for this is the criminal consequences of the collapse of the Soviet Union. In essence, the world is witnessing a global criminological experiment. The complete criminalization of the society manifested in the surge of criminal activity among the population and the incorporation of crime – particularly in its organized form – into the economy, politics and culture,

created a threat of the rebirth of the former communist state into a criminal one. These assertions are supported by the official criminal statistics, which show a sharp rise in the number of crimes committed in the past decade as compared with the Brezhnev Period (1973-1981), and even the perestroika period. The main factors of the rapid criminalization of the society are social problems derived from the economic, political, legal and cultural situation in Ukraine. A strong correlation between the social processes and the level of criminality in Ukraine can be observed from the analysis of three periods of time between 1973 and 2000, which differ in terms of economic development, political situation and legal control in the country. Economic factors have enabled organized crime, particularly including such forms as a "shadow" economy, white-collar crime and corrupt crimes, to become a system which is connected with legal economic and political processes. Therefore, organized crime and corruption must also be combated in a systematic fashion. Systematic counteraction of organized crime and corruption must include abolishing the economic preconditions enabling it; building and strengthening political institutions, legislative, and law enforcement activities; and dethroning current criminological ideology. To accomplish this, the government must acknowledge the extent of crime's toll on society, as well as its own responsibility for the existing situation, and must display political will in organizing a systematic, multi-level effort to combat it.

4.8 Author meets reader 3 panel session

Adam Edwards & Peter Gill, eds.: Transnational Organised Crime. Perspectives on Global Security. Routledge, London, 2003.

Discussants: **Ernesto Savona**, Catholic University of Milan, Italy
Vincenzo Ruggiero, Middlesex University, UK

4.9 Homicide and Violent Crime

Panel chair: **Brian Halpin**, Owen Dixon Chambers, Australia

Patrick Walsh, William E. Thornton and **Lydia Voigt**, Loyola University New Orleans, USA
Co-worker Robbery Homicide; An Emerging Trend

While many typologies of murders have been identified, limited research has been conducted on present/former co-worker(s) who rob and then murder co-workers. The subsequent murder of the co-workers may be planned or as an afterthought byproduct of the robbery. This typology contains both instrumental and expressive aspects, contrary to the single aspect of most commonly accepted homicide typologies. This crime, while generally meeting the definition of workplace violence, involves a charecterization other than "disgruntled employee" or "revenge seeking employee". This preliminary research will review case types in several countries utilizing various data collection methods. Additionally, the research will identify several countermeasures to deter this type of crime, as currently employed robbery countermeasures are not effective against this crime type.

Volkan Topalli, Georgia State University, USA
An Experimental Analysis of Differential Perception Patterns: Violent Offenders vs Non-Offenders

Although a variety of sociologically oriented theories in criminology (General Strain, Anomie, Social Disorganization, etc.) predict criminal behavior and criminality as emerging from one's reaction to social and physical environmental forces there is very little research that explores the individual level psychological processes underpinning these reactions. We conducted a laboratory quasi-experiment comparing active (uncaught) violent street offenders (carjackers, drug dealers, and street robbers), demographic controls (who hail from the same neighborhoods as offenders but do not commit violent crimes), and college students, on a social perception task using Point Light Display (PLD) video technology. PLDs depict brief interactions between two actors under degraded optical conditions. Participants' perceptions of the PLDs provided qualitative and quantitative data indicating significant differential perception patterns among the three experimental groups, supporting the notion that congruent cognitive processes underlie the impact of larger sociological forces on criminal behavior. Results are discussed using Ecological Psychology theory as a conceptual bridge between larger macro-theories and the individual level criminal behaviors they purport to explain.

Reino Sirén, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland
Trends in Violence and the Consumption of Alcohol

The role of alcohol in crimes of violence has received much attention in the Nordic countries where the drinking culture is characterised by heavy drinking patterns. In individual crime situations, the presence of alcohol is striking, but also on the macro level a (statistical) connection between the overall consumption of alcohol and the assault and the

homicide rate has been established in several time series studies. One special question concerns the importance of, on one hand, the private and on the other hand, the public drinking on the rate of crimes of violence (Lenke 1990). In a recent study, Norström (1998) approached this subject by estimating time series models for changes in the homicide rates and the assault rates in Sweden (1956-1994), using simultaneously both retail and on -premise sales of alcohol as regressors. In this paper, a similar analysis is made for Finland (1950-2000) to see whether same kinds of relationships between the total and disaggregated alcohol consumption and violence can be established. Special interest to this study is brought by the fact that, although Finland and Sweden are culturally and socially quite similar, thus making a comparative analysis reasonable, trends in private and public consumption of alcohol and trends in homicides diverge quite markedly in these countries over the last fifty years.

Brian Halpin, Owen Dixon Chambers, Australia
The Use of Syringes as a Weapon in Armed Robberies

The use of a syringe as a weapon in armed robberies has emerged in the last decade. The prevalence of such useage varies greatly between different countries and even states within countries. The paper seeks to examine the issue in the light of developments in the countries of Finland and Norway and the two Australian States of Victoria and Queensland. The socio-economic situation in each jurisdiction is similar and the population of each largely the same.

4.10 Drug Policy

Panel chair: **Henrik Tham**, Stockholm University, Sweden

Petr Zeman, Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic
The Penal Legislation Concerning Illegal Drugs in the Czech Republic: The Right Time for Change Now?

After the fall of communist regime the need for the change of law order in the Czech Republic arose. The principles of democratic law system were put into new rules. Penal law wasn't excluded from this development. On the other hand, the freedom has brought its negative accompanying phenomena too. One of them, the interest for illegal drugs and their use, started to increase at the beginning of the 90´s and this trend still continues. Drugs spread through all society, drug careers starting in 11 or 12 years of age, or flourishing drug market became the integral part of the Czech reality. Drug related crimes including procurring criminality are the heavy problem. The current penal legislation concerning illegal drugs in the Czech Republic is contained in the Penal Code. This law was adopted in 1961 and from the beginning it contains bodies of crimes of drug offences. Nevertheless, through the years the new aspects has arisen, especially in connection with changes after 1989. It was mainly the emphasis on fight against most serious forms of drug criminality, in comparison with petty offences of drug users or experimentators where the role of alternative measures and principles of harm reduction should be the main. For the future, current legislative approach seems to be groundless. According to the medicine knowledge, experts opinions and foreign experience, the changes in the way of looking at illegal drug handling should be made. The more so as the Czech Republic is in the stage of creating a completely new criminal codices. This contribution should present an analysis of development in the Czech drug policy from the year 1990, and its impacts on the penal law. It will compile results of relevant researches made by Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention in Prague. It is also a base of forthcoming two-years comprehensive research that will analyze changes in the Czech penal legislation concerning drug related crime.

Aarne Kinnunen, Ministry of Justice, Finland
The Role of Criminal Justice Responses to Drug Problems in Finland

One of the main goals of Finnish drug policy has been to sustain negative popular attitudes towards drugs. This was done partly by introducing a notion of blame into the criminal justice system, and partly by education and media coverage. The criminal justice system therefore became the main social response to drug problems. However, several changes took place in recent years. In 1998, the Finnish Government launched a drug strategy where a broad multidisciplinary approach was adopted, including harm reduction measures, such as needle exchange programmes and substitution treatment. The cooperation of law enforcement and social welfare and health care authorities was seen as a key factor in developing a successful drug policy. Regardless of the new broader approach to drug issues, a belief in the deterrent effect of the criminal justice system is, however, still strong in Finland. For example, drug legislation is quite literally applied in law enforcement. An amendment of the Criminal Code in 2001 gave the police and the prosecutors the right to fine drug users without taking the case to court. This obviously tightened the policy towards drug users. Before the new legislation entered into force, waiving of measures was quite extensively used. In addition, the elections of a new Parliament in March 2003 revealed the reluctance of the political parties to open up a debate, and the parties competed in declaring the importance of sentencing drug users. In this respect, Finland does not seem to follow the more pragmatic approach to drug policy, adopted by many other European countries. In this paper, the role of criminal justice responses to drug problems in Finland is discussed, focusing on the practices of law enforcement authorities, administrative processes and the perspectives in political discussion.

Henrik Tham, Stockholm University, Sweden
Swedish Drug Policy at a Cross-Road

Swedish drug policy has according to official declarations been successful. The picture has recently been challenged through rising drug use and rising drug related mortality. This development has taken place in spite of the restrictive Swedish policy with an increasing number of police officers working with drug crime and an increasing number of persons sentenced to prison for drug offences. Which are the reactions to such a situation? Will there be demands for 'more of the same' or will the official policy be changed? How is the drug problem constructed – or deconstructed? This far the goal of a drug free society has been reiterated, cannabis consumption is being pictured as potentially even more dangerous than before, and the liberals are increasingly being pictured as threats to the Swedish drug situation. At the same time, a leading daily paper has come out in favour of a less restrictive policy, a syringe exchange program has been proposed by the government's drug policy co-ordinator, and the number of persons in methadone programs will be increased. The tensions are clearly visible. The study of tendencies in the present drug policy will be analysed through the political, media and academic debate.

4th Plenary. Friday, 14.00-14.35

Constitutionalizing European Criminal Justice

Chair: **Ernesto Savona**, Catholic University of Milan, Italy

Neil Walker, European University Institute, Italy

Neil Walker is Professor of European Law at the European University Institute, Florence. He has published widely in the area of post-national constitutional theory, and also on the position of policing and criminal justice in new transnational regulatory spaces. His most recent books include 'Policing in a Changing Constitutional Order' (2000), 'Convergence and Divergence in European Public Law' (ed) (2002) and 'Sovereignty in Transition' (ed) (2003). He has been closely involved in monitoring and commenting upon the current process of constitutional reform in the European Union, with particular reference to the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice.

Constitutionalizing European Criminal Justice

This contribution looks at the implications for the emerging European transnational criminal justice system (otherwise known as the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (AFSJ)) of the recent 'constitutional' initiative taken by the European Union Convention on the Future of Europe under Giscard D'Estaing – an initiative whose fate now lies in the hands of the Intergovernmental Council meeting under the Italian presidency of the European Council in the autumn of this year. The contribution contrasts two themes within the emerging constitutional framework, and on the basis of how these two themes are articulated and their relative priority within the ongoing constitutional debate, it looks at the opportunities and dangers of the constitutionalization process in terms of certain fundamental tensions or oppositions in the emerging AFSJ.

One theme within the constitutional project is highly instrumental. It views the constitution-building process as just one more opportunity (after the Treaties of Maastricht (1992) and Amsterdam(1997) and the Tampere Programme(1999)) to develop the scope and competence of the European polity within various policy areas. This expansionist mindset is nowhere more prominent than within the relatively new and still significantly underdeveloped area of FSJ, particularly in the light of the 'securitization' climate that has emerged since the Twin Towers attack on 9/11. The other theme within the constitutional project is more normative in nature. It views the constitution-building process as an opportunity to subject the incrementally developed structure of the EU to 'constitutional discipline' for the first time. The emphasis here is upon the regulation of powers already granted, whether by 'external' democratic, judicial or administrative means, or by 'internal' monitoring within institutions or new checks and balances between institutions. Clearly neither of these themes or tendencies can exist in isolation. A constitution is always about both "constituting' and "regulating' – they are two sides of the same conceptual coin. Yet the emphasis may differ markedly – there may be more or less stress upon one rather than the other, and the combination of the two may be more or less optimal. In turn, the balance achieved between these two conceptions is likely to have important implications for certain issues which have been and remain at the centre of AFSJ – namely the balance between intergovernmental (state-based) and supranational (central) authority, between legislative and executive empowerment, between proactive and reactive programmes, and – most generally of all – between accountability and effectiveness.

The contribution offers some thoughts on how the constitutional process is in fact managing the balance between '(re)constituting' and 'regulating' and what this implies in terms of the future trajectory of AFSJ – in particular the fundamental question of the relationship between accountability and effectiveness.

Panel session 5, Friday 14.45-16.00

5.1 Fear of Crime 3

Panel chair: **Kevin Stenson**, Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College, UK

Sari Kemppi, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland
Perceptions on Safety and Fear of Crime

Fear of violent crime increased significantly in Finland in the period 1988-1997. At the same time, however, the risk of victimisation remained stable. In a study conducted in the year 2002, we discussed that one of the possible variables that may have something to do with fear of crime is crime reporting in the media. The study concluded that although tabloid violence reporting did not necessarily caused the increase of fear, both front-page violence reporting and fear of crime increased significantly and independently of real violent victimisation in Finland. (Kivivuori & al. 2002.) The present study will try to proceed further, discussing the issues of fear of crime and safety in two different cultures, Italy and Finland. My focus is how do people explain concepts such as 'safety', 'security' and 'fear of crime'. How are people saying these issues affect their lives? How do people feel about the 'increasing criminality', a phrase so many times used particularly by politicians and by newspapers. The study will be conducted using focus-group interviews. My primary interest is on the differences and similarities between people who live in two different European cities, Bologna (Italy) and Helsinki (Finland). Are there cultural explanations – such as social norms and moralities that might stand behind perceptions on safety and fear of crime?

Anita Heber, Stockholm University, Sweden
Ideal criminals and symbolic crimes: The fear of crime in Sweden

Fear of crime is a central theme in the political manifestoes of the new 'populist' parties evolving in Europe. The topic is often referred to by politicians as they try to promote tougher crime policies. This paper explores how people actually talk about crime, crime risks and fear of crime in their local environment. From where do they get their opinions of crime, criminals and crime victims? A semi-structured, in-depth interview study with these topics in mind has been conducted in Stockholm, Sweden, with the twenty-eight interviewees residing in both affluent and poorer areas of the city. Initial findings suggest that many interviewees shared common notions of symbolic crime locations, 'ideal' criminals and 'ideal' victims. Almost all stated that the media was their main source of information about crime. Interestingly, only one person said that she was afraid of crime, the others were infrequently wary about crime, and only in specific situations. This study questions whether people really do fear crime to the extent portrayed in national crime surveys and it explores the meaning of 'ideal' criminals and symbolic crimes. It also shows the influence of the media and the political debate in people's thoughts about crime. These issues are of great academic and political interest, both within criminal policy discussions and wider political debates in Europe.

Agneta Mallén, Lund University, Sweden
Trust and Fear of Crime in a Contemporary Rural Community in South-western Finland

Trust and risk are seen as concepts typical for the late modern community. According to Giddens (1991), trust originated in the tradional community through kinship, local community or religious belief. According to Gellner (1989), trust and social cohesion do not exist in urban communities, as trust would be a phenomenon typical for a Gemeinschaft-, or pre-modern community. Yet, without trust, modern life – especially modern economic life – could not flourish (Fukuyama 1996).Trust is also often studied in relation to fear of crime. In some research, fear of crime is explained as fear of, or lack of trust with, strangers. Also, if people feel insulated from occurring crimes, they probably will not be fearful of crime. The degree of insulation comes from knowing and trusting the people with whom you interact (Garofalo 1994). Today, the task of insulating people from crime is mostly exercised by official government agencies, especially the police. Nelken (1994) has studied trust related to white-collar criminality. In his study, Nelken points out four important questions considering trust in criminological research. First, whom can you trust, second, how do you trust, third, how much can you trust, and fourth, when can you trust. These questions can be used also in other empirical studies of trust. The relation that people have with crime, victimization and fear of crime seem to be mediated by their relationship with their local community and their structural position in that community (Walklate 1998). Understanding the nature of these relationships suggests the question of trust is of greater value in highlighting who is and who is not afraid of crime. This paper studies trust in a contemporary, rural community. I will look at different

aspects of trust and fear of crime in eight municipalities in the Åboland area. Geographically, this area consists of the Swedish-speaking areas in the South-Western archipelago of Finland. Of the municipalities in the Åboland area, Dragsfjärd, Houtskär, Iniö, Korpo and Nagu, are outer archipelago and Pargas, Västanfjärd and Kimito inner archipelago. Having Nelken's four questions as my point of departure, I will discuss the pattern of trust in the Åboland area.

Kevin Stenson, Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College, UK
Community Safety in Rural Settings

Community Safety in Rural Settings - Kevin Stenson Problems of crime, fear, and insecurity have become an increasingly important concern for local government and partner agencies in the UK. Most of the attention of academics and policy makers has, however, been devoted to urban areas. The rise of the Countryside Alliance and other lobbies who highlight problems in the changing pattern of rural life have helped to put issues of rural community safety higher on the political agenda. However, the simple contrast between rural and urban problems needs to be unpacked. In part this can be undertaken by means of general reviews of research and statistical data. However, this mode of analysis needs to be complemented by local case studies that can over time provide data facilitating the exploration of variations between rural settings. This paper draws on research and the experience of undertaking community development work in a Thames Valley village marked by sharp inequalities. It explores the ways in which strategies of official governance aiming to create greater social cohesion and the maintenance of sovereign legal and state authority interact with more informal modes of community governance and can have a considerable impact on the success of official strategies realising their goals.

5.2 Crime Control Policy Perspectives 1

Panel chair: Silvia M. Mendes, University of Minho, Portugal

Magnus Hörnqvist, Stockholm University, Sweden
Repression and Empowerment in Post-liberal Societies

The paper explores some theoretical issues raised by the current management of crime and normality. In Sweden, as in many other countries, security-based policies expand alongside empowerment practices. The prison grows and so does the cognitive skills program within the prison. The private security industry grows in the same impoverished areas where the government launches high-profile city renewal policies. What does this mean? How can the parallel expansion of repressive and productive ways of exercising power be understood? Starting from a basic assumption of complementarity, the two concepts, "governing through security" and "governing through freedom", will be used to shed some light on the regulation of post-liberal societies.

