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Within a year after the conference a selection of papers in Slovenian language will also be published.
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The ESC Conferences are definitively Europe no. 1 meeting point for eminent lecturers, researchers and other professionals from the field of criminology. The 2009 organizing institutions agreed on devoting the utmost attention to the dilemma of exploring the effectiveness of crime policy and protection of human rights. The crime policy has been facing a major problem today: whether or not a balance could be found between the standards of human rights protection in this area and the ever stronger demand for greater effectiveness which – as far as we are aware of – could be achieved only at the expense of the former.

European Society of Criminology

The European Society of Criminology was founded in 2000. The Society aims to bring together in Europe persons actively engaged in research, teaching and/or practice in the field of Criminology.

The Society wishes to foster criminological scholarship, research, education and training, and to encourage scholarly, scientific and practical exchange and cooperation among criminologists in Europe and elsewhere. Its objective is further to serve as a forum for the dissemination of criminological knowledge at the European level.

The Executive Board of the European Society of Criminology 2008−2009

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- 2002−2003: Paul Wiles (President), Ernesto Savona (President-elect), Josine-Junger Tas (Past-President), Anna Alvazzi del Frate (Secretary General), Martin Killias (Treasurer), Michael Tonry (Editor of the ESC Newsletter), Kauko Aromaa (Organiser of the 2003 Annual Meeting).

- Invited: David J. Smith (Editor of the European Journal of Criminology).

- 2001−2002: Josine-Junger Tas (President), Paul Wiles (President-elect) Martin Killias (Past-President), Sebastian Roché (Secretary General), Michael Tonry (Editor of the ESC Newsletter), Cristina Rechea-Alberola (Organiser of the 2002 Annual Meeting). Invited: David J. Smith (Editor of the European Journal of Criminology).


Founding members of the European Society of Criminology (founded in 2000)

- Albrecht, Hans-Jörg, MPI, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany.
- Aromaa, Kauko, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Helsinki, Finland.
- Bijleveld, Catrien, WODC, Den Haag, The Netherlands.
Conferences

The annual conferences of the Society provide an opportunity for the members to present papers on the results of their own research projects as well as learn about the research being done elsewhere in Europe. The conferences are also an occasion where the members can meet each other and discuss on mutual research interests; the meetings have already proved to be an important platform for new pan-European research initiatives.

At the annual conference a general assembly of the Society is convened to make decisions on the affairs of the Society and to give advice on the board members for their upcoming term.

Journal

In January 2004, the Society launched, together with Sage Publications, the European Journal of Criminology. At a time when crime and punishment is being hotly debated across Europe, the European Journal of Criminology seeks to bring together broad theoretical accounts of crime, analyses of quantitative data, comparative studies, systematic evaluations of interventions and discussions of criminal justice institutions. Each issue includes a 'country survey' of a selected country within the wider Europe (the EU and beyond). Country surveys summarize essential
facts about the criminal justice system, review trends in crime and punishment, and discuss major publications in recent years. The journal also covers analysis of policy and the results of policy, but not description of policy developments.

**Working Groups**

The Society has established eleven working groups:

- Thematic Working Group on Juvenile Justice
- Quantitative Criminology
- ESC European University Curriculum Working Group (EUCWG)
- European Governance of Public Safety Research Network (EUGPSRN)
- European Society of Criminology Postgraduate and Early Stage Researchers Working Group (EPER)
- Eastern European Criminology
- European Development and Life-course Criminology (EDLC)
- European Homicide Research (EHR)
- ESC Working Group on Community Sanctions
- Eurogang Network
- European Society of Criminology Working Group on Policing
- European Sourcebook Group

**Thematic Working Group on Juvenile Justice**

The first meeting of this working group took place at the Conference of the European Society of Criminology in Helsinki in August, 2003.

The reports produced by the members of this group led to the publication in 2006 of an International Handbook of Juvenile Justice edited by Josine Junger-Tas and Scott H. Decker (published by Springer). You will find below the preface of the book as well as the first two pages of each chapter.

The group invites national Juvenile justice experts to present papers on the situation in their own countries, answering if possible the following four essential questions:

1. What are the main policies in your country in terms of the prevention of crime, the treatment of young offenders, and the respect of children's and young people's procedural and individual rights?
2. Have there been in the last 15–20 years any specific trends in these policies?
3. What is known about the practical outcomes of the present policies, both concerning the effective reduction of delinquency and the respect of children's rights?
4. Does your country have policies as well as evidence based programmes to make prevention and interventions more effective and individual rights better respected?
Juvenile justice experts willing to make a contribution to the working group, please contact jungertas@xs4all.nl.

**Quantitative Criminology**

ESC members with research interests in quantitative criminology are invited to join the newly formed European Quantitative Criminology (EQC) working group.

Apart from defining a pool of European criminologists with quantitative orientation and promoting communication among them, the EQC working group’s shape and objectives are open for discussion. Possible functions include organizing quantitative criminology or research methods panel sessions at ESC conferences or holding one-day EQC workshops, establishing cross-national quantitative criminology research ties to aid in competing for European Commission funds, offering a student award for the best quantitative paper submitted to the ESC meetings, and drafting guidelines for quantitative research methods courses, etc.

If you would like to join, please send your name, position, affiliation, and (optional) quantitative research specialization/expertise to andromachi.tseloni@ntu.ac.uk. Your views and suggestions for short and longer-term functions of the EQC group are greatly welcome. Please include the group’s abbreviation, ‘EQC’, in the subject field of your e-mail message.

**ESC European University Curriculum Working Group (EUCWG)**

The purpose of the working group is to foster high quality European university programmes in criminology as well as innovative teaching in this area.

The basic idea is to find a consensus on the substance and processes of teaching (census, standards) while “the challenges” concentrate on the results of teaching (communication with policy and public). Both aspects seem very important. However I would suggest formulating something like goals of the working group to initiate a discourse and to seek consensus/understanding each other on issues of substance of teaching (place for critical criminology, analysis of ongoing processes in politics and public), teaching process (innovation, transfer of knowledge, mobility), and the results of teaching (public and professional awareness, influence over decision making processes). In some countries, a very important issue is raising of understanding of public and private sectors for which criminological knowledge is important and useful, it is also important to start a discussion on labour market for criminologists.

Due to a greater transferability of knowledge, mobility and exchange of academicians in the field of criminology plans of the working group for the period 2006–2009 are learning about programmes in criminology, criminal justice, crime prevention and community safety, victimology, etc.; obtaining research grants for creation of a European Higher Education Directory consisting under and post-graduate programmes in the mentioned areas, institutions and professors (teachers) of criminology.
Everyone who is willing to participate in developing the quality of teaching and contributing to the development of standards of criminological programmes in Europe is very welcome.

Experts willing to make a contribution to the working group, please contact gorazd.mesko@fvv.uni-mb.si.

**European Governance of Public Safety Research Network (EUGPSRN)**

This Network was established at the second conference of the European Society of Criminology (ESC) in Toledo following a special panel of researchers examining crime control and safety strategies in European localities. It was at this panel that the group of researchers discussed the origins of the network and the conceptual arguments behind its broad focus on the ‘governance’ (rather than simply government) of ‘public safety’ (as opposed to the relatively narrow concern with crime control) specifically in ‘Europe’ (as opposed to generically).

The Network organised an inaugural meeting and colloquium at the Open University in February 2002 on cultures of safety in Europe, sponsored by the journal Social and Legal Studies. This inaugural meeting established the broad aim and objectives of the Network and the initial organisation of the Network. Since then the Network has organised special panels at the Helsinki, Amsterdam and Cracow conferences. We will be organising two panels at Tubingen. Members of the Network have also produced a special edition of the Community Safety Journal (vol 3, no.1, 2004) on the politics of prevention and safety in Europe, and also a further special edition of the sage journal Theoretical Criminology (vol 9, no. 3, 2005 see http://tcr.sagepub.com) on public safety and comparative criminology in Europe, based on the members of the Network’s research. Members of the Network are also involved in the production and writing of the 2006 edition of the Jahrbuch for Rechts- und Kriminalsoziologie on insecurities in European cities and strategies of governance and in the running of the UK-based ESRC funded seminar series on Community Policing in an Age of Diversity. Some of the initial findings from both the work on the Jahrbuch and ESRC Community Policing research seminar series will be discussed in panels at the Tubingen conference.

It is planned that the Tubingen conference - hopefully via a Network’s membership meeting if it programmed by the conference organisers- will give the members of the Network the opportunity to plan the next stage of its development and also its specific contribution to the forthcoming ESC conference in Bologna 2007. For more information on the work of the group, see the ESC newsletter July 2006 (available on the ESC website under Newsletter or contact the co-chairs directly (hughesgh@cardiff.ac.uk; edwardsa2@cardiff.ac.uk)

Aim of the Network is to facilitate comparative research into current developments in the governance of public safety occurring in European localities’. The aim of the Network expresses the belief in the distinctiveness of European criminology but also recognises the provisional character of this belief and the need for systematic comparative research to corroborate or revise this proposition.
Objectives

A number of specific objectives have been established in support of this aim:

- To examine the models of social explanation employed within policies for public safety;
- To question the transferability of these policies across different social contexts;
- To explore the (un)intended consequences of these policies;
- To consider the ethics and democratic accountability of these policies;
- To evaluate alternative criteria for evaluating these policies.

European Society of Criminology Postgraduate and Early Stage Researchers Working Group

The initial meeting of the European Postgraduate Researchers Group took place at the European Society of Criminology (ESC) Conference in Tubingen. The ESC, the Centre for Criminological Research, University of Sheffield, and the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research, University of Glasgow support the Working Group. The Working Group is primarily aimed at doctoral and post-doctoral researchers in the early stages of their career (up to 7 years research experience). The Group provides the opportunity for members to present their research, and provides information on publishing work, pursuing academic/research careers, applying for research funding and working collaboratively. It is an interdisciplinary group, with members from various departments from across Europe who are involved in criminological research, for example law and sociological studies. The second annual meeting of the EPER Working Group took place in Bologna and the 3rd took place on 3rd September this year at the European Society of Criminology conference at the University of Edinburgh, held at Murrayfield Stadium. At the meeting, the co-ordinating committee for the group was finalised (see below). The team agreed to take a number of matters forward to the rest of the group for the upcoming year.

The aim of the Working Group is to provide a forum to discuss, develop and collaborate on new and innovative criminal justice research with other early stage researchers and lead/senior academics on a European level.

Objectives

- Promote the dissemination of information on the research projects undertaken and the methodologies employed – by doctoral and post-doctoral researchers across Europe who are in the early stages of their careers;
- Establish a communication network between members (e-mail distribution list, dedicated webpage, a regular newsletter);
- Organize sessions at the annual ESC meetings which provide for:
  - the opportunity for early stage and postgraduate researchers to present their work;
  - benefiting from the experience of Senior Academics through sessions on ‘Getting Published’ or ‘Putting Together Research Proposals’;
- To consider further methods of providing tips, advice, support and dissemination of current projects for example through the web-site:
Gathering support and promoting pan-European collaborations.

EPER Online Criminal Justice Database:

The committee were keen to initiate some form of working project that would be of use to our members. The Group decided to establish an online database of information about the criminal justice systems of each country represented in the working group. A plan was formed to ask each member to provide a brief overview and critique of their own jurisdictions Criminal Justice procedures, including any particular issues presently faced. It is hoped that this will eventually build into a significant online source of information for all those interested in criminal justice research.

All ESC-members who would like to be part of this group, either as Members or Associate Members are invited to join. Please contact either Lisa Burns at the The Centre for Criminological Research, University of Sheffield, Crookesmoor Building, Conduit Road, Sheffield, S10 1FL UK. E-mail: l.k.burns@sheffield.ac.uk Phone: +44 (0)114 222 6859 or Jenny Johnstone at j.k.johnstone@ncl.ac.uk.

Eastern European Criminology

For information, please contact: lshelle@american.edu and b.gruszczynska@uw.edu.pl

European Development and Life-course Criminology (EDLC)

The development of antisocial behaviour within individuals’ lives is the focal point of Developmental and Life-course Criminology (DLC), an exciting and growing research area in criminology. Much of the knowledge base on the longitudinal patterning of delinquency and crime over the life span has emerged from using data from the United States, Great Britain and more recently Australia. Yet, developmental patterns result from the complex interplay between individual and contextual factors, including societal and legal institutions. Since these institutions differ cross-nationally, developmental patterns may do so accordingly. DLC-research from other – European – countries is thus inexplicable to gain detailed knowledge on criminal careers and test developmental criminological theories. Fortunately, longitudinal projects on the development of antisocial behaviour are underway in various European countries and the number of European researchers on DLC-topics is substantial and growing. In order to stimulate DLC-research in Europe and to promote contact between the various European research groups working on DLC-issues, we have established the European Developmental and Life-course Criminology working group. We would like to invite ESC members involved in longitudinal studies on the development of delinquency and crime to combine their expertise and join the working group.

The aim of the EDLC is to facilitate research on developmental and life course criminology and maximize international dissemination of DLC-research results.

A number of specific objectives in support of this aim have been established:

- promote communication between European DLC-researchers;
• organize thematic DLC-sessions at the annual ESC meetings;
• establish cross-national research ties and promote international collaboration on DLC-topics;
• offer a ‘best European paper’ award for outstanding research in the DLC-field.

The working group is chaired by and its activities coordinated by Arjan Blokland and Paul Nieuwbeerta. All ESC-members involved in longitudinal research projects are invited to join. If you would like to join, please send your name, position, affiliation, and a description of the research project you are working on to edlc.esc@nscre.nl.

European Homicide Research (EHR)

Homicide is one of the most dramatic and tragic offences. It has very high priority in research, public opinion, policy, and prevention in the European nations. Unfortunately, it is one of the most difficult crimes to be studied due to the low frequency and the high variability of events.

Moreover, most statistical sources on homicide that exist in European countries are hardly cross-nationally comparable. Regrettably to date our knowledge and information on homicide in Europe is rather limited.

Therefore, it is of importance to stimulate the study of homicide in each of the different European countries. Furthermore, there is a need to describe differences in homicide patterns across European countries and examine various explanations for the (cross-national) differences in these patterns. Violent crimes result from the complex interplay between individual and contextual factors, including societal and legal institutions. Since these institutions differ cross-nationally, homicide patterns may do so accordingly. Cross-national research thus is inexplicable to gain detailed knowledge on homicide and test criminological theories on violence.

In order to stimulate homicide research in Europe and to promote contact between the various European researchers working on national homicide studies, we have established the European Homicide Research working group. Fortunately, homicide research projects are underway in various European countries and the number of European homicide researchers is substantial and growing. We would like to invite the ESC members involved in these homicide studies to combine their expertise and join the working group.

The aim of the working group is to facilitate research on homicide in Europe and maximize international dissemination of homicide research results.

A number of specific objectives in support of this aim have been established:

• promote communication between European homicide researchers;
• organize thematic homicide sessions at the annual ESC meetings;
• establish cross-national research ties and promote international collaboration on homicide research;
Book of Abstracts

- offer a ‘best European paper’ award for outstanding research in the area of homicide research.

The working group is chaired by and its activities coordinated by Paul Nieuwbeerta. All ESC members involved in homicide research projects are invited to join. If you would like to join, please send your name, position, affiliation, and a description of the research project you are working on to ehr.esc@nsr.nl.

ESC Working Group on Community Sanctions

This working group (formed in December 2007) exists to encourage networking, foster discussion, stimulate empirical research, enable theoretical development and encourage critical and comparative work on community sanctions in European jurisdictions. Its specific interests and concerns include:

1. The historical development of community-based criminal justice sanctions in European jurisdictions, how community sanctions in European jurisdictions are currently configured (both as legal orders and as related penal practices) and whether, in what ways and to what extent they are subject to significant ongoing reconfiguration or transformation;
2. The emergence and significance of new forms of community sanction, such as compulsory drug treatment and electronic monitoring;
3. The effectiveness of these sanctions and their impacts: (a) on sentencing; (b) on offenders; (c) on victims; (d) on communities; (e) on other stakeholders;
4. Public attitudes to and media representations of such measures;

ESC members interested in finding out more about the group or in joining it, should contact Fergus McNeill at F.McNeill@sccjr.ac.uk.

Eurogang Network

ESC members with an interest in developing an understanding of the scope, causes, nature and consequences of gangs through systematic, comparative and multi-method research are welcome to join the Eurogang Network. The Network was formed in the late 90s and since then has held 9 international workshops, developed a set of protocols for comparative research, and organized the publication of several edited volumes. In spring of 2008 the Network became affiliated with the ESC as a working group.

Our objectives are:

1) To develop conceptual and methodological research tools for carrying out comparative gang research;
2) To build a body of knowledge about the scopes, causes, nature and control of gangs across Europe;
3) To foster a constructive and amicable dialogue between different theoretical, disciplinary and national research traditions in the study of the relationship between the group aspects of youth transitions and offending;
4) To offer support, mentoring, and training to scholars interested in the comparative study of gangs and generally assist European scholars interested in the study of gangs;

5) To facilitate transfer of knowledge from academic research to the policy and practitioner community in the area of youth street gangs;

6) To develop specific funded research collaborations between our members.

Membership remains informal and everybody that shares our aims is welcome. Those interested in active participation should email Frank Van Gemert (f.vangemert@rechten.vu.nl) for an initial contact. You will also need to contact Professor Kerner (hans-juergen.kerner@uni-tuebingen.de) for inclusion in the Eurogang distribution list.

European Society of Criminology Working Group on Policing

This working group was established following the 8th annual meeting of the ESC in Edinburgh in September 2008. In the first instance the working group intends to play an active role in stimulating and organising a series of themed panels at the next meeting of the ESC in Ljubljana, Slovenia in 2009.

The proposed Working Group on Policing aims to realise the central aim of the ESC in relation to the field of policing and police research:

The Society wishes to foster criminological scholarship, research, education and training, and to encourage scholarly, scientific and practical exchange and cooperation among criminologists in Europe and elsewhere. Its objective is further to serve as a forum for the dissemination of criminological knowledge at the European level.

To this end there are three inter-related aims of the Working Group on Policing:

- To facilitate the networking of scholars and practitioners interested in the study of police organisations and policing;
- To open up and develop lines of communication and cooperation between nationally-based research centres, institutes and academies with policing-related interests and activities;
- To act as a hub through which scholars, practitioners and the policy community can collaborate productively together (e.g. through the development of comparative research programmes, knowledge transfer events, visiting scholarships/fellowships, or joint teaching and continuing professional development ventures).

The Working Group on Policing will play an active role in organising themed panel sessions at the 2009 conference in Ljubljana. It will also hold a meeting at this conference at which the future direction of the Working Group will be discussed. It is envisaged that the Working Group has the potential to act as a hub through which scholars interested in policing and policing research (broadly defined) can network, and that it might be used as a means to promote knowledge transfer and the development of comparative research projects. ESC members interested in becoming involved in any of the activities of the Working Group on Policing are warmly encouraged to contact members of the steering group.
**European Sourcebook Group**

The European Sourcebook Group is a group of experts that produces on a regular basis the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics.

The first European Sourcebook project started in 1996. In that year the Council of Europe established a committee to prepare a compendium of crime and criminal justice data for its member states. Information was collected from 36 European countries covering the period 1990 to 1996. It included both statistical data and information on the statistical rules and the definitions behind these figures. This resulted in the publication by the Council of Europe of the first European Sourcebook in 1999. Also a ‘Key Findings’ bulletin was published in 2000 and an issue of the European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research (Vol. 8, No. 1, 2000) was mainly devoted on some results of the Sourcebook data.

A second European Sourcebook project sponsored by the governments of Switzerland, United Kingdom and the Netherlands was completed and the findings were published in December 2003 by the Dutch WODC in their publications series (nr. 212). The publication reports on criminal justice data for 40 European countries covering the period 1995–2000. A special double issue of the European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research (Vol. 10, Nos. 2-3, 2004) was devoted to the results of the Sourcebook data.

In June 2006 the third edition, sponsored by France, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, was published again in the WODC publication series (nr. 241). This edition is a limited one: not all tables were updated. It covers the years 2000–2003 for 37 countries.

The fourth edition, covering the years 2003-2007, will be published in 2009. It will be a full edition, with the addition of some new crime types.

All editions of the European Sourcebook are available in the group’s Webpage: http://www.europeansourcebook.org/
Hosting Organizations

Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts

The Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, founded in 1938, is the supreme national institution of sciences and arts. It associates scientists and artists, who have been elected as its members for their outstanding achievements in the field of sciences and arts.

The Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts cultivates, encourages and promote sciences and arts, through its activities, contributes to the development of scientific thought and creativity in the arts, particularly by:

- addressing basic issues of sciences and arts;
- participating in establishing the policies of research activities and creativity in arts;
- giving appraisals, proposals and opinions on the position, development and promotion of sciences and arts, and on the organization of research activities and creativity in the arts;
- organizing research work, also in cooperation with universities and other research institutions, particularly in the fields which are important for the awareness of and gaining insight into the natural and cultural heritage of the Slovenian nation and for the development of its language and culture, and
- developing international cooperation in the field of sciences and arts.

More information about the SASA is available on the following web page: http://www.sazu.si/en/

Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana

The University of Ljubljana is an institution with a very rich tradition. With its more than 56,000 undergraduate and post-graduate students, it ranks among the biggest universities in the world scale. A total of 22 faculties, 3 academies of art and 1 university college employ approx. 3500 teaching and research staff, assisted by nearly 900 technical and administrative staff. As one of the original five faculties of the university the law school was founded together with the university in 1919.

The Ljubljana Faculty of Law is a graduate and postgraduate law school of the University of Ljubljana, Slovenia. In the academic year 2008/2009 it has more than 2,000 undergraduate and about 200 post-graduate students. The number of exchange students that participate in the Socrates Erasmus programme is constantly on the increase. The Faculty is known for its extensive publishing activities, which are organized in three editions: Littera, Scripta and Manet. By now more than 50 books have been published.