Izilien Loura Martha, Ambrose Alli University, Nigeria
Crime, Violence and Democratic Consolidation: A Criminological Analysis

Democracy and successful market economies rest their foundation on the rule of law, the development of equal rights of citizens and equal opportunities. It is also true that democratic freedom is an engine of national and individual wealth and prosperity. Hardly known, however, is that freedom also saves millions of lives from famine, disease, war, collective violence, and democide (genocide and mass murder). That is, the more freedom, the greater the human security and the less the violence. Conversely, the more power governments have the more human insecurity and violence. In short: to our realisation that power impoverishes we must also add that power kills. Governments, under the pressure of civil society organisations, cannot wait until economic and social development, democratic consolidation and regional integration reduce the risk of crime. However, governments and civil society organisations have increasingly perceived aggressive, zero tolerance crime control policies as economically and politically costly due to required expansion of the power and resources allocated to the police and the military. They have also perceived these policies as dangerous because they increase the risk of police violence and corruption and ultimately undermine the legitimacy and effectiveness of the police and the criminal justice system and the confidence in democratic governments. In this context, collaboration between governments, research centers and civil society organisations may be increasingly seen as a way out of this dilemma. It is a way to strengthen crime prevention strategies and increase police accountability. It is a way to increase the legitimacy and efficacy of the police and the criminal justice system, and reduce the risk of crime and violence in the society. The challenge for institutions interested in promoting international collaboration and regional integration seems to be to transform what is sometimes perceived as the last available option into the preferred, most valuable strategy to address the problem of crime and violence. This paper will examines the problem of crime and violence, democratic consolidation, regional integration, Theoretical explanation, addressing the problem and providing recommendations

Sakari Melander, University of Helsinki, Finland

Principles of Criminalization and European Criminal Law

Criminal policy and criminal law are becoming more and more "Europeanised". Today several actions in the field of the criminal legislation arise from nationally conclusive international legal instruments. These instruments are often products of law drafting in the European Union, e.g. the Council's framework decision on combating terrorism. This means that it is no longer possible to define the limits of the criminal law on purely national basis. Traditionally in Finland the limits of the criminal law have been discussed within the research concerning the principles of criminalization (e.g. (i) the principle of protecting interests (Rechtsgut), (ii) the ultima ratio-principle and (iii) the principle of weighing harms and benefits of criminalization). Nowadays also the fundamental rights have a strong effect on the research concerning the fundamental values and justification of the criminal law system. However the situation has changed after the so-called "Europeanisation" of the criminal law. The traditional principles of criminalization have to face a different situation where the role of these principles is somewhat unclear. In my paper I will examine the role of these principles in this changed situation. I will also discuss the possibility of the "criminalisation principle-like principles" that could be derived from the European law.

Silvia M. Mendes, University of Minho, Portugal
The Legislator's Role in Criminal Deterrence Policy: Implications for Crime Prevention Strategies

This paper is the first of two complementary studies I am working on. These papers look at: 1) what drives politicians to adopt the penalties they do and why; 2) the relationship between these statutory penalties and prison capacity. The first paper centers on the pivotal law-making phase of the criminal justice system that marks the beginning of deterrence theory at work: the adoption and ratification of the policies themselves. The question of interest here is why some states or nations have more severe sentences than others. Why do jurisdictions differ in the level of severity? What are the key determinants of statutory severity in a given state or nation? To address these questions, I test four key hypotheses for three crimes in 48 U.S. States and for another three crimes in 16 Western European nations in the 1990s. These crimes are: robbery, burglary, and larceny in the U.S. and rape, robbery, and theft in Europe. Establishing the deterrent threat of punishment is influenced by a state's need to reduce the crime rate. Policymakers in states with higher crime rates need to impose more severe deterrent penalties (the deterrent or need hypothesis). We know from electoral theory that voters choose representatives that share their values and/or views on political issues. And we know that it is the role of the parties, among others, to aggregate public interests and translate public preference into policy. One can thus expect public opinion to influence policymakers' decision in establishing a credible sentencing policy (the desire hypothesis). The potential that a jurisdiction will have to raise the public funds necessary to build more prisons should affect policymakers' decision as to whether they should establish a greater or lesser severity of the deterrent threat. Jurisdictions with more prison availability and greater tax or revenue raising capacity are more likely to establish greater statutory penalties (the resource constraint or overcrowding effect hypothesis). In addition to a direct effect, prison capacity could also mediate the political will to establish a specific penalty. This means that the relationship between sentence severity and public opinion would be conditional upon the availability of prison space and the capacity of a state to provide more space. The paper closes with a discussion of the findings and implications for the behavior of the agencies involved in the prevention and application of criminal deterrence theory, namely law enforcement.

5.3 Victimisation

Panel chair: **Helmut Kury**, Max Planck Institute for Penal Law, Germany

Helgi Gunnlaugsson, University of Iceland, Iceland
Criminal Victimisation and Attitudes Toward Crime in Iceland

Criminological research often reveals a mismatch between public perceptions of crime and the reality of crime experiences and crime statistics. This study compares findings of four different crime surveys conducted in Iceland during 1989-2002. Among the issues raised in the surveys were whether respondents believed crime to be a serious problem, what their attitudes were toward criminal punishment, which type of crime they believed to be the most serious problem, what their sense of security was, and finally whether respondents had been victims of crime. The findings show a deepening crime concern over time and an increasing feeling that penalties are too lenient. At the same time, sense of personal safety did not change significantly suggesting a deepening concern with offending as a social problem rather than fear for oneself.

Jukka Savolainen, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland
Family Structure and Violent Victimisation among Children

The family is arguably the most critical social context affecting the outcomes of child development, such as involvement in crime and delinquency. For most children, parents constitute the primary source of social control and one's siblings are typically the primary peer group. Focusing on the issue of victimization, the purpose of this paper is to examine the extent to which structural characteristics of the household, such as the number of parents and siblings, are associated with the risk of becoming a victim of violence. This research is based on a survey of 15-year old children living in Helsinki.

Agbonkhese Shaka Moses, Ambrose Alli University, Nigeria
Crime Prevention Strategies and Criminal Victimisation: A Study of Oshodi/Isolo Local Government Area of Lagos State, Nigeria

This paper presents a set of empirical results on what are the crime prevention strategies put in place by the inhabitants of Oshodi / Isolo Local government Area of Lagos State between 1999 – August 2002. This is one of the research questions formulated for an on going Ph.D. research by the author. It is often said that fear of crime can be as big problem as crime itself and for certain individuals may be disproportionate to the statistical risk of becoming a victim. The data revealed that respondents' perceptions of crime and how they would respond to the threat of crime is by the combinations of crime prevention strategies put in place to prevent criminal victimisation. The most popular crime prevention measure was the neighbourhood watch popularly called the vigilante group organised by residents of every street in Lagos, which form the bulk of 98 %. The second most diffused method was the use of high fence, special door locks and vigilante, which constituted 37 %. Keeping a watchdog was adopted by approximately 3 %. It is interesting to observe that some of the respondents after having a high fence, vigilante still keep watchdogs and security guards and this constituted 6 % . This measure was only found in Ajao Estate that makes up the upper –upper class. Using high fence / Burglar alarm / vigilante / security guards to prevent crime was indicated by approximately 1 % of the respondents. The fear of crime and perception of safety has to a greater extent affected our behavioural dispositions. As noted also, window grills and special door locks are very frequent in all areas where the most popular type of dwelling is a house. An aggregate index of crime prevention measures would reveals that they are more frequently used in the areas in which burglary rates are higher.. The "social" mechanisms for crime prevention, such as neighbourhood watch (vigilante) schemes, require the citizens to participate in crime prevention activities organised by groups of peers who work in agreement with the agencies of formal control for the benefit of the community. In general, term, the data revealed that every one is living in fear of crime and this has affected their perception of safety environment in terms of criminal victimisation

Helmut Kury, Max Planck Institute for Penal Law, Germany
Sexual Victimization of Female Students

The dark number of crimes correlates with the type of crime. There is agreement that the number of non-registered crimes is high in cases of sexual victimization. There are meanwhile different victim surveys which also provide information about the prevalence of sexual victimization but newer surveys with more sophisticated methodology show that the validity of information about sexual victimization in ordinary victim surveys is restricted. To provide more accurate information it is necessary to use specialised data collection techniques. The paper presents data from different victim surveys with female students about the prevalence of sexual victimisation in different countries (Germany, Hungary and Japan). The results show that the prevalence of sexual victimisation of young women is much higher then the official registered crime rates, in all the countries. There is a clear correlation between the group of victimizing events (more or less severe) and the group of perpetrators (more or less known to the victim). The results are discussed against the background of international, especially US-American information about sexual victimization. Also methodological issues are discussed.

5.4 Community Sanctions and Electronic Monitoring

Panel chair: **George Mair**, Liverpool John Moores University, UK

An Raes, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium
Community Service (for Adult Offenders) in Belgium

Since May 2002 Belgian judges can impose community service on adult offenders as a principal sanction. However, community service is not new in the Belgian criminal justice system. It was already an option for judges as a probation measure and for public prosecutors as a measure in a penal mediation since 1994. Furthermore, community service is also imposed - without a legal framework - by investigating judges in a pre-trial investigation and by the prison administration as a condition of grace. In our presentation we will examine the application of community service as a measure of probation and penal mediation. Because at present community service is primarily used in these procedures.

We will present the results of research into these procedures and examine the philosophy behind community service and why and how it is imposed.

Margret Saemundsdottir, Prison and Probation Administration, Iceland
A Comparison between Persons Serving Community Service, Depending on Type of Sentence, and How They Perceive and Experience this Form of Punishment

Community service was first implemented in Iceland in 1995. Unlike many other countries it is the Prison and Probation Administration (PPA) not the courts who decide if offenders are suitable to serve community service instead of imprisonment, after they have been sentenced (max. six months). I am currently working on quantitative research of those who have served community service in Iceland from January to July 2003. The main emphasis will be on the time period after the year 2000 when a new Act was passed which allows persons who are sentenced to pay a fine to apply for community service as an alternative to imprisonment. The research is based on comparison between two groups: Group A is serving community service instead of a prison term and Group B is serving community service instead of paying a fine. Questionnaires have been handed out to these two groups. It is expected that approximately 300 persons will serve community service this year which will mean a 10% increase from last year (incl. both groups) The aim is to examine how they perceive and evaluate the community service. For example, how seriously do these two groups take the community service? Is a persons experience of community service different depending on how he/she came about serving it, - Group A vs Group B? Do both groups experience it as a form of punishment? Does community service have a rehabilitative effect? The paper will be classified into two parts. Firstly, brief explanation how the community service is performed in Iceland will be carried out and secondly, the above mentioned research will be introduced as well as the result.

George Mair, Liverpool John Moores University, Keith **Bottomley**, University of Hull, **Norman Davidson**, University of Hull, and **Anthea Hucklesby**, University of Leeds, UK
New Uses of Electronic Monitoring in England and Wales: Lessons from the Pilot

This paper presents some of the findings of a Home Office funded evaluation of the new uses of electronic monitoring piloted in England and Wales after their introduction in the Courts Services Act 2000. Two new measures are being evaluated: first, the use of electronic monitoring as a condition of community sentences and, second, as a requirement of released prisoners' licences. The pilots were set up in three probation areas in 2001. The paper will describe the methodology adopted for the research, examine the implementation of the policy, and discuss some of the emerging findings.

5.5 Juvenile Justice 2

Panel chair: **Frieder Dünkel**, University of Greifswald, Germany

Vincenzo Scalia, University of Macerata, Italy
So Near, So Far: Juvenile Justice in Palermo and Catania

Palermo and Catania are the two most important cities in Sicily. They have the same problems in the juvenile domain: high social deprivation, family troubles, truancy, high rate of deviance. This similarity is also reflected in the kind of crimes the juveniles do. Robbery, for example, is very common. This similarity is differently treated by the two juvenile courtrooms. In Palermo, both judges and social workers agree that deviant youths need support, so such measures as probation must be undertaken in order to help them out of criminality. In Catania it is the other way round. Judges are worried by the high social panic juvenile deviance rises in the city , and use more such measures as residential confinement or prison. What is the role of mafia within this domain? How about different resources the tribunal have? This presentation will cope with such controversial issues.

Catherine Van Dijk and **An Nuytiens**, Free University of Brussels, Belgium
The Referral of Juvenile Offenders to Adult Court in Belgium: Theory and Practice

From the beginning of the 20th century with the Children's Act of 1912, the underlying premise of the Belgian Juvenile Justice System – as in most countries of the European Union – has been the idea that children need not to be punished but rather protected and (re)educated. This rehabilitation-tradition was re-affirmed in the Youth Protection Act of 1965: until their 18th they are presumed to lack penal responsibility and are treated separately from adults. However, by exception, the juvenile judge can decide to refer a juvenile offender aged over 16 to the public prosecutor with the intent of prosecuting and sentencing the minor before Adult Court. The decisive criterion is that the juvenile educational measures at the disposal of the judge are no longer adequate. Crucial in this decision is – in line with the prevailing philosophy of the Juvenile Justice System – the personality of the minor. However, with the Act of 1994, the procedures to waive a youngster have been relaxed and some more objective criteria (e.g. recidivism) have entered the decision-

making. While the debate on a fundamental reform of the Juvenile Justice System has been ongoing for several decades, only minor legal alterations have been made. More specifically and strikingly these moderations (as well as a recent bill) concern the exception, namely the remand of minor offenders to Adult Court. Could it be that the referral of minors hides a more fundamental (philosophical) crisis of the juvenile justice system in Belgium and serves as an escape-valve for the offenders to tough to handle? Are juveniles being waived to avoid criticism on the 'soft' approach of the Juvenile Justice System and to satisfy the punitive desires of the public and politicians? In this paper we would like to discuss some legal and theoretical issues concerning this exceptional measure of waiver, in Belgian as well as in international perspective. Secondly, we will present a few figures on the use of transfer in Belgium. Particularly some statistics show geographically striking differences, suggesting various policies and philosophies regarding the referral of young offenders.

Roxanne Bitoune, Free University of Brussels, Belgium
The Public Prosecutor Within the Belgian Juvenile Justice System: Some Recent Developments

Influenced by the specific Belgian social context of the end of the 20th century, from the nineties the problem of youth crime and the appropriate judicial answer has been subject of (regained) growing political and public debate and media discussion. An increasing number of debates and projects regarding a reform of the juvenile justice model has been taken place. Subsequently several legislation reforms were proposed where, from a theoretical point of view, three competing penal models were/are discussed. Although the Youth Protection Act of 1965 and its re-educational approach still dominate the Belgian juvenile justice system, some minor legal adaptations and isolated transformations in practice can be noticed. In this paper we will elaborate the new (legal and non-official) practices at the level of the Public Prosecutor and we will question whether its nature and function within the youth justice system is changed. Following our research results, a particular attention will be paid to the situation of the capital of Belgium.

Frieder Dünkel, University of Greifswald, Germany
Young Offenders and the Juvenile Justice System – German and European Experiences

The paper discusses the situation of young adults in the juvenile justice systems of different European countries with special emphasis on the sentencing practice of juvenile courts in Germany. In many European countries reforms of the juvenile justice system have empowered the juvenile courts to apply educational sanctions on young adults (usually those between the ages of 18 and 21). Recently Austria, the Netherlands, Lithuania, Slovenia and Spain have introduced such flexible regulations. In Germany already since 1953 young adults have been included under the juvenile court's jurisdiction. The paper describes empirical data on sentencing practices, particularly in Germany in comparison with other jurisdictions in Europe. In the German system in general, and especially in East Germany (former GDR), different sentencing practices have emerged. The paper presents an analysis of hitherto unpublished statistics. The power to impose sentences usually used only for adults on offenders aged 18-21 years is exercised very differently in the various German Federal States. In contrast to the American waiver practice, the more serious offences are generally punished by juvenile sanctions. This results in milder sentences than those imposed on adults aged over 21. Sanctions applicable to adults are used in cases of traffic and petty property offences in order to apply summary (written) proceedings (Strafbefehlsverfahren), where the usual outcome is a fine. The application of educational sentences to young adults in other European countries seems to be more restrictive than in Germany. The paper discusses the causes of different sentencing patterns and the prospects for European harmonisation in juvenile justice policy and practice.

5.6 Police and research

Panel chair: **Maggy Lee**, University of Essex, UK

Detlef Nogala, Max Planck Institute of Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany
Police and Research in Europe

As Europe is on its way to integrate into something that is somehow different from the traditional nation-state and the post-war model(s) of welfare-society, the problem of crime and crime control is further expanded to an additional territorial and governmental level. Although the topic was not new to the 20th and not even to the 19th century, the speed and impact of globalization and Europeanization forces has lead in recent years more police organizers and criminologists to think – and communicate - outside traditional "national boxes". While there have been some international exchanges on topics such as "crime prevention" – an area of common interest among police officials and criminologists -, research on police forces and their "policing business" is still largely confined to national experiences and boundaries. The paper will examine on what paths and in which manners the process of European integration will call for and facilitate a more integrated and networked approach to a "criminological knowledge on police and policing".

Maria Teresa Bia, European University Institute of Florence, Italy

Questioning the emerging EU police action

Abstract: The recent history of the European process of integration shows an expansive development of supranational authority in policing, an area of law enforcement which is traditionally regarded as one of the basic functions of sovereign states. In this regard, the extension of EU authority to matters of internal security discloses the prospect of a Union whose action in now targeted at the pursuit of deeper purposes beyond even the most expansive boundaries of economic integration. However, as this contribution aims to show, in keeping with the tensions between the pressures involved in pushing police competence towards the level of the Union and the resistance on the part of Member States to transfer their exclusive authority to the supranational level, the agencies for supranational policing, with Europol as the main actor, are more frameworks for co-operation than structures with delegated responsibility. The questions which arise as these agencies move towards a more operational direction will be part of the discussion.

Ronald E Pedro, University of Southern Mississippi, USA
Policy and Procedure As A Prelude To Peril: Linkage Blindess And The Terrorism Of 9/11

The terrorist attacks on the United States partially were due to the impact of two combined cultural forces: One at the top administrative level of the federal government and one at the administrative level of local policing. The former concerns the enduring low-trust culture between the F.B.I. and the C.I.A. The later addresses linkage blindness. Therefore, the purpose of this proposal is to determine if linkage blindness still exists, especially at the state and local level of policing; and, if so, is it attributable to certain aspects of William F. Ogburn's concept of "cultural drag"? Feuds, turf wars, power struggles, and personality clashes have impeded the critical flow of information between and within these agencies. National security has been compromised on more than one occasion. Likewise, at the local level, at least one police administrator exacerbated a high-profile homicide by prematurely closing a case that was the first conspiratorial rehearsal for future atrocities. The consequence of these cultural forces during the last decade of the 20th Century catapulted the nation into a new millennium with old paradigms and bureaucratic paralyses. In order to further substantiate the foregoing premise, a cross-cultural comparison among selected policing units at similar administrative levels will be conducted in New York City, Moscow, and London. A three-round Delphi survey and a factorial analysis developed by the researcher will be used to compare responses and formulate conclusions.

Maggy Lee, University of Essex, UK
Worlds Apart? The Police and the Academe

This paper is concerned with the complex relationship between the academic world and the police in England and Wales. Notwithstanding the recent proliferation of research studies (with the police sometimes as paying clients or joint researchers) and the popularity of police-related degree courses in Britain and elsewhere, many commentators have identified an ‘inherent anti-intellectualism’ that permeates police thinking. This paper discusses the results from a pilot research study on the changing educational profile of senior police officers to provide important insights into police culture and institutional practices. In particular, it examines the views and experiences of university education of a group of senior officers; the emphasis on action-oriented pragmatism and perceptions of ‘outsiders’ in police culture; the changing notion of occupational professionalism of policing, and the impact of ‘new public management’ ethos on public service, including the police.

5.7 Organised crime

Panel chair: **Per Ole Johansen**, University of Oslo, Norway

Yakov Kostjukovski, Sociological Institute, Russian Federation
Contemporary Organized Crime in Russia

1. The main process of organizing is finished. 2. The process of fusion of organized crime and business is finished. 3. There is the process of invasion of organized crime structures to politic spheres. 4. The information that Russian organized crime became a legal business is mismatch.

Alan Block, Pennsylvania State University, USA
Benex and Russian Organized Crime

This paper discusses a multitude of organized criminal activities present in the former Soviet Union and Soviet bloc countries. These include large-scale illicit oil transactions and criminal tax relief for the friends of the ever more rapacious “nomenklatura.” In addition, I deal with certain aspects of The Bank of New York’s criminality in aiding and abetting the illicit movement of billions of dollars from Russia, Latvia, Ukraine, and so on. Finally, I discuss a criminal operation based upon a massive Canadian stock fraud case run by a team of Russian and Ukrainian mobsters assisted by

Canadian entrepreneurs. The primary point, therefore, is to more fully understand interactions between the burgeoning Eastern European and Russian criminal groups with their counterparts in Western banks and stock markets. Thus, this essay is primarily concerned with political corruption.

Silvia Ciotti Galletti, University for Foreigners – Perugia, Italy
The Mediterranean Sea and the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

The new frontier in the protection of the international cultural heritage is the protection of the underwater "treasures", like archaeological objects, wreckage and so on. Organized crime has a new interest in archaeological hand – manufactured things and in objects obtained from wreckage (like sank warships or famous passenger ships, like "Titanic"), and we con find many of these unlawfully recovered objects in sales by auction or on the "black market". Italy, with many miles of coasts and a long, ancient history connected with the Mediterranean Sea, is one of the most interested country in this kind of phenomenon, but certainly is not the only one. This intervention examines all the aspects of the protection of the underwater international cultural heritage, from the legal to the practical aspects, with particular attention to the specific problems of the Mediterranean area.

Klaus von Lampe, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany, and Per Ole Johansen, University of Oslo, Norway
Criminal Networks and Trust

This paper discusses the importance of trust for the emergence and continued existence of criminal networks. Trust is commonly viewed as an essential component of criminal relations. Empirical examples, drawn from research on illegal markets for highly taxed goods in Norway and Germany, will be presented to illustrate that there are different types of trust, that there are different consequences of the violation of trust, and that there are criminal relations that are not based on trust at all. It is argued that trust is a complex phenomenon which constitutes a significant variable for understanding criminal relations, but that neither the violation of trust nor the absence of trust rule out the possibility of criminal cooperation.

5.8 European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics panel session

Panel chair: **Martin Killias**, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Paul Smit, WODC/SIBa, the Netherlands
A comparison in terms of effectiveness of law enforcement and severeness of sanctions and measures between 18 European countries.

Using the crimes recorded by the police as starting point, an analysis is made on the follow-up by the law enforcement systems in 18 European countries: the number of suspected offenders, the sanctions and measures imposed, the types of sanctions and the length of custodial sentences actually executed. One of the results is a comparison of the number of prison days per recorded crime in each country, which could be interpreted as a combination of two factors: the effectiveness of the law enforcement system (here measured as the number of recorded crimes resulting in a sanction or measure) and the severeness of the sanction (number and length of the most severe sanction: the unsuspended prison sentence). Using European Sourcebook data corrections were made to make the results between countries more comparable.

5.9 Historical Criminology 1

Panel chair: **Thomas Gilly**, ERCES, France

Thomas Gilly, ERCES, France
The Paradox of the Napoleonian Criminal Law Code. How to Link Historical Concepts of Justice with Contemporary Justice Theory

Much, if not all legal historians would agree with the opinion that the influence of the Napoleonian law codes upon the legal systems and the movement of codification in 19th century Continental Europe was extremely important, all the more as much of the Continental European legal systems were strongly marked by the tradition of the Roman Law. This influence is indubitable with regards to the Code Civil (1804), the Code de Procedure Civile (Civil Law Procedure) (1806) and the Code de Procédure Pénale (Criminal Law Procedure: instruction) (1808). Paradoxically, the Code Penal (Criminal Law Code) of 1810 was a subject of critics and categorical refusal. Obviously the Criminal Law Code was disapproved for its "inhuman" and "terrific" sanction system.
If this reason can explain the hostility, it cannot resolve completely the paradox.

This paper is committed to investigating the origins and causes of this lack of influence. The contradiction between older conceptions of (criminal) justice is the starting point for a more general and fundamental reflection about justice in contemporary society. The controversial question whether justice must be tought as a figure which derives from the common good (teleological conception of justice with Hume and the utilitatist tradition), as a figure from which derives the common good (deontological conception) or a figure of intercommunicative action (Habermas) forms the focal centre.

Yakov Gilinskiy, Sociological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation
The History of Russian Crime (XIX-XXI centuries)

There are first official statistical data about the crime in Russia from 1871. First period of the history of Russian crime is "tsar's" (1871-1904). The number of convicts are from 54 thousands in 1874-1878 up to 100-120 thousands in 1890-1904. Second period is "pre-revolution" (1905-1917). The number of convicts are from 100 thousands in 1905 up to 170-180 thousands in 1909-1912. Crime increased in the time of both periods (1871-1917), especially before the revolution. Third period is "revolution" and "post-revolution" (1917-1920s). It is a time of fast increase of crime. More than 1,1 million people were convicted in 1922. The rate of crime (per 100,000 population) is more than 2,000. The forming of organized crime take place. The main form is "band" (gang). Forth period is "totalitarian regime" (1930s-1950s). The official data of crime is absent. It was "absolutely secret" in Stalin's regime. We have now only data about "political crimes": 3,785,052 men were convicted from 1918 to 1958, 826,933 men were convicted to death penalty. It is the official data, but really were eliminated many millions people. The forming of new unique form of organized crime began from 30s "thieves-in-law". Fifth period is the "Thaw" of Khrushchev (1956-60s). The rate of registered crime (per 100,000 population) decreased to 380-390 in 1963-1965. Crime prevention is a main direction of official policy. Sixth period is "stagnation" (1970s-1985). The rate of registered crime increased from 500-600 in 1970-1978 to 980 in 1984-1985. Seventh period is Gorbachev's "Perestroika" (1985-1990). The rate of crime decreased to 816-830 in 1987-88, but increased from 1989. Eighth period is contemporary "post-perestroika" (from 1990s). The rate of registered crime is high: 1242 in 1990, 1888 in 1993, 2039 in 2001. The rate of homicide is very high (more than 20 per 100,000 population). There is total corruption. There is the politicization of organized crime and the criminalization of policy and economy.

Martin Cejp, Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic
Ten Years of Organized Crime Research on the Czech Republic Territory

Ten Years of Organized Crime Research on the Czech Republic Territory (Principal points) In 1993 we have started a systematic organized crime research on the territory of the Czech Republic. We have attempted a criminological project specification which had been specified according to the global standards. We have dealt with global profiles - specially with the group structure and individual activities spreading. Some activities are being dealt with in more detail: smuggling and distribution of drugs, prostitution, illegal migration, tax fraud, motor cars thefts, thefts and smuggling of objects of art, racketeering /extortion/. We have also been interested in a share of Czech population in organized crime in the Czech Republic and in purely Czech groups. In 1998 - 1999 we were searching wider social causes of organized crime impact. In 1999 - 2000 we attempted to create a systematic prognosis in the framework of the international crime prognosis research. At present we are involved in some cross-section topics, e.g. financial means movement in the framework of the organized crime world and also between organized crime and the other world, corruption used by organized crime, money laundering, violence used by organized crime. We are summarizing measures used in combating organized crime in an international and national scale, we are viewing legal rules effectiveness. We are participating in international research investigations. Since 1997 we have been providing bases to the Council of Europe (PC CO), in 1999 - 2000 we took a share in UN foreresearch. I would like to mention the global profiles which are being monitored annually since 1993 so that we have a ten years developmental line in more detail. At the group structure there has been established their putting together according to their age (including a share of children), sex (a share of women) and mainly according to their nationality (a share of foreigners). We have been monitoring a share of different nationalities in organized crime on the Czech Republic territory and a change development of this share during ten years time. In relation to the activities we have made a list of 35 of them (including supporting ones) according to their dissemination which is updated annually. Due to the ten years time line we can say which activities belong to permanently disseminated, which of them are declining or increasing in their importance. Since 1999 we have methodically monitored changes in the most disseminated activities of individual foreign groups (Ukrainians, Russians, Albanians, Chinese, Vietnamese, Arabians, Bulgarians etc.).

5.10 Drug Users

Panel chair: **Monica Skrinjar**, Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs, Sweden

Hilgunn Olsen, Stiftelsen Livet Etter Soning, Norway

Self-help Group - Crime and Drug Problems

Aim: to support people released from prison so that they can get the chance to make a change in their lives. The goal is that earlier prisoners can live a life without drugs and crime, and become well integrated in the society. The organisation consists mainly of people that have a background from prisons and drug abuse. Volunteers will do most of the work. In that sense it can be called a self-help organisation. Questions that will be discussed: Is it really possible to run a self-help organisation for this group? Isn't the idea a contradiction to earlier ideas of rehabilitation for drug abuse and criminality? The common idea is that if criminals mingle with other criminals, it can be a factor that leads them to become more criminal. Also in the drug rehabilitation system, the advice clients are given is to stay away from others with the same problems.

Nicolay B. Johansen, Norway
Trust and Betrayal on the Street-level Drug Scene

The increase in the use of police and police-like measures to combat crime and illegal groups throughout Europe and the so called ”western world” has prompted several questions that bring our sociological ancestors to the fore. One clear example is found in the drug scene. I will present my study of trust among drug addicts in the centre of Oslo. There is an immense pressure on this ”subculture”, from the police and other repressive institutions. The sentencing practices are severe, the police methods are extraordinary, and officers find that they may transgress ordinary standards for human respect in encounters with people doing drugs. One should expect that the police had good opportunities to ”break up” the drugscene. The health situation in the group has been compared to that of ”underdeveloped countries”, and there is widespread poverty. For young people (between 18 and 35) in Norway, overdosis was the most frequent cause of death in 2001. The life-situation of street-level drug users is horrible by any standard of a welfare state. And as if this was not enough, people in this milieu are famous for cheating each other. There is a lot of violence among the members, and from time to time, we hear about instances of robberies of people lying, sometimes dying of overdose. Many people feel lonely, and that they cannot trust anybody else in the group. Still the drug scene persist. The police has tried to break it up for more than 20 years. They constitute a well-directed and resourceful external threat. But not even in a situation where the internal threats are just as overwhelming has it seemed to be possible to ”break it up”. What is it that keeps it together? Generally the question may be formulated as a problem of order, or as an instance of the ”Hobbesian question”. This is one of the (if not the) core questions of classical sociology. The drug scene, in Oslo, as well as most other places, is an area which lends itself to empirical research of the ”eternal” questions in sociology. This study hopefully brings some light to questions concerning which powers repressive control is combating. And more generally, why ”organic” society does not break up and atomize in to a heap of basic units? How come the drug scene prevails, given the internal friction and the external pressures?

Monica Skrinjar, Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs, Sweden
Identity Negotiations in Qualitative Interviews with Drug Users

This presentation examines the extent to which negotiations about guilt and responsibility occur during qualitative interviews with drug users, and how they are involved in their identity constructions. The data are from a project on drug use among socially marginalized groups, where 22 drug users (eight women and 14 men) were interviewed about their current life situations, and their views of drug use and abuse. Repeated interviews were conducted with the informants who form a heterogeneous group both in relation to drug use and life situation. I focus on a small number of interviewees and analyse the occurrences of excuses and justifications in their narratives and presentations of themselves. My point of departure is that the interviewer is not a neutral receiver of information but an active participant in the identity constructions. I will discuss questions about how the interviewees' need for justifying and/or excusing themselves in the interviews can be interpreted and understood.

Panel session 6, Friday 16.10-17.25

6.1 New Governance of Public Safety in Europe

Panel chairs: **Adam Edwards**, Nottingham Trent University, UK

Rene van Swaaningen, Erasmus Rotterdam University, the Netherlands
Kevin Stenson, Buckingham Chiltern University, UK
Patrick Hebberecht, University of Gent, Belgium
Detlef Nogola, Max Planck Institute of Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany

The dominant Anglophone modes of criminological theory and research have tended to ignore or at best marginalise, the study of European crime policy developments and their impact on their subject matter, not least due to the hegemony of American and British criminologists and policy entrepreneurs. The critical comparative criminology of the new European politics and policies of local crime control and security remains an underdeveloped area of research and theory. The aim of this forum, organised by the European Governance of Public Safety Research Network, is to open up and stimulate theoretical debate on these inter-, intra- and trans- national processes of change in the governance of crime and security and of contemporary cultures and practices of local crime control and policing. There are clear signs of both convergence and divergence in the new governance of public safety across different European localities. There is currently a lively 'export and import' trade in ideas across policymakers and practitioners in this field and the 'policy transfer' debate on the question of 'how does crime and safety policy travel?' has now entered the critical academy (Newburn and Sparks, 2002, Hughes, McLaughlin and Muncie, 2002). Whereas accounts of the new governance have been based on international comparative analysis, or have been restricted to studies conducted within a national frame of reference (Crawford, 2001), the papers in this roundtable session will promote comparative research into local and regional differences in policy responses to problems of public safety and the lessons that can be drawn from these. On the basis of this comparative analysis it will promote a critical understanding of the assumptions, consequences and contexts that are embodied in policy responses.

6.2 Crime Control Policy Perspectives 2

Panel chair: **Henrik Linderborg**, The City of Helsinki, Finland

Tatyana Denisova, Zaporizhzhya State University, Ukraine
Human Rights Observance during the Criminal Punishment Execution

This report is dedicated to the problem of criminal punishment, its role in the modern society and negative results that it carries on. For a long time theory and practice have proclaimed that criminal sanctions are the most effective means of fighting against crime. Sharp crime increase in 90th led to criminal sanctions intensification again. Society can not refuse from criminal punishment, but we have to think about its role and necessity in the third millennium. Punishment also is violation, harm that society is forced to apply to stop the criminal. Criminal punishment also plays preventive role and by means of it, real fight with crimes is carried on. But preventive function has to be conditioned not by punishment cruelty but, only by its inevitableness. Unfortunately, criminal legislation and practice of its application in Ukraine testify that state gives criminal punishment considerable role. Custodial sentenced, especially to the terms more than 8 years gradually are degrading, all socially good links are losing, families are destroying. All this negative results are real threat to society morality. For the reasons clarified above, urgent legislative and criminal policy reformation is necessary, where recognizing of long-term confinement sentences purposeless has to take place, importance of alternative criminal punishment sanctions has the priority to confinement, application of measures of restriction as home arrest, pledge and warranty are proclaimed.

Helena du Rées, Stockholm University, Sweden
Environment, Penal Law and Corporations

The use of penal legislation to protect the environment is a relatively new phenomenon. Recently, however, both in Sweden and the rest of Europe, the political focus has been directed increasingly at the use of criminal law as a means of controlling environmentally hazardous activities. A relevant question then is: Does criminal law affect the behaviour of corporations, and if so, in what way? In my paper I examine the question of whether criminal law can function as a means of controlling corporations. I discuss the mechanisms of general prevention and present some results from interviews done with the representatives of 22 corporations.

Henrik Linderborg, The City of Helsinki, Finland

Social Support as a Crime Control Agenda for Professional Social Work in Criminal Justice

Social Support as a Crime Control Agenda for Social Work in Criminal Justice In my paper I want to bring out a theoretical perspective on what kind of agenda or public idea social work should represent in criminal justice in Finland. New forms of sanctions (e.g. community service and youth punishment) have been conducive to making social work more important even here. It is therefore important to bring up for discussion the question of what kind of perspective the professional social work should represent in the coercive system such as criminal justice so that it is not inconsistent with those basic principles that at one time were seen as integral to the social work practice. This paper is a part of my ongoing research project which is based on an interview study with forty social workers working within the probation service. People share a common view that crime is due to an absence of control or at least to an absence of the right kind of control. They do anyway not agree on what kind of control is lacking (e.g. Cullen et al 1999). The conservative crime control commentators in many European countries including Finland believe that “getting tough” is the best answer to solving crime. “Getting tough” is a public idea about crime which citizens representing the so called common sense find persuasive. This ideology has long been criticized by many progressive criminologists. They have suggested that crime is best addressed not through greater amounts of control but by increasing social support because empirical evidence shows that social support is inversely related to individual offending and to macro level crime rates. I suggest that the social support perspective can serve as an alternative agenda and a public idea which professional social work could promote. As the desistance research suggests juridical interventions must be seen within the wider social contexts both of offending and desistance to support change. The professional social work can advance a public idea that it is advantageous to the society to increase social support in the law enforcement.