The Faculty of Law of the University of Ljubljana puts great importance on promptly following the modern trends in education and research in order to offer the students a variety of contemporary legal skills needed by every graduate of law.
Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor

The Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor is a leading Slovenian academic institution which provides students with two undergraduate programmes in criminal justice, criminology and security studies (policing and security studies, and criminal justice studies), an MA in CJ and Security and PhD in Criminal Justice and Security Studies (modules: policing and criminal investigation, criminology, security studies, crisis management and information security). Around 1600 students are currently studying at the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security on all three levels. The Institute of Criminal Justice and Security at the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, is well known for its research on criminology, criminal justice and security, and organising international conferences on Policing in Central and Eastern Europe.

The first two national criminology conferences were organised by the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security in cooperation with the Slovenian Society of Criminal Law and Criminology (2002 and 2003). A long-term research project on Criminology in the former Yugoslav republics was set on the basis of the 2007 national criminology conference on the crime and security in post-modern society.

Teaching and research staff have recently been involved in several international projects such as CRIMPREV (Assessing Deviance, Crime and Prevention in Europe, 2006-2009), EU-Australia student exchange programme (EU: Keele, Grenoble, Maribor and AUS: Griffith, Flinders, Monash, West Sydney), European master in urban safety (ongoing project, European Forum for Urban Safety, Paris). In addition, teaching and research staff are conducting national projects with international participation on crimes against environment, fear of crime in the capitals of Former Yugoslavia and attitudes towards crime, criminals, victims and punishment.

The Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor will start providing a PhD programme on Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies in English in partnership with other universities at the Euro-Mediterranean University in the academic year 2009/2010.

More information about the FCJS-UM is available on the following web page: http://www.fvv.uni-mb.si

Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana

The Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana was established in 1954 and is one of the oldest criminological institutes in Europe. In 2009 it celebrates its fifty fifth anniversary. Since the very beginning, the institute’s main activities have been research, publishing, teaching and organisation of library and documentation service.

The researchers come from various backgrounds and in addition to their research work teach at graduate and undergraduate level in Slovenia and abroad. The internationally renowned researchers of the Institute have been awarded prestigious awards.

More information about the Institute is available on the following web page: http://www.inst-krim.si/?lang=en
Organizing Committee

Alenka Šelih, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus, Faculty of Law, Chair of Criminal Law
alenka.selih@pf.uni-lj.si

Gorazd Meško, Ph.D, Professor, Dean, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security
gorazd.mesko@fvv.uni-mb.si

Katja Filipčič, Ph.D. Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, Chair of Criminal Law
katja.filipcic@pf.uni-lj.si

Matjaž Jager, Ph. D., Assistant Professor, Director, Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana
matjaz.jager@pf.uni-lj.si

Bojan Dobovšek, Ph. D., Assistant Professor, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security
bojan.dobovsek@fvv.uni-mb.si

Danijela Frangež, MA., Teaching Assistant, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security
danijela.frangez@fvv.uni-mb.si

Lucija Goricki, Secretary of the Presidency, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts
lucija.gorcki@sazu.si

Bernarda Tominc, Teaching Assistant, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security
bernarda.tominc@fvv.uni-mb.si

Ivanka Sket, Organizing Committee Assistant
esc2009@sazu.si

Lija Mihelič, Student, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security
lija.mihelic@gmail.com

Alenka Zalar, Head of Event Management & PR, GV Založba, Publishing Company Ltd
alenka.zalar@gvzaloza.si

Boštjan Koritnik, Journalist—Editor of Pravna praksa & Professional editor of Pravnik, GV Založba,
Publishing Company Ltd
bostjan.koritnik@pravnapraksa.si
Plenary Session I – Crime Policy in a Globalizing World
Alenka ŠELIH (Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenia)

Crime Policy between Effective Crime Control and Human Rights Protection

Crime policy has been facing the dilemma of whether human rights standards should be upheld or the effectiveness strengthened for quite some time. For the Central and East European countries this dilemma is of particular importance because human rights have been the motivating factor in the processes of the 1990ies democratization. Social changes that occurred after the 1990ies have coincided with an ongoing change in crime policy in the “free world”: the liberal and humane crime policy has been slowly replaced by just desert, law and order and other more punitive policies in this field. Crime policy developments in the last decade, especially after 9/11, have been especially oriented towards achieving greater effectiveness – also at the cost of human rights. Crime policies in different European countries have adopted measures that either diminished human rights standards; in some cases, zone of criminality has been extended beyond criminal offences; in others, law enforcements measures can be applied to persons very remotely connected or not connected at all to the criminal offence. Policies and measures, clearly disregarding human rights standards, have been taken by legislative as well as executive authorities at the European as well as at national levels. The economic crisis may be the testing point for future orientation of crime policy: is it going into a fully punitive direction, or may it be oriented towards its earlier goals – effectiveness by respecting human rights standards – in new ways?

Renata SALECL (Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Crime and Globalisation

Post-industrial societies are facing changes in the way people internalize social norms, what they feel guilty about, when they experience shame and how they perceive punishment. Identification with traditional authorities which have in the past transmitted social norms has been declining for some time. Individualism has been pushed to its limits. And transgression of norms which comes from global capital, international financial institution and state governments has often been cherished as a matter of progress. Under the veil of ideology of perpetual economic growth on the societal level and advancement of self-fulfilment on the individual level, the definition of what counts as transgression has been globally altered. Redefinition of what counts as a limit, what is the nature of the prohibition and what are publicly acceptable forms of remorse as well as individually experienced anxieties in regard to prohibitions also underwent a change. Feeling of guilt and shame often accompanies individual’s striving towards creating an image of perfect life and not so much transgression of moral rules and the legal order. In this context the definition of crime has radically changed, too. How can criminology respond to these changes? As an interdisciplinary discipline it needs to in a new way assess the way malaise of the civilization affects the malaise of the individual and vice versa. In trying to understand this connection, some lessons from contemporary psychoanalytic knowledge might be of help, especially the reasoning that utilitarianism ultimately failed
in its perception that people work towards advancement of their well being and minimalization of pain. Current economic crisis, for example, cannot be explained through this framework – rather we need to look at it through the prism of an enjoyment in self-destruction which has always been the hidden underside of progress.
Panel Sessions I
Juvenile Justice

Frieder DÜNKEI (University of Greifswald, Germany)

Young People’s Rights: The Role of the Council of Europe – the Council of Europe’s Recommendation on “New Ways of dealing with Juvenile Delinquency ...” and the “European Rules for Juvenile Offenders subject to Sanctions and Measures” (ERJOSSM)

In 2003 and 2008 the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe passed two important human rights instruments that should improve the rights of juvenile offenders. Whereas the Rec (2003)20 deals with general aspects of reactions to juvenile delinquency by emphasizing the principle of evidence based interventions and of limiting interventions by the principle of proportionality, the European Rules for Juvenile Offenders Subject to Sanctions and Measures (ERJOSSM) deal with the execution of community sanctions and measures as well as of custodial measures. The recommendations are in line with the Council of Europe's orientation towards educationally and restorative justice based juvenile justice systems and could help the member states to reform their juvenile justice system. The paper discusses particularly the possible impact of the ERJOSSM, Rec (2008)11.

Ido WEIJERS (University of Utrecht, Netherlands)

Criminal Responsibility of Adolescents – Youth as Junior Citizenship

First, my presentation will consider the ages of criminal responsibility worldwide, showing the lack of unity and the wide variation. Second, I will treat the far reaching implications of the age boundaries, and third, I will expose a number of scientific arguments which provide a general rationale for settling the age for criminal responsibility of adolescents.

Ineke PRUIN (University of Greifswald, Germany)

Community Sanctions and the Sanctioning Practice in Juvenile Justice Systems in Europe

There is a consensus all over Europe and worldwide that depriving young offenders of their liberty should be avoided wherever possible. Juvenile justice systems therefore typically provide a variety of alternatives to imprisonment, such as community sanctions that are less infringing on juveniles’ rights and at the same time more educative and more promotional of social re-integration. One appropriate way of dealing with less serious crime is to divert young offenders from juvenile courts and from possible stig-
matisation or other negative effects of more serious justice interventions. The presentation demonstrates which tendencies for sanctioning juvenile offenders can be observed within Europe. It also wants to discuss whether indications for “the new punitiveness” can be found within the sanctioning practice of the researched countries. The presented data is based on 32 country reports from the AGiS project “Juvenile Justice Systems in Europe – Current Situation, Reform Developments and Good Practices”, realized by the Department of Criminology, University of Greifswald.

Wassilis KASSIS (University Osnabrueck, Germany)

Staying a Violent-Free Adolescent in Austria or in Slovenia. Are the Preventive Socialization-Pathways Nation-Specific?

Preventive violence-socialization pathways have to be identified if crime policy wants to be effective. But what kind of knowledge do we have about nation specific pathways to violence in adolescence? What do we exactly know about the ways of getting violent for specific adolescent groups? For example: Are the violence-pathways the same for girls and boys, and if No, could we “treat” girls in Austria and Slovenia by strengthening similar socialisation fields? Our project aims to contribute towards understanding those factors, which lead to young people from high risk family backgrounds groups successfully coping with violence. The project design consists of a cross-sectional study quantitative study in 2009 with a total of 3400 young people aged 15/16 years in four countries (Austria, Germany, Slovenia, Spain) will be presented with a questionnaire. In this conference we focus on the Austrian and Slovenian data. By considering the three axes of inequality as the differentiation lines of gender, migration background and parental education concurrently and not simply as a disconnected afterthought, we aim to show how violence socialisation processes of young people who belong to the same groups can specifically develop. In doing so, we assume that the three axes of inequality are no temporary or random occurrence, but a functional, if highly unjust structuring of modern societies. Through intersectional research, we will question the many familiar, accepted ideas on violence socialisation research. One concrete requirement from the viewpoint of intersectionality research is that the artificial sample homogenisation seen in some areas of empirically-based violence socialisation research must be broken up. Led by the extremely fruitful violence intersectionality debate we examine the heterogeneity of violence socialisation according to gender, migration background and parental education in the two different European nations Austria and Slovenia.
Can Youth Violence be Prevented?

Michael PLATZER (Academic Council on the United Nations System, Austria)

Can Youth Violence Be Prevented

A number of countries, around the world, have implemented promising strategies and programmes to deal with youth at risk and prevent urban crime. Particularly interesting are early intervention systems in the Czech Republic (establishing a network between all relevant bodies working with youth, diversion programs), England (reducing risk factors, ensuring young people are in full time education, ensuring families receive early support), Finland (reducing marginalization, disorderly behaviour, substance abuse and strengthening youth’s personal identity, family relations, and positive social networks), France (explaining social rules that should prevail in all relationships, preventing sexual abuse, encouraging young people to speak with family and friends), Germany (reducing youth bullying, raising awareness of the problem, enhancing social-emotional competencies and providing support to victims), Norway (reducing intoxication, raising awareness about role the public can play in violence prevention) as well as programs in Argentina, Australia, Canada, India, USA, South Africa, and the Caribbean. Good practices have been documented by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and UN-Habitat. Both the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime and the European Crime Prevention Network promote evidence based successful projects, tight control over evaluation, and standards which allow for cross cultural or international comparisons. The International Juvenile Justice Observatory compiles comparative data on youth violence, indicators, and good programs.

Gilbert NORDEN (University of Vienna, Austria)
Maximilian EDELBACHER (University of Vienna, Austria)
Peter C. KRATCOSKI (Kent State University, United States of America)

Prevention of Violence in Schools

Prof. Dr. Gilbert Norden and Mag. Maximilian Edelbacher from the Vienna University, Department of Sociology, did a study in 2007/2008 on Prevention of School Violence in four schools in Vienna distributing questionnaires to teachers and parents asking how much fear because of school violence was existing and if fear of crime is on increase or not. The outcome of this study is that parents out of weaker social regions fear increase of school violence more than parents from stronger social environment. Teachers of all schools believe in controlling even the increasing crime situations in schools. In cooperation with Prof. Dr. Peter C. Kratcoski, Kent State University this study was compared to outcomes of similar studies performed in Canton, Ohio and Jamaica. Basically it was asked what works and what do not work in preventing school violence.
Michael PLATZER (Academic Council on the United Nations System, Austria)
Sana SHAH (University of Vienna, Austria)
Theresa PEINTINGER (University of Vienna, Austria)

Arrested Migrant Youth in Austria

A study was carried out in the summer of 2008 on arrested youth with a migration background in the Vienna Detention facility as well as the male juvenile rehabilitation centre. Their common characteristics, environment, ambitions, goals, and self analysis of the reasons for their offending behaviour were analyzed. Recommendations were made for preventing their delinquency and for re-integration into society.

Cedric FOUSSARD (Observatoire International Juvenile Justice, Belgium)

Are there regional/national differences in juvenile violence?

European society today is concerned at the phenomenon of violence and crime committed by minors and young adults. At the same time, however, Europe also wants to promote the full development of its young people and encourage their integration into society and the world of employment. Whilst youth violence is a subject that receives wide coverage in the media, it should be stated that, on the whole, statistics do not point to a significant increase in juvenile crime. In fact, it can even be said to be stabilising. Historically, each European State’s legal system has developed its own model of youth justice, thus providing different legal standards and responses to violence carried out by minors and young people. This means that the youth justice systems in the EU Member States differ considerably in aspects such as social protection and prevention policies, the age of criminal responsibility, the procedures that can be used, the measures or penalties that can be imposed, the resources available, etc. It should be pointed out, however, that these differences occur in societies that are all committed to European integration but which have been hard-hit by the crisis, and consequently have even fewer resources to fund policies promoting youth integration.

Karin BRUCKMÜLLER (University of Vienna, Austria)
Maximilian EDELBACHER (University of Vienna, Austria)
Michael PLATZER (Academic Council of United Nations, Austria)

Alternatives to Imprisonment

It is a well-known fact that conventional criminal sanctions and measures against juveniles don’t be effective enough to stop their deviant behaviour. Which alternatives were developed in Austria, Switzerland, and Germany to handle the problem of juvenile violence and their delinquency? Which of them help to reduce recidivism? The results of a discussion group within a conference in Vienna on “Alternatives to Imprisonment – Best Practises” will be presented.
European Research on Homicide and Suicide

Bianca LAFORENZ (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

Intimate Partner Homicide with or Without Suicide: The Role of Personality and Psychopathology

An in-depth analysis (based on prosecution and court files) of intimate partner homicide with and without suicide of the perpetrator is focused on the question to what extent both types of violence are marked by particular aspects of the offenders’ personality and psychopathology. The analysis is based on a sub sample of the German part of EHSS.

Nora MARKWALDER (University of Zurich, Switzerland)
Martin KILLIAS (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Completed Homicide-Suicide vs. Attempted Homicide-Suicide in Switzerland

The presentation compares cases of homicide followed by a completed suicide of the offender with cases where the offender managed to kill his victim(s) but failed to kill himself. It aims to investigate both offender as well as victim characteristics and the circumstances of the offence. Analysis is based on the Swiss Homicide Database and covers cases from the last 20 years.

Theresia HOEYNCK (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Neonaticide in Germany – Towards a Fuller Picture

Of all homicides of children under six years of age in Germany, neonaticides are the largest homogenous group. Despite the numerous similarities of these cases, there are important differences between them. Offenders show considerable variations in age, socioeconomic situation and motive. With regard to prevention the dynamics of the situation of usually unwanted and concealed pregnancy leading up to the killing of the newborn are of particular interest and are therefore looked at closely. Courts show substantive disparities in sanctioning neonaticides. An attempt will be made to show which types of cases tend to be punished more severely than others. The data presented are part of a comprehensive study on homicide of children (age 0–5) covering all cases identifiable in Germany over a ten-year-period (1997–2006). They are derived from court files covering the proceedings from discovery of the case to the final ruling of the court.
**Homicide Followed by Suicide in Seven European Countries New Comparative Findings from the European Homicide-Suicide Study**

The ‘European Homicide-Suicide Study’ (EHSS) started in 2006 as a collaborative project including seven European countries. The empirical cornerstone of this project is the collection of complete national samples of HS cases covering a whole decade (ca. 1996–2005). The resulting uniform dataset contains detailed information on perpetrators, victims and events and allows for the systematic and cross-national analysis of many relevant research questions. With nearly 2,000 cases of HS, it is the largest sample of its kind world-wide. A cross-national analysis of socio-demographic and situational aspects of homicide-suicides in these countries is at the centre of this presentation.

**Honour Killings in Germany, 1996–2005: A National Study Based on Prosecution Files**

Much like in other European countries, such as Great Britain or Sweden, so-called honour killings have received increasing attention in Germany in recent years – particularly against the backdrop of discussions about the integration of immigrants, notably from Islamic countries. Despite this increased attention, currently there are little empirical insights regarding these incidents in Germany. Furthermore, a comprehensive definition of honour killings and its differentiation from other forms of domestic killings, like intimate partner killing, as well as from blood feud, is yet far from formulated. Given this situation, an ongoing research project at the Max Planck Institute intends to identify and systematically analyze all cases of lethal violence reported as honour killings in Germany in the period between 1996 and 2005 on the basis of prosecution files. To this end, the study aims to contribute to devising a more precise definition of the term ‘honour killing’ and to describing the characteristics of the phenomenon in Germany. The empirical evidence contained in the prosecution files displays a number of variables regarding the victim-offender relationships, the case histories, the motives as well as the criminal prosecution of the offenders in order to reconstruct the cases. This presentation will outline the research objectives as well as the empirical approach of the study. In addition, it will provide some preliminary findings of the case studies.
Corruption and Prevention of Corruption

**Aleksandras DOBRYNINAS** *(Vilnius University, Lithuania)*

**Lithuanian Map of Corruption 2008**

Information about cases of corruption usually comes from law enforcement institutions and those governmental agencies, which directly or indirectly are responsible for the control of possible conflicts between public and private interests in society. However, this information is usually restricted only by judicially approved facts, and does not reflect unreported cases. The situation with corruption can be partly clarified by organizing surveys that are able not only to evaluate public attitude toward corruption as well as its geographical and institutional spread, but also, directly or indirectly, to evaluate existing level of such form of corruption as bribery or nepotism. "Map of corruption" is regular sociological survey that is regularly organized by Transparency International Lithuanian Chapter since 2001. As in previous surveys, "Map of corruption 2008" is concentrated on attitudes towards corruption, its level, and role in society; personal experience in confronting cases of corruption and bribery; anti-corruption measures proposed in the society. However differently from previous surveys, "Map of corruption 2008" provides a new input to the research introducing a survey of the public officials with the special focus on the phenomena of nepotism, as well as elements of socio-psychological analysis of motivation of corrupt behavior. Survey results show that situation with corruption in Lithuanian society does not experience radical changes; however, one can noticed some positive tendencies in evaluation and experience of corruption at least among business and governmental officers groups.

**Jure ŠKRBEČ** *(Commission for the Prevention of Corruption, Slovenia)*

**Analysis of Measurement of Corruption in Slovenia**

The main purpose of this work was to analyse all research of corruption made after 1991 in Slovenia. We used methodological analyses of accessible literature as well as analyses of direct and indirect measurements of corruption. We found that corruption became a major subject of criminological literature and research after 2000 and has become one of the main themes being considered in many articles, debates and the most probing congresses and specialist journals. There is also a need to emphasize that the Slovenian science endeavours to accurately define corruption and measure it as successfully as possible. It is only with such accurate measurement that one can start to get as close as possible to the real statistics of corruption cases in the world and in each individual country, inspecting the cause and extent of corruption and the necessary definitive tools for its prevention. In debating corruption, we usually focus on our own convictions that this phenomenon is hard to detect and almost impossible to measure. Corruption
fits in with other obtuse fields of criminal offences which are not easy to discover or prevent. Consequently, we tried to discover and prove the differences between actual numbers on corruption – by direct statistics (of police corruption offences) and by indirect statistics (subjective perceptions of people concerning the scope of corruption). In analysing both over the last 15 years we discovered that corruption cases have increased year on year and that we have ever increasing research examples into corruption cases in Slovenia (which show almost a 100% growth rate since the year 2000), and that the highest numbers of corruption cases happen in the areas of health care and public procurement.

**Richard R. BENNETT** *(American University, United States of America)*

**Debora J. PFAFF** *(American University, United States of America)*

**Police Corruption: Investigating its Determinates in Three Developing Nations**

Police scholars attribute the existence of police corruption to a variety of factors including individual characteristics, situational contingencies and organizational determinants. Most research investigating the determinants of corruption focus upon urban police agencies in developed nations, primarily the United States. Only recently has research attention turned to less developed nations. This research reports the findings of a study on police perceptions of corruption in three developing Caribbean nations with varying levels of governmental corruption. A conceptual model is developed based upon current developed nation literature that specifies the relationships between situational, individual and organizational factors and corruption as measured through a survey and interviews. The findings suggest the determinants of corruption are similar in some respects and different in others between developing and developed nations as well as varying across levels of governmental corruption among nations. Policy implications for the control of corruption in developing nations are discussed.

**Wesley SKOGAN** *(Northwestern University, United States of America)*

**Patterns of Police Misconduct in Lakeside**

This paper examines allegations of police misconduct. Using administrative data, it describes patterns of complaints: their trends over time, time to onset, the frequency of repeated complaints, characteristics of complainants and accused officers, issues in the handling of complaints, and their ultimate resolution.
Comparative Juvenile Justice: Perspectives on Policies and Practices

Philip REICHEL (University of Northern Colorado, United States of America)

Using Typologies to Understand World Differences in Youth Justice Policies and Practices

Approaches to youth justice have varied considerable over time and place. In seeking to understand these approaches, the broad question regarding the reasons for distinguishing criminal offenders on the basis of age must first be addressed. Then, one must turn to more specific questions such as how to identify which persons will be included in any such age-based category, and what particular procedures and consequences are most appropriate for members of the group. This paper reviews various typologies that have been developed in an attempt to categorize the world’s approaches to youth justice. By using such typologies, we are able to reflect on similarities and differences in the way countries respond to young offenders of the criminal law. The various models are compared and contrasted on the basis of category number (some use as few as two categories whereas others note as many as nine), distinguishing features (e.g. paternalism and protection on the part of the state, versus responsibility and accountability on the part of the offender), and resulting social control efforts (diversion, treatment, reintegration, punishment). Through a better understanding and appreciation of the many ways in which youth justice is justified and implemented, both researchers and practitioners can compare and contrast systems and can consider opportunities for adaptation of foreign elements into domestic procedures.

Peter BENEKOS (Mercyhurst College, United States of America)
Alida MERLO (Indiana University of Pennsylvania, United States of America)

Balancing Vengeance and Mercy: Youth Policies in the United States

The increase in violent juvenile crime in the United States in the 1980s and 1990s precipitated a pattern of punitive policies characterized by diminished judicial discretion, increased exclusionary legislation, and expanded adultification of youth. The emergence of the Balanced and Restorative Justice model (BARJ) is viewed as an effort to restrain the punitive, retributive reaction to youth while supporting the traditional mission of juvenile justice: the treatment and protection of youth. In this context, the authors critique the consequences and persistence of get tough policies and consider evidence of some efforts to modify unforgiving youth policies. In recognition of the 20th Anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the authors assess the United States’ record in dealing with children and in providing the protections authorized by the Convention. The review examines jurisdictional transfer, juvenile life without parole, and zero tolerance. The authors conclude that U.S. policy reflects a dualistic approach to youthful offenders
which includes prevention and treatment while adhering to exclusionary, punitive practices that contradict the concept of adolescence and exemplify punitive social control.

Stefan SCHUMANN (University of Graz, Austria)

Developing a European Model in Juvenile Justice Systems – Necessities and Concepts for a Common Approach

Provoked mostly by singular events, a discussion of juvenile delinquency arose in many European countries during the last decade. The answers to juvenile delinquency, provided by national laws of European countries, differ broadly somewhere in between the justice-model and the welfare-model; between a minimum intervention, restorative justice or neo-correctionalist approach. The Recommendations No (2008)11 and (2003)20, adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe reflect these different models, while in the meantime clearly point out the principle of social integration and education and the prevention of re-offending. Do these European soft law rules may describe a basic common European understanding of responses to juvenile delinquency? Can these rules provide a basis for a common European model of juvenile justice systems? Are there an empirical need and legal basis for as well as an added value of a harmonization of juvenile justice systems through legally binding European Union law? Does such a need arise from noticeable transnational juvenile crime in European’s Single Area of Justice? Does it arise from the inner logic of European Union’s judicial cooperation in criminal matters, from the application of the principle of mutual recognition, in particular for the purpose of enforcement of sanctions imposing measures of deprivation of liberty?

Karin BRUCKMÜLLER (University of Vienna, Austria)


In the Panel “Comparative Juvenile Justice – Perspectives on Policies and Practices” different concepts and philosophies concerning answers in law and practice to juvenile delinquency will be discussed. While the American youth polices tries to “balance vengeance and mercy” in the juvenile court and juvenile penal law systems (see the paper of Peter J. Benekos and Alida V. Merlo of this panel), the Central European concepts – presented in this paper – are based in particular on the approach to (re)social and (re)integrate young offenders. As juveniles and young adults are in a stage of development juvenile court provisions focus on rehabilitative and educational needs (for example in Austria, Germany and Switzerland). Therefore youth welfare and protection rules are part of the juvenile justice policy. Fines and imprisonment should only be measures of last resort for young offenders. Not only the law but also the philosophy in the practice, the interaction with the juveniles in Central European prisons will be analyzed. And for example the question: “Is it possible to have no guard in and no fence around a young offender institution?” should be raised for discussion on the basis of the American and European experiences and perspectives.
Crime, Science and Politics (EUGPSRN)

Tim HOPE (University of Keele, United Kingdom)

“What Works”, Civic Epistemology and the Republic of Criminology

The view that the purpose of Criminology is to be useful to society – for instance, to furnish evidence of ‘what works’ in the prevention of crime – rests upon a claim for the primacy of ‘civic epistemology’ – normative and institutional practices by which a polity tests and deploys truth and knowledge claims that purport to form a basis for political decisions (Jasanoff, 2005). In contrast, academic criminologists have tended to justify their social position and purpose with reference to ‘republican’ epistemological principles that inform institutional practices which seek to sustain the autonomous authority of science in the application of reason to human affairs. Although the tension between civic epistemology and republican virtue has always been at the heart of criminology, the contemporary doctrine of ‘what works’ constitutes a serious threat to the conception of criminological republicanism. There are a number of sources: a ‘punitive turn’ which is leading states to promote a particularly assertive, if not desperate, civic epistemology; a reflexive fragmentation of knowledge in risk society; and, not least, the secessionism of new ‘crime sciences’ that consciously orientate themselves to civic epistemology. If ‘public criminology’ is to retain autonomous authority it will need to engage with civic epistemology.

Trevor JONES (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)
Tim NEWBURN (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

Public Opinion, Politics and Responses to Youth Crime in England and Wales

The issue of youth crime has been a central feature of political debate in many countries during recent decades. Responses to youth crime have been increasingly politicized, with a marked move away from welfare-oriented interventions and towards more punitive and risk-oriented policies. Politicians and policy-makers have justified such shifts with reference to the need to satisfy ‘public opinion,’ often in face of opposition from youth justice practitioners and academics in the field. Drawing upon the political science literature on the public policy-making process, this paper explores the complex relationship between public opinion and politics on the one hand, and youth justice policy and practice on the other, with a particular focus on the United Kingdom.

Elke DEVROE (Ghent University, Belgium)

The Policy Approach of Nuisance and Disorder Problems in the Public Space

This paper outlines and comments on the response in terms of the policies in place and in the process of being rolled out mainly in Belgium and The Netherlands to counteract
nuisance offences in the public space. From a comparative point of view, the Crime and disorder Act in the U.K. will also be described. What exactly is nuisance? Most policy papers describe these issues as typical problems of insecurity. But equally, tensions in the public space which are nothing to do with security or criminality, can occasion nuisance. In that case, the issues concerned much sooner tend to be issues of quality of life, of social safety, etc. In this presentation I will compare the legislative answer to disorder problems in Belgium, The Netherlands and Great Britain. Different topics will be compared, like the stated goals, the definition of disorder, the role of the major in prevention and control, the tasks for the community, the role of the police, etc. This presentation focuses on legislation and availability of instruments to tackle nuisance problems in these three countries. For Belgium some empirical data will be presented on the extend to which communities implemented the guidelines and legislation foreseen by the government and the nature of the offences that are punished. I will conclude with some debate questions.

Simón Hallsworth (London Metropolitan University, United Kingdom)
John Lea (London Metropolitan University, United Kingdom)

Reconstructing Leviathan: the emerging contours of the security state

In this paper we examine how developments in different areas of social policy, crime control and national security have set up mutually reinforcing processes which are gathering momentum towards a new state form, what we term the security state. Rather than seeking to create national unity through the violent seizure of power and the forcible incorporation of civil society, typical of the twentieth century authoritarian state, the security state aims at the management of bifurcation, maintaining the security of majority of citizens against ‘external’ threats which, in a globalised world, may originate in the next street or the next continent. It is engaged in the search for new technologies of biopower and risk management aimed at the global social periphery. It does not begin, therefore, with regime change at the centre but with incremental authoritarianism at the periphery. Over time however what begins at the periphery turns inward and marches to the centre as the securitization project begins to infect the key policies and organs of the state and the population in general. What is left of the welfare state withers away or, as with social policy, becomes progressively criminalised. As the discourse of security becomes hegemonic so social relations become incrementally shaped and interpolated in its image. As it does so the lifeworld becomes progressively colonised through becoming securitized.

Adam Edwards (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)
Gordon Hughes (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)

Crime, Science and Politics

Developments in the sociology of science suggest there are ways of demarcating social scientific knowledge from other kinds of knowledge that frame controversies in public policy. The ‘Third Wave’ of social studies of science defines concepts of expertise and
experience as the means by which scientific knowledge can be demarcated from other kinds of knowledge associated with, for example, party political competition, pressure group campaigning, journalism and experiments in direct democracy or ‘community engagement’ in the public policy process. This paper considers the relevance of arguments over the possibility and desirability of a Third Wave of science studies for analogous arguments in criminological research over the appropriate relationship between science and politics in defining problems of crime, formulating policy responses and evaluating their outcomes. The paper discusses four basic conceptions of the science-politics relationship in criminology: bifurcation 1: scientism (where it is acknowledged that science and politics are entirely separate kinds of knowledge and that politics ought to be subordinated to a science of crime); bifurcation 2: politicism (where it is acknowledged that science and politics are entirely separate kinds of knowledge and that science ought to be subordinated to the political arbitration of crime problems); conflation (where it is argued that science is just another political construction of the crime problem) and tension (where it is acknowledged that science and politics overlap but are distinguishable in terms of the kinds of expertise, experience and formative intentions they entail). The paper considers the potential of this latter concept, of the tension between science and politics, for transcending long-running arguments within the academy between positivist and constructionist thinking about crime and amongst academics and public policy-makers over the appropriate relationship between the rational-bureaucratic and popular-democratic basis for policy-making.
The Importance of Action Theory in Criminology

Per-Olof WIKSTRÖM (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

The Importance of Perceptions and Choices: Toward an Analytical Criminology

The aim of this paper is to provide a rationale and agenda for a more theory-driven, analytical criminology. It criticizes the common risk factor approach to theory and theory testing and its inherent problem of distinguishing between correlates and causes and inability to provide proper explanation of crime and its causes. The paper highlights the importance of having an adequate theory of action that can help identify causal mechanisms (processes) and integrate levels of explanation. It provides a clear demarcation criterion to distinguish between correlates and potential causes in the study of crime. Finally, it stresses the need to clearly differentiate between causes and the causes of the causes when analysing crime causation.

Michael GOTTFREDSON (University of California, United States of America)

Self-Interest, Sanctions and Actions in Control Theories of Crime

The concepts of compulsion and choice have always been difficult for criminology and for criminal law. Theories were once said to belong to one or the other perspective – the positive school and the classical school. Criminal law struggles with the idea of purposeful or intentional behavior for sanctioning systems. This paper seeks to integrate contemporary research and theory about the tendency to engage in behavior with short-term satisfactions and long-term costs, including many non-crime behaviors, with literature about the limitations of criminal sanctions and the idea of action.

Alfonso SERRANO-MAÍLLO (National Distance Learning University, Spain)

The Role of the Causal Theory of Action in Criminological Theories. The Case of Situational Action and Self-Control Theory

Criminological theories at the individual level usually explain the tendency of certain individuals or groups of individuals to commit crimes, but fail to explain the mechanisms that lead an individual to commit an act of crime. In most criminological theories, the connection between the tendency and the act itself is a kind of black box. Something happens inside the individual that is usually left out of the theoretical picture. The idea that criminological theory would benefit from a theory of action is relatively old, though few are the systematic approaches to integrate it into a criminological theory. One ex-
ception is the important recent work by Wikström and his situational action theory of crime (2006, 2008, 2009). According to the causal theory of action, an intentional action is an event caused by pairs of beliefs and desires that form intentions. Intentions, especially immediate intentions, can result in an action that can be criminal. A special problem happens in the case of acratic actions, in which the action is not the one dictated by the best decisive judgement. According to the causal theory of action, an acratic action takes place because of a lack of “self-control” (or self-control*) (a concept which is different from the one proposed by Gottfredson and Hirschi, 1990, 2003, 2008). Self-control* in this sense is the capacity to act in accordance with best decisive judgements. It is unlikely, though, that the majority crimes are acratic actions. In this paper, it is proposed that the causal theory of action (Brand, 1984; Davidson, 2001; Mele, 1992, 1995, 2003) is promising for the development and test of criminological, individual level theories. Wikström’s work is a very good example of these possibilities. Thus, it is argued that different criminological theories make different predictions about key elements of the causal theory of action. Special attention is paid to its role in situational action theory (the only theory that incorporates action theory to its mechanisms) and to its compatibility with self-control theory. At the same time, it is argued that it can be incorporated to learning or strain theories.
Attitudes Towards Crime, Criminals and Punishment

Miran MITAR (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Helmut KURY (University of Freiburg, Germany)
Gorazd MEŠKO (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Jerneja ŠIFRER (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Katja FILIPČIČ (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)
Mitja KRANJČAN (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)
Slavko KURDIJA (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)
Nino RODE (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)
Liljana SELINŠEK (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Attitudes of Students towards Risk, Crime and Punishment in Slovenia 2009

The aim of the presentation is to show attitudes towards risk, crime and punishment among different groups of students regarding their field of study. The main attention is given to description and analysis of the attitudes of the students in the field of criminal justice and security (353 respondents), as some kind of comparative group some other students are selected (law – 309, education – 292, social work – 192 and social science – 134). The data are taken from international project Attitudes on Crime 2009, which takes place in Slovenia in April 2009. The samples were convenient, the students (present at lectures in the first week of April) were asked to answer the questionnaire. The questionnaire was taken and translated (with minor changes) in Slovene from Helmut Kury (Max Planck Institute, Freiburg, Germany). There are three main comparisons. The first one is the comparison between students of criminal justice and security (Faculty of Criminal Justice and security) and other students (from other faculties), the second one is the comparison between students in different years of study (hypothesis of influence of education on attitudes). The third one is comparison of attitudes of students of criminal justice and security in two periods (data from Attitudes on Crime 2009 are compared with Attitudes on Crime 2006). The results can show influence of chosen field of study (reference group affiliation), the influence of program (year of study) and influence of conditions from time of survey (year 2006, year 2009). The multivariate methods are used for description and analysis of results.
Attitudes towards Risks, Crime and Punishment of Students in the Field of Criminal Justice and Security in Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia in 2009

The aim of the presentation is to compare attitudes of students in the field of criminal justice and security in several countries. The data are taken from the international comparative project Attitudes on Crime 2009, which takes place in Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia (Faculty of Criminal Justice and security). There are at least three broad approaches to comparison worth of consideration. The first (“macro-oriented”) approach shows similarities and differences in attitudes of students regarding nationality, citizenship, and religious affiliation. The second (“micro-oriented) approach is exploration of the influence of socio-demographic variables (especially gender and age) on attitudes. The third (“mezzo-oriented”) approach is a presentation of similarities and differences among several groups of students (students of criminal justice and security – who want to find a job inside police forces; and other students from the field of law, education and social science – who want to find a job in state administration and social services). The comparisons are done by use of logistic regression and other quantitative methods appropriate for data analysis.

Attitudes towards Life Sentence in Slovenia 2009

The aim is to present the attitude of the Slovenian Public Opinion (based on random sample of general population, more than 1,000 respondents, May 2009) towards the life sentence and related answers on questions regarding the death penalty and usefulness of harsher penalties for crime reduction. Some attitudes (life sentence, death penalty, abortion, …) are compared with attitudes of students (in the field of criminology and security studies, law, education, social work and social sciences) (data taken from the project Attitudes on crime 2009, more than 1000 respondents, administered in April 2009). The life sentence was introduced in Slovenia with the Penal Code in November 2008 without a broader public discussion and without a prior public opinion research, so the results can be the first indicator of public sentiments towards life sentence after the introduction of changes of Penal Law (and expected possible changes in near future). The starting expectation is that some segments of population (older and less educated) express less liberal (or more punitive) attitudes towards life sentence and death penalty. There is also an expectation that students (as younger and involved in the higher education) express more liberal (or less punitive) attitudes than population at large. The multivariate methods are used (logistic regression and others) for the description and analysis of data.
Students’ Attitudes towards Risk, Crime and Punishment in Croatia

Professionals’ attitudes towards crime and punishment seem to be relevant to the implementation of crime control measures and prison reform programmes (Ortet- Fabregat, Perez, 1992). Since professionals from different criminal justice agencies have different roles in the process of criminal justice, it is interesting to see if they differ in their attitudes towards crime and punishment. The aim of this paper is to give an insight in the attitudes of students (as future professionals) in the field of criminal justice (Police College, Law School, Social pedagogy) towards risk, crime and punishment and to compare those attitudes regarding the type of school they attend. We used data from international project Attitudes on crime 2009, part of which was conducted in Croatia during April. Students were asked to answer the questionnaire proposed by Helmut Kury (translated to Croatian with few added items). The purpose of this presentation is to give an overview of those attitudes and discuss the results.

Students’ Attitudes Regarding Criminality

The survey on Students’ Attitudes Regarding Criminality was carried out in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in April; it covered a sample of 357 students from the Faculty of Security, the Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Pedagogy, and the Faculty of Philosophy, two-thirds (65.3%) of which consisting of female students. Most specific preliminary results revealed by this survey are presented below. In terms of the feeling of safety, a bit more than one half of respondents stated they felt safe in their neighbourhoods. As opposed to these, some 42% of respondents stated there were places or parts of the city they felt unsafe in. As for the degree of unsafety, respondents did not consider as possible the threat of more serious crimes but they felt so about property offences. As for the assumed crime victim role, most of the respondents (over 94%) stated that they found it most important that perpetrators be reported, charged, sentenced and rigidly sanctioned to the account of restorative justice measures. Regarding reaction to certain socially negative actions, most of the students-respondents said they were in favour of repressive measures (fines, conditional sentences and imprisonment). Almost 70% of the students said they found the death penalty justifiable when it comes to certain crimes. This position was expressed primarily for cases involving murder, rape, terrorism, and sexual abuse of children. In spite of expectations that students from the Faculty of Security and from the Faculty of Law would be more in favour of the death penalty in
comparison with students from other faculties covered by the sample, responses of all respondents did not reveal any major deviation and showed an average of 70% of all respondents being in favour of the death penalty. Even more, the percentage of students-respondents from the Faculty of Security and the Faculty of Law in favour of the death penalty was a bit lower than the percentage of students sharing the same opinion from other faculties in the sample. This fact, therefore, does not support the thesis that students in the field of security and law sciences have more repressive attitudes when it comes to this issue.

Vesna NIKOLIĆ-RISTANOVIĆ (University of Belgrade, Serbia)
Jelena DIMITRIJEVIĆ (University of Belgrade, Serbia)
Ljiljana STEVKOVIĆ (Institute for Criminological and Sociological Research, Serbia)

Attitudes of Students toward Risk, Crime and Punishment in Serbia

The aim of the paper is to present the results of the survey about victimization risk and attitudes of students from Faculty for Special Education and Rehabilitation (Department for prevention and treatment of behaviour disorders) toward crime and punishment. The survey is carried out as a part of wider international criminological study which included former republics of Yugoslavia and was coordinated by the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor. As a research instrument questionnaire made by professor Helmut Kurry (Max Planck Institute, Freinburg, Germany), translated into Serbian and modified in a part related to socio-demographic characteristics, was used. The survey is carried out on the sample on 360 students. Students of all studying years present at lectures in the last week of March and first week of April 2009, without previous announcement, were asked to answer the questionnaire. Results are processed by methods of descriptive statistics (computer programme SPSS was used). The survey findings are described and then they are analysed, bearing in mind connection between feeling of security and attitudes toward crime and punishment, on the one hand, and a year of a study (hypothesis of influence of education on attitudes toward risk, crime and punishment), gender and experience of crime victimization, on the other.
JUSTIS Steering Group Meeting

Mike HOUGH (King's College London, United Kingdom)

JUSTIS and the European Social Survey

The paper will describe a large-scale EU project that is developing survey-based measures of trust in justice, and a closely related project designing a module of the 2010 European Social Survey. It will outline the aims and structure of the two pieces of work, which together will provide a large scale test of procedural justice theory. It will summarise the ‘conceptual map’ that is guiding the work: a central hypothesis for the work is that trust in justice is an important driver of the legitimacy of institutions of justice, and thus is critically important in shaping public compliance with the law. JUSTIS is a seven-country European project, co-funded by the European Community’s FP7 2007-2013, under grant agreement n. 217311. The survey has been funded through the European Commission’s Framework Programmes, the European Science Foundation and national funding bodies in each country.

Jon JACKSON (London School of Economics, United Kingdom)
Ben BRADFORD (London School of Economics, United Kingdom)

Punitive Sentiment and the Legitimacy of Legal Authorities

The procedural justice model developed by Tyler and colleagues in the United States is gaining increasing currency as a tool for understanding and explicating relations between the public and criminal justice agencies in academic and policy circles, both in the UK and elsewhere. Above all, it offers a powerful explanation of how and why police legitimacy is produced and maintained. However formal tests of the model using robust survey data are rare outside the US. This paper presents initial findings from a UK survey designed to do just that, specifically with regard to relations between police and public. The precise features of Tyler’s idea of procedural justice cannot be assumed to apply in non-US contexts – different social and cultural contexts premise differential relations in this as in all areas of life. However, we have some evidence that elements of the procedural justice approach do hold in the UK, and this data presents the first opportunity to fully explore the role of procedural justice in shaping public opinions of the police.