6.3 Women and Violence

Panel chair: **Päivi Honkatukia**, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland

Kieran Ndubuisi Ejimadu, University of Nigeria, Nigeria
Gender and Criminality: A Study of Ikoyi Women Prison in Lagos, Nigeria

In this paper, we will explore the ways in which gender shapes the perpetration, experience, and response to crime, especially violent crime. The course will be organized around the following questions: how does gender affect patterns of criminality? Why, in our culture, are men more willing to engage in crime than women? How does gender shape the experience of crime and violence? Finally, how does gender especially beliefs about how men and women should and should not act affect the way society responds to different types of violence? This paper has three main sections. In Part I, I will discuss what gender is and how it shapes our experience of the social world. The main objective of this section of the paper is to explore whether and how cultural conceptions of masculinity and femininity shape our identities, experiences, and opportunities. In Part II, the paper will explore the ways in which gender informs confrontations between men, urban "street crime," rape, family violence, and female criminality. The main questions we will explore are: why are men more likely than women to commit violent crimes? How does gender shape which crimes men and women commit and how they perpetrate them? How are the various types of violence mentioned above "gendered," that is, shaped by gender? In Part III the paper will analyze the way in which gender shape the social and legal response to crime and violence.

Catrien Bijleveld, NSCR, and **Jan Hendriks**, the Netherlands
Girl Sex Offenders

We study the personality and offence characteristics of a small number of girls who were prosecuted for a sex offense in the Netherlands. The data were taken from the files containing the personality screenings of the girls. General background information on treatment and other relevant circumstances was obtained from interviews with staff. We compare the characteristics of the girls and their offenses with the existing literature on adult female sex offenders.

Pirjo Laitinen, University of Lapland, Finland
Female Offenders and Interpersonal Violence

The aim of my research is to explore the level and the quality of crimes of violence, homicides and assault by women in Finnish Lapland, especially acts of violence against the members of the family, partners or children. The data of research consists of official documents and analyses controlling and defining powers of different discourses of authorities. As research data will be used crime statistics, police reports, court resolutions and forensic psychiatric evaluations and statements. The research combines statistical methods used in 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 Lapland. The qualitative methods will be used in the analyses of the police reports and forensic psychiatric evaluations. The practices of violence encounters are reconstructed from the written material.

Special attention will be given to the place and time of the crime, means of the crime, the history of the intimate relationship and family relations. Other themes which are explored include the representations of violent women as mothers and wives. Are violent women represented by authorities, psychiatrists or police as victims or as perpetrators? Are violent women defined through their relationships with men? How is the category victim/perpetrator feminized/masculinized in case of the violent woman? How is the violent women's body constructed and defined and how is the control/loss of control of sexuality discussed? Future plans for developing more gender- and culture-sensitive approaches in the area of the criminal law and legislation are also discussed in the research.

Päivi Honkatukia, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland
Femininity and Violence in Reformatory Schools

Violence is regarded a masculine phenomenon. Recently, however, violence among young girls is claimed to have become more prevalent. This view is commonly supported by the media, the popular culture as well as research. Girls' violent conduct or "toughness" has been seen as a new style among young girls. The paper presents an analysis of group interviews of young people living in Finnish reformatory schools. These interviews have been conducted jointly with two other researchers (Tarja Pösö and Leo Nyqvist), and the general topic was to discuss violence. Reformatory schools are often regarded as the last resort for young people in trouble. How do the young people in reformatory schools discuss the relationship between femininity and violence? There are girls from various backgrounds in the reformatory schools but some are regarded as being tough by the outsiders. The paper is based on an idea according to which femininity is not a stable category but it is constantly constructed in various everyday practices and discussions. In this paper the site of these definitions are the group discussions where violence in young people's lives gets discussed. What kind of constructions of violence and femininity are used and how they are used? How differences between and among girls and boys are constructed and contested? Are these constructions shared by boys and girls? And what kind of gendered meanings are related to toughness? How is toughness related to girls' own lives?

6.4 Prisoner resettlement

Panel chair: **Roger Houchin**, Glasgow Caledonian University, UK

Annemette Nyborg Lauritsen, Ilisimatusarfik, Greenland
The Most Dangerous Men of Greenland

The Criminal Law of Greenland is called the most modern and humane law in the world. Principles of bringing the culprit back to normal life in the Greenlandic society is central for the law. In some cases though this humane law turns out to have very difficult identical consequences to the affected: Those criminals who are described as "The Most Dangerous men of Greenland", and for whom the prize of this law is deportation from Greenland to a prison in Denmark. The current paper focuses on qualitative research with prisoners and ex-prisoners from Greenland who have served a sentence in a prison in Denmark to discuss the identical consequences for staying in Denmark during their sentence - and the possibilities for resocialization back to the Greenlandic society.

Torbjørn Skardhamar and **Angelika Schafft**, Norway Statistics, Norway
New Start in Working Life

Many people with criminal records have problems finding and keeping a job. The prison population consists of people with poor occupational skills, who often are unemployed on entering prison, and many have a history of homelessness, drug addition and mental health problems. People who have spent time in prison face a variety of problems after release. Lack of supportive network and lack of decent housing are severe obstacles for many ex-offenders seeking employment. The pilot project called "New Start in Working Life" was implemented in 1999 and is a cooperation between the Prison and Probation Department and the Directorate of Labour. Prior to the start of the project the employment offices had no systematic recruitment from prisons and no special attention to the needs and problems of the prison population group. During the project, Labour marked schemes offering Supported Employment and Preparatory job training developed "tailored" vocational rehabilitation services for the target group. Participants who previously had fulfilled cognitive skills training programs in prison, were offered vocational training combined with elements of these cognitive skills courses in certain labour marked-schemes. The Employment Service also established a regular service at the prisons to help inmates prepare and apply for job at release. This service includes i.e. information about vacant positions - and help to obtain them, decisions about economic support, and counselling with regard to occupations, education and labour market schemes. Nine local employment officers have been working with providing these kinds of services to prisoners before and after release. The pilot project lasted until the end of 2002 and the Work Research Institute (AFI) has conducted a formative evaluation throughout the project period. Both actual evaluation results and theoretical perspectives will be addressed in the paper.

Roger Houchin, Glasgow Caledonian University, UK

Prisoners and Social Exclusion – Our Construction or Theirs

The paper will welcome the recent policy emphasis on improving services to prisoners that recognises evidence of their social exclusion. The understanding of social exclusion that has informed developments that have taken place is based largely, however, on material and physical deprivation and has been structured around existing agency responsibilities. Evaluation of service improvement has tended to be in terms of allocations of resource rather than evidenced effectiveness. The paper that is offered describes ongoing work in Scottish prisons that is developing an understanding of prisoners' own constructions of their exclusion and methods for evaluating the quality of the services that are supplied to meet their needs. The paper will report a variety of methodologies that are being used to develop an understanding of prisoners constructions of their exclusion, that cross reference existing data-bases and evaluate the contribution of individual services in this area. There will be discussion of the researchers approach to an evaluation of the overall experience of imprisonment in terms of the understanding of social exclusion that is being developed.

6.5 Juvenile justice workshop: Proposal for a Working Group on Juvenile Justice

Panel chair: **Josine Junger-Tas**

I would like to propose starting an ESC Working group on Juvenile Justice with a concrete objective: the production of a Trend report addressed to the European Commission (Directorate *Justice and Home Affairs)* as well as to member states.

Recent developments in juvenile justice in many of our countries point towards an ever more repressive, but not necessarily more effective, system. Questions I would like to explore include: what can be done about this seemingly inevitable trend; what should be done; and are there perhaps other more effective ways to prevent and reduce juvenile crime? In other words do we have more realistic –if possible tested- preventive and more intrusive interventions in juvenile justice?

The main idea is that topics such as the delinquency situation, prevention, police intervention, sentencing and (treatment)interventions will be treated each by one or a combination of experts. The study should have as much as possible a cross-cultural perspective and would conclude with a number of recommendations for concrete and promising intervention options.

The first meeting will take place in Helsinki and I call on juvenile justice experts who are willing to undertake such an effort to come to the meeting!

6.6 Police and the public

Panel chair: **Roberto Cornelli**, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

Jonathan Jackson, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK
Trust, fear and engagement in the community: Investigating public satisfaction with the police

This paper presents a social psychological perspective on public attitudes towards the police. More particularly, we investigate citizens' satisfaction with police engagement in their community and the perceptions of their effectiveness in fighting crime; with the extent to which they represent community values and morals; and whether they exercise their authority in a fair and respectful manner. To this mixture is added the fear of crime. It is often argued that public demands on the police are fuelled by concerns about personal safety. In the UK, for example, an increased use of high visibility policing has been largely justified in terms of public reassurance exercises. This study consists of a mail survey of a random sample of residents of a rural area of the U.K. (n=1,023; response rate 22%). The locality was deemed appropriate for the local feeling that the police have withdrawn from such communities, that they no longer are an integral part of the neighbourhood. We begin with the hypothesis that concerns about the quality and extent of social bonds, rather than worry about victimisation, drive public demands on the police. Namely, with a decrease in perceived levels of social cohesion comes a decrease in satisfaction with both police engagement in their community and effectiveness at tackling crime. Furthermore, controlling for this relationship revealed that the correlation involving fear of crime becomes somewhat spurious. Then, in the second part of the analysis, we introduce two variables from the procedural justice literature, testing the relative performance of performance based and the process based models of legitimacy. These are the perceived similarity of values between residents and the police, and evaluations of the fairness of the procedures the police use to exercise their authority. We found that perceptions of the values and behaviours of the police were the best predictors of perceptions of police effectiveness; they far outperformed fear of crime and risk perceptions and beliefs about crime levels. Concerns about social cohesion remained statistically significant however. We conclude that public attitudes towards the police, in this rural area at least, are best viewed symbolically—they are

less responses to perceptions of the crime problem, and more to do with a sense that the police are no longer an integral feature of the local community, reinforcing community values and morals.

Effi Lambropoulou, Panteion University of Social & Political Sciences, Greece
Greek Police and Citizens' Trust

The objective of the paper is to discuss the possibilities of a quality reform of the Greek Police. Firstly, the essay presents the context from which the questioning of state police effectiveness emerged. Further, the concept of security and trust is explored and used as theoretical background for a small-scale empirical study. In particular, it examines whether testing the effectiveness of police can develop a sense among small business entities of security and trust needed to expand their enterprises. Furthermore, it examines whether the existence of such knowledge could motivate security companies to offer more economical services to a larger number of households and private enterprises by cooperating with the state police. Finally, the paper comes to some conclusions in reference to safety, police culture and organization, as well as the quality of reform in Greece.

Lars Holmberg, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
Localized police patrol and citizen safety

Whereas it is common knowledge among police scholars that motorized police patrol cannot be shown to influence citizens' feeling of safety in any significant way, some experiments with localized patrol in the US have shown that citizens' feeling of safety can be increased through the use of this strategy. In other experiments, however, such patrol is shown to have a negative impact on citizens' feeling of safety. Based on recent quantitative and qualitative data from a series of community policing experiments in Denmark, this paper discusses why similar police strategies may lead to different results in different places. The paper suggests that patrolling local neighbourhoods and patrolling public space in general are different tasks, and that the police should reconsider their strategies accordingly.

Roberto Cornelli, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy
Police Strategies For Enhancing Citizens Trust: The Role Of 'Police Visibility'

In a sociological perspective trust is considered an essential component of all social relationships. The importance of trust in interpersonal relationships has been recognised also by criminologists: scholars of community policing and crime prevention believe that raising levels of trust between residents and police is crucial for the success of current crime control and security strategies. But how do police increase people trust? A recent document of the Danish Presidency of the Council of European Union (7521/03 ENFOPOL 19) on "Best practice concerning neighbourhood and community policing" shows that it is a key task for the police of the Member States to implement strategies to enhance people trust in the police, and that the major strategy focus on the physical proximity between police and community. Frequent foot, bicycle or motorised patrols make the public aware of a police presence and increase people trust and sense of security. But are we sure that more police visibility (police-citizens contacts and police presence) enhances people trust in the police? This paper aims to answer to this question by analysing the role of trust in the police in producing safety and factors affecting it. Data from a survey on residents' attitudes towards the police held by Transcrime in April 2002 in Trentino, a Northern Italian province, are used. Trentino is an interesting case study in Italy because a 1997/1998 Italian Crime Victims Survey found that its residents' level of trust in the police is the highest in Italy. Data for the Trentino survey were gathered through telephone interviews of about 1,400 randomly selected residents, who were representative of the population of Trentino by sex and age.

6.7 Trafficking in Human Beings

Panel chair: **Robert E. Oberloher**, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Martti Lehti, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, and **Kauko Aromaa**, HEUNI, Finland
Trafficking in Women and Children in Europe

The main trafficking and illegal immigration routes in Europe are described. Then, trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation is analysed, beginning with the problems of definitions, data sources and measurement. The extent of the crime, and its source and destination areas are described. For this purpose, Europe is divided into Northern Europe, Western Europe, Central Europe, the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean, the Western Mediterranean, Eastern Europe, and the Caucasus. The characteristics of trafficking in women and children for prostitution are summarised. Then, what is known of other forms of trafficking in women and children is reported. Finally, conclusions as to prevention, crime control and witness protection legislation are presented. The most crucial questions are presently: 1) creating extensive and reliable systems for collecting comparative data on the whole continent; 2) criminalising the trafficking in women in all European countries with relatively uniform criteria and sanctions; 3) developing and increasing the co-operation in crime prevention both internationally and between the European

countries; 4) improving the status and rights of the victims in the legislation of the European countries, and 5) creating efficient witness protection legislation and programmes applicable to the victims of trafficking.

Lukman Ola Ogunperisola, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria
Economics of Criminality (Women Sector) in Nigeria

Woman in the history have been known as a sex with a minimal flair for crime. The economic recess and vicious circle of poverty in Nigeria have turned most of the women into crime. Women in recent times are now embedded in various crimes. This paper will be more concerned with the labelled crimes of prostitution and women trafficking. The paper finds out that the involvement of women in crime could be linked to poverty. Also, most of the money generated from these crimes by these women are spent on their family; to pay for the education of their child; to sustain their family and even to feed their husband. It is equally found out that women of working age are of high percentage of those who commit economic crimes. Prostitution and women trafficking have dented Nigeria's international image and reputation. Economic benefits of the crime are zero sum comparing to the spread of HIV/AIDS scourge. This paper recommended industries to be created to assist these women. Women trafficking should be discouraged by discouraging any woman below the age of 30 years from travelling abroad if not on a national mission or educational pursuit abroad .

Robert E. Oberloher, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
Confronting Organized Crime Involvement in Irregular Migration, People Smuggling and Human Trafficking from the Balkans and the Baltic

Migration is nothing new and is definitely not a crime per se. However, irregular (illegal) migration together with specific crimes associated with this phenomenon – especially people smuggling and trafficking in human beings – in recent years have become, among others, a crucial security issue. Much concern spreads from the growing link between irregular migration, people smuggling and human trafficking on the one hand and Organised Crime (OC) on the other. The specific danger for the State and the society, as well as for the international community derives from the OC nexus with the legal world – including the State apparatus and the economy – through corruption and infiltration. OC is attracted by the businesses' potential for huge profits on the one hand and the internationally still relatively low risk of detection, prosecution and arrest on the other. The OC-link causes a more sophisticated, aggressive and lucrative exploitation network for both, the illegal migration and the sex business. For the European context the Balkans and the Baltic areas are among the most important source as well as activity areas of professional crime syndicates. The need for action seems today to be well understood worldwide and with the supplementary protocols to the Palermo 2000 Convention an important and enthusiastic start has been reached. However, there is still much to do. Many actors have started, but coordination and cooperation are still insufficient and concrete information and insights, valid update data as well as profound analysis are required more than ever. In current initiatives the role of the important OC-link as well as its impact on the situation of the victims as well as on confronting the various aspects of the challenge at a multi-level of actors seems still to be too much underestimated. Comprehensive initiatives that take into consideration also this aspect are therefore more than needed – they seem indispensable.

6.8 European Journal of Criminology editorial board meeting

6.9 Historical Criminology 2

Panel chair: Thomas Gilly, ERCES, France

Hanns von Hofer, Stockholm University, Sweden
Crime and Punishment in Sweden. Historical Criminal Justice Statistics 1750-2000

The paper is a summary of a major Swedish study of crime and punishment from ca 1750 to 2000. The study is largely restricted to traditional criminality - that is violent and theft crimes - as it is reflected in statistics on court sentences. After a discussion of the reliability of court statistics, trends in them are described; various societal explanations for these trends are discussed; and the effects of the sanctioning system are examined. The paper summarizes the descriptive findings of the study which are considered to be most relevant for a non-Scandinavian audience.

Miklós Lévay, University of Miskolc, Hungary
The Development of Criminology and Influences of Criminological Research Findings on Criminal Justice Policy in Hungary

Since the change of the regime in Hungary, crime control policy has been modified a few times. The first freely elected government, a conservative one, followed a rational and humane criminal justice policy during a period with an

increasing crime rate (1990-1994). The next one, a socialist-liberal government (1994-1998) raised the issue that Hungary would need a more effective criminal justice policy. The third one, a central right government (1998-2002) introduced a 'get tough' criminal policy. Today's government, a socialist-liberal one, has followed a new direction. It emphasizes the importance of reintegration of the offenders into society and of crime prevention. This paper focuses on the factors and driving forces of the development of Hungarian crime control policy during the past 13 years. A social constructionist perspective has been used to interpret the reasons and conditions of changes of this policy.

Thomas Gilly, ERCES, France
Histories and History of Terrorism in Europe (1970-1980). European Perspective

In the history of European terrorism, this period is an issue which has far more than others received consideration. With regards to this observation, it might be argued that this issue, apart from its historical importance, has lost much, if not all of its interest for criminology, deviance - theory and social sciences.

The reality is quite another. To show this is precisely the purpose of this paper.

It addresses a general critic on older mainstream research and analysis, in particular with regards to the construction of historical events and one-sided models of analysis and explanation. The shifting of the focal centre from typologies, terrorist biographies, national contexts as issues which were thought and analysed as (historical) figures existing independently one from each other, to structure and interaction raises an interdisciplinary approach of figures which, such as group phenomena, ideological constructions, strategies etc., are common to the various types, natures and histories of terrorism.

This convergence in thought as the parameter for a comparison with more recent developments in terrorism, but also for a critical retrospective of mono-disciplinary research.