Stephen FARRALL (Sheffield University, United Kingdom)
Camilla PRIEDE (Sheffield University, United Kingdom)

Designing, Refining and Testing Survey Questions Across Europe: One Battery of Questions to Measure Confidence in Criminal Justice in Many Languages

This paper reports on the efforts undertaken as part of one Work Package from an on-go-
ing EU Commission-funded project (JUSTIS) to design, refine and test survey questions aimed at measuring confidence in the criminal justice system. Although the substantive topic (confidence in the criminal justice system) is already of interest to many, the methodology adopted by JUSTIS project staff – which consisted of cognitive interviewing in several European countries – has applications beyond this area of research alone. With an ever-growing interest in cross-national and comparative research, the issues discussed in this paper will find application for those working in other areas both within and beyond criminology.
Sexual Offending

Marian MARTINEZ (United Nations, Spain)
Meritxell PÉREZ (Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain)

Related Variables on Juvenile Sex Offenders Treatment Design

Sexual violence is an issue that strongly concerns the public opinion in all advanced societies. In particular, juvenile sex offenders not only attract more public attention but also pose a harder challenge because, given their age, their punishment should be complemented with a special effort toward rehabilitation, which must be adapted to their needs. The current research analyzes several risk factors related to the success of the treatment in a Spanish sample of 20 juvenile sex offenders serving a sentence in a juvenile center. The age of the subjects ranges from 14 to 18 years old. A data set was constructed from the sample collected by the research team and the psychologist from the center. The coding sheet included psychological variables (as impulsiveness, empathy or cognitive distortions), and information about the family, peers, substance abuse, and a description of the nature and severity of the offense. This work presents the preliminary results of this study, proving that it is necessary to consider static and dynamic factors to design a specific treatment for juvenile sex offenders. The final objective of this research is the development of a treatment program for juvenile sex offenders.

Jasmina ARNEŽ (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Sexual Offenders: Is Treatment Really Targeting the Causes of Their Crimes?

Having dreadful consequences for its victims, sexual offending certainly deserves a great amount of attention. However, extensive media coverage of sexual crimes causes a moral panic, resulting in a poorly planned criminal justice response to sexual offending. Penal sanctions for offenders often fail to consider the real psychological causes for sexual offending in an individual perpetrator. Thus, their treatment remains ineffective and sexual recidivism still presents a threat to public safety. The aim of this paper is to show how a new classification system and a clear theoretical basis seem to be the right steps when searching for the most effective treatment method for sexual perpetrators. Focusing on Marshall's attachment theory, some professionals argue that poor childhood attachments and empathy deficits should be considered crucial treatment targets in a specific type of sexual offenders. Based on these findings, I present a controversial treatment method of Intimacy training, its advantages, as well as some legal, professional and ethical dilemmas it evokes.
Panel Sessions I

Danijela FRANGEŽ (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Anton DVORŠEK (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Overview of Criminal Investigation Practice and Possibilities of Situational Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse in Slovenia

Child abuse is a socially conditioned concept, formed by people, history and culture. It is a social problem and it is a fact that is present in today’s technological and progressive society. Many children are neglected, lacking basic health treatment elements and developmental opportunities. In the beginning of their lives, they are forced to face different types of abuse that have a strong influence on their life journey. Every type of abuse is important. However, due to the fact that the majority of child sexual abuses are kept in secret, special attention is given to this taboo subject. After a brief theoretical introduction, the authors discuss the problems of detecting child sexual abuse. Special attention is given to the criminal investigation aspects in evidence collection. Furthermore, this paper offers a new approach that is based on situational prevention of child sexual abuse. The main goal is to deliver new trends in combating sexual violence against children and represent the possibilities of situational prevention of child sexual abuse in Slovenia. In discussion however, we would like to point out some of the suggestions on how to improve the investigation and prevention of child sexual abuse.

Friedrich LÖSEL (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
Martin SCHMÜCKER (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)

A Systematic Review of High-Quality Evaluations of Sexual Offender Treatment

The treatment of sex offenders is one of the most controversial topics in crime policy. Therefore, sound evaluations are highly relevant for an evidence-based approach. In a comprehensive meta-analysis of 69 studies Lösel and Schmucker (2005) found an overall positive effect, in particular for cognitive-behavioral and organic treatment. However, the outcomes were rather heterogeneous and methodological differences accounted for the largest amount of outcome variance. As a consequence we carried out an updated analysis which only contained studies with equivalent treatment and control groups (level 3-5 on the Maryland Scale) and official measures of sexual recidivism as outcome criterion. Twenty-nine studies were eligible and all addressed psychosocial (mainly cognitive-behavioral) treatment programs. The mean effect size was smaller than in our previous meta-analysis but still significant (OR = 1.46). Randomized studies showed a slightly larger effect, however, the findings at all levels of methodological quality were not homogeneous. Due to the small number of studies in each subcategory, most other moderators did also not reveal significant differences. The discussion addresses consequences of these findings for both practice and future research.
Crime Control and Human Rights: Paradoxes, Ambiguities and Potential

Katja FRANKO AAS (University of Oslo, Norway)

Exporting Justice: Cosmopolitanism and its Discontents

Cosmopolitan justice has expanded the scope and social dynamics of legal and institutional orders at the local, national, and international levels. Through the emerging forms of globalism, globalisation and globality also criminal justice is plugging into transborder circuits of circulation of people, forms of knowledge, social and political action where, ultimately, crime control can become an export and where human rights gain an increasingly prominent, but also conflicting position. This paper examines the growing body of work on cosmopolitanism and its relevance for understanding the expanding boundaries of criminological theory and practice. It aims to explore the geographies of inclusion and exclusion with the imaginary of cosmopolitan justice. It examines the discursive and instrumental development of cosmopolitanism against a seemingly contradicting trend: the growing border-consciousness and border-defensiveness of Western societies. Borders demarcate belonging and non-belonging as well as reveal specific conceptions of justice and its limits. Based on the territorial model of justice, borders seemingly run counter to the cosmopolitan project. This paper offers a critique of this dichotomy and argues for the importance of a culturally embedded understanding of cosmopolitan justice. Using the example of European borders and border policing, the paper suggests that borders are not only a source of demarcation but also of integration. On the other hand, the coupling of universalistic ethics with the essence of European-ness can paradoxically transform cosmopolitanism into a language of exclusion.

Vidar HALVORSEN (University of Oslo, Norway)

Human Rights and the Culture of Resistance: Professional Ethics in the “Lawfare” against Terror

Jerome Skolnick’s observation in Justice without Trial (1966), that police officers “draw a moral distinction between criminal law and criminal procedure” (p. 191), has had a profound influence on studies of police culture. One consequence of this distinction is police cynicism, which reflects the view that procedural rights are unrealistic and counter-productive external constraints, to be stretched or set aside in the higher mission of fighting crime, maintaining security and protecting the rights of innocent citizens. Yet, as newer studies have increasingly stressed, institutions like the police and the military are not monolithic. In the American debate on the possible justification of torture and torture-like interrogation techniques, the main focus so far has been on government
lawyers, military and law enforcement officers who actively endorsed their political mandate: to “deconstruct” the prohibition against torture in human rights conventions and the humanitarian status of enemy combatants, in order to provide greater flexibility for the executive state power. Still, as new information is emerging from interviews with practitioners within the police and the military, it is evident that “lawfare” measures initiated from the upper levels of politics were met with considerable scepticism and resistance from below. This paper takes a closer look at various elements of this resistance and its implications for professional ethics.

Heidi MORK LOMELL (University of Oslo, Norway)

Human Rights at Risk? On the Emerging Genre of Preventive Justice and Pre-punishment

This paper focuses on the tension between risks and rights, and especially how precautionary logic and pre-emptive measures are transforming criminal justice. According to Lucia Zedner, these measures indicate a temporal shift, where the post-crime orientation of traditional criminal justice is increasingly overshadowed by the pre-crime logic of security. This emerging new mode of doing justice in anticipation of wrongdoing not only challenges the dominant post hoc orientation of traditional criminal justice, it also poses new challenges to human rights. What is the role and future of human rights in the emerging preventive, risk-structured society? Human rights such as the presumption of innocence, proportionality and due process set limits to the traditional post-crime functions of the criminal justice system. However, they are increasingly seen as irrelevant in the non-punitive ‘preventive’ state, where risk considerations are given priority over rights considerations. Is contemporary human rights discourse sufficient, or do we need a new discourse with which to describe and restrain the preventive turn in criminal justice? In the current discursive structuration, ‘security’ and ‘human rights’ are seen as binary oppositions. However, to perceive human rights as existing in deep tension with the pursuit of security, may be more misleading than clarifying. Instead, situating rights within security, and thereby seeing rights as a vital ingredient of security practices and policies, may prove more fruitful, by forcing us to acknowledge that the perceived rights-security trade-off is actually a security-security trade-off.

Laura PIACENTINI (University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom)

What Does Right Consciousness Mean in Russian Prisons?

This paper explores the legal consciousness literature and considers it in the context of Russia’s exceptional transition in penal punishment that has taken place over the last 16 years. Russian imprisonment remains a much neglected area of criminological scholarship and it is even more surprising to note that the embedding of a rights consciousness in prisons, whereby prisoners have become knowing, active and vocal agents of human rights in the penal system, has not been matched by debate and discussion about the
doctrinal, legal and socio-cultural mechanisms through which this flows. Moreover, how a rights discourse can co-exist with the closing down of both human rights activism and penal reform under the current President Vladimir Putin requires urgent examination. In this paper, I draw on over ten years of empirical research in some 18 penal colonies across Russia and I examine data from interviews and observations, and from analytical work of both English and Russian language documentation. I offer a limited consideration of the legal consciousness terrain in the Russian penal context, but I aim to raise some questions of how rights consciousness emerges in penal settings and is co-terminous with human rights regulation.

Menno EZINGA (VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands)
Sanne HISSEL (VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands)
Anne-Marie SLOTBOOM (VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands)
Catrien BIJLEVELD (VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands)

The Wellbeing of Children of Incarcerated Mothers. A Multidimensional Perspective

Currently, most research concerning the study of children of imprisoned parents focus on fathers in detention. However, little is known of the children when the mothers are imprisoned. Especially in the Netherlands, hardly any empirical research has been conducted regarding the whereabouts and psychological wellbeing of children with incarcerated mothers. What is the impact on the child? The status of this research is ongoing. We visited and collected data from three out of four female prisons. Via the mothers consent we contacted the children en their caregivers. Lastly we contacted the teachers of the schools where the children resided. With exception of the teacher we performed a semi-structured interview about the wellbeing of the child during the divorce through detention of mother and child. Secondly, we asked mother, child and caregiver to complete checklists of psychological wellbeing and specific lists concerning internalizing and externalizing behaviour problems, such as anxiety, depression, aggression and delinquency. Preliminary results are discussed as well as possible signs of worrisome life-course problems.
Criminal Justice Issues I

Gerard COFFEY (University of Limerick, Ireland)

The Principle of “Ne Bis in Idem” in the Prosecution of Transnational Crime

With increased globalisation of criminal law and criminal justice, several Member States might be competent to prosecute crime where the elements of a criminal offence were committed in several countries. This is referred to as positive conflicts of jurisdiction. The principle of ne bis in idem (double jeopardy) provides that an accused cannot be prosecuted if he has been finally acquitted or convicted by another Member State. Provision is made by the European Convention on Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights against retrials within the same State. Article 54 of the Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement, which applies the principle between Member States, is the only provision against parallel prosecutions. However, there is no provision against concurrent prosecutions when criminal proceedings are ongoing in another Member State. The European Commission has adopted a Green Paper on “Conflicts of Jurisdiction and the Principle of Ne Bis in Idem in Criminal Proceedings” (2005), and proposed legislation would make provision for the allocation of prosecutorial jurisdiction where a conflict arises as to the ‘best place’ to prosecute transnational crimes. The Green Paper suggests possible solutions by putting in place a tripartite mechanism for solving positive conflicts of jurisdiction. This would entail informing and consulting with Member States regarding the best place to prosecute offences, and a mediation process where an agreement cannot be reached. It also suggests the establishment of an EU level body, such as the proposed European Public Prosecutor, to resolve positive conflicts of jurisdiction. This paper evaluates this fundamental principle of criminal justice pertaining to positive conflicts of jurisdiction in the prosecution of transnational crimes within the European Union.

Bjorn KETELS (Ghent University, Belgium)

Are Criminal Law and Sexual HIV Transmission Easy Bedfellows? The Case of Belgium

Since its discovery, HIV/AIDS has moved from the laboratories to the hospitals and finally to the courtrooms. Throughout the world, a proliferating public response to sexual HIV exposure and transmission has indeed been to enact and apply different types of criminal laws. While some countries rely on the general criminal law provisions, others have endeavoured to skirt a number of difficulties wedded to the use of the existing legal framework by developing HIV-specific statutes. This presentation deals with the possibilities and limitations of generic Belgian criminal law for prosecution concerning sexual HIV exposure and transmission. To the present day, Belgium has registered 21,697 people as living with
the virus, 3,806 of whom have developed AIDS. Recent figures show a moderate increase in the number of infections diagnosed, with a slight drop in 2006. Daily, approximately 2.9 new contagions are determined. HIV carriers are mainly males and sexual intercourse remains the primary mode of transmission. The latter should not really come as a surprise. As is the case for most populations in the greater part of the world, a substantial segment of the Belgian population still practices unsafe sex. Up to now, no convictions for sexual HIV exposure or transmission have been reported in Belgium. Recently however, the first complaint was filed, for attempted murder. As Belgium has no HIV-specific penal law, the question arises as to whether existing general criminal law provisions would be applicable. In answering this question, I will focus on the main subjects of discussion that recur in research. It will be argued that although the proof of the fault element and causation, the labelling of the offence, the impact of privacy and issues relating to consent and fault of the complainant should indeed be given due consideration, there remains some scope within the Belgian Penal Code to address exposure and transmission.

Candida SAUNDERS (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)

Telling Stories: False Allegations of Rape

There is a marked contrast between researchers’ and commentators’ estimates of the prevalence of false allegations of rape and criminal justice actors’ perceptions of their frequency. This contrast is perhaps most clearly and comprehensively illustrated by a recent UK study (Kelly et al, 2005). In that study, the researchers estimated that 3% of a sample of rape cases contained ‘probable or possible’ false allegations. Their analysis of the case-files showed that 8% had been designated as false allegations by police. However, during research interviews, police officers reported that false allegations accounted for ‘a good half’, ‘a lot’ and even ‘most’ rape cases. This paper suggests that one factor in the continuing disparity between researchers’ and criminal justice actors’ estimates of the prevalence of false allegations in England and Wales is that they are ‘counting’ different phenomena. An analysis of original data from interviews conducted with police and prosecutors by the author of this paper indicates that these professionals use ‘false allegations’ to describe a broader range of problematic accounts from rape complainants than are generally recognised by researchers. The paper therefore presents the various categories of false allegations discussed by interview respondents, explaining how and why police and prosecutors concluded that rape allegations were false and the impact that these conclusions had on case progress.

Morena TARTARI (University of Padua, Italy)

What About Child Abuse in Italy? Trials and Professionals’ Guidelines between Moral and Scientific Issues and Minors Rights in the Last Ten Years

The aim of this paper is to examine some of the main issues and changes arisen in the last ten years in Italy about child abuse trials. A sociological perspective allows to ana-
lyse interactions of politics, policies, legislation and professional cultures. Risk society and fear of paedophilia provide a backdrop for a decade of disputes between different professions involved in the trials and inside every single profession in absence of shared procedures and of an updated law. In this scenario professions’ guidelines are the first attempts for setting limits to professionals’ discretionary power in the approach with and assessment of the supposed victim of abuse as a witness. But the same guidelines are perceived poised between moral and scientific issues, minors and supposed offenders rights, professional ethics and not ethics behaviours.

Nina PERŠAK (Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenia)

Social Trust in the Judiciary: The Case of Slovenia

Although the phenomenon of declining social trust in many legal authorities (including the courts) has been recognised in several European countries in the last decade, research shows that diminished trust or mistrust in the former communist states has certain distinctive characteristics, which will be highlighted in the paper. Furthermore, the results of a recent qualitative analysis, revealing people’s representations of the judiciary and the justice system in Slovenia, particularly those concerning social trust, will be presented, exposing certain recurring themes that seem to play a major role in generating trust in judiciary – factors that should be taken into account when providing policy solutions to the diminishing social trust and legitimacy problems of institutions, entrusted with delivering justice.
Community Service and Violence

Christian GRAFL (University of Vienna, Austria)

Community Service Instead of Imprisonment in Default of Payment

In Austria a model test for community service instead of imprisonment in default of payment was performed from 2006 to 2008. A concomitant research analyzed all records and interviewed individuals from all participating groups. The presentation depicts the main results of the model test and illustrates first experiences with the new legislation which came into force 2008.

Gill McIVOR (University of Stirling, United Kingdom)

Paying Back: 30 Years of Unpaid Work by Offenders in Scotland

It is now 30 years since Scottish Courts were given the opportunity to sentence convicted offenders to a period of unpaid work in the community. Since then, the use of community service orders has increased steadily against a backdrop of changes in legislation, funding and centralised objectives and guidance. Although the community service order itself was intended (through legislation) to serve as a direct alternative to imprisonment, questions about its success in diverting offenders from periods of imprisonment (and, hence, about its potential for net-widening) persist. Over time, moreover, opportunities for offenders (or alleged offenders) to undertake unpaid work for the community have been introduced – with varying degrees of success – at different points in the criminal justice process: as an alternative to imprisonment for fine default (the Supervised Attendance Order), as a response to anti-social behaviour by adults and children (the Community Reparation Order) and, most recently, as an alternative to prosecution (the Fiscal Work Order). This paper will consider the operation and impact of unpaid work by offenders in the context of these developments and in relation to proposed changes in community sanctions in Scotland that, if implemented, will replace the community service order in its current form.

Simone WALSER (University of Zurich, Switzerland)
Martin KILLIAS (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Juvenile Violence and Sport

The presentation will show why sport can have opposed correlations with violence (for male and female juveniles or migrants and non-migrants) depending on the kind or the circumstances of the sporting activities. The presented results are based on a study about situational factors of juvenile violence in Switzerland. Data was collected with an online-questionnaire among 5,200 students aged 15 to 16 years.
Domestic Violence

Claudia ERTHAL (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)
Andreas SCHROTH (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

The Effects of a Legal Prohibition of Childrearing Violence: A European Comparison

In 1979, Sweden was the first country to prohibit the use of corporal punishment in family childrearing, introducing the new law with a large-scale nationwide information campaign. Since then, Sweden has witnessed a decline in childrearing violence along with a growing rejection of corporal punishment among both parents and children or adolescents. Nonetheless, whether and how far this trend can be traced back to the legal prohibition remains a controversial issue. Corporal punishment has now been prohibited in other European countries as well. However, the only country in which the effects of the law have been studied is Germany. To overcome this deficit, interviews were carried out toward the end of 2007 in five European countries: 5,000 parents in Austria, France, Germany, and Spain were asked about their childrearing behavior and whether they accepted a prohibition of the use of violence in childrearing. Analyses examined the effects of national prohibitions of violence on behavior, attitudes, communication, the sense of right and wrong, and knowledge of the law among those for whom the law is intended. Results showed marked bivariate differences between the countries studied. Moreover, multivariate analyses revealed both indirect and direct effects of the law on childrearing behavior.

Daniela TRUNK (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)


A whole range of international studies confirms how exposure to violence in childhood and adolescence relates to delinquency. However, a detailed examination reveals many open questions regarding the constellations of conditions and the long-term consequences. For example, the available findings indicate that both the age at which young persons are exposed to violence and the duration of this exposure are both decisive. This paper reports findings from surveys in Austria (in 2009) and Germany (in 2002 and 2005) asking children and adolescents about violence within the family, the peer group, and at school as well as their own use of violence. By examining different age groups, the study analyzes asks how far exposure to violence within the family represents a risk factor for further victimization outside the parental home and for becoming violent oneself.
Domestic Violence in Rural Sweden

Domestic violence in rural settings is often less common than in urban areas. However, geographical and social isolation, distance to and unavailability of services and ‘rural culture’ provide challenges to the victims that are different from the obstacles faced by those abused in urban areas. This article presents trends and geographical patterns of domestic violence in Sweden with focus on rural areas from 1996 to 2007. The analysis is based on data from police records, crime victim surveys and women’s shelter in Sweden. Results also include the testing of hypotheses about the spatial variation in domestic violence in rural Sweden.

Domestic Violence Reforms in Slovenia and in Europe

In the last 20 years huge effort has been put on creating civil and criminal legal responses to domestic violence in the majority of European countries. Following the others, Slovenia has introduced restraining order, an occupation order, formulated domestic violence as a special criminal offence, prescribed heavy penalties for perpetrators and a special law on preventing domestic violence has been enacted (Domestic Violence Act). All these legal reforms hold great promises to reduce domestic violence and protect the victims, and at the same time they have an important symbolic role – a clear message by state that domestic violence is no more a private matter. While legislation on paper is important, however, the effectiveness of law relies on access and implementation. So, besides the legal reforms it is necessary to ensure at least the following: – free legal aid to support women in pursuing protection orders, – mandatory and specialized training for those who are obliged to implement the law, – proactive counselling, – civil and criminal legal responses should be linked, – co-ordination between social services, NGO’s, police, courts, health organizations and schools, because only holistic approach can be effective.
Criminal Justice Process I

**Bronwyn NAYLOR** *(Monash University, Australia)*

**Bernadette SAUNDERS** *(Monash University, Australia)*

**Physical Punishment of Children in Criminal Law, Family Law and Child Welfare Proceedings**

Parents and other adults responsible for children’s care and protection are subject to inconsistent messages regarding the lawful limits of physical punishment. Different approaches are taken by civil, welfare, family and criminal courts, by different government agencies, and in different jurisdictions, producing confusion amongst professionals and the general public. Collaborative research at Monash University between the Faculty of Law and Child Abuse Prevention Research Australia, funded by the Legal Services Board, Victoria seeks to explore these sources of confusion and to propose policy and legislative reform, as well as professional education measures. This paper outlines findings from an extensive review of reported Australian case law where physical punishment of a child has been discussed in some detail, in criminal law, family law and other jurisdictions. The paper also presents initial findings from research with legal professionals about their perceptions of the limits on physical punishment in their fields of legal practice.

**Louise KENNEFICK** *(University College Cork, Ireland)*

**Reforming Diminished Responsibility in England and Wales: An Analysis of s.39 of the Coroners and Justice Bill 2009**

My paper will examine the proposed legislative changes to the law relating to diminished responsibility in England and Wales, in the context of the position of the mentally disordered offender. The law in this area is due to undergo significant changes with the introduction of the Coroners and Justice Bill, 2009. Criticism of this new law is rife, and my paper will show how on the one hand the law goes too far by ostracising the ‘less guilty’ offender, yet on the other, not far enough in relation to appropriate disposal options at sentencing. In particular, I will show how the new requirement for the accused to be suffering from a “recognised mental condition” promotes cohesion between the criminal law and the psychiatric profession; whilst at the same time significantly restricts the availability of the partial defence to those labelled with an internationally accepted “mental condition” or “mental disorder”. Furthermore, I will consider why the Bill pays little heed to the potent arguments amongst scholars and practitioners alike for the removal of the mandatory life sentence for murder, and the impact such a step would have for the mentally disordered defendant who fails to bring a successful plea of diminished responsibility.
Karen VERPOEST (Ghent University, Belgium)

Judges and Ministers in the Execution of Sentences: The Story of Belgium, France and England & Wales

In Belgium and France, the principle of separation of powers strongly influenced the debates on which authority – the Executive or the Judiciary – should be competent to interpret and control the execution of sentences. Although both countries share a similar political and legal background – a French inquisitorial criminal justice system – a different path is taken afterwards. France started to change the formal interpretation of the discretion in the execution of sentences decades ago and was considered as an example and forerunner for the Belgian reformation in the execution of sentences which dates from much later. In England & Wales, the legal system has a less enforced principle of separation of powers and is governed by the ‘Rule of Law’, which definitely influences the debates on the interpretation of the execution of sentences. This contribution discusses the evolution and debates about the involvement of ministers and judges in the execution of sentences in Belgium, France and England & Wales. Arguments (both in scientific and political circles) in the discussion about the decision maker in the execution of sentences will be presented and compared in time and between the three countries. The analysis starts at the end of the 19th century, after the formal introduction of the conditional release and is focused on the execution of imprisonment since the issue of division of powers between the judiciary and the executive mainly came to the fore when the nature and duration of this type of sentence was modified.

Andreia RODRIGUES (University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)
Ana SACAU (University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

Judges’ Explanations About Criminality Causes and Motivations – A Preliminary Study

This presentation intends to share some preliminary results obtained from the application of a questionnaire to judges in our investigation project. The aim of this investigation project is to access and understand the decision making process of judges, specifically the sentencing decisions at the penal justice level, from the psychology perspective. One of the essential features of the study is the application of a questioner developed by our research group. This questionnaire intends to access and understand the sentence decision process of the judges. This instrument is based in important areas of study, that imperative literature (e.g. Hogarth, 1971; Sobral & Prieto, 1994) and our ethnographic observations in a Portuguese criminal court, points out as contextualizing sentence decision, such as: sentence purposes and socio-legal ideologies, aspects related to the definition of the sentence decision concerning the transgress act and the transgressor, causes of crime, motivations for the criminal act, gender and age attributions, political ideologies, attributions relating to dangerousness, rehabilitation potential, recidivism, and positions towards the Penal Code, the adequacy that the different penalties can have relating to the different sentences purposes and the adequacy that the different
penalties can have relating to different crimes. The actual presentation intends to give a preliminary analysis of the results of the items related to the causes of crime and motivations for the crime act, using statistical technics such as factorial analyses and correlations between the two groups of items, recurring to SPSS software. This investigation project, referenced as PTDC/PSI/65044/2006, is supported by FCT (Foundation for Science and Technology) – Portugal.

Veerle SCHEIRS (Free University Brussels, Belgium)
Kristel BEYENS (Free University Brussels, Belgium)

Belgian Penal Judges and the Implementation of ‘Their’ Sentences

Belgium has a complex early release system, which has been changing rapidly and profoundly over the last decades. Today, the Minister of Justice (in practice the penal administration) still decides about the release of all prisoners with a sentence up to three years, which is still the majority of all early release decisions (83 percent in 2007). Since 2007, a multidisciplinary implementation court decides about the early release of prisoners with a sentence of more than three years (11 percent of all early release decisions in 2007). Six percent of all prisoners serve full sentence (Maes, 2009). Due to prison overcrowding, prison sentences up to six months are however often not executed. Due to the absence of a transparent early release policy, judges are rather ill-informed and have only assumptions about the way their sentences are implemented. The perceived non- and partly implementation of sentences is the source of much unrest with the general public, politicians and also the sentencing judges. In this paper, we will firstly describe the history and background philosophy of the Belgian early release practice. Based on the results of a quantitative survey research, 18 qualitative interviews and 2 focus groups with sentencing judges, we will secondly describe and discuss sentencers’ views towards this policy, illustrating their discourse of frustration, dissatisfaction and coping strategies. We will end with some methodological reflections about the difficulties of researching the sentencers’ coping strategies.
Drugs I

 Mine OZASCILAR (Bahcesehir University, Turkey)

 Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among University Students in Istanbul: The Perception of Its Risks Regarding Crime Victimization

 The main aim of this paper is to examine the alcohol and other drug use among youth and their crime victimization experiences which are related to alcohol and other drugs. This paper also aims to analyze the relationships between the fear of crime and the university students’ crime victimization experiences while they are under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. In addition, it also analyses the relationship of the university students’ knowledge and awareness level on alcohol, and other drug use, and their usage. The study focused on 312 university students in Istanbul. Data were collected by questionnaires which consisted of three parts, 35 questions, including alcohol use, drug use, and cigarette use, and crime victimization experiences while under the influence of alcohol or other drug. Results indicate that the university students use cigarette and alcohol mostly. They are also aware of the risks of being a victim or offender of a crime while they are under the influence of alcohol.

 Julian BUCHANAN (Glyndwr University, United Kingdom)

 The War on Drugs: Causing More Harm than the Drugs?

 This paper will explore the way criminal law and rigorous enforcement measures used against people in the UK who choose to use the ‘wrong’ drugs may be causing more harm and risks to the individual and indeed wider society, than the actual drugs themselves. Balancing the issue of human rights/individual freedom to use substances for pleasure against the need to protect the individual from harm they may cause themselves or others will be examined. Important in this examination of drug taking is the motivation and justification underpinning the bifurcation of drugs which has allowed some drugs in society to be demonized, while others are seen as icons of pleasure. The paper will also illustrate how the rigorous enforcement of the war on drugs has encouraged stigma, hostility and exclusion, making recovery and reintegration from problem drug use increasingly difficult. The paper will conclude by exploring alternative approaches.

 Remi BOIVIN (University of Montréal, Canada)

 The Globalization of Crime? A World-System Perspective Applied to Drug Trafficking

 In this presentation, we apply a world-system perspective to transnational drug trafficking. Such a framework offers an alternative to traditional, and often overly simplistic,
Panel Sessions I

models which emphasize globalization trends in the drug trafficking context. The world-
ystem approach frames drug trafficking in a structured exchange system between core
and peripheral countries, with less emphasis on stereotypical (and often mythical) or-
organized crime groups. The research review and analysis provided in this study suggests
that drug trafficking may be best understood in comparison and contrast with trade
patterns in legitimate transnational markets. In many ways, the drug trafficking world
system flows inversely to trade patterns that structure most conventional commodities.
Transnational drug markets, in essence, are consistent with luxury goods markets, in
which a commodity is accessible to a minority of consumers who are capable and/or
interested in purchasing a relatively high price for a short-lived and staple product. This
basic model does, however, vary across cannabis, cocaine, heroin, and synthetic drug
markets. Thoses hypotheses are tested using data from drug seizures, as compiled by the
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Liesbeth VANDAM (Ghent University, Belgium)

The Influence of Incarceration on Patterns of Legal and Illegal Drug Use

Although there seems to be a worldwide consensus that ‘drugs are available in every
prison’, little is known about patterns of drug use before, during and after detention.
Epidemiological studies suggest that the prevalence of prisoners’ lifetime drug use is
substantially higher than that of the general population. Changes in patterns of use due
to incarceration may indicate new risks for users and their environment. Therefore, this
Phd-research aims to explore the influence of incarceration on patterns of legal and il-
legal drug use by means of a follow-up study of persons recently released from prison.
This research started in November 2007 and is funded by the Special Research Fund
of Ghent University. In this contribution, two main topics are addressed. Firstly, what is
already known about the epidemiology of drug use patterns among European prisoners
before, during and after detention. What is measured in Europe and what isn’t? How do
researchers measure drug use among prisoners? Are mandatory drug tests an accept-
able solution for researchers? What are the most important findings? What information
is still lacking on drug use patterns among European prisoners? Possible way forwards
in order to complete this research domain are developed. Secondly, some preliminary
findings of the first wave of the follow-up study are presented.

Marieke KLUIN (Technical University Delft, Netherlands)

Smuggle and Trade of Heroin between the Netherlands and Germany

The purpose of this research is to provide knowledge gained during investigations to
develop insight into the nature of smuggle and trade of heroin in the Netherlands. The
main focus of this paper is the trade and smuggle of heroin on a wholesale level be-
tween Germany and the Netherlands. This research was conducted in 2007 and the main
sources are files of closed Dutch police investigations of criminal groups. Detailed and
well described information was gathered from the files which contained transcripts of wiretaps, data of police observations and interrogations of offenders by using a checklist. In addition, use was made of structured interviews with police officers (Dutch and German) and in-depth interviews with key observers (law enforcement officials, criminal intelligence agency officers and experts). The investigations which were used for a case study needed to have the following elements: heroin smuggle and trade on a wholesale level, a criminal investigation carried out between 2004 and 2006, and a relation with Germany. Germany forms, along with the Netherlands, a part of the Balkan route. This route is still applicable as an important transportation route for smuggling heroin into Europe as seen in the modus operandi of the offenders. A conclusion of this research was that heroin smuggle and trade from the Netherlands to Germany is most of the time on a street level or ‘ants’ smuggle. The heroin that is smuggled into the Netherlands from Germany is on a wholesale level. Next to that issue this paper describes the involvement of people of Turkish origin within this transit crime, the structure of the organized crime groups and how they use legal and illegal businesses.
Prostitution

Luisa RAVAGNANI (University of Brescia, Italy)
Anna ANTONIETTI (University of Brescia, Italy)
Carlo Alberto ROMANO (University of Brescia, Italy)

Victimization and Local Strategies to Fight Prostitution in Italy

The prostitution market is not a phenomenon of easy and certain quantification. Besides the official data it has to be considered also the situation as represented by charity organizations and social services which work for the rehabilitation of prostitutes. Considering the outcomes of all these different sources the picture of the market as presented, of course asks for possible solutions and effective protection of victims: the esteemed number of people belonging to the “Movement for Prostitutes’ rights”, in fact, increases from 20 to 50 thousand and the income for the business, on a national level, is around 15 thousand millions of euro. In their research authors present a complete study of the Italian situation from the point of view of both victims and men (as clients) and take into consideration some particular aspect such as the murder of women on the street just before analyze a peculiar and innovative measure applied in some Italian city to fight sexual exploitation in the streets.

Brenda GEIGER (Western Galilee and Zefat Academic Colleges of Bar-Ilan University, Israel)

Resilient Self-Efficacy Perception of Mizrahi Street Prostitutes

This qualitative study used semi-structured open-ended interviews to listen to the voices of 18 Mizrahi women who had been engaging, for more than 8 years, in street prostitution. Through a bottom-up content analysis this research shows various dimensions of agency, empowerment and resilient self-efficacy perception that emerged in the life stories of these women. Street prostitution was for these women a strategy of resistance, and a way to become autonomous agent. In prostitution these women protested with their body against the oppression, defamation, and sexual abuse perpetrated by Mizrahi males who were supposed to honor their body and virginity! While engaging in street prostitution Mizrahi women felt empowered and developed resilient self-efficacy perception as they managed to protect themselves from the dangers of the streets and veneral diseases communicated by clients. Making a decent income to independently support themselves and other family members allowed empowered these women to become autonomous agents in an informal economy.

Nicoletta POLICEK (University of Lincoln, United Kingdom)

Policing the Truth: Sex Workers’ Narratives of Drugs Dealings

This paper discusses how space is constructed in the global city and how the geographies of centralities and marginalities make it a mediated space, as in the case of outdoor
sex workers. The argument here is that sex workers’ knowledge about drugs dealings serves to define their survival on the street. The possibility for survival, i.e. permission to work without fear of being arrested and/or removed to a different location by the police, is linked to sex workers’ ability to exchange useful information about drugs dealings in order to negotiate their space on the street. This survival tactic helps women to temporarily dissolve the dichotomy between the powerful (the police) and the powerless (outdoor sex workers) as women involved in the sex industry have always had a difficult relationship with the police (Edwards, 1993; Sharpe, 1998; Policek, 2002; Saunders, 2005). This exchange of information clearly does not guarantee immunity from physical and verbal abuse by clients, passers by and local residents nor this is a legally binding contract. The survival technique described here is simply about negotiating the right to work as outdoor sex workers. From interviews with women involved in the outdoor sex industry in Edinburgh, conducted over a period of ten years, it emerged that exchanging information in relation to drugs dealings, is often a powerful tool that sex workers employ in order to guarantee their own survival on the street.
Plenary Session II – Crime, Crime Policy, and Criminology in Slovenia
Matjaž JAGER (Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, Slovenia)

Slovenia: Crime Policy in Time of Change

Traditionally Slovenia had a comparatively low level of violent and organized crime and comparatively low imprisonment rate. In addition, it successfully resisted to punitive-ness in all its aspects, starting on the level of prescribed sentences and incarceration rates. Recently, however, we can witness several new developments in its crime policy. First, we can observe the growing interest of populist politics in the crime policy issues. The fear of and the fight against crime has risen higher among the priorities of the elections campaigns and every day politics. Connected to that, the potential of academia and research institutions to influence crime policy decision making has been declining, as has been notably demonstrated in the haste passing of the new Criminal Code in 2008. Finally, as the EU is becoming more and more interested in harmonizing criminal law and crime policy, the extending criminal law powers of the EU erode Slovenia’s sovereignty in this respect. In my presentation I will discuss the relevance of these developments for the future.

Gorazd MEŠKO (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Slovenian Criminology: Its Beginnings, Development and State of the Art

The early beginnings of the literature on Slovenian Criminology go back to the early 1920s when Fran Milčinski, a judge with enough literary talent to depict complex issues of law and crime, published the first Slovenian novel on juvenile delinquency. In the 1930s, Aleksander Vasiljevič Maklecov, a Russian criminal lawyer and refugee from Russia, joined the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana and became well known for his reflections upon several criminological issues and problems, of which many are still topical today: alcohol abuse and juvenile delinquency prevention, women and crime, crime in newspapers, etc. He is also the author of the first Slovenian textbook on criminology, ‘Introduction to criminology’, (1948). In 1950, the Secretariat of the Internal Affairs, having established a research unit to study crime and delinquency, started publishing ‘Criminal Investigation Topics’, a professional journal to gradually evolve into ‘Journal of Criminal Investigation and Criminology’, now an SSCI journal. In addition, there are two more recent journals dealing with criminological topics: ‘Social Education’ and ‘Journal of Criminal Justice and Security’. The Institute of Criminology was established in 1954, and its first director was Hinko Lučovnik. The first research project, finished in 1957, has so far been followed by more than 150 research projects. The most fertile development era of the Institute’s (positivistic) research endeavours was that under Katja Vodopivec, Maklecov’s PhD graduate (1943) and the second director of the Institute. She established Slovenian criminology as a science on equal footing with other disciplines and headed a huge number of research projects. Her successors, as directors of the Institute, were Janez Pečar, Alenka Šelih and Matjaž Jager. In addition to the Institute of Criminology, other institutions have developed in this field of expertise, studying crime, delinquency, safety and security issues and other crime related problems (Social Education Depart-
Slovenian criminology developed in several stages making significant contributions and enjoying international recognition. The leading perspectives on this discussion relate to crime control and prevention, the impact of Slovenian criminological thought on policy making, international projects, publications, as well as contributions to global criminology.
Round Table on JUSTIS Qualitative Interviews

Anniina JOKINEN (European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, Finland)
Elina RUUSKANEN (European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, Finland)
Stephen FARRALL (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)
Camilla PRIEDE (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)
Stefano MAFFEI (University of Parma, Italy)
Ben BRADFORD (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)
Mike HOUGH (King's College London, United Kingdom)

How do Lay People Across Europe Think about Trust in the Police and Fear of Crime?

JUSTIS is a project designed to provide EU institutions and Member States with new evidence-based indicators for the assessment of public confidence in criminal justice and the fear of crime. In order to design better survey questions on these issues, the different project partners from seven EU-countries have also carried out qualitative interviews to understand lay people’s views on trust and confidence in the criminal justice system. The idea of the session is to reflect on how the theoretical conceptualisation of the terms trust, confidence and fear of crime might differ from the way ordinary people think about these matters in different European countries. The presentations cover such countries as Finland, the UK, and Italy.
Panel Sessions II
Values, Practices and Outcomes in Public and Private Corrections

Alison LIEBLING (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
Ben CREWE (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Values and Professional Orientations among Senior Managers in Public and Private Sector Corrections

The introduction of private sector competition in the management of prisons, and the infusion of private sector habits into public sector prison organisation, have unsettled traditional conceptions of and approaches to prison work. In this paper, we reflect on the findings from 80 long biographical interviews with prison governors, directors, Area Managers, Chief Executives and Operational Directors of the private companies currently running prisons in England and Wales, and with a small number of highly involved ‘outsiders’. We explore the values, attitudes towards criminal justice and privatisation, and attitudes towards offenders among this elite group. We map out their organising ideas, styles and principles, investigating differences between the sectors, and reflecting on how these ideas work out at establishment level, with what effects on prisoners. What words can we use to describe the moral foundations of contemporary prison work, particularly given the widespread aversion to the terms ‘liberal’ and ‘humanitarian’? What does the contemporary moral senior manager stand (up) for? How is their moral position linked to practice? What are the values of a legitimate prison – does it punish? Is it austere? Can liberal humanitarian aspirations be reconciled with the increased power of the prison to contain, control, punish and render compliant?

Ben CREWE (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
Alison LIEBLING (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
Susie HULLEY (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
Clare MCLEAN (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

A Comparison of Prisoner Quality of Life in Public and Private Sector Prisons in England and Wales

As part of an independently-funded research project entitled “Values, Practices and Outcomes in Public and Private Corrections” sustained fieldwork was undertaken in two public and two private sector prisons in England, matched on key variables, and additional data collected in three further establishments. Prisoners were surveyed about their quality of life, and a large number were interviewed about their prison experiences. The findings revealed some characteristic but complex tendencies in each sector in relation to a range of issues such as the use of authority among staff, order and control, the
meeting of prisoner needs, interpersonal treatment (e.g. respect, fairness, courtesy), and some subtle but important differences between feelings of frustration and feelings of being punished. This paper explains these results and their implications, linking them to staff cultures and practices, to the histories and characters of the individual prisons under study, and to the particular nature of private sector involvement in the England and Wales prison system.

Susie HULLEY (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
Alison LIEBLING (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
Ben CREWE (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
Clare MACLEAN (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

A Comparison of Staff Quality of Life in Public and Private Sector Prisons in England and Wales

As part of an independently-funded research project entitled “Values, Practices and Outcomes in Public and Private Corrections“ sustained fieldwork was undertaken in two public and two private sector prisons in England matched on key variables, and additional data collected in three further establishments. Staff at each prison were surveyed about their quality of working life and a number participated in further interviews. The findings revealed some significant differences between staff cultures in the two sectors. Staff in the public sector reported higher levels of stress, but enjoyed more positive relationships with peers and expressed greater confidence in using their authority with prisoners. Despite less preferable salaries and conditions than their public sector counterparts, uniformed staff in the private establishments described greater confidence in their managers, trust in their employers and higher levels of enjoyment in their work. There were also fewer differences than in the public sector between the quality of life scores of uniformed and non-uniformed staff. However, positive sentiments about their work expressed by the private sector staff did not necessarily translate into better outcomes for prisoners. Indeed, the establishments in which staff quality of life scores were lowest were those in which the prisoner quality of life scores were highest, and vice-versa. This suggests that the relationship between staff quality of life and prisoner quality of life is highly complex.
Crime Prevention I

Leen SYMONS (Leuven Institute of Criminology, Belgium)
Johan DEKLERCK (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium)
Dave GELDERS (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium)
Stefaan PLEYSIER (KATHO University College, Belgium)

Burglary Prevention Advice in Belgium: Satisfaction and Implementation by the Public

Since the mid-90s, people can obtain ‘burglary prevention advice’ in Belgium, which means that a burglary prevention adviser will carry out a free assessment of the dwelling regarding the protection against a burglary and will recommend security measures as needed. In 2008, a large-scale survey by postal mail, commissioned and financed by the Belgian Ministry of Internal Affairs, was conducted to examine three main questions concerning burglary prevention advice in Belgium. Firstly, who receives a burglary prevention visit, or in other words what are the demographic characteristics of the citizens who obtain advice? Secondly, what is the extent to which these persons are satisfied with the visit and which elements, related to the advice, are associated with this (dis)satisfaction? Finally, do these citizens implement the proposed prevention measures and what is the role of the financial incentives (e.g. a tax deduction and an investment subsidy) concerning this implementation? Using a stratified random sample, 2,123 citizens were selected of which ultimately 1,193 persons answered and returned the questionnaire. This paper presents the main findings of this study. We will also draw attention to the risk of an increased societal dualization and exclusion in the field of community safety when burglary prevention becomes predominantly the responsibility of the individual. The results of our survey for instance suggest that certain groups in society, namely the lower educated, tenants and apartment dwellers, are insufficiently sensitized to call upon these advisers. Furthermore, mainly the higher educated and those with higher incomes plan to make use of the possibility of tax deduction.