6.10 Drugs/Drug-related crime

Panel chair: **Alexander Salagaev**, Kazan State Technological University, Russian Federation

Yuri Komlev, Kazan Law Institute of Ministry Internal Affairs, Russian Federation
Social Coordinates of Drug Use in Tatarstan

The analysis of the social coordinates of the drug use has been based only on surveys of people. Our research problem that we are going to solve in the work depicted below was to get relatively reliable estimation of just a general social placement of drug use in Tatarstan, Russia as well as to reveal the social and criminal factors determining the drug use's range. Two thousands hundred of region residents older then 14 were sampled (the sample was representative) by the Department of Kazan Law Institute by focus face-to-face street and home interview in the December, 2002. According our experience, that method provides more anonymity for a person sampled. Our study outcome allows to state that in region which tends to be typical for Central Russia, the total of those who tried any illicit drug at least once now ranges 13 percent of the whole population older then 14. At the same time, those who tried any drug only once or twice come to more then one half of those who ever tried any drug. The actual drug users to amount 2,4 percent of the whole population older then 14. The level drug use among young people (from 14 to 30 years old) to amount 25,6 percent. The actual drug users among those aged to amount 4,7.

David Shewan, Glasgow Caledonian University, UK
Evidence for Controlled Heroin Use: Low Levels of Health Risk and Criminality among Heroin Users in Glasgow

Background: The widely held assumption about heroin is that it is ultimately addictive. This study tested this assumption among 126 participants who had illicitly used opiates at least ten times in each of the previous two years, but who had not received any addiction treatment nor served a custodial sentence. Method: Participants were recruited through chain referral methods, and data were collected through semi-structured interview. A total of 67% (85/126) of participants were re-recruited for follow-up. Results: Participants had higher levels of occupational status and educational achievement than usually found in studies of heroin users. At the conclusion of the study, only 6 participants had entered specialist treatment, and nobody was in, or about to go to prison. While there was some evidence of a capacity for intensive risky patterns of drug use among the sample, there is at least equal evidence for planned, purposive patterns of use. Where negative health outcomes occurred, heroin was not a major predictor. Levels of crime in the sample were low, and not related to heroin use. Conclusions: The complex nature of any definition of 'controlled' heroin use is discussed, as is the need for further research to clarify such definitions. It is suggested that the term 'unobtrusive heroin use' could be usefully employed. Results suggest that drug research should incorporate previously 'hidden' populations, to more fully inform theory, policy, and practice.

Alexander Salagaev, Kazan State Technological University, and Alexander Shashkin, Ministry of Education, Russian Federation

Drug-Related Crimes in Russia: From Studying to the Possibilities of Micro-Level Intervention

The situation with drug consumption among young people in Russia has completely changed during the last decade: a wide variety of new narcotic substances has appeared; the consumption of cannabis was popularized and 'normalized'; the social base of drug users is being changed – the age of first drug testing is lowering, more and more girls are involving into drug consumption, the majority of the whole social groups (like students) had the experience of drug use. These changes leaded to the substantial growth of drug-related crimes – the substantial amount of robberies, burglaries, and car thefts/thefts from a car is convicted by drug-users. The proposed paper discusses the variety of criminal activities of drug users; relations between Russian delinquent gangs and drugs; role of the micro-environment (parents, relatives, peers, friends, and partners) in reducing criminal activities of drug users, and organizing preventive work on a micro-level. The analysis is based on 100 qualitative in-depth interviews with experts, systematic and chance drug users, their parents, relatives, friends, and partners. Research study was carried in the largest cities of the Tatarstan Republic of Russia (Kazan, Naberezhniye Chelny, Nizhnekamsk) in 2002-2003.

Panel session 7, Saturday, 9.30-10.45

7.1 Court proceedings

Panel chair: **Lynn Hancock**, The Open University, UK

Jussi Ohisalo, University of Helsinki, Finland
Argumentation and the Criminal Process

Traditionally, the study of the criminal procedure has limited the scope of its interest to the study of the norms that govern the conduct of the procedure. One could say that this type of research is the study of the framework of the criminal process. In addition, the interpretation and application of norms of the material criminal law is typically considered if not a mechanical task, at least one which can take place in abstracto, without regard to the context in which it takes place. Moreover, the study of these fields has traditionally been separate, at least this has been the case in Finland. However, due to the changes in the nature of some fields of the material criminal law and also developments in the structure of the process (of which the reform of 1997 toward a fully adversarial process is an example), a new approach is, in my opinion, needed. There is a real need to consider the criminal justice system as a whole, without the artificial division between the material and the procedural with all its undesirable repercussions. One way this might be achieved is to study the interaction between the structure of the process and the material criminal law not in abstracto but as it is manifested in the argumentation within the process. For this purpose the object of study has to be defined as the human activity that takes place within the context of the process, not as black-letter abstractions somewhere "out there". Without this type of approach there is in my view a danger of lack of transparency in the criminal process. Without tools with which we can examine the development of argumentation in the process it is impossible to set standards on the functions of the different actors. And without such standards the way in which the police, prosecution, defense attorneys and judges actually carry out their work is surrounded by an air of secret craftsmanship that can not be controlled from "the outside". The paper sets out some rough, tentative ideas as to how such research might be carried out. It is partly based on interview data obtained in connection with a small study on the Finnish criminal process in cases of economic crime and aims to assess the possibilities of certain influential currents in argumentation theory.

Funso Aluko, Adekunle Ajasin University, Nigeria
Sharia Law and Socio-political Dislocation in Nigeria

Sharia legal system has been entrenched into the Nigerian constitution since the adoption of the Republican constitution in 1963. The practice and application of this legal system since then has been without furor. However, at the inception of the democratic rule in 1999 in Nigeria, several problems greeted the administration and application of the Sharia legal system. This paper attempts an analysis of why two legal codes criminal- and penal codes are in operation in different parts of the country. It also examines critically its implications on nation building and democratic consolidation for a heterogeneous state like Nigeria. The paper equally assesses the effectiveness or otherwise of Sharia law in terms of its compatibility with human rights and rule of law. This is done against the back drop of it’s seemingly biasness in terms of sex, class and race. It is our contention in this paper that the current crisis surrounding the applications of Sharia is political and a deliberate attempt by politicians to discredit the incumbent government and thus make the effort at nation building and management of change difficult. It is also discovered that such crisis is financed by some Arab states with the view to achieving Islamic rule in Nigeria. The paper therefore recommends a single penal code for Nigeria. Government must also demonstrate a strong political will in the apprehension of problem. A sovereign national conference would be a good take off for such solutions.

Laura De Fazio, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy
Legal and criminological aspects of stalking in Italy

In the last years the Italian literature has begun to study the topic of the stalking that is a common relational phenomenon that presents specific problems with reference to the author and to the victim. The interest for the topic has developed from psychiatric sciences, since the behaviour is often associated to a serious psychopathology of the stalker. However the emergent knowledge on such problem has underlined the legal, epidemiological and psychological aspects of the stalking and the importance to treat the subject in a multidisciplinary perspective. Apart from the interest concerning the motives, the phenomenological aspect, the therapeutic intervention on the assailant, the consequences on the victims and their treatment, here I will discuss some legal problems that refer to the Italian law. At the moment it does not exist in Italy a specific legislation; the only law we have is the one that punishes the crime of harassment.

Olakunle Folami, Adekunle Ajasin University, Nigeria
Sharia Legal System in Nigeria: Holy Law or Act of Terrorism

The introduction of Sharia legal system came with inundated critisms both within and outside the country. Sharia has been seen as an act of terrorism because of inter-religious crisis and suicide missions that trailed its introduction. Judgements passed by the Sharia courts is also an indication. This also brings forth the question weather sharia is of more moral than legal issue. Out of less than 200 jugdgement passed so far by the Sharia courts in the Northern Nigeria 120 are outrightly against women. Punishment meted out on offender range from death by stoning, hanging, cutting of arms, leg, hand to the social assults of ordeal by the sense of slashes, caning and banishing. These cruelty are the reminiscence of stoneage punitive measures and atavistic reversion. Western education is therefore recommended for those in the Sharia states in Nigeria. Uniform law should be in operation in the country. Reorientation and reawakinig of moral values needs to be given a priority.

Lynn Hancock, The Open University, **Roger Matthews**, Middlesex University, and **Daniel Briggs**, Middlesex University, UK
Jurors' Confidence in Criminal Court Trials

There has been mounting interest and discussion about the role, composition and efficacy of the jury system in England and Wales. We have also witnessed escalating concern about what is perceived as a 'crisis in confidence' in the criminal justice system. Lord Justice Auld's (2001) Criminal Courts Review and the recently published Criminal Justice Bill have reflected and prompted debates around these pertinent issues. Previous research has tried to gauge 'public opinion' on crime and criminal justice matters using national survey data (Mirrlees-Black et al, 1996, 2001; Hough and Roberts, 1999, for example). Our research (funded by the Home Office's Innovative Research Fund) aimed to extend this knowledge and provide a more 'grounded' and detailed form of enquiry. The overall aim of the study was to examine jurors' actual experience of the criminal justice system and, in particular, to examine their perceptions, understanding, confidence and satisfaction. In this paper, we discuss the key factors that promoted jurors' confidence in the criminal courts and those experiences that undermined confidence. Importantly, a significant number of jurors (from our sample of 361 jurors) identified both positive and negative experiences that influenced their view of the jury system: Jurors are apt to identify and weigh up a range of competing factors, tensions and ambiguities when assessing the jury trial process. The paper, therefore, raises a number of important methodological points, which will interest a variety of academics and practitioners who draw upon or are interested in 'public opinion' and criminal justice.

7.2 Crime control policy perspectives 3

Panel chair: **Tapio Lappi-Seppälä**, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland

Kristrún Kristinsdóttir, Ministry of Justice, Iceland
The Deterrence of Punishment in View of Cross-border Crimes

Theories of legal punishment fall into two main classes. The forward looking theories, the utilitarian ones, focus on the good consequences of punishment, whereas the backward looking, retributive theories focus on responding appropriately to the offense committed. As frequently has been pointed out the utilitarian view on punishment may justify that the innocent may be punished and the punishment meted out does not necessarily have to be proportional to the guilt of the offender, the offender is treated as means to an end for the greater good of all men. If we follow those consequentialist theories we may need to focus on the deterrent effects of punishment for justification. By exploring the consequences of a change in the Icelandic Criminal Code towards harsher punishments for drug trafficking, an example of a focus on the deterrent effect of punishment as a means in the war on drugs, questions can be raised whether this view is effective when it comes to cross-border crimes.

Jo Deakin and **Jon Spencer**, University of Manchester, UK
A Study of Street Robbery in the North West Of England.

During the period 2000-2002 in the UK street robbery became the focus of increased government concern placing an emphasis on the role of police criminal intelligence in its prevention. The police had substantial information concerning trends and location of street robberies but very little knowledge of its social context or offenders perspectives on their actions. This paper is based on research undertaken by the authors into street robbery involving candid interviews with offenders. The findings of this study point towards policy issues as well as strategic policing matters.

Tapio Lappi-Seppälä, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland
Public Opinion and the 1999 Reform of the Day-fine System

In Finland fines are imposed according to a system of day-fines. In this system the number of day-fines is determined on the basis of the seriousness of the offence while the size of a day-fine depends on the income and financial situation of the offender. In addition, minor traffic offenses are punished by fixed summary penal fees. In 1999 several changes

were introduced to the fining system. However, the basic structure remained intact. In connection to this reform, a survey with 2,966 respondents was conducted in order to measure the public's confidence, attitudes and knowledge of the fining system before and after the reform. Since the clear majority of fines are imposed for traffic violations, the focus in this study was placed on traffic fines. The public is generally satisfied with the fining system based on day-fines, and equally so with the system for implementing sanctions deriving from traffic offences. Fines imposed for traffic violations were in 2001 considered to be fair by 60 per cent. To 14 per cent, they were too mild, and to 17 per cent too severe (9 per cent refrained from expressing an opinion). The reform of the fining system introduced in 1999 did not as such bring about any significant change in public opinion. Stirring fines imposed in the summer of 2000 (over 40,000 euros for speeding) do not appear to have affected the public's confidence in the fining system for traffic offences. The general public is poorly aware of the rules concerning fines for traffic offences. The shift from fining based on "gross income" to fining based on "net-income" was, from a political point of view, the major impetus for the entire reform. However, it turned out that this side of the reform had remained almost imperceptible to the public. When fines formerly were calculated according to gross income, 49 per cent assumed that they were calculated on net income, whereas 42 per cent believed they were based on gross income. After the system with fines based on net income had been in operation for almost two years, 44 per cent of the respondents thought that fines were based on gross income, whereas 49 per cent believed they were based on net income. Neither has there been a connection between the degree to which people have been satisfied with the fines or not, and public opinion concerning the basis on which fines are calculated. In political debate the reform was justified (mainly by the conservatives) with reference to the "deep mistrust" and the feelings of unfairness that the public felt towards fining based on gross income. However, in reality these type of details had largely passed the public's perceptions. The respondents were also asked to express their opinions on penalties for specific cases of speeding and drunken driving. The penalties for the basic form of drunken driving was very well in line with public opinion. A slight majority also considered that a penalty of 60 hours of community service is a suitable sanction for aggravated drunken driving for a recidivist. These results deviate from earlier penalty polls, according to which three-fourths consider penalties imposed for drunken driving too lenient. When the questions were specified by relating them to a particular situation (as done here), the share of those who considered the penalty as fair grew, whereas at the same time the share of those who considered the penalty too lenient diminished. The clear difference with earlier results reveals the error that occurs when questions are formulated in too general a fashion.

7.3 Male batterers & sex offenders

Panel chair: **Christine Hoctor,** University of Glamorgan, UK

Mogens Nygaard Christoffersen, The Danish National Institute of Social Research, Denmark
Who Become Convicted for Rape?

A longitudinal study of the 1966 birth cohort, followed from the age of 14 to 27 years. The study explores three competing assumptions: A) That violence in the family and a brutalizing childhood may be a significant characteristic of rapists; B) The most significant characteristics of rape offenders are their remote chances on the marriage market; C) Psychiatric disorders of the rape offenders distinguish them from the rest of their contemporaries. The recommended steps to combat rape depend on which of these assumptions will be corroborated by experience. The present study included all Danish boys born in 1966 (N=43,403). Among these adolescents or men, 2 per thousand had been convicted for rape due to Crime statistics-registers between the years 1981 and 1993, when the adolescents or men were about 15 to 27 years old (N=96). The controls (years at risk) were constructed by the total birth cohort who were not convicted for rape during the same period. Information from population based registers cover several aspects for both children and their parents: health (mental and physical), education, social networks, family violence, self-destructive behaviour, parental alcohol or drug abuse, and unemployment. The study analyses in what way the family situation in the years prior to the rape offence differs from the controls. The case-cohort data were analysed by means of logistic regression to isolate the potential influence from disadvantage in families and the young men's present employment, education, and vocational training. It may be concluded that a large number of convicted rapists seems to be characterized by their unstable relation to employment (no vocational training), long-term unemployment. Their employment and educational situation taken into account, most of other characteristics lose significance. Primary psychiatric disorder or convictions for violence may count for only very few of the rape offenders, though associations between psychiatric disorder and violence are significant, these risk factors are rare compared to disadvantaged employment. Disproportionately many of the offenders had been in care during childhood or adolescence.

Marianne Cecilie Brantsaeter, University of Oslo, Norway
Reflections on theoretical and methodological issues related to research on child sexual offenders.

Can men convicted of child sexual abuse be regarded as 'ordinary heterosexual men'? Can their narratives of the abuse and their self-presentation in the interviews be regarded within a analytical framework of normality? And, is it possible to understand sexual ab use as a form of 'cultural over-doing' and more-of-the-usual, rather than as acts of deviance?

Obviously, the answers to these questions depend on what kind of theoretical glasses you're wearing; what kind of analytical focus you explore/choose. In this paper, I will use the study 'Encounters with men convicted of child sexual abuse' as an illustration of the importance of methodological and theoretical reflexivity in this field of research. Child sexual abuse/rs can be said to be an extremely sensitive research area, and a high degree of flexibility and reflexivity is required on the hand of the researcher. Or else s/he would risk being stuck in taken-for-grantedness and thus reproducing existing stereotypes of the abuse/rs; the main stereotype being that abusers are 'sick individuals', 'sexual deviants', 'paedophiles' who often suffered abuse in their own childhood, and thus lack empathy. As shown in my study, which has quite a different analytical focus than the traditional perpetrator-research, is based on (qualitative, obviously) conversational interviews with eleven men convicted of child sexual abuse, the informants can be understood as 'cultural agents' presenting culturally meaningful stories. Their statements, however 'brute' they can be, are not grasped out of thin air, but rather is culturally recognizable. Concepts that are central in my analysis of the interaction with the informants are: narrative, script, discourse, and, regulatory versus constitutive norms. On the basis of my own experiences with interviewing men convicted of child sexual abuse, I have critically examined a quite large body of literature on 'child sexual abusers', 'paedophiles' etc., and I use 150 pages in the theses to present and discuss this 'perp-research'. What I found was that the majority of these studies present complicated, but yet over-simplified pictures of the abuse/rs. I'll tell you more about all this when I see you!

Mieko Bond, University of Manchester, UK
The Public and Professional's Perceptions of Male Batterers

In this presentation, I will summarize and present recently gathered research on the attitudes of groups of the public (survivors of violent relationships, women, men, children and minority groups) and professionals (the police, health, housing, volunteer, women's aid and minority groups) from the U.K. on male violence against women (2000). I will also present the often complex explanations of the processes that shape male batterer tendencies. Public and professional opinions suggest that male batterers are culpable; however, this assessment is mitigated by some notions that previous violence in their upbringing has paved a route to violence against intimates. Perhaps the most interesting discovery about these attitudes is the batterer-blaming approach manifest in the wide array of explanations for why men abuse (Stanko et al., 1988). Furthermore, there was less of a victim-blaming approach taken, as compared to cross national studies such as the recent study in five countries in Asia (Tang et al., 2002). The explanations for violence given by the professionals and public consist of themes of power and control, punishment, stress, previous violence or learning in the family, economics and alcohol as reasons for why men abuse. These perceptions display a wide variety of descriptions of why men abuse and reflect the present day academic literature and use of multi-dimensional models developed to produce a more complete understanding of risk factors that cause batterers to be violent (Holtzworth-Munroe & Stuart, 1994).