Michael BROWN (Ball State University, United States of America)

The Recession, Social Programs and Delinquency

The economic recession has had far-reaching consequences in the USA and Europe. Priorities have been redefined, budgets have been cut, and many social programs have been eliminated or scaled back. Many of the changes that are a direct result of the recession have a direct impact on the lives of teens. This paper examines community safety by exploring how the recession has affected social programs for juveniles and may be related to delinquency.
**Marc COESTER** (Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Prevention of Hate Crimes and Right Wing Extremism in Communities: The Example of Germany

Since 2007 the German government has enacted new programmes for the prevention of right-wing extremism, hate crimes, xenophobia and anti-Semitism. One of these German-wide strategies “competent. for Democracy – counselling networks against right-wing extremism” (running 2007–2010) is managed for the Federal State of Lower Saxony by its Crime Prevention Council in Hanover. Here a network of professional counselling offers is deployed from which Mobile Intervention Teams can be formed to help persons concerned within a local problem situation. Possible scenarios of problematic situations might be the infiltration of the local youth work by right-wing groups; formation of civil engagement structures; development of communal “no-go areas”; relevant citizen initiatives; real-estate buy-out; organised (youth)cultural events (concerts, information stands etc); violence, damage to property, provocation (demonstrations etc). With this unique intervention approach problems in the community can be addressed before they become unhandable and persons concerned receive tools of empowerment. The presentation will focus on hate crimes in Germany, the situation of right-wing extremism prevention in Germany and the state of Lower Saxony respectively as well as the mentioned programme.
Green Criminology I

_Michael PUNISKIS (Middlesex University, United Kingdom)_

**What are the Linkages between Climate, Culture, and Crime?**

Weather conditions produced by different climates are powerful forces of nature capable of influencing human activities, behaviors, attitudes, and mobility; and traditions, industry, economics, and government in society. These factors are each capable of affecting crime and violence and are unique to each culture and region. Beginning with a literary perspective, examples are provided from famous cultural works, such as Greek mythology, Shakespeare, Sherlock Holmes, religious readings, and popular culture to illustrate how some climatic variables have become associated to antisocial human behaviors and emotions. A review of the research examining these connections follows, paying particular attention to instances of interpersonal and political violence in various regions, as well as other problems, such as drug production/consumption, wildlife trade, conflict, and genocide, to demonstrate how these may be influenced by climate and culture. The linkages between these three variables are explained through the application of relevant theories in the behavioral sciences and specifically criminology. A better understanding of the interplay between climate, culture, and crime will offer new insights on the etiology of crime and violence in different regions, which, in an increasingly globalized and warming world, will lead to the development of more effective prevention and control strategies.

_Rachel ARMITAGE (University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom)_
_Leanne MONCHUK (University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom)_

**Reconciling Security with Sustainability: The Challenge for Eco-Homes**

The importance of sustainable development is clear. The United Kingdom needs more homes, yet the impact upon the environment must be minimised. Planning policy has begun to reflect this challenge, and the Code for Sustainable Homes (albeit voluntary) sets standards to improve the sustainability of new homes and offers a tool for developers to differentiate themselves within the market, based upon their green credentials. Although there is no doubting the importance of sustainable development, it is essential to ensure that a step forward for the green agenda does not present a step back for crime prevention and designing out crime. This paper presents the findings from a recent project to establish the extent to which security and sustainability criteria might conflict. Through a detailed analysis of both planning and crime prevention policy, as well as a review of existing eco-homes throughout the United Kingdom, conflicts are identified and recommendations are made for aligning the two agendas.
Rob WHITE (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Waste Not, Want Not: Commodification and Environmental Harm

The paper is a theoretical framing paper that explores how waste becomes commodified and in so doing perpetuates environmental degradation. A recurring question is why waste is a social problem today, and how the problem itself is being socially constructed. On the one hand, the problem is seen to revolve around legality (e.g. unscrupulous businesses engaging in illegal dumping). On the other hand, it is seen as one pertaining to sustainability, and how the global mode of production, based on capitalist commodity production, necessarily generates the problem to begin with. The concept of commodity is utilised in order to illuminate the complexities of waste production and the transference of environmental harm.

Katja EMAN (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Gorazd MEŠKO (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Charles B. FIELDS (Eastern Kentucky University, United States of America)

Crimes Against Environment – Comparative Criminology Perspectives

Everyday more attention is focused into the relationship environment – security. Such state reflects also in the tendencies of the several countries towards more intensive international cooperation in the field of the environmental protection. The main need for this kind of research comes from the fact that the field of environmental crime in Slovenia (and on global level) is still largely non-researched. Furthermore, the consequences of environmental crime are likely to be very life-threatening. The review of the past research in the field of environmental justice has demonstrated a lack of criminological researching. Accomplished studies have covered only a small part of the environmental crime field. The most often were discourses on the origins and defining of basic concepts within the field of green criminology. The paper presents the partial results of researching carried out so far within the framework of the doctoral dissertation. The planned study presents a complete overview and analysis of the situation in the field of environmental crime in Slovenia: forms of environmental crime, green criminology researching, responses of criminal justice system, detection of the victims, and crime prevention programs and models. The holistic model of the environmental crime includes concrete questions regarding this form of criminality and responses to it. The model covers the triangulation of quantitative (statistical analysis and comparison of databases) and qualitative research methods (the analysis of written sources, and structured interviews). All new cognitions represent a useful basis for all further researching and also for the preparation of programs, resolutions and other documents about responding to environmental changes and the protection of it. The linking of the researchers and scientists at the all levels represents the identification of new and better responses to the environmental threats. This assures the positive impact on the provision of the safety of (Slovenian) society.
Punitiveness – International Results

Helmut KURY (University of Freiburg, Germany)
Edischer PUTKARADZE (State University, Georgia)

Attitudes to Punishment in Georgia – Results from a Student Survey

Empirical criminological research in Georgia is at the beginning. The results of a student survey about attitudes to punishment and fear of crime of university students are presented. The results are discussed on the background of comparisons with western countries.

Paul ALMOND (University of Reading, United Kingdom)
Sarah COLOVER (University of Reading, United Kingdom)

Mediating Punitiveness: Understanding Public Attitudes Towards Work-Related Fatality Cases

This paper will present the preliminary findings of an ESRC-funded investigation into public attitudes towards work-related fatality cases, situations where the activities of a corporate or organisational actor have contributed to, or caused, the death of a worker or member of the public. This is particularly timely given the introduction into law in 2007 of the Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act, which seeks to explicitly criminalise the worst work-related fatality cases and utilise the symbolic and declamatory power that such a categorisation implies. The new offence was created with the rationale of maintaining ‘public confidence’ in the law, but relatively little is known about how the public actually perceive these cases, and what their preferences and expectations are. Issues of regulation are typically viewed in rather ambivalent terms by the wider public, and the assumption within discourses about this new offence is that there is a ‘punitive’ demand for retributive justice in such cases, but this has never been empirically tested. Analysis of the data gathered demonstrates that there are generally high levels of underlying public concern over work-related fatality cases as a general issue, but these attitudes are by no means universal, and tend to lead to instrumental rather than purely expressive enforcement preferences. The paper will show that public attitudes in this area are not always as might be expected, indicating that the new offence can only be regarded as a partial reflection of wider criminal justice system trends towards ‘populist punitiveness’; such theoretical ideas do not map straightforwardly across into corporate offending.

Frank van GEMERT (VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Squatting in the 21 Century, Re-criminalisation?

In the Netherlands squatting is not illegal. After a house has not been used for at least a year, it may be squatted. The police is invited to come and check if it was uninhab-
ited. If that is the case, the squatters are left alone. When the owner can prove that the house will be sold, renovated or demolished, the mayor can decide that the police will evict the squatters. In the ‘80 squatting was big movement in Amsterdam, thousands of young people participated. In those days there were violent clashes with the police. Things have changed. At the turn of the century the population of squatters in Amsterdam is only a few hundred people, and generally there is very little violence. Recently, a few incidents have disturbed this friendly image of the squat movement. The police have reported booby-traps and it is said that the squat movement is ‘hardening’. During a fight in a squat café, a squatter was hit so hard that he will stay paralyzed. The squatters in the café have refused to help the police investigate the case. At the same time, a majority of parliament seems to be in favor of new legislation prohibiting squatting. By using interviews and participant observation researchers of VU University in Amsterdam have tried to find out what goes on in the movement. Who are these squatters? What are their motives? How are they organized? Is this a process in which squatting is being re-criminalized, and then forbidden?

Gunda WOESSNER (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

A Rhetoric Approach to the “Dangerous Offender”

The notion “dangerous offender” has become a popular term to refer to a criminal who allegedly poses a special threat for the public. However, on the one hand it remains vague and unclear which offender for what reasons is dangerous and what exactly is meant with “dangerous”; on the other hand there seems to be common sense who is a “dangerous offender”. For primarily persons committing sexual offences or homicide are meant to be a particular risk. In this presentation we analyze our hypothesis that the generally and transnationally used term has reached the quality of a metaphor. In a first step we give a broad overview of the historical use of the concept “dangerous offender”. Second, rhetorical elements defining a metaphor are introduced. Third, psychological and political modes of actions of metaphors and the notion we spotlight are compared. Based on these rationales we present arguments to refuse or accept the assumption of a metaphoric power of the term “dangerous offender”, substantiated by empirical data on the offender group generally addressed with this specific term.
Policing I

Sophie BODY-GENDROT (CESDIP/CNRS/Fr Ministry of Justice, France)

Police Marginality, Racial Logics, and Discrimination in the Banlieues of France

The aim of the presentation is to tackle an apparent contradiction: while police discrimination in French minority neighbourhoods appears as a fundamental problem for numerous youth in high risk urban zones, the marginalization of issues around race and the police institution makes the case of France an anomaly in international comparisons. At first glance, it would seem that both delinquent policemen and juveniles appear to be linked by the same indifference of mainstream society and its political representatives to what takes place in marginalized minority neighbourhoods. At second glance, the strength of French entrenched institutions and of police unions may explain why their denial of institutional racism is taken at first value. The lack of institutional accountability which is part of the French culture also helps to understand why the French national police are so reluctant to embrace the community policing model.

Synnøve UGELVIK (University of Oslo, Norway)

Police Co-Operation in the Risk Society

In the mid 1980s, the BeNeLux-countries, Germany and France agreed to abolish the internal borders between themselves. Almost 30 years later, the deal they made is part of the EU framework, making all EU member states either part of the Schengen co-operation, or on their way to becoming parties. The Amsterdam Treaty incorporated the Schengen acquis into the EU, making the goal of the union as a whole to become an area of freedom, security and justice. The free movement of people across national borders is guaranteed within the area, making the development of effective measures of crime control paramount. Over the past couple of decades, development in the area of crime control in Europe has expanded more rapidly than many thought possible, in order to challenge what is perceived as increasingly aggressive enemies dealing in terrorism, trafficking in people and drugs, and organised crime in general. This paper will focus on the different forms of police co-operation in the Schengen area today and those planned for the (near) future. I will examine how the preservation and development of the area of freedom, security and justice may be thought of as emphasizing risk and security over freedom. Many would claim that the only way to meet the dangerous future is by even better co-ordinated, stronger and more proactive efforts to make Europe a safer place in which to live and do business. Could this route towards a safer, more secure EU paradoxically simultaneously jeopardize the security and freedom of the inhabitants of the union, citizens and non-citizens alike, on other levels?
**Policing, Race and Ethnicity: The Scottish Experience**

The different experiences of minority ethnic groups in respect of policing and criminal justice constitute major issues when considering the balance between effective crime control and human rights. While this affects virtually all jurisdictions, it assumes a specifically local form affected by distinctive patterns of settlement, cultures and local experiences. In Britain for example, there has been considerable work looking at the policing of black and ethnic minority (BME) groups across England but much less work in other British jurisdictions. This paper will consider the extent to which the Scottish experience displays similar features to other jurisdictions but can also be seen as distinctive. It will explore this by looking at a variety of factors including different patterns of migration and settlement, the different experiences and perceptions of identity of different generations of BME and in particular Muslim youth, and different experiences of contact with and expectations of the police. The implications of this for police policy will also be considered as will the changing situation in the wake of terrorist attacks and new patterns of migration from across Europe.

**An Empirical Classification of Perpetrators of Hostage and Barricade Incidents in Quebec**

The illegal detention of a person against their will and the refusal to submit to law enforcement forces result in high-risk situations that require immediate and concerted police intervention. These hostage and barricade incidents are triggered by individuals “in a temporary state of upset and disorganization, characterized chiefly by an individual’s inability to cope with a particular situation using customary methods of problem solving” (Slaiku, 1990, p. 15). In these individuals, who have little to fall back upon and few coping strategies, extraordinary stress may generate intense negative emotions that facilitate the development of a crisis state favourable to the recourse to expressive and violent behaviours. It has been shown that the prediction of imminent violent behaviour is of crucial importance to decision makers managing hostage and barricade incidents (Michaud, St-Yves & Guay, 2008). A review of the principal empirical studies on hostage and barricade incidents notably indicates that police decision-making is currently handicapped by the inability to effectively organize empirical knowledge. The present work was therefore undertaken to address this limitation. The study examined 534 hostage and barricade situations that occurred in Quebec between 1990 and 2004 and were managed by the Sûreté du Québec’s specialized intervention structure. Its main objective was to practically organize available empirical knowledge on crisis incidents, using classification analyses. In order to overcome some of the limitations of pre-existing
typologies, taxonomic two-step cluster analyses were conducted. Four distinct types of perpetrators were identified: 1) depressive, 2) utilitarian, 3) reactional and 4) furious. Generated profiles were subsequently tested empirically to assess their prototypic and predictive values. Results indicate that the profiles are mutually distinct with regard to the external criteria, indicating good discriminating validity. To maximize the practical relevance of the four types established by the analyses, a case study is presented for each one.

Veronique JAQUIER (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)
Christophe ZUFFEREY (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

The Implementation of Mandatory Reporting of Domestic Violence Cases and Its Implication on Police Officers’ Daily Routines

At the end of 2008, 31 semi-structured interviews were conducted with police officers in canton de Vaud, Switzerland. The goal of this exploratory study was to assess officers’ reactions and perceptions when intervening on domestic violence (DV) cases in the aftermath of the introduction of DV mandatory reporting. The interviews addressed the specifics of DV interventions, both practically and subjectively. More specifically, police officers were asked how they conceived their role in such cases. Existing legal means were reviewed, in light with the conditions of the majority of DV interventions. Analyses revealed that many legal reforms were indeed perceived by police officers as calling into question the effectiveness of their work. Among other comments, police officers also expressed a growing concern as more and more cases imply intoxicated partners and interparental violence acted out in front of children. Conclusions of the study include the need to clarify, and especially communicate, the purpose of police intervention in DV cases, as well as the necessity to reaffirm the importance to develop a continuum of response in the policing and sentencing of such cases. Suggestions for developments in this area consider the need to educate, first, officers to play a more active role in the identification of at risk situations and, second, investigating magistrates to take into account these evaluations.
Ways to Evidence-Based Criminology: The Campbell Network and Experimental Research

Martin KILLIAS (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Evidence-based Criminology: Based on What?

Campbell and similar initiatives are essentially based on systematic reviews of high-quality research. In theory, the gold-standard are still randomized-controlled trials. However, given the lack of RCT in many domains, there is a temptation to conduct systematic reviews based on studies of lower quality, arguing that such studies may be “better than nothing”. Although this may be so, the question is whether reviews based on studies that are systematically biased may not result in wrong overall conclusions. As a result, Campbell and other organisations might be better advised in pushing to conduct evaluations based on controlled experiments. Alternatively, one might also promote more high-quality alternatives, such as natural experiments where interventions are being cancelled (and eventually re-introduced after some time), or introduced gradually rather than simultaneously in several sub-areas. Such high-quality natural experiments allow causal inferences that are of similar validity as those of RCT.

Peter GRABOSKY (Australian National University, Australia)

The Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group: Aims and Achievements

Proponents of new policies are staunch advocates of their idea, and they rarely anticipate or accept the possibility that their program might not work. Donald Campbell, however, defended an experimental approach to social policy based on piloting, evaluation, replication, modification and, eventually, discarding new programs. The Campbell Collaboration, set up in 2000 and whose Head Office is in Norway, promotes this approach in three areas with their own steering committees: social welfare, education and criminal justice. The overall organisation includes a methods and a users’ group. Its mission is advancing evidence-based social policy. It commissions and publishes systematic reviews of high-quality research conducted worldwide on effective methods to reduce crime and delinquency and improve the quality of justice. So far, 17 Criminal Justice reviews have been published, and 19 more are in development or under review. A successful review needs to pass through the following steps: Title registration, approval of the protocol, the final review and the online publication. This process is demanding and faces many methodological challenges, not the least being the location of relevant high-quality studies. Examples of reviews and open issues will be presented.
Gwladys GILLIÉRON (University of Zurich, Switzerland)
Martin KILLIAS (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

The Electronic Monitoring vs. Community Service Trial – Reality or Placebo Effects?

A RCT with 240 convicted subjects has been conducted in Switzerland to compare reconvictions and social integration after Electronic Monitoring (EM) and Community Service (CS). The results show that, three respectively four years later, criminal records decrease in both groups, but more so after EM. Data from the Internal Revenue Service indicate that financial circumstances and social integration were consistently less favourable following CS. At the same period and parallel to the controlled trial, two groups of offenders served EM or CS without random assignment. This quasi-experiment was followed by similar differences between EM and CS. The results will be discussed particularly in view of possible placebo effects related to controlled experiments.

Catherine A GALLAGHER (George Mason University, United States of America)
Jacque MALLENDER (Matrix Knowledge Group, United States of America)
Martin KILLIAS (University of Zurich, Switzerland)
Tony MUNTON (Matrix Knowledge Group, United States of America)
Friederich LÖSEL (University of Erlangen-Nuremburg, Germany and Cambridge University, United Kingdom)

The Orta Taxonomy: The Ongoing Work of the Campbell Crime and Justice Topic Mapping Committee

During the meetings of the Campbell Crime and Justice Coordinating Group (CCJCG) on November 11, 2008, held at St Louis, it was decided that a small working group would prepare a document that might helpfully guide the Coordinating Group in developing a system of mapping feasible topics for future systematic reviews. The aim was to develop a taxonomy that could be used to better assess evidence gaps and to identify areas in which we have some knowledge, and to guide a research prioritization process that could be useful to both Campbell and the stakeholder communities. This paper seeks to share with the conference what is very much still a work in progress. The group’s topic map is essentially a combination typology/taxonomy in that it combines both classification of concepts (typology) and empirical entities (taxonomy). Our goal was to provide a taxonomic framework that represented the full scope of evaluation research and reviews in the criminal justice field. As a place from which to start, the group proposes a four dimensional taxonomy: (1) Target – Who are what does the intervention seek to change? (2) Purpose – What is the overarching purpose of the intervention? (3) Outcome – What is the primary crime or related harm the intervention seeks to change? (4) Setting – From what agency or system does the intervention arise?
Protection of Fundamental Rights and the Procedures Before the European Court of Justice (ECJ) in the Area of Police and Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters

Procedures in the so-called ‘third pillar’ of the European Union usually draw not only less attention than the procedures related to Community law; but also considerably less attention than criminal procedure before national (domestic) courts of law. After all, the ECJ is an institution of the European Community; and after all, criminal law is still a matter of domestic law. However, some developments (such as the adoption of the European Arrest Warrant Framework Decision or recent ECJ jurisprudence) have put the third pillar in the limelight, and raised concerns over protection of constitutional rights that are, ab initio, difficult to protect, as they aim to conciliate the unwritten constitution with the principle of consistent interpretation. The presentation will strive to outline the framework of the ECJ’s procedures in the area of the third pillar analysing it from the point of view of protection of fundamental rights, which may come into conflict with guaranteeing effectiveness of criminal justice. As the ECJ is much more inaccessible to natural and legal persons in the area of the third pillar, the question of the right to judicial remedy is a legitimate and important one. Additionally, the intergovernmental character of third pillar law reflects in principles that shape the system of judicial protection: e.g. optional jurisprudence of ECJ in preliminary rulings emphasises Member States’ sovereignty; it however also opens questions of equal treatment of citizens of EU. Some of the solutions foreseen by first the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe and by the Lisbon Treaty will be used as a starting point for a discussion on possible reform of the judicial system of the third pillar.

The Evaluation of Scientific Evidence by the Swiss Judiciary

A Swiss criminal judge appointing an expert witness to help him establish the facts of a case remains free to follow or disregard his conclusions. But when other types of evidence seem to be closely scrutinized, the complexity of scientific evidence as well as the prestige attached to expert witnesses may lead to the judge surrendering his prerogatives as a fact-finder to the expert witness. Adding to the general concern of a lack of communication between science and the law, a growing body of literature suggests that lawyers have difficulties understanding the basic principles of scientific thought. Our research will aim at determining how judges evaluate scientific evidence, what knowledge
they have of the underlying scientific principles and what criteria they consider when
evaluating it. We will also investigate the extent to which judges trust expert witnesses,
and on what grounds they assess their testimony (objective versus subjective criteria).
Beside conducting qualitative interviews with judges and forensic scientists acting as
expert witnesses in criminal cases, we will also consider prosecutors and defence law-
yers, assuming that, if change is needed in the way of appraising scientific evidence in
Swiss courtrooms, it will most effectively be brought by them. Thus, their knowledge of
issues relating to scientific evidence might reveal crucial.

Kate WATERHOUSE (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)

Accessing Justice: Language, the Right to an Interpreter and New Challenges for
the Irish Criminal Justice System

This presentation will consider the linguistic aspects of access to justice. It will begin
with a brief consideration of the place of language in the criminal justice or legal system,
and of research into the impact of interpreting on trials. From here it will continue to an
assessment of the right to an interpreter in international law, considering human rights
instruments and the case-law of human rights bodies (Human Rights Committee, Euro-
pean Court of Human Rights and so on). The final part of the presentation will consider
the Irish context, and the new challenges posed to the criminal justice system by the
increase in Limited English Proficient (LEP) immigrants. To this end it will very briefly
present the context in which interpreting issues have developed in Irish courts and the
extent of the current challenge, before looking at how the right to an interpreter exists
and is understood in the Irish system.

Kai BUSSMANN (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

Law as a Medium of Communication: The Case of a Legal Prohibition of Child-
rearing Violence

To develop a differentiated understanding of the effects of the law, it is necessary to con-
sider more subtle effects and test these empirically. If the law is conceived as a normative
structure within society, the law as an institutional resource for regulating conflicts in
the sense of legal mobilization has to be distinguished from the law as a communication
medium with high symbolic content. Hence, the basic idea is not that the law “steers”
behavior—any criminological study reveals the limits to this—but that the law can influ-
ence behavior as a communication medium. The contribution shows these postulated
effects on the basis of the results of an European Survey on family violence in childrear-
ing. In 2007 5,000 parents in Austria, France, Germany, and Spain were asked about their
childrearing behavior, legal consciousness, definitions of violence, communication and
social intervention behavior in cases of child maltreatment.
Can Reverse Burden of Proof in Criminal Cases Increase Trials Effectiveness?

The burden of proof is the “duty” of every individual included in criminal proceedings to prove the existence of facts relevant to decision making. Sometimes it is in the interest of the defendants to prove the existence or absence of a significant fact. Nevertheless, Slovenian court system generally does not have an institute called reverse burden of proof in criminal cases. However, some legal experts are trying to implement this institute into Slovenian legal system, particularly in relation to the crime as corruption, economic crime, organized crime, drugs and smuggling. In order to disrupt organised crime activities, it is essential to deprive criminals of the proceeds of crime. The proceeds of crime are laundered and re-injected into the legal economy. Confiscation prevents that criminal wealth may be used to finance other criminal activities, jeopardise the confidence in the financial systems and corrupt legitimate society. In some cases measures confiscating the proceeds of crime allow to target the decision-makers within criminal organisations, which are rarely investigated and prosecuted. European Court of Human Rights ruled that the legal or factual presumption of the potential defendant is not in contrast to the sixth Article of European Convention of Human Rights, because it does not interfere with the effective role of the courts in evaluating evidence and determining guilt. Despite this, some legal experts argue that the implementation of such an institute is too complex and it means unlawful interference in the fundamental rights of individual. The first step in the implementation of such an institute would be a tightening of tax laws, so when a suspect cannot prove the legal origin of the money given by the State forfeited. Little information is available on the practical application of the provisions that should ensure that assets or evidence can be frozen on the basis of a decision taken by a judicial authority. It appears that the certificate to request the execution of freezing orders is rather difficult to complete and does not contain all the necessary fields. Therefore, judicial authorities tend to revert to the standard mutual legal assistance forms. Mandatory confiscation could be introduced following conviction for certain serious criminal offences from which organised criminal groups derive substantial profits. To fight crime effectively means to hit criminals where it hurts them most. The confiscation and recovery of the proceeds of crime targets their resources and is an essential part of the wider financial crime strategy.
Towards an European Victimisation Survey

Marcelo F. AEBI (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)
Antonia LINDE (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

An Overview of Victimization Surveys in Europe

The goal of this paper is to present a review of the historical evolution and the current situation in respect of the collection of survey data on victimisation, at the European Union level and individually in each one of the 27 Member States. The review includes national surveys, academic and research studies, pilot exercises, and international surveys. It includes, whenever possible, the following information for each survey: year, frequency, type of survey (victimisation, multipurpose, etc.), questionnaire used, type of sample, size of the sample, response rate, methodology, institution that financed the survey, and institution that conducted the survey. Overall, the review shows that victimization surveys have become a standard measure of crime across most European countries. In particular, they allow many countries to create time series that show the evolution of crime during the last two decades.

Jan Van DIJK (Tilburg University, Netherlands)
Marcelo F. AEBI (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Towards a Biennial European Crime Survey?

The European Commission is planning for the execution of the first European Crime survey in all member states of the EU in the near future. The Universities of Tilburg and Lausanne have been contracted to formulate a blueprint for such survey, building on earlier work by HEUNI. In a series of discussion papers, the authors have formulated some of the key issues surrounding this EU initiative. Since the survey could give a boost to empirical criminology in Europe, especially in the new member states, this initiative seems an opportunity that should not be wasted. The discussion papers prepared for the EC will be briefly introduced with a view to consulting fellow criminologists. In our view, the following strategic issues need to be addressed: focus on the most universal types of crime, secondary focus on police performance, including victim support, priority to periodicity over size, alignment with previous surveys (ICVS), CATI or CAWI, dissemination of results in a European Crime Report.

Jacek CZABANSKI (Institute of Justice, Poland)
Beata GRUSZCZYŃSKA (Institute of Justice, Poland)

Testing EU Victimisation Survey Module – Poland Case Study

The EU Victimisation Survey Module (EU VSM) is a first EU attempt to gather information on the scope of victimisation in the EU countries. This survey may potentially be
alternative to other international victimisation surveys, as the ICVS, and may also replace national surveys. The project is in a development phase and Poland, among other countries, has tested the draft questionnaire of the survey. In this paper we will discuss the results of the pilot and suggest some improvements for the final EU victimisation survey. Victimization surveys that have already been made provide firm methodological suggestions for this kind of study. The EU VSM should take these into account. Moreover, intended as an international study, the EU VSM should be able to generate meaningful international comparisons. The European dimension of the project and the fact that the EU VSM may be included in the permanent program of the EU social surveys calls for the appropriate desing of the survey. In our paper we will discuss the quality of the draft questionnaire, the obstacles we have faced while conducting the survey, and we will propose possible solutions to the problems. Additionally, we will provide a discussion of the policy issues that the EU VSM may address, and suggest an appropriate design of such a survey.

Dick MEULDIJK (Nicis Institute, Netherlands)
Marije BREUKELMAN (Nicis Institute, Netherlands)


In the Netherlands traditionally there was a strict division in statistical work. The official national provider, Statistics Netherlands, is mainly producing statistics on the national and sometimes on the regional level. Non official statistics on the national level are also produced by other governmental organisations and on the local level, by local governmental organizations. Due to this dispersed statistical landscape the political discussion seldom focused on policy effectiveness. Instead the quality of figures was discussed. In 2005, in a joint effort of the Ministry of Internal affairs, the Ministry of Justice and statistics Netherlands, statistics on crime and victimization were harmonized into one monitor on the national and regional level. From 2006 on this monitor was published yearly until 2009. Policy makers became in the meantime more and more convinced that a safe society was only reachable in a joint approach on the national, regional and local level. As a result the national monitor was, together with local and regional representatives transferred into an instrument to present detailed figures on crime and victimization on all governmental levels. Because of cost effectiveness a mixed mode survey approach was chosen (Internet, paper and telephone), production partly by Statistics Netherlands and partly by private survey companies contracted through local participants. All within strict methodological frames, one questionnaire and coordinated by a small shared service organisation, The office for the safety monitor. For the ICVS 2009 a more or less similar approach is chosen. A decentralized survey per country that is centrally coordinated. All within strict methodological frames with one questionnaire and with a mixed mode survey approach. The ICVS approach differs from the Dutch one because of the non availability of population registers in most countries. These registers are simulated here by
very large representative internet panels per country. Next to the panel survey a random household survey and a telephone survey will be carried out. A final decision on this approach is expected on Monday June 23 at the IGRD meeting in Stockholm.

John van KESTEREN (Tilburg University, Netherlands)

Developing the Questionnaire of the European Union Victimisation Survey

The European Union is working towards a European Victimisation Survey Module to be used in the European Union within the system of national statistics offices. Apart from establishing a common strategy and methodology there needs to be consensus on the questionnaire that is going to be used. In this paper, we are presenting the results of two meetings of the national statistics offices at EuroStat in Luxembourg with respect to the questionnaire. At the moment, there are a number of pilot studies done in 16 EU member states, the experiences and results of the pilots (with respect to the content of the first draft of the questionnaire) will be discussed as well. Outcome of the exercise is to propose a revised questionnaire with options.
European Standards, Human Rights and Community Sanctions

Robert CANTON (De Montfort University, United Kingdom)

Good Lives, Good Societies

This paper sets out to question the common political assumption that there is an inherent tension between human rights and community safety – that crime prevention sets constraints on human rights, that maximising human rights compromises community safety. It will be argued that this is an unhelpful way of framing the debate: to see these two social goods as in inevitable conflict with each other will diminish our rights and tend rather to increase than reduce crime. Theoretical parallels will be drawn between understanding offending and desistance at an individual level and, on the other hand, crime control and safety at the level of community. Just as the Good Lives Model suggests that enabling people to develop and pursue worthwhile lives, transcending a preoccupation with risks and criminogenic needs, is the best means to achieve desistance, so too Good Societies are sustained by respect for human rights and in this way are made safer too.

Christine MORGENSTERN (University of Greifswald, Germany)

European Initiatives for Minimum Standards and Harmonisation in the Field of Community Sanctions

After briefly introducing the Council of Europe’s European Rules on Community Sanctions and Measures (1992, updated 2000) and the European Union’s Framework Decision on the supervision of probation measures and alternative sanctions (adopted 2008) the paper addresses the question how far these initiatives as well as the attitude towards them and their implementation by the Member States reflect “the punitive turn” or rather show a tendency to “resist punitiveness” in European Sentencing Policies. This will be done by analysing the objectives and scopes of the instruments; their background and, in the case of the CoE Recommendation, its update; and some of the provisions. Finally some problems with regard to the implementation by the Member States will be highlighted.

Ioan DURNESCU (University of Bucharest, Romania)

Eight “Pains of Probation” in the Human Rights Context

Using in depth semi-structured interview with 43 probationers from three different areas of Romania the study presented in this paper identified eight distinct “pains of
probation” as they are experienced by the subjects. As Walker (1991) put it, some of these pains were unintended either by the legislator or the judge. Some of them are obiter – affecting the third party (e.g. intrusion in the private life) and some are incidental – with perverse effects, or at least unintended (e.g. financial stress, stigmatization). As rights holders, probation subjects are entitled to be compensated by the recipient of the claim (the state) for the unintended or exaggerated effect of the punishment. Furthermore, if the effect is not avoidable, the state should at least diminish it as far as possible (Ward, Birgen, 2007). This study uncovers some possible ways of how probation services could proceed in avoiding or diminishing these unintended punishments once they are discovered.

Frieder ĐÜNKEL (University of Greifswald, Germany)
Ineke PRUIN (University of Greifswald, Germany)

Community Sanctions and Juvenile Justice – The Council of Europe’s Rules for Juvenile Offenders Subject to Sanctions and Measures (ERJOSSM)

In November 2008 the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe passed the European Rules for Juvenile Offenders subject to Sanctions and Measures (ERJOSSM). The Rules are the most comprehensive and sophisticated human rights instruments dealing with the imposition and execution of custodial and of alternative sanctions. They are in line with other recommendations such as the 2003 Rec. (2003) 20 on new ways of dealing with juvenile delinquency emphasising evidence based educational measures. The author was involved in drafting the ERJOSSM and also conducted an inquiry to the CoE member states on the situation of community sanctions and measures in practice. His report will deal with some aspects of the ERJOSSM on community sanctions and show the large variety of community sanctions in the member states.
Criminal Justice Process II

Mandeep DHAMI (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
David R. MANDEL (Defence Research and Development, Canada)

Mode of Trial: The Defendant’s Dilemma

In the English criminal justice system, defendants charged with “triable either-way” offenses such as actual bodily harm and burglary may have the choice of trial venue i.e., magistrates’ court or Crown court. Statistics indicate that defendants are more likely to be convicted by a bench of lay magistrates than by a jury (in the Crown court). However, the magistrates’ court has more limited sentencing powers than the Crown court. Thus, the defendant’s choice of trial venue has implications for his/her chances of conviction/acquittal and for the severity of the punishment received (if convicted). In a study of 255 offenders, we examined the rationality of their choice of trial venue. Drawing from past theory and literature in the field of judgment and decision making, the aims were to: (1) assess the additivity of offenders’ binary complementary probability judgments of acquittal and conviction in the two types of court; (2) examine if offenders choose the court that maximizes their subjective expected utility; (3) determine if offenders choose the court that is dominant on their top-ranked attribute; and (4) assess the degree of consistency between measures of coherence in judgment of acquittal/conviction and coherence in choice of trial court. The vast majority of offenders in our sample demonstrated rational judgment and choice. These findings challenge past conclusions drawn in the field of judgment and decision making, and have implications for legal policy on mode of trial (allocation and sending) and the right to trial by jury.

Les HUMPHREYS (Lancaster University, United Kingdom)
Ignacio CANO (University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Racial Bias in Sentencing – A Methodological Review

Measuring differential treatment of racial/ethnic groups in sentencing is an area of ongoing interest to academics and policy makers. A major methodological consideration is how to measure the outcome. Two approaches dominate sentencing research. The first considers all cases in which a custodial sentence is a possible outcome and takes the probability of a custodial sentence as the main dependent variable (the in/out decision). The second focuses only on custodial sentences and compares differences in average lengths of sentences received by members of various ethnic/racial groups. However, taking either of these two approaches means that vast amounts of data are overlooked. We discuss a third possibility – the creation of a uni-dimensional scale that includes all disposals from cautions to imprisonment. We review advantages and disadvantages of previous attempts to create such a scale and discuss new possibilities. After discussing
the above we present tests of racial bias according to the different modelling options. Data from 21,450 cases taken from the Police National Computer were modelled. Firstly, Ordinary Least Squares regression was used to model sentence length of cases where a custodial sentence was given. Secondly, logistic regression was used to model the in/out decision. In both approaches we use race as a covariate and results show that it has a significant positive effect on both the in/out decision and the sentence length. Finally, we present the latest results of our attempts to produce a uni-dimensional scale and our proposals for development in this respect.

Marianne WADE (Max Planck Institute, Germany)

Do We Need a European Public Prosecutor?

Article 86 of the Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union as foreseen by the Treaty of Lisbon provides the legal basis for the creation of a European Public Prosecutor (EPP) in this supra-national context. This controversial idea is the latest and arguable the most far-reaching in a series of actions and proposals which sees the European Union as a rising criminal justice actor. Critically the justification and motivation for EU action in this area remains opaque complicating a scenario in which what is actually implemented is entirely subject to political viability. As the Union stands upon the brink of establishing its first central criminal justice agency, the European Criminal Law section of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law is conducting a study to evaluate the factual criminal justice needs within the Union as well the degree to which these are being met by instruments in place. The study furthermore seeks to discover whether further action is needed also in relation to the effective protection of defence rights. This paper will present selected preliminary results of this study.

Fernanda PRATES (University of Montreal, Canada)

Human Rights and Criminal Justice: An Ethnography of Judicial Discrimination

The conflict between human rights and the effectiveness of crime control policies has been a major concern in social sciences. Scholarship tends to assess the status of human rights protection through the observation of government and public discourses and criminal policy changes. Without denying the importance of this kind of analysis, this presentation will focus on a more pragmatic approach of the subject and discuss how this social environment operates in the daily basis of criminal justice system. To illustrate our purpose we shall take as example the criminal justice in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), through observations and interviews made during our six-month fieldwork among penal judges. We will show how high rates of crime and insecurity are apprehended by criminal judges and then used to establish a more “flexible” interpretation of human rights, in order to assure a greater efficacy to crime control strategies. Two examples will be raised; first, the weakening of the presumption of innocence and second, the uncritical acceptance of arbitrary arrests (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, articles
We will, then, argue that such judicial practices are more present in cases of robbery and drug traffic and that this genre of criminality generates, among criminal judges, the perception of these defendants as social enemies that are no longer "members of the public", to use Garland’s expression. In this sense, we will emphasize the fact that, in many cases, criminal justice, instead of acting to prevent or limit possible abuses, chooses to enable and to legitimize violations of human rights.
Interfaces between Research and Practice in the Context of Policing

*Tore BJORGO* (Norwegian Police University College, Norway)

A Longitudinal and Comparative European Study of Recruitment, Education and Careers in the Police

What characterises the kinds of people recruited to police work? How are they shaped by police education and socialisation into the profession? There has been surprisingly little systematic research on recruitment to the police and the impact of police education and practice on the new police officers. A consortium of police researchers working at institutions of police education in Norway, Sweden and Finland is now developing an ambitious project to explore these issues, seeking partners from other European countries. The research design is a longitudinal survey study of police students, following them from their first week of police education until they finish and at several stages throughout their careers, measuring them at three years, six years and possibly even 10 and 20 years after they finish their police education. The so-called StudData survey, developed at the Centre for the Study of Professions in Oslo and this far applied to 20 different professional educations, has now been adapted to police education. By using the same instrument in different countries with different police education systems and police organisations, this will produce comparable data making it possible to explore a number of fundamental issues in police science. Comparisons may be made across time, countries and professions. The survey will focus on such factors as social and educational background, career expectations, and attitudes towards various aspects of the police and policing. It will measure effects of exposure to police education and practice, and various aspects of socialisation into the police role. More generally, this project will also provide important data for comparative analysis of different police cultures in Europe, and effect of reforms in police education.

*Alistair HENRY* (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

*Simon MACKENZIE* (University of Glasgow, Scotland)

Using ‘Knowledge Transfer’: Systematic Self Observation and Police Perspectives on Community Policing

We report on the development of knowledge transfer activities in the first year of a three-year project on community policing. Knowledge transfer involves a two-way information flow. The police learn from academics about theories of community policing, the ‘what works’ evidence base, and useful practitioner research methods. Academics learn from the police about the practical routines involved in community policing, the
culture of doing this kind of policing, the organisational norms and other considerations which either support or challenge the implementation of community policing, and individual subjective-level perceptions and experiences of life on the beat. We have adopted a participant-based research method called ‘systematic self observation’ in order to try to capture community officers’ own reflections on their role. We explain this method and our use of it, arguing that with proper planning and appropriate methodological rigour the processes of knowledge transfer can be used as highly effective research tools rather than – or perhaps as well as – being only about encouraging discourse between academics and practitioners in one of the manifestations of a public criminology.

**Betsy STANKO** (Metropolitan Police Service, United Kingdom)
**Ben BRADFORD** (London School of Economics, United Kingdom)

**Policing Practice and Confidence in Policing: Using the MPS Public Attitude Survey as an Instrument for Improvement**

Evidence based practice is elusive. The Metropolitan Police in London – one of the largest police services in the world – has based its improvement on a model of police confidence built from its public attitude survey. This presentation discusses the developments thus far, the unholy alliance between research based models and performance management, and the role of strategic research in a police service.

**Irena CAJNER MRAOVIĆ** (University of Zagreb, Croatia)
**Tajana LJUBIN GOLUB** (Police Academy, Croatia)
**Krunoslav BOROVEC** (Police Directorate, Croatia)

**Public Opinion on Safety and Police in the City of Varaždin**

The sample was encircling 576 subjects, out of which 55,3% were men and 44,7% women. The age of the subjects was the following: 2,3% subjects were between 14 and 17 years of age; 14,6% subjects were between 18 and 28 years of age; 29,8% were between 29 and 44 years of age; 31,1% were between 45 and 59 years of age and 22,2% subjects were the age of 50 and higher. The citizens evaluate the safety situation as good comparing to the Republic of Croatia. They see the main problem in undisciplined drivers, drug addicts and drug dealers, drinkers, garbage, and juvenile behavior disorder. Citizens were mostly victims of bicycle thefts and financial fraud. 56,4% of citizens claim that they have reported the offence to the police, and the most often reasons for non-reporting the offence were their adverse perception of police concerning trust and efficiency, or the damage was too small. Regarding the estimation to which extent citizens consider that in the next 12 months there is a probability of occurrence of a criminal offence in their place of residence, the results show that citizens as the most probable estimate injury in a traffic accident, stealing or damaging a car, theft, financial frauds. 97,4% considers that closer co-operation for maintaining the public order between the population and the police is needful. The police is the best evaluated in orderliness, peacemaking
and treatment towards the minorities, and the worse in efficiency in fighting the juvenile delinquency, efficiency in women protection, swiftness and helping the victims. 46.2% of citizens consider that the police misuse their authority. As main problems which the police encounter, citizens stated bad laws and bureaucratic approach. The poor technical equipment, lack of police officers and lack of communication skills follow.
Testing Situational Action Theory

Kyle TREIBER (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
Per-Olof WIKSTRÖM (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Person and Propensity. Morality and the Ability to Exercise Self-Control

SAT proposes that a person's crime propensity is a function of his/her morality and ability to exercise self-control. SAT further proposes that morality is the more fundamental source of propensity and that the ability to exercise self-control is only causally relevant when a person's morality allows his/her to see an act of crime as an action alternative. In this paper we test empirically these two propositions.

Dietrich OBERWITTLER (Max Planck Institute, Germany)
Per-Olof WIKSTRÖM (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Environment and Exposure. The Moral Context

SAT proposes that people's actions are influenced by the settings to which they are exposed (i.e. their activity fields). SAT further proposes that it is the moral context of a setting that is crucial for its criminogenic influences. In this paper we test (1) whether young people's crime tends to occur in criminogenic settings and (2) whether young people's exposure to criminogenic settings predicts their level of crime involvement. These analyses utilize structural equation modelling based on small area ecometrics and space-time budget methodology.