Christine Hoctor, University of Glamorgan, UK
Sex Offenders – How Legislation in England and Wales has Changed since 1990 to Manage and Control Those Who Pose a Risk to the Public

The perception of one being at risk of 'stranger danger' could be largely attributed to the changes that have taken place in society where, the structure of families have changed with neighbours not always knowing each other due to increased mobility. This has led to an increased reliance on the media to provide information and news, thus making perceptions of risk more global and local. Where risk assessments were made before through discussions in one's community, now they are made through the media and in many ways have become more intensified (Pratt, 2000). This is reflected in the changes made to legislation in England and Wales during the 1990s with the introduction of the sex offender register, sex offender orders etc.. in an attempt to manage and control such offenders in the community. For now, public access to sex offender registers remains inaccessible to the general public in the UK. However, with an ever-increasing register and with an increasingly fearful public, the pressure for effective management of sex offenders and public protection has grown and continues to grow. What is the reality of sex offender management in England and Wales?

7.4 Recidivism/Reconviction/Desistance

Panel chair: **Martine Blom**, WODC, the Netherlands

Anthony Bottoms, University of Sheffield, UK
Developing a New Study of Desistance

This paper describes the setting up of a new study of desistance and persistance among young adult non-occasional offenders. The initial focus is on 20-year-old offenders with at least two conviction occasions; they will be followed up for four years. The paper first addresses sampling and sampling frame issues (including an analysis of data from the national Offenders' Index in England). It goes on to consider the construction of the initial interview schedule, in the

light of the previous literature on criminal careers and desistance. Using Laub and Sampson's (2001) 'life-course model', attempts have been made to incorporate measures of propensity, social structure, and agency; and the author's outline of an interactive theory of compliance (Bottoms 2002) has also guided the development of the schedule. Other special features of the schedule include a time-diary section, and questions on social identity and perceptions of legitimacy. Members of the research team (Andrew Costello, Deborah Holmes, Grant Muir, Joanna Shapland, with Shadd Maruna as consultant) have all contributed to the development of the study.

Paul Nieuwbeerta, **Arjan Blokland** and **Karin Wittenbrood**, NSCR, the Netherlands
Once a Thief, Always a Thief? The Effects of Prior Offending and Routine Activities on Criminal Offending over the Life Course in the Netherlands

This study focuses on the effects of prior criminal offending and patterns of routine activities on the risk of committing crimes in two types of crime: personal and property crimes. It is examined to what extent individuals who have once been an offender suffer a higher risk of subsequent offending and to what extent this relationship can be explained by a real effect of prior offending (state dependence) or by patterns of routine activities (heterogeneity). Where earlier studies usually tested these hypotheses by comparing persons over a small period, the present paper tests them by looking at the changes during the course of life histories. Two datasets are analysed: data from a nationally representative self-report survey administered in the Netherlands in 1996 to 1,939 individuals aged 15 years or older and official data on criminal histories of a nationally representative sample of 4,000 people convicted in the Netherlands in 1977. Both datasets contain data on marital, fertility, residential, and employment histories - indicating patterns of routine activities - and histories of criminal offending. Logistic multilevel models were used in the analysis of the data. The results of the analyses suggest that the relationship between prior and future offending is partly due to state dependence, but more largely to heterogeneity in the population.

Roger Matthews, Middlesex University, UK
Beyond the Revolving Door : The Emergence of an Autopoietic Penal System

The 'revolving door' hypothesis has become firmly established in penal discourse and aims to explain the movement of certain groups of people between the prison and the community. The high levels of recidivism which are routinely recorded in different countries are seen as verification of this process. In recent years there have been two imaginative contributions to this thesis: one by Loic Waquant and the other by Christian Parenti. Based on American data they have both attempted to demonstrate how the same individuals and groups are continually recycled through the penal system and selected neighbourhoods. A closer look at this process of recidivism and re-entry, however, reveals that there are more complex processes at work and that the dynamics of contemporary penal processes have moved far beyond a simple 'revolving door' model.

Martine Blom and **Bouke Wartna**, WODC, the Netherlands
Effectiveness of Penal Interventions in the Netherlands

Reconviction rates are widely accepted as a suitable indicator of the success of penal interventions. With the arrival of the OBJD, a database which contains information on all criminal cases handled by the prosecutor’s office, it is now possible to do large-scale research on the outcomes of penal interventions in the Netherlands. Although reconviction rates of imprisonment are much higher than reconviction rates of community service order, this doesn’t necessarily imply that imprisonment is less effective. Simply comparing reconviction rates is misleading, because different sentences tend to be given to different offenders with different chances of reconvicting as a consequence. In order to account for these differences we use a statistical model in which reconviction rates are predicted purely on the basis of the type of offence, offender characteristics and the offender’s criminal history. Differences between the predicted and the actual reconviction rates can be seen as an indication of the effectiveness of an intervention.

7.5 Effects of terrorism

Panel chair: **Ando Leps**, Estonian Parliament, Estonia

Michael Welch, Rutgers University, USA, **Liza Schuster**, London School of Economics, UK, and **Silja Talvi**, USA
Globalizing the War on Terror and Its Collateral Damage: Comparing Adverse Effects on Asylum Seekers and Refugees in the US and Europe

Whereas the United States and Europe have been struggling over policies pertaining to asylum seekers and refugees for several years, the events surrounding September 11th, 2001, have significantly compounded matters. In particular, the globalizing war on terror has prompted many governments to curtail their commitment to these vulnerable populations. This work explores detention practices and other recent developments in the U.S. and Europe, specifically, Britain, France, Germany and Italy. Additionally, the analysis extends to Denmark, Finland, and Sweden. Implications to crime control strategies, detention, and human rights are discussed throughout.

Simha F. Landau, Hebrew University, Israel
The Effects of Terrorism on Crime Patterns in Society: The Israeli Experience

Israeli society can justifiably be described as an ideal natural laboratory for the study of the effects of various social stress factors on human beings. The foremost of these stressors is the continuous concern of Israelis with security, both on the national and on the individual level. For more than five decades, Israel has been in a constant state of conflict with its neighboring Arab countries and in the last three decades mainly with the Palestinian inhabitants of the occupied territories. This latter violent conflict particularly intensified since October 2000 (The El Aqsa Intifada). The present paper deals with the effects that inter-societal violent conflict have on the level of violence and other crimes within society. The basic thesis here is that loss of life in acts of violence in struggles with "outgroups" has a short term cohesive effect on society but, in the longer term, increased levels of violence within society are observed due to a generalization and brutalization effect. Empirical evidence related to this thesis is presented.

Olubayo Olaoye, University of Ado Ekiti, Nigeria
Islamic Fundamentalists and Act of Terrorism in Nigeria

The activities of some Islamic Fundamentalist in recent times call for concern. The unprecedented violence attained by the activities of the fundamentalist has left much to be desired. At the inception of democratic rule in Nigeria since 1999, Islamic Fundamentalists have been unleashing terror in the country. Over twenty sectarian face-off were believed to be the handiwork of the fundamentalists. It is found out that "Arewa Peoples Congress' is the umbrella body that is giving backings to the fundamentalists. It is also discovers that most of the riots in the country were ignited by the fundamentalists usually after the "Jumat service" on Fridays. Again, it is found out that most of the targets of these fundamentalists are human and materials that belong to other religious sects and foreign interests. This is exampled after terrorist attack in America and Kaduna riot over the miss world beauty contest. This paper established that many lives have been lost to the activists of the fundamentalists than what is experienced during the civil war in Nigeria. This paper therefore recommended incorporation of western education into the Islamic education. Special programme for the "Almajeris" youths who are using as instrument of terror. Mass education to rejuvenate moral consciousness.

Ando Leps, Estonian Parliament, Estonia
Bomb Explosions and Their Dynamics in the Republic of Estonia during 1992-2002

In conclusion it should be stressed that on the background of combating terrorism the decrease of the amount of explosions has particular importance in gaining control over explosive materials as well as over the mediators and users of explosives. In order to take into consideration this fact and to anticipate crimes with potential features of terrorism we must continue to gather information intensively, but also apply all legal measures regarding the persons who may be involved in dealing with illegal explosives and can commit crimes. At the same time, the results of this work depend on the degrees of punishment provided in the legislation. In case the legislation is groundlessly lenient the amount of bomb explosions may increase again.

7.6 Courts, sentencing

Panel chair: **Jukka-Pekka Takala**, National Council for Crime Prevention, Finland

Jukka-Pekka Takala, National Council for Crime Prevention, Finland
Sentencing Burglars in Finland: The Judges Views in a Comparative Context

As a part of an international comparative study involving England and Wales, Finland, and Norway, focus group interviews were conducted with 51 District Court judges in 9 groups in Finland. The judges were presented with five brief domestic burglary scenarios and asked to indicate a probable sentence for each offender as well as to discuss several questions relating to sentencing more generally. This paper will concentrate on the thoughts of the Finnish judges and relate them, on the one hand, to the assumptions, instruments and results of the comparative study and, on the other hand, to the sentencing rules, principles and doctrines expressed in Finnish legislation and jurisprudence. The scenarios were readily understandable for the judges who, in most cases, confidently indicated a probable sentence or a sentence range. However, as the scenarios lacked some elements usually available to Finnish sentencers, many judges left open (in cases or intermediate seriousness) whether they would have chosen custody or community sentence. The rules and practices relating to use of community service and suspended (conditional) prison sentences are discussed. Responding to questions about what objectives they prioritised when sentencing, many Finnish judges tended to minimise the role of individual sentences and, instead, emphasise that the criminal justice system as a whole would work towards general prevention. Comparison with the results from other jurisdictions suggest overall similarity regarding some basic sentencing principles, while there are interesting differences in concrete decisions rules. Finally, possibilities and problems of comparative sentencing research are discussed.

Malcolm Davies, Thames Valley University, UK
Explaining Cross-Jurisdictional Differences in Sentencing Practice

This paper will set out and discuss a Comparative Sentencing Analysis Framework to help make sense of cross-jurisdictional differences in sentencing practice. The proposed framework for comparative analysis incorporates a greater sensitivity to cross-cultural differences than is normally allowed for in the league table approach to comparative punitiveness. It provides a means by which scholars and policy makers will be able to make sense of sentencing trends in other jurisdictions. The paper will build on an empirical study by with judges comparing the sentencing of burglars in England and Wales, Finland and Norway.

Jukka-Pekka Takala, National Council for Crime Prevention, Finland, **Malcolm Davies**, Thames Valley University, UK**, Paul Larsson**, University of Oslo, Norway, and **Jane Tyrer**, Buckingham Chiltern University College, UK
Sentencing Burglars in Three Jurisdictions

Focus group interviews were conducted with over a hundred judges in some two dozen focus groups in England and Wales, Finland, and Norway. The judges were presented with identical five brief domestic burglary scenarios and asked to indicate a probable sentence for each offender as well as to discuss several questions relating to sentencing more generally. These included questions about the appropriateness of current sentencing guidelines; the choice between custodial and community sentences; the role and balancing of different sentencing objectives; and the availability and need of information about the cases, the victims and the defendants. This paper reports the basic results of the comparison: the typical sentences and sentence ranges indicated in each jurisdiction and the responses of the judges to the questions about sentencing. The results are set in a wider context that takes into account differences in the three jurisdictions and their relationship to crime.

7.7 Prostitution

Panel chair: **May-Len Skilbrei**, University of Oslo, Norway

Sergiy Denisov, Zaporizhzhya State University, Ukraine
Prostitution – Attack on Morals

This research pays precise attention to such attack on morals, display of violation, especially according to women and children, as prostitution. This crime also corresponds another grave crime – people trafficking. We have to clarify national and international measures of fight with prostitution especially that are committed by criminal gangs. The report throws light on the reasons of this crime intensification, peculiarities of prostitution crime commission mechanism, structure of criminal gangs that are involved in this crime. According the results of carried research, concrete recommendations for effective international fight and cooperation are proposed.

Astrid Renland, University of Oslo, Norway
Her Mistress' Voice

In this paper I will describe the organization of prostitutes interest organization in the Nordic Countries. Traditionally, giving role either as deviant or the ultimate victim of patriarchal society, women in prostitution have been excluded from the public discourse. On the basis of this description the paper will focus on how the formation of the prostitute's interest organization has to be understood as a response to a progressively worse and more repressive regulation of prostitution in Western Societies. But, also as a mean to increase empowerment, and work against the marginalizing of women within the prostitution in the society.

May-Len Skilbrei, University of Oslo, Norway
Nordic Prostitution Control – A Comparison

During a two year post-doc-scholarship, I will compare discussions on prostitution control in media and political bodies in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. A few years ago, the legal position of prostitution was almost identical in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. In 1999 the clients of prostitutes were penalized in Sweden. The same year the Danes removed a paragraph which could be utilised in prostitution. Norway made no such changes. I am interested in the debates on prostitution control which took place in all three countries in that period, beforehand and after. The question I ask is what the differences and similarities are between these countries and the debates. I will attempt to systematize and analyse the use of different arguments and references in these debates: What seems to be the underlying assumptions about prostitution? What is said to be the reason? Which words are used? What problems seem relevant in the

discussions? I wish to link this to theoretical discussions of control, gender, social class and ethnicity. The project has just started, but by the time of the conference, I will be able to present preliminary results and analysis.

7.8 Crime Trend Research

Panel chair: **Beata Gruszczynska**, University of Warsaw, Poland

Michael Gottfredson, University of California, and **Chester Britt**, Arizona State University, USA
The Concept Crime in Crime Trend Research

This paper focuses attention on the dependent variable in crime trend research and seeks to examine -- both conceptually and empirically -- the significance of alternative ideas about what should be measured in assessments of temporal fluctuations in crime. Considerable research attention has focused on explanations for crime trends. Most recently, a growing body of empirical work has focused on apparently significant declines in crime rates in the U.S. in the 1990s. Efforts to explain these declines have focused on both criminal sanctioning changes and on demographic changes in the crime-prone population. This paper seeks to create a theory-driven definition of crime, as distinct from a legal definition, to model changes in crime over time. Focus is placed on causal variables also drawn from theory and these are compared with the explanatory value of criminal sanctioning variables. The work has implications for theories of crime and for efforts to explain crime trends at the macro level.

Martin Killias, University of Lausanne, Switzerland, and **Beata Gruszczynska**, University of Warsaw, Poland
Unexplained Discrepancies between Crime Rates According to Police and Victimisation Survey Data: A Matter of Police Culture?

Earlier work comparing crime levels according victimisation surveys and offences recorded by the police shows that the two sources correlate reasonably well within Western European countries. However, the match is much less satisfactory once countries in Central and Eastern Europe are included. These countries usually have, according to survey data, crime rates which are not out of line with the rest of Europe. However, their levels of police-recorded offences are dramatically lower, suggesting that non-reporting as well as non-recording of reported offences are widespread. The question is how this relates to police culture and to the role the police and, more generally, the criminal justice system play in the settlement of conflicts in countries in transition.

7.9 Crime and Media 1

Panel chair: **Felipe Estrada**, Stockholm University, Sweden

Mirka Smolej, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland
Crime News and Crime Views

The discussion concerning media violence has been lately fairly intense in Finland both in the public sphere but also among the social science and media research arena. The discussion has been concentrating particularly on the contents of fictional media violence and their effects on adolescents and teenagers. The contents and consequences of violence in the news media have been studied in a lesser degree. However, there is some scientific evidence that violent content in the news may influence estimates about prevalence of crime, shape attitudes concerning criminal policy and even strengthen fear of crime. My personal interest concerning this topic is directed towards television programmes that mix serious and entertaining elements in their crime reports. These kind of shows are often referred as Reality-TV. The official goal of these crime shows is usually to help the police in solving crimes. Nevertheless it's probable that these shows also serve other purposes for the viewing audience. In my forthcoming research I intend to approach the meanings and views that a given to reality-based crime shows by investigating the perceptions and interpretations among different audiences. Do people perceive this kind of material purely as entertainment or do they consider these kinds of crime programmes as reflecting "reality" or actual crime trends? What implications might these different constructions on media crime material have on estimates about prevalence and features of crime or on feelings of personal security and fear of crime?

David Indermaur, University of Western Australia, Australia
The Role of the Media in Encouraging Populist Crime Policy

This paper reports on the findings of international research recently undertaken (Roberts et al, 2003) in relation to media and the development of crime policy. The focus is on crime policy that is principally designed for its political rather than crime reducing effects. This research is part of a number of international efforts being undertaken to explore the

media and political influences on public opinion. The paper will provide detail on the way the media encourages a certain view of crime and favors those crime policies that are focused on simple stereotypes of crime, offenders and victims. Examples of the politicization of crime policy and the development of crime policy for media and political purposes will be discussed. A model of the interaction between political decision makers, the media and the public is used as a basis for considering the way the media selects out certain information and presents it as ?news?. The operation of media biases also suit and attract particular types of policy development. Thus it is fair to describe certain crime policies as poulist. The particular ?needs? of the media mean that focus will be on conflict, action and fear. This particular focus colors the public view of crime and political responses to it. Some of the European efforts to counter the rise of populist crime policy will be described.

Brian Francis and **Keith Soothill**, Lancaster University, UK
Temporal Changes in Reporting Homicide in a National Newspaper 1977-1999

This talk outlines the distorted nature of press reporting of English and Welsh homicides. We investigated the reporting of over 13,000 homicides in England and Wales over the period 1977-1999 in The Times newspaper. Using a variety of statistical models, factors and temporal effects are explored which relate to the probability of a case being reported. Considerable variation in the proportion of cases reported is observed, which is not explainable either by the increase in homicide over the period or by any year-to-year changes in case mix. News editors appear to be making differential judgements about the newsworthiness of a case, and these judgements are changing over time.

Felipe Estrada, Stockholm University, Sweden
The Political Dynamics of Crime – The Description of Juvenile Delinquency in Editorials 1970-1999

The aim of the study is to analyze the parliamentary and ideological dynamics behind the changing criminal policy during the last decades. The focus is on how juvenile delinquency is used in the political debate. Is the understanding of the crime problem time-bound or is it more connected to different ideological camps? Is crime an issue that is high-lighted during election years? To answer these questions editorials on juvenile crime during the years 1970-82 and 1990-99 are analyzed. The editorials are from daily papers with different political agendas. The results show clear differences in how these editorials describe the crime problem.