Andromachi TSELONI (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)
Per-Olof WIKSTRÖM (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

The Interaction between Propensity and Exposure

SAT predicts that a person's crime involvement is dependent on his/her propensity and exposure (and their interaction), and that changes in a person's crime involvement are dependent on changes in his/her propensity and/or exposure. The theory is tested via repeated measures hierarchical modelling of crime counts which predict (five year) trajectories of crime involvement for different levels of propensity and exposure.
Sirpa VIRTA (Tampere University, Finland)

The EU Counter Terrorism Politics: Governing Through Counter Terrorism

This paper deals with the main EU security strategies and the ways they have been translated into action in national and local security and policing strategies in two EU Member States. Through the EU and National strategies, internal policy is giving way to an expansive logic of security. This is seen in the reconciliation of national security and counter terrorism with community policing, crime prevention and community safety policies. The Community Policing on Terrorism with intelligence-led policing approach brings the state to neighborhoods. In terms of the organised nature of power (Hörnqvist 2007) the strategies are seen as organised forms of exercising power, and programmatic attempts to shape policing in MS’s. Therefore, it is suggested that political viability of the strategies should be evaluated prior to their adoption and implementation at national and local levels, otherwise the policy transfer process may be more like policy laundering by nature.

Jasmine TREGIDGA (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)

The ‘Securitisation’ of Routine Policing? A Case Study of the Impact of Counter-Terrorism on Local Policing

It is argued that recent terrorist events have served as catalysts for shifts in both political imperative and public expectation in relation to security policy-making generally and policing policy more specifically. In recent criminological thought these shifts have been conceptualised in terms of the securitisation of routine policing. Securitisation refers to the identification of ‘existential threats’ which, by definition, imply emergency powers and extraordinary counter-measures outwith ‘normal’, democratically accountable, government (Weaver, 1996). Such is the preoccupation with the threat posed by transnational terrorism post-9/11, the Madrid bombings of 2004 and the 7/7 bombings in London in 2005, that it is argued routine, ‘community’, policing is increasingly driven by this logic of securitisation (King and Sharp, 2006; Virta, 2008). Critics suggest this logic unnecessarily threatens important civil liberties and safeguards of democratic oversight of policing in liberal democracies (Loader, 2001). However, the extent to which routine policing is actually being securitised remains a moot empirical point. Drawing on Pollitt’s (2001) distinction between ‘talk’, ‘decision’ and ‘action’ in public administration, this paper questions the extent to which security ‘talk’, and ‘decisions’ made within the arena of counter terrorism policy are actually translated into ‘action’ on the ground in the form of tangible changes to local policing practice. The paper draws on findings from case study research into the impact of national counter-terrorism policies and strategies at the local
policing level in England and Wales. The paper considers some of the challenges facing the implementation of national policing policies and strategies at the local level and discusses the implications of implementation gaps for conceptualising policing change in terms of securitisation. More generally the paper considers the limitations of inferring policing change from discourse-analytic studies of texts.

Nicola MADGE (Brunel University, United Kingdom)
Kevin STENSON (University of Kent, United Kingdom)

Faith and Safety – Young People, Risk and Security

Escalating security fears post 9/11 and the London and Madrid bombings have, in media and policy debates, focussed on the alleged threats to and by young people from different religious backgrounds who may be viewed as at risk of involvement in officially defined extremist political and illegal activity. This has given rise to a plethora of policy initiatives at European, national and local levels and has, in combination with other themes, contributed to agendas of local security. However, the extent to which religion, as distinct from ethnic and other modes of official social categorisation, is identified within these varies between jurisdictions and policy areas. With a focus on the UK, this paper explores, in selected areas of official categorisation, to what extent youth orientated policies and official population categories identify individuals and groups in terms of religion and the implications this has for the development of public policy.

Irina VASILIU (Oxford University, United Kingdom)

The Lisbon Treaty, the EU Counter-Terrorism Policy and Beyond

The paper wishes to investigate the implications of the Lisbon Treaty for the European Union counter-terrorism framework at several levels (substance, institutional and procedures) by critically commenting the existing arrangements of the field. The paper will argue that, despite a series of positive steps foreseen in the Lisbon Treaty (eg: co-decision procedure over counter-terrorist legislation, extended powers of the European Court of Justice) which could address some of the criticism this policy has been confronted with, the Lisbon Treaty is not the sole solution for the human rights and security concerns raised by this policy. Therefore the concluding remarks of the paper will attempt to provide elements of response that go beyond the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty.
Prisoner Futures

Mark HALSEY (Flinders University, Australia)

Prisoner Futures: The Meaning(s) of Time

This paper examines the meaning(s) of time as narrated by young men incarcerated in South Australia. In particular, it explores some of the unremarked factors which influence what prisoners are permitted (able) to hope for whilst incarcerated and comments on the individual and social effects of “daring” to project the future in particular ways. The paper concludes with a brief critical analysis of the relationship between prisoners’ constructions of the future and prospects for desistance from crime.

Finola FARRANT (Roehampton University, United Kingdom)

Prisoner Futures: Reflections on Incarceration

Criminology is not only about rules and laws, policies and practices, but about stories and explanations, performances and experiences. Listening to the narratives of ex-prisoners not only tells us something about those who have been sent to prison; but also about the society in which that imprisonment occurs. Through grounding our understanding of those who have experienced the ultimate sanction within society, in the words they use, meanings they provide, and identity constructions they create, comes the opportunity to not only ‘humanise the deviant’ but to turn critical attention onto the taken-for-granted cultural processes involved in the punishment paradigm. This paper has two specific and interlinked purposes. The first relates to the increasing marginalization of life history methodologies in Criminology and the second to the need for marginalized voices to be heard. Life story research provides the opportunity to represent the experiences of criminalized individuals, and to make their voices heard, at a point in time when such voices have been comprehensibly silenced. A life story approach can help to demystify prisoners in the eyes of a wider society reliant on a media too ready to present simplistic and stereotyped portrayals of prisoners. Such narratives form what has been termed a ‘countermajoritarian argument’. A discourse intent on showing that we cannot understand crime or the criminal justice system until we have listened to the stories of those who have had direct experience of it.

Rosie MEEK (University of Southampton, United Kingdom)
Cathy MURRAY (University of Southampton, United Kingdom)

Prisoner Futures: Identity Research

Possible selves are theoretical representations of expected selves, hoped-for ideals and feared selves. They function as cognitive representations of a person’s goals, aspirations...
and fears and serve a motivational function through a process of personalising goals. The use of a possible selves questionnaire as a data gathering instrument in prison is discussed, with illustrative examples of post-release selves generated by young men in prison. In another study of desisters, two methods of data gathering – secondary analysis of qualitative data and peer led focus groups – were used to elicit data about young people's identities. The potential of these methods for researching young people in custody is discussed. Drawing on a synthesis of methods used in previous research with young prisoners and our experience in the above studies, methodological approaches to researching young prisoners will be critiqued.

Valesca LIPPENS (Free University Brussels, Belgium)

Masculinities and Prison Life: Narratives of Male Prisoners

There is a serious lack of gender perspectives in Belgian criminological research (Verschaeve, 1999; Lippens, 2005; 2008a-b; 2009). This is striking, since scholars recognize the enormous importance of a gender approach, which allows a dynamic social analysis, in studying causes of and reactions to deviance. After all, gender is the most important predictor for criminalized behaviour: men are overwhelmingly represented in the criminal justice system, which is the core of “the gender ratio problem of crime” (Heidensohn & Gelsthorpe, 2007). Furthermore, international and national publications point to the stagnation of qualitative research on prison life (e.g. Wacquant, 2002; Robert, 2008). In Belgium, there is even a lack of accurate basic data on the prison population (Beyens, 2006). This is in sharp contrast with the fact that (1) the number of prisoners has been increasing continuously and (2) numerous changes have been implemented in the legislation on the administration of prison sentences. This paper considers the work in progress of a research project which aims to deal with both academic gaps by integrating them in an innovative problem formulation. We strongly believe in the added value of a gendered view on prison life, which is described as a “hypermasculine environment” (Toch, 1998). Aspects of prison experience and prison culture have been thoroughly documented internationally (and in Belgium in an innovative study of Snacken et al., 2005), but the question remains if these penal findings are also valid from a gender perspective. Research on narratives of prisoners proves that traditional penal insights can be challenged when examined through a gender lens (Evans & Wallace, 2008; Bandyopadhyay, 2006; Jewkes, 2005). This paper further elaborates this theoretical discussion.

Bart CLAES (Free University Brussels, Belgium)

Restorative Justice in Prison in Relation to Foucault’s Perspectives

The concept of restorative justice has, in recent years, attracted much attention from penal reformers, justice activists, criminologists and others within the field of criminal justice. Restorative justice initiatives transcended prison walls. Practices and experimenting with the application of the principles of restorative justice within prison settings are
now part of the Belgian prison praxis. The introduction of new ideas, practices in prison settings in order to reform and control their function is a phenomenon almost as old as the prison itself. Throughout his oeuvre, the French philosopher Michel Foucault (1926–1984) focused on reconfigurations of knowledge which eventually came to known as the human sciences. The work best known to criminologists seems to be Discipline and Punish where Foucault gives a detailed analysis of the mechanisms of power in the nineteenth-century prison that offered a new way of thinking about imprisonment. Next to this the concept of governmentality developed by Michel Foucault in the later years of his life has been elaborated further in the social sciences. This paper explores some of Foucault’s perspectives, ideas and analyses in relation to restorative justice practices in Belgian prisons. What questions could be posed in doing research on a new phenomenon like restorative justice practices and principles in a prison setting?
Research into Judgment of Scenario's about Corruption

Studying a stealthy offence such as corruption means from a methodological point of view a challenge. Previous theoretical studies dealt in the first place with the question how to define corruption whereas a limited number of studies empirical addressed the question how the perception of corruption is conditioned. This came to our opinion at the expense of the conceptualisation of corruption respecting its various shades: what are the key elements that influence a person’s perception of corruption? To answer this question we will approach corruption in our research as a social construction that is a result of social interpretation or perception. The perception of corruption is not a linear judgement. Our assumption is that is one’s perception shifts along multiple dimensions in relation to the particular activity, the context of the observer and in relation to the act being observed. These perceptions can vary in time and across different social groups. The focus of our study is to more precisely elucidate these shifts in order to enhance our understanding of corruption. In other words we will try to catch these variables or combinations of variables which determine the perception of corruption in relation to the social group he belongs to. For that reason we will evolve Peters and Welch’s methodology and conduct a quantitative survey using a questionnaire composed of different scenarios. This research instrument will consist of a questionnaire composed of various scenarios illustrating “black-grey-white corruption”. In our presentation we will address relevant theoretical and methodological studies in respect of elaborating our survey instrument.

Bertrand FINCOEUR (University of Liege, Belgium)
Michaël DANTINNE (University of Liege, Belgium)

Betting Scandals in Professional Tennis: An Ethical Problem or a Corruption Behaviour?

These past few months, the professional tennis has been discredited by some betting scandals, involving tennis players, that were revealed by the media or by betting agencies. Despite the recent publication of a report ordered by the professional tennis authority, it’s still quite difficult to assess the true scope of frauds in the tennis industry. In this presentation, we will first describe the risk factors that might encourage tennis players to cheat. These factors are related to structural (development of the betting industry, lack of control for agencies on the Web), sport (binary results in tennis playing, individual
control on the performance) or personal reasons (precariousness, need for glory). Put in a cost/benefit framework, potential benefit that might result from cheating should be balanced with potential costs associated with such a choice (economical, penal and symbolical ones). This “cost perspective” also implies to take into account behaviours of third parties who would sometimes be involved in the betting scandals through corruption practices. Finally, we will raise some questions about the intrinsic nature of these scandals to determine whether or not they should be considered as criminal infringements, ethical breaches or just a way to carry on a professional tennis career.

Jure ŠKRBEČ (Commission for the Prevention of Corruption, Slovenia)

Corruption and the Rule of Law

The purpose of this work was to find out if, and how, corruption influences the rule of law in Slovenia. For that purpose we have analysed a) accessible literature, b) research of informal networks in Slovenia, and c) research of corruption since 1991 in Slovenia. We found out that corruption and the rule of law go hand in hand in influencing democratic values of the Republic of Slovenia, where generally most people respect the rule of law; notwithstanding, in practice everyone tries to find ways to avoid specific legal regulations, to find loopholes or to make profit and find advantage etc. People think that Slovenia has greater problems with the recognition of which behavior is correct and which is not due to the large number of regulations; and they think that it is more of an issue to overlook the laws rather than to not respect them. We have also discovered, by analysing both direct and indirect measurements of statistics for the last 15 years, that corruption cases are increasing year on year and that this is why the rule of law is more and more on the test. The most important finding of this work was that there is an already enormous energy focused into the research on the rule of law, democracy and corruption (separately and together) in Slovenia, but not into the quantitative and qualitative study of direct or indirect influences of corruption on the rule of law. For this reason we intend to carry out this research. For quantitative study we will use in-depth interviews regarding a) direct and indirect influence of corruption on the rule of law and democracy, b) how strong or weak this influence is.

Bojan DOBOVŠEK (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Integrity Plans versus Corruption

The purpose of this work was to find out if (and how) informal networks and corruption influences the rule of law and corruption in Slovenia. For that purpose the work shows the importance of the prevention and of the integrity plan as a new tool in curbing corruption. Integrity plan is a new approach how to prevent corruption and it is tested in Slovenian institutions for the first time in Europe. We used methodological analyses of accessible literature, in depth interviews regarding informal networks and direct and indirect measurements of corruption. We also found out that corruption became a major
subject of criminological literature and research after 2000 and has become one of the main themes being considered in many articles, debates, the most probing congresses and specialist journals. Article focuses on the integrity plan as an effective preventative measure against corruption. Nowadays the emphasis is on preventing corruption, while in the past repression was the reaction on occurrence and dangers of corruption. The benefits of the integrity plan are shown in the last part. Each institution (even in EU) should create an anti-corruption program, based on recognition of their own vulnerable and exposed activities to corruption; therefore, we recommend the integrity plan as a better and more efficient preventative measure against corruption.

Aleksandra JORDANOSKA (University of Cyril and Methodius, FYR Macedonia)

The Relationship between the Public Perception of Corruption and of the Value and Efficiency of the Legal System in FYR Macedonia

The paper focuses on the issue of the public perception of the corruptive practices in the Macedonian society and their impact on the perceived efficiency and internal value of the law. Bearing in mind the above I have conducted a survey of the public opinion that includes the opinions of two major categories – laypeople and legal practitioners. On the one hand, it seems that the majority of the Macedonian citizens perceive the various manners of illegal interaction with the public officials to be extensively spread in the Macedonian society. These findings contribute to the data by other sources examined in the paper that report of a wide-spread or even an anomic range of the corruptive behaviour in our society with the “petty bribery” as its prevailing form. Further on a conclusion can be drawn that such awareness of the scope of corruption devalues the perceived prestige, impartiality and efficiency of the Macedonian law since according to the respondents the proper and lawful procedure is the last method to be used in the interaction with public authorities. However an additional role-playing question indicates that at the same time the corruptive behavior is not as deeply condemned by the Macedonian citizens as for instance the “classic forms” of crime. Therefore the paper additionally concentrates on elucidating the aetiology of such perception and of the corruption in the FYR Macedonia in general by investigating several systematic factors. Specifically the “petty bribery” is explained as mainly a product of a post-communist culture of corruption and its negative informal norms weakening the social control of the law thus conducting a conformism divergent to the legal one. Finally the paper elucidates a relationship of an “enchanted circle”: the inherent public perception of a vastly spread yet legally not combated corruption in the FYR Macedonia inevitably becomes correlative to the low prestige and mistrust of the law within the legal consciousness. In return, the lack of perceived validity of the legal norms and their normative expectations augments the aetiology of the highly dispersed usage of illegitimate or non-legal means in the interactions with the officials relevant to the law. The frightening consequence of the “circle” is the deterioration of the legal social control and a perseverance of a conformism divergent to the legal one with no feasible prospects to be surmounted in the near future.
CJ and Criminology Training and Learning

Philip REICHEL (University of Northern Colorado, United States of America)

E-Learning with Criminology and Criminal Justice in the United States

Colleges and universities in the United States have relied on distance education for student learning since the mid-nineteenth century. The basic characteristic of having a teacher, a remote student, and a message has remained unchanged since those earliest days. What has changed, dramatically so, is the environment in which the message is transferred between teacher and student. This paper presents a brief history of that changing environment then concentrates on its contemporary incarnation as e-learning. And, although any subject matter is appropriate for the e-learning environment, this paper looks specifically at how the topics of criminology and criminal justice are being presented by colleges and universities throughout the United States. An overview of online (e-learning) education programs in criminology/criminal justice is followed with a case study of the program at a specific university in order to show the curriculum, delivery method, and procedures used to assure the students have an educational experience of high quality.

Stefan SCHUMANN (University of Graz, Austria)

E-Learning on Criminal Justice and Judicial Cooperation in the European Union

“E-Learning programmes and common training materials must also be developed to train legal professionals in the European mechanisms.” (Communication from European Commission concerning the so-called Stockholm programme for the European area of freedom, security and justice serving the citizen, 10 June 2009). Borderless Europe aims to be a single area of justice as well as it is a single area for those committing crime. Therefore the transnational collaboration of police and judicial authorities on preventing and combating crime is rapidly increasing, based on the principle of mutual recognition with its precondition of mutual trust. The dissemination of knowledge on and understanding of criminology, criminal justice and the European cooperation tools becomes more and more important. This paper aims to give an overview of approaches, chances and difficulties of e-learning tools, which can contribute to this dissemination of knowledge and to provide an short overview of main distance learning courses already available.

Slawomir REDO (UNODC, Austria)

International Criminal Justice Education for the Rule of Law: The United Nations and E-Learning for Developing Countries

Since the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment
of Offenders (Geneva, Switzerland, 1955), the United Nations have made a leap frog in developing crime prevention and criminal justice instruments for the rule of law which have been or will be implemented in Member States, also by teaching and training (continuous education). The Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice lists no fewer than 55 of such “soft law” instruments. All these instruments have been a vast and viable resource for Member States, non-governmental organizations and other parts of international crime prevention and criminal justice community, including the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice programme network of institutes, from which they have been drawing a collective vision how criminal justice should be delivered and its system structured. Over this time also, major shifts took place in the United Nations criminal policy which went from retributive to restorative justice and from repression to prevention. International criminal justice education for the rule of law requires including the United Nations standards and norms – so far relatively parochial – into the global teaching and training process. This should entail a two-pronged approach involving students at the universities preparing for careers in government or beginning career as criminal justice officials, the next generation of governmental leadership, and the current leadership. However, the current situation is such that many countries – especially that are making the transition to democratic governance, or to a market economy, or both – cannot wait to improve the quality of justice delivery by/in the next generation. Moreover, contemporary, very pressing need to improve the quality of justice in countries in post-conflict situations, adds to the importance of strengthening there the rule of law through specially focussed criminal justice education. The supremacy of military and security institutions during a conflict severely erodes whatever civilian structures might exist to prevent/resist, mitigate or recover from armed conflict resolution. The return to the civilian democratic rule is the most complex challenge. It requires knowledge of the rule of law. International criminal justice education is the key concept in transporting, interpreting and redefining this rule-of-law knowledge by the United Nations. Continuous education for criminal justice capacity building is very important for the realization of an accountable, transparent, effective and fair justice delivery now and later. That delivery contributes, in turn, to sustainable human development with the rule of law. The paper takes the above issues up and projects them into the forthcoming workshop on “International criminal justice education for the rule of law” at the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Salvador da Bahia, Brazil, 12-19 April 2010), especially in the context of technical assistance for developing countries through e-learning.

Manuel MAROTO CALATAYUD (University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain)

E-Learning and the Use of Media and Popular Culture in Criminal Law Teaching: The Spanish Case

Criminal law teaching in Spain – like the discipline itself and legal teaching in general – has traditionally been quite rigid in terms of teaching techniques, interaction between professors and students and the role given to self-learning and the development of a
critical understanding of the subject among students. The widespread generalization of e-learning platforms and technology in Spanish schools of law during the recent years has created a whole new range of teaching possibilities that apparently are widely underused yet capable of bringing innovation and increased flexibility in the short term. This paper provides some insights on the use of e-learning technologies in criminal law courses in Spain, as well as other related educational practices like the use of media and popular culture resources as means to make students able to identify and analyze the implications of mass-consumed ideology of crime and justice.
Restorative Justice

Gerwinde VYNCKIER (Ghent University, Belgium)

A Comparative View on the Role of the Police in Different Restorative Practices in Flanders

Restorative practices arose from the search for other ways than the judicial system to resolve problems caused by criminal acts. In a restorative view, crime can be seen as a conflict between people instead of an issue between the state and an offender. In this contribution we will not explore the conceptual discussions about the definition and the aims of restorative justice. Rather, we will focus on restorative justice at the police level by comparing some current restorative police initiatives taking place in Flanders. A lot has already been published on restorative justice but not on restorative policing. However, because the police officer is the gatekeeper to the criminal justice system, it is time to think about restorative policing. Restorative practices at the level of the police can prevent problems or disputes proceeding further within the criminal justice system. Furthermore, because of the strong link between restorative policing and community policing, restorative policing practices can lead to concrete working methods in the daily practice of police officers on the beat. There are different forms of restorative police practice. Initiatives differ in the way cases are selected, in the persons involved and in their processes but also in relation to the role of the police officer. It is especially this last aspect that we want to explore. We will compare these with regard to the role of the police officers involved and the discretion they employ. The central question that will be answered for each initiative is whether the police officer himself or herself is a mediator or whether officers only need to record the problem and refer the persons involved to other authorities. Is the officer