7.10 Comparative Studies

Panel chair: **Sonja Snacken**, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

Colleen Moore and **Helena McFarqhar**, APU, UK
When is a Child Not a Child? A Comparative Study of the Age of Criminal Responsibility

The age of criminal responsibility varies widely throughout Europe. There are ten years (8 – 18) during which a child may be construed as a criminal or a child in need, depending upon which country he or she resides in. This paper aims to explore the rationale and significance of these wide divergences in laws. Beginning with the wide-ranging and contentious understanding of the concept of childhood, the paper will then seek to unravel individual country's justifications and legal standpoints on the age it deems acceptable for criminal responsibility. Some preliminary and primary data collection from a range of European countries will have been analysed, thus offering a unique and up-to-date précis of the state of affairs for the 'criminal' or 'deviant' youth of Europe. When looking at tables or statistics in which young people are discussed and compared, it can be unsettling to appreciate that one country's protected child is another's criminal. Laws and statutory age limits are fixed for many behaviours – marriage, voting, driving – yet law-breaking can depend upon the geographical location in which it takes place – if a child threatens with a weapon in Scotland at age eight, they can be dealt with through the Criminal Justice System, yet in any other country in Europe, the social services would be more likely involved. In Germany, it could be eighteen before the criminal justice system deems a similar behaviour 'criminal'.

Ineke Marshall, University of Nebraska-Omaha, USA
Crime in "Europe" in a Global Perspective

Drawing theoretical inspiration from the Criminal Event Perspective (Meier et al, 2002), the crime profiles of 21 countries are presented. These 21 countries represent eight world cultural domains (cf. Huntington, 1996). The crime profiles of the two "European" cultural domains (Western Christianity and Orthodox Christianity) are contrasted with other world regions. The sources of information are official crime data, surveys, newspaper accounts, ethnographic studies, government reports, as well as NGO publications.

Walter De Pauw, Service for Criminal Police, Belgium

The Relevancy of Anomie-Related Measures for National Differences in Social Pathology and Punitivity

In this article I explore the cross-cultural relevancy of anomie-related measures (for example, interpersonal mistrust) and their relation to (international accepted, if always problematic) measures of drug use, drug abuse, criminality, social control and punitivity. The thrust of this paper is that, whatever its cultural or societal origins, and whatever the possible nature of the relation considered (correlation, causality, circular causality, interactive …), the quality of interpersonal relationships is an important index in cross-cultural comparisons that can usefully complement sociological and psychological accounts in the etiology of deviant behaviour and the way deviancy is perceived and reacted upon.

Sonja Snacken, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium
A European Human Rights Basis for a Reductionist Policy?

Imprisonment is known to have many detrimental effects on the prisoners and their families, to hamper reparation towards victims of crime and to fail to protect society in the long run. Therefore, official rhetoric in European institutions (Council of Europe, European Union) and European countries advocates to use imprisonment as a last resort and to stimulate non-custodial sanctions and measures. In practice however, many European countries are facing an increasing penal inflation and prison population, often resulting in severe prison overcrowding. Policies in these countries often remain ambivalent, with desert, deterrence and incapacitation still justifying imprisonment as the « normal » reaction, either as remand custody or as a sanction, while non-custodial alternatives are reserved for offenders committing non-serious crimes, with a limited criminal record and good social integration. On the other hand, there is a growing emphasis on respecting human rights of offenders and prisoners in Europe, as illustrated by the evolution in the case law of the European Court of Human Rights and the work of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. As different penal reactions affect the human rights of prisoners (and victims) differently, this paper wants to question whether a more developed human rights approach to punishment could offer a new justification for a reductionist policy.

Panel session 8, Saturday 10.55-12.10

8.1 Crime and Economy

Panel chair: **Shawna Gibson**, Transcrime, Italy

Reece Walters, University of Stirling, UK
Crime, Political Economy and Genetically Modified Foods

Crime, Political Economy and Genetically Modified Foods Genetically modified or engineered foods are produced from rapidly expanding technologies that have sparked international debates and concerns about health and safety. These concerns focus on the potential dangers to human health, the risks of genetic pollution, and the demise of alternative farming techniques as well as biopiracy and economic exploitation by large private corporations. The GM debate has been ongoing for over a decade, yet as Mayer (2002:2) points out, it has been 'contained in the scientific and industrial communities and couched in technical and scientific terms alone when the social, cultural and ethical challenges are enormous'. This paper aims to bring the debates about GM food into the social and criminological arena. It synthesises the findings and recommendations of the world's first Royal Commission into Genetic Modification and examines recent international developments in light of discourses on risks, regulation and governance. In doing so, it integrates the GM debate into existing criminological discourses about chemical crimes and environmental pollution (see Lynch et al, 2000) and deviant behaviour 'for economic venture' (Ruggiero, 2002). Furthermore it identifies the limits of national sovereignty in global crime control (Garland, 1996) within the complex international markets and politics of GM food.

Timothy Hartnagel, University of Alberta, **Garry Smith**, University of Alberta, and **Harold Wynne**, Wynne Associates, Canada
Gambling-related Crime in the City of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada: An Examination of Police Records

The acceptance of gambling by Alberta citizens and the province's dependence on gambling revenues presents fertile conditions for examining potential social and economic impacts of the activity. One of the potential costs is a higher crime rate. Law enforcement officials and public opinion support the perception that gambling and crime are correlated. However, empirical research has yet to confirm this link in Canada; and there is an present no thorough and accurate system for officially recording gambling-related crime. Law enforcement officials have reported anecdotally that economic crimes (fraud, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting) committed by problem gamblers to support their habits are increasing; and have also expressed concern about domestic violence and suicide related to problem gambling, as well as spin-off crimes from casinos such as loan sharking, money laundering, drug dealing and associated violence that extend beyond gambling venues. The present research explores and analyses linkages between gambling and criminal activity in the City of Edmonton, Alberta. It attempts to determine the nature and scope of gambling-related crime, how it is monitored and enforced, as well as its fiscal and human resource costs. Data for the study derive from 2001-02 Edmonton Police Service (EPS) and Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (AGLC) files, interviews with senior police officers and gambling venue security managers. Among the study's conclusions, we found the EPS files indicated that the most frequently occurring gambling-related crimes are counterfeiting, domestic disputes, various types of fraud, and robbery. Two-thirds of the occurrences are non-violent. Since only a small percentage of fraud cases are ever solved, it is impossible to determine the extent to which problem gambling may be a contributing factor in these cases. AGLC files indicate that cheating at play, theft and fraud are the most commonly occurring offences dealt with, while money laundering and loan sharking are two gambling-related crimes that informants indicated occur on a regular basis but are rarely detected. Law enforcement policies relative to gambling-related crime are also described and policy implications discussed.

Clive Walker, Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, UK
The Insurance Response to Terrorism: Keeping the Airlines in the Sky

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 caused devastating death, destruction and destabilisation. Amongst those most directly affected were the airline industries, whose businesses suffered direct loss and a disastrous ongoing diminution of business. There have of course been policing and security reactions to terrorism - both public and private – which have captured most of the headlines. There is even a 'war on terrorism' with no end in sight. But the focus of this paper is more directed at the less visible but perhaps more telling consequences in terms of insurance and reinsurance. By adopting this focus, it is intended to elucidate several underlying themes. They include the nature of risk, which is novel or becomes heightened in late modern society, as well as the manner in which a blur of public and private actors respond to these heightened insecurities. The nature of the risk and response also connects with late modern themes of the interplay between transnational and local. These issues will be illustrated by describing and analysing the measures which have allowed the airlines of Europe and America to remain operational, despite the dire market impact of terrorism.

Shawna Gibson, Transcrime, Italy

Women and White-collar Crime

A vast majority of research examining white collar crime focuses solely on male offenders and the masculine perspective. The few studies that are available on women and white collar crime have demonstrated that their motives and perpetration of particular crimes are different from that of men. However, most research that attempts to assess the level of women's participation in white collar crimes has been based on a data set that was collected in the late 1970's. In an effort to update the current knowledge base and more fully understand female criminality and its relationship to white collar crime the differences between male and female offenders on an identified subset of white collar crimes will be analyzed. Utilizing pre-sentence investigation reports and demographic information collected from a US federal prison population, preliminary quantitative and qualitative results of a larger study will be presented.

8.2 Criminology

Panel chair: **Algimantas Cepas**, Law Institute, Lithuania

Silvia Ciotti Galletti, University for Foreigners – Perugia, Italy
Languages and Deviance: New Strategies in Teaching Criminology

The Italian University for Foreigners placed in Perugia, Italy, has a tradition in the field of research and study of language and its functions. In 2002, the International Communication Department of the University gave birth to a new course called "Languages of the Deviance", based upon the study of the importance of language and communication in crime and prevention. Starting from sociolinguistic bases, the course uses a criminological approach to examine different kinds of international organized and serial crime, evaluating the importance not only of definitions and terms but also of non verbal communication in crime (rituals, tattoos, gestures and so on). Analysing also the language of news media, cinema and police agencies as well, the course has been conceived to prepare the students to new specialistic professional approaches, especially in the fields of judicial and juridical consulting and translating, completing their linguistic competence with a multiethnic criminal point of view.

Jay Albanese, National Institute of Justice, USA
Setting a Research Agenda – Developing a Rational Approach to Establishing Research Priorities

The research agenda set by government agencies and research institutions can be as important as research itself. Little attention has been given to the method by which such research priorities are set. This presentation will show how the International Center at the National Institute of Justice has set research priorities for the coming year and how future research initiatives might be undertaken.

Algimantas Cepas, **Svetlana Geceniene**, **Sonata Malisauskaite** and **Antanas Dapsys**, Law Institute, Lithuania
Criminological Expertise: Bridging the Gap

The presentation is devoted to exploring what are the ways for criminology and criminologists to influence decision making at the state level. It is based on an acknowledgement that common inimical view of politicians towards criminological explications of practical problems is not the only factor precluding utilization of criminological knowledge in the decision making process. Many progressive criminological theories are intrinsically unacceptable to decision makers due to the fact of antilogy between the former and the popular moods that decision makers are to represent. However the authors strive to reveal that contraposition is surmountable. They assert that criminological knowledge should not be treated as an end in itself while criminologists should take use of political science in learning to administer knowledge in the way that could most effectively lead to persuasion of the decision makers. The authors propose some of the principles of the administration of criminological knowledge. The following one is considered to be the basis of the system: "criminology should not be treated as a pure science; criminological knowledge should be used as a means to an end".

8.3 Prison Health care/Treatment in Prisons 2

Panel chair: **Anette Storgaard**, University of Aarhus, Denmark

Morag MacDonald, Centre for Research Into Quality, UK
Prison Health Care, Drugs and HIV and the Role of External Agencies in Central and Eastern Europe

The main problems faced by prison health care are substance ab(use), communicable diseases and mental health problems. These three areas are closely linked in prison as there are a high numbers of drug users who are also HIV-

positive or Hepatitis C-positive and a high incidence of mental health problems amongst the prison population. The use of drugs in prisons has become a widespread problem especially in Western Europe and a steadily growing problem in Central and Eastern Europe. As a consequence of the political changes, Central and Eastern European Countries have been confronted with a considerable increase in both the supply and the demand for drugs. It is expected that prison health care staff and prison guards deal with these health problems, often in prisons that are overcrowded and with restricted resources, staff (shortages) problems and lack of necessary expertise. In other words prisons are expected to be therapeutic institutions, which they are not, in essence, designed to be. This indicates that there is a need to involve the expertise of outside agencies in the care and treatment of prisoner's health generally and drug use specifically. If we accept that loss of liberty is the punishment then prisoners' have a right to have health services equivalent to those in the community and every effort needs to be made to ensure that prisoners do not leave prison less healthy than when they arrived. The general principles from The Prison and Drugs 1998 Conference in Oldenburg (12-14th March 1998) offer a vehicle to review the practice and constraints experienced in the prison systems of a range of Central and Eastern European countries. These principles are that: 1. a wide range of drug services should be available to prisoners, based on local and individual need; 2. health services for prisoners should be equivalent to those provided outside prisons; 3. there should be continuity of treatment for prisoners entering and leaving prison, involving cooperation between prisons and external agencies; 4. there should be training for prison staff and prisoners on drugs and related health problems; 5. drug services in prisons should be subject to monitoring and evaluation. This paper draws on first-hand research of the practices in a range of prisons in Central and Eastern European countries. It outlines the procedures in place and, in view of the need to engage external agencies, considers the barriers to successful partnership with outside drug and HIV agencies.

Timo Virtanen, Åbo Akademi, Finland
Drug-free Units in the Treatment of Drug Abuse as Experienced by Prison Inmates

The aim of the present study was to examine, from an inmate perspective, treatment effects at prison drug-free units in Finland. The design of the study was a survey, presented to the respondents as an anonymous, self-administered questionnaire. The results suggest that drug-free units offer a supportive environment for those individuals who wish to abstain from drug use. Moreover, the respondents were satisfied with the program of the drug free unit when it offered practical skills as physical activities and food preparing. In particular, positive treatment experiences were related to the 12 Step Program which may show that within this program drug problems among prisoners are treated effectively and without provoking feelings of guilt among prisoners.

Anette Storgaard, University of Aarhus, Denmark
Treatment of Drug Addiction in Prisons

Drug addicts are one of the groups of prisoners that is offered special treatment programmes during the time in prison. This creates new challenges for the prisons. For example: How to co-operate with private treatment institutions? How to co-operate with the social system that has the responsibility for the treatment when the prisoner is released? How to convince the prison staff that they have to accept new colleagues? Furthermore, there is an informal and not precisely defined expectation that treatment reduces criminal recidivism. Five years of experience in one prison will be presented and some items, problems and “results“ will be highlighted.

8.4 Criminal careers/Recidivism

Panel chair: **Bouke Wartna**, WODC, the Netherlands

Jüri Saar, Institute for International and Social Studies, Estonia
The Criminal Careers of Estonians and non-Estonians

The presentation discusses the differences between the criminal behaviour and social adaptation of Estonians and non-Estonians, based on the results of longitudinal study. The study of criminal careers started in 1985 when the initial survey of all male inmates of the reformatory school and juvenile prison in Estonia was carried out. The study initially covered 317 individuals and four waves of gathering data were arranged - in 1985, 1990, 1995, and 1999.

Nikolaj Tollenaar and **Bouke Wartna**, WODC, the Netherlands
Court Decisions in the Criminal Careers of Frequent Offenders

In the Netherlands there is a renewed debate on the handling of frequent offenders. A small group of criminals is assumed to be responsible for over 60% of all registered offences . In this paper we will actually define and investigate the group of frequent offenders using the OBJD, a research database containing historical data on all court decisions in the Netherlands. Firstly, we will describe the characteristics of the upper percentiles of the most active offenders relative to the general offender population. From these statistics, we will derive an operational definition of frequent

offending using a time window of 5 years (1997-2001). Finally, we look for differences in the court decisions regarding frequent offenders as opposed to the rest of the population. Are they being punished more severely because they have repeatedly recidivated?

Leontien van der Knaap and **Bouke Wartna**, WODC, the Netherlands
Recidivism in a Cohort of Serious Offenders after Detention Under a Hospital or Entrustment Order

In the spring of 2003 a start was made on the TBS-recidivism study. The study is examining recidivism in a cohort of offenders who were released from detention under a psychiatric hospital order or an entrustment order (in Dutch: TBS) between 1994 and 1998. Using survival analysis, the main research question is to determine how many of these former patients reoffend after their release. More specifically, the study aims at analysing what proportion of them committed a serious crime again. Regression analysis will be used to identify groups of offenders at greatest risk of committing new (serious) crimes. In addition to characteristics like gender, age and criminal career, a number of background variables will be investigated, including behaviour during the hospital or entrustment order, treatment progress and, if possible, information on psychiatric disorders, drug and alcohol abuse, and employment and housing.

Paul Smit, WODC, the Netherlands
Criminal Careers of Convicted Violent Offenders

Starting from the 1998 Dutch homicide database (Smit et al., 2001), we study the criminal careers of four groups of violent offenders: offenders who have been convicted for homicide, attempted homicide, serious assault or attempted serious assault in 1998. We describe the previous criminal careers of these four groups, also analyzing the patterning of offences before the sampling offense, that is: property offenses, violent offenses, drug offenses and public order offenses. We expand on explanations for our findings, as well as a number of questions the findings raise.

8.5 Cybercrime/Computer crime

Panel chair: **Jesper Stecher**, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Daria Angelini, Transcrime, Italy
Cybercrime: Why Cops Can't Cope

No reliable picture on extent of computer crimes and the state of information security currently exists. The few official statistics available on this topic as well as data generated from research activities do not accurately represent the threat level. In fact, computer crimes are the most unreported category as far as law enforcement is concerned. Computer crime has been recognized as an enforcement dilemma for at least two decades, yet the majority of police agencies seem unable or unwilling to effectively cope with its presence or effects. Utilizing data gathered as part of a larger research project some of the difficulties related to the flow of information between law enforcement agencies and computer crime victims will be presented and explored in order to facilitate more effective law enforcement participation.

Vladimir Golubev, Computer Crime Research Center, Ukraine
New Forms of Information Exchange and the Organisation of the Interaction in Fighting against Transnational Computer Crimes

Hundreds of thousands of attempts of unlawful interference with banking, military and corporate computer systems are fixed every year. Such crimes can result in considerable disasters - ecological, transport, power and so on. Taking it into consideration I can say that one of the priority tasks of fighting against cybercrimes is to use new forms of information exchange, arrange the interaction in fighting against transnational computer crimes, consolidate forces of the law enforcement agencies and hold practical seminars and conferences in order to combine efforts of scientists and practical workers from all over the world.

Jesper Stecher, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
Computer Crime – Is It a Problem?

Politicians, police and others claim computer crime is a major problem - a severe problem that legislation should deal with accordingly. The paper tries to look at and debate the matter on a meta-level.

8.6 Sentencing

Panel chair: **Hilde Tubex**, Free University Brussels, Belgium

Soheila Sadeghi and **David Smith**, Lancaster University, UK
Probation, Ethnicity and Discrimination

There is substantial evidence that in England and Wales Black people, and to a lesser extent Asians, are subject to decision-making at all stages of the criminal justice process that is different from that applied to whites, and may work to their disadvantage. The paper will report on a large-scale national survey of Black and Asian men subject to probation orders (now renamed community rehabilitation orders) in 2001-02. The survey was designed to explore offenders' pathways to criminality and their experiences and expectations of the probation service in particular and the criminal justice system in general, in order to inform policy on community penalties for members of minority ethnic groups. For example, there has been no consensus on whether it is desirable to provide separate programmes for Black or Asian offenders. The survey data allow for conclusions on the extent to which the range of criminogenic factors for Black and Asian offenders is consistent with earlier findings on white male offenders, and illuminate the ways in which racist discrimination produces additional strain for Black and Asian men and contributes to their offending. The paper concludes by suggesting how policy might be developed to reduce the impact of such discrimination.

Helena Karma, University of Helsinki, Finland
Problems of Evidence in Sexual Crimes: Theory of Evidence and Discourse in the Finnish Courts

I am currently preparing a doctoral thesis on evidence in sexual crimes. The aim of my research is to examine the evidentiary problems of sex offences from the victim's point of view. I try to find new instruments in order to extend our understanding of the gendered nature of sexual crimes. I will outline the problems of evidence in sexual crimes in a way that also makes the victim's experience visible. I examine, whether the essential elements of sexual offences include components, which lead to difficulties in providing evidence of these crimes. I study this question mainly with the help of Finnish criminal doctrine and Anglo-American discourse on theory of evidence. I approach the doctrine of criminal law using the model by Dr. of Law Johanna Niemi-Kiesiläinen. According to the model, the woman's perspective needs to be given more importance when a sexual act and a sexual crime are defined. When speaking of sexual crimes, it has to get rid of the act-centered consideration and take into account the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. In addition to the defendant-centered point of view, it is important to consider the interpretation of events given by the woman in question. The objective of legal protection directs the interpretation of sexual crimes. Therefore it has to extend from the principle of sexual self-determination to the protection of the woman's integrity. My case analysis is based on the presumption that dominating attitudes considering sex, sexuality and rational human behavior define sentences. The courts' ways of expressing themselves maintain the discourse on sexuality. Departing from this idea, I survey, what kind of attitudes towards sexuality, sexual violence and rational behavior do discourse in courts include? How do courts construct and produce a credible rape victim? Whose interpretation of events do courts take into account in evaluating the evidence? My case analysis is based on the discourse analysis that is realized in the depth-reading technique. I try to bring out implicit truths of sentencing and attitudes and meanings included therein. I have adopted the relativistic idea of knowledge. The background theory of knowledge in my research is social constructionism. It assumes that people construct their own and each other´ s identities through their everyday encounters with other people. The approach sees reality and language as intertwined. It means that facts are always transmitted to the judicial decision-making through language.

Ronald Huff, University of California, USA
Wrongful Conviction: US and Cross-national Issues

The increasing number of high-profile cases of wrongful conviction, often resulting from DNA exonerations, and the publicity associated with those errors have increased the salience of this issue on the public policy agendas of a number of states in the U.S. and have led to moratoria on the death penalty in some jurisdictions. Scholarly research on this subject has also increased over the past two decades. This paper will discuss and analyze some of the major factors contributing to these errors, citing case examples, and will discuss current public policy issues and research issues that should be addressed in both the U.S. and other nations. Finally, the paper will discuss a comparative framework for future research on this subject in the U.S. and Europe.

Hilde Tubex, Free University Brussels, Belgium
How to Deal with Sex Offenders?

During the last two decades, perpetrators of sexual offences have been in the centre of judicial and criminological attention. The approach towards sex offenders has been the subject of our own research over the last three years. Our point of departure was the "penitentiary inflation" in Belgium or the increase in the number sex offenders in Belgian prisons. This is because of a more severe punishment of these offenders, but also because of a compulsory treatment in the context of early release. This situation is not unique to Belgium but a similar approach is in use in most of our neighbouring countries. The research consists of a study of the international literature over approaches to sex offenders in Belgium, the Netherlands, France, England and Wales and Germany, and an empirical study in our own country. In

this latter study we involved the actors in the different circuits where sex offenders can be found : in the prison, in social services, on a voluntary basis or as a judicial measure. In our study we try to find out how the punishment and treatment circuits operate and what selection criteria determine whether a delinquent ends up in prison or not. In the conclusion we recommend ways to accomplish a more preventive approach to sexual delinquency.

8.7 Victim Support

Panel chair: **Susanne Clausen**, Ministry of Justice, Denmark

Kerstin Svensson, University of Lund, Sweden
Who Needs Victim Support?

To be in need or to manage is a question open for negotiation. The concept of need is depending on the interpretation of the one who defines it. When a person is a victim of crime, her needs' can be defined from many different perspectives. Organisations for victim support are becoming more and more established. These organisations are founded on ideas of "need", the organisations are "needed" because no one else gives the support that the victim "needs". Which are then the societal needs that create a space for this kind of organisations and how do the persons involved regard the needs of the victims? I will present results from a study of the Swedish victim support organisation. First, I will discuss the role of the organisation in the Swedish welfare state. The main focus in my presentation will though be the volunteers in this organisation. With data from interviews with volunteers, employees and supported victims as well as data from a vignette study I will discuss the idea of the ideal victim as it is presented within the organisation. This way, I elucidate how the needing victim is constructed and understood in the victim support organisation and partly also how the need of this voluntary organisation can be understood in the frame of the welfare state.

Susanne Clausen, Ministry of Justice, Denmark
Evaluation of the Danish Victim Support Program

In my paper I will present some of the result from the evaluation on the Danish victim support program, which I'm working on at the moment. The Victim support program was started up in 1998 and almost every police district has a Victim support program now. The evaluation is based on questionnaires handed out to the counsellors and victims, and on interviews with counsellors, victims and the police.

8.8 The Future(s) of Critical Criminology.
Session organised by the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control

Panel Chair: **Karen Leander**

Vincenzo Ruggiero, Middlesex University, UK
New Potential for Critical Criminology

This is an attempt to identify some theoretical and empirical areas within criminology that lend themselves to a critical/radical approach. These areas include the sociological legacy within the discipline, the area of crime causation, the crimes of the powerful and, more generally, the area of penal policy. After connecting these apparently diverse areas, the author stresses that, in many respects, critical criminology is far from having exhausted its analytical and political potential.

Päivi Honkatukia, National Research Institute of Legal Policy; Helsinki, Finland
Gendering Criminology

This paper discusses the ways in which gender has or has not been visible in the criminological inquiry. It is based on feminist discussions around gender. It examines how gender has been understood in different branches of feminist thinking, and what critical questions each branch has presented to the criminological inquiry. It is also evaluated how these discussions have effected the research methodologies in criminological studies. The paper will analyse more thoroughly the approach emphasising the situational construction of gender in every day practices. A research project ”Young People, Reformatory Schools and Violence” (by Päivi Honkatukia & Leo Nyqvist & Tarja Pösö) is used as an example to reflect the dilemmas faced by a researcher conducting research on a sensitive topic from a gender sensitive perspective.

Antu Sorainen, Finland

Queering Criminology

Criminals in criminology are mostly straight and male. In recent years, however, criminology has slowly granted autonomous sexuality for women, and homosexuality has been admitted to the list of victims of crime. However, the concept of queer is not familiar for criminologists, not even for those identifying as "critical" or "leftist".
There have been only few attempts to queer criminology, even though the early history of criminology is thoroughly queer (think about Lombroso and his taxonomies of deviants or any other early "father" of criminology). In the 19th century, criminology lumped in its early manifestation both the "criminal" and the "homosexual" together, before ceding its interest to medicine and law. Later on, homosexuality was taken up again as part of the interactionist project of the "sociology of deviance". It was dropped again in the seventies when radicals got more interested in the politics of class and race than in deviance and sexuality. For example, at the Annual Meetings of the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology I have counted only six lesbian or queer papers during the last twelve years.
In my paper, I will point out why queering criminology's faith to its empirical objectivism and theoretical neutrality in questions of sexuality and gender is necessary for criminology's future. It needs to be analysed why queer sexualities have been outlawed in criminology for so long. This project means more than just adding lesbians and gays to the list of the objects of the study - it means a thorough re-evaluation of the history, structures, modes and effects of criminological thought and research.

Phil Scraton, Professor of Criminology, Institute of Criminology. Queens University, Belfast
Criminology, Legitimation and the Politics of 'Truth'

In this session 'mainstream', administrative criminology will be addressed in terms of its location within contemporary advanced democratic states and their institutionalised processes of power and legitimation. The key priorities for discussion will be: the role and function of centres of criminological research in the political management of structural inequalities; the rise of funded short-term quantitative evaluations and self-styled 'evidence-based research' at the expense of in-depth qualitative research; the reaffirmation of criminological research as an agency of regulation, discipline and pathologisation; the potential compromise of academic freedom through the incorporation of academic research and teaching within criminal justice professions. The second part of the paper will draw on 'local' and 'global' examples to advance the case for critical analysis in challenging state power and authority, exposing institutional abuses of power and resisting the harm, suffering and exclusion endured by those committed to social justice, 'truth' and acknowledgement. The paper will draw on three recently published articles: 'Defining 'power' and challenging 'knowledge': Critical knowledge as resistance in the UK' in K. Carrington and R.Hogg Critical Criminology: Issues, debates, challenges Willan, 2002; 'Lost lives, hidden voices: 'truth' and controversial deaths' Race and Class 44#1, 2002; 'From deceit to disclosure; the politics of official inquiries in the UK' in G. Gilligan and J. Pratt (eds) Crime, Truth and Justice ; Official Inquiry, discourse, knowledge Willan, 2003.

8.9 Crime and Media 2

Panel chair: **My Lilja**, Stockholm University, Sweden

Anna Klotchkova, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation
Mass Media Impact on Juvenile Delinquency

1. The modern development of mass media and communication, the constitutional ban on censorship extended and transformed information environment exerting immense influence on people’s minds in general and on immature youngsters’ minds in particular. Due to the open non-stop access to information through radio, television, press and Internet teenagers are exposed to inferior, law quality production encouraging all sorts of deviant behavior (life of idleness, violence, crime, prostitution, drugs, dissoluteness) which are contrary both to the public mores and the law. 2. Nowadays the films and serials where the main heroes are mobsters have gained enormous popularity. Unlike cops they are shown noble and decent members of the society. 3. Foreign mainly American action and horror films, thrillers are full of violence and cruelty may have harmful catalyst effect on aggressive behavior of young people with immature state of mind because violence as a rule looks attractive on the screen. Some scholars successfully prove that crimes demonstrated in films are committed in real life and screen violence encourages aggressive manner among youngsters. 4. It is common knowledge that people get informed about the work of the law-enforcement agencies largely by mass media. Some programs are so subjective in their approach that they focus only on the facts compromising rather than objectively depicting their hard work. 5. Increasing tolerance of mass media to prostitution and pornography has negative influence on the young minds as well. Similar effect is produced by the reports endlessly relishing all sorts of sexual perversions encouraging homosexual behavior, masochism and children’s sexual abuse. 6. Mass media, publishers and video producers are responsible for introducing and circulating the elements of criminal subculture including convicts’ slang and songs in the society. 7. Mass media advertising of places and prices of drug selling and

even the “specialization” of individual drug-pushers are entirely impermissible in terms of criminology. 8. Contemporary criminological surveys of mass media have discovered the most dangerous trend which will have the long lasting destructive effect on the youngsters’ minds to devalue social, moral and legal norms thus extending deviant behavior among them.

Anna Markina, Institute for International and Social Studies, Estonia
”Carcinoma Growing Deeper”: Organised Crime and Corruption in Estonian Printed Media

In May 2001 the director of Estonian Security Police presented his view on the development and current situation of organized crime in Estonia. His report together with newspaper’s reaction on it was published in the biggest Estonian daily newspaper Päevaleht. Especially one topic of the police authority’s report, namely political corruption, evoked big interest and lively discussion. The metaphor in the title of my presentation is borrowed form the Päevaleht editorial. Of all 195 articles included into the sample, three series of publications on organised crime are analysed in details. All three series in bigger or lesser extent touched on political corruption theme; however, the very word “corruption” was never mentioned. Although not called by its name, the corruption was presented as a process when they (organised crime) are trying to “penetrate” into well-functioning state apparatus, look for “representatives” or “recruit” law-abiding politicians, the best of us. The representation of us and them are clearly visible. Us are represented by concrete figures: ministers, politicians, and successful businessmen. They are represented vaguely. They are described in general terms as “organised crime”, “underworld”, and “Mafia”. Only one property is seen - they are from Russia, or they speak Russian. Dangerousness is the key issue today for defining deviant behaviour and crime in general. It seems that this is especially true in case of organised crime, which is essentially extremely vague phenomenon. The single organised crime court case since it was criminalized in Estonia in 1996 proves it is also so in legal terms. In contrast with “ordinary crime” and “ordinary criminal” that could be easily recognised, categorised, and distinguished from law-abiding citizen, organised crime is much more complicated phenomenon. The vagueness of the concept organised crime is amplified by socio-economical context of transition from socialism to market economy, when meanings of crime, deviance, legal and illegal activity are re-defined. To overcome the problem, in making the phenomenon visible, the attention is shifted from activities of organised crime to some visible traits of its members. One possibility to do so is employment of alien-conspiracy theory to identify the problem of organised crime. The mass media analysis shows this is the way organised crime is constructed in Estonia.

My Lilja, Stockholm University, Sweden
The Representation of Drugs in Russian Newspapers

The representation of drugs in Russian newspapers This paper is a part of a dissertation in Criminology. The general aim of the dissertation is to look at how different actors in Russia construct the drug issue, with a particular emphasis on NGOs (non-governmental interest organisations), media and politicians. The dissertation will be based on a social constructivist perspective. According to this perspective a phenomenon becomes a social problem when it is defined as such by different actors in society, e.g., politicians, scientists, interest organisations or the mass media. In Western Europe and the United States many social problems have been brought to public awareness by representatives of non-governmental interest organisations or the mass media. However, in Russia NGOs and independent media are new phenomena because they were not allowed during the Soviet period. The paper presented at the ESC conference examines how the drug problem is constructed in Russian newspapers. The analysis involves three daily newspapers and one weekly paper. The period will cover a sample of three years, 1996, 1999 and 2002. Particular attention will be paid to drug policy tendencies, causes and solutions to the drug problem, how drug punishment or treatment is discussed, and the sources to which reference is made.

5th Plenary, Saturday, 12.25-13.25

Europeanisation of Criminal Law

Chair: **Kimmo Nuotio**, University of Helsinki

Ursula Nelles, University of Westfalen, Germany

Born in 1949. After studying law Professor Ursula Nelles worked in a junior academic staff position at the University of Münster. She took a doctoral degree in 1980. She took a professorial degree (Habilitation) and was admitted to the bar as a practising lawyer in 1990. The following year she accepted teaching assignments as a substitute professor at the Universities of Münster and Hamburg and was a guest lecturer at the Catholic University of Nijmegen (NL). In 1991 she was appointed Professor of Criminal Law and Law of Criminal Procedure at the University of Bremen. Parallel to this she carried out teaching assignments at the Universities of Greifswald and Düsseldorf. In 1994 she switched to the

University of Münster where she took over a professorship for Criminal Law, Law on Criminal Procedure, and Economic Criminal Law. She is Director of the Institute of Criminal Sciences and actual Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Law. She was president of the German Women Lawyers Association (1997 – 2001) and is co-founder of the European Women Lawyers Association (EWLA). In addition, she is member of the Advisory Council of the Max Planck Institute for International and Foreign Criminal Law (Freiburg).

Steps towards harmonisation – steps towards frictions?

The paper deals with the legal framework in which "harmonisation" of penal and penal procedural law in the EU is taking place. Since Amsterdam and Nizza the former and still ongoing co-operation in the field of criminal justice (3rd pilar) has been enhanced to European legislation in this field. The Framework Decision on the European arrest warrant, set into force in 2002, is one of the most famous of those acts of legislation. Actually the Council has been working on a Framework Decision on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to financial penalties which is announced to be adopted at one of the Council's forthcoming meetings. The most recent example is the Draft Council Conclusions on the tracing of the use of prepaid mobile telephone cards, in order to facilitate criminal investigations. It is shown in the paper that (a. o.) these measures form part of an increasing development which leads to frictions from the perspective of those to whom rules are or should be addressed, i.e. the citizens. Criminal law in Europe runs the danger no longer to obey the principle of certainty of rights. However, governmental power profits by this way of harmonisation. A number of European offices and networks have been installed which do not replace but supplement the national investigation authorities. Thus, as far as investigating and combating crime is concerned the citizens are facing a growing number of institutions and offices both on the national and European level. Their competences are overlapping, procedures are no longer transparent and legal protection is mostly out of sight. Under the provisions of the (Draft) Convention of the European Union legislative procedures will simplify so that a lot of then so called "European laws of framework" are to be expected. Probably new authorities such as a European Public Prosecutors' Office will be established, too, as it is admitted in the Convention. It is to be questioned if an expanded jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice may fill the gaps in legal protection.

Nicky Padfield, University of Cambridge, UK

Senior lecturer at the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge and Fellow of Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge

The harmonisation of sentencing law: will it encourage a principled approach?

This paper arises out of Nicky Padfield's participation in a project on the harmonisation of penal sanctions in Europe, led by the Unite Mixte de Recherche de droit compare de l'Université de Paris I (under Professor Mireille Delmas-Marty). This work led to an analysis and comparison of penalty scales across the European Union, focussing on some specific areas: terrorism, environmental crime and cyber crime. The paper concentrates on the theoretical and practical difficulties which, in the author's view, should lead to caution in this area. In particular, it explores the need for further research to identify the important differences across the European Union between punishments fixed by the legislature; punishments imposed by judges and the reality of punishments actually served by offenders. Without harmonisation of early release rules, for example, harmonisation of sentencing rules by the legislature can have little real meaning. Further, until there is greater unanimity about the purposes of sentencing, harmonisation is not possible and current political moves in this direction should be resisted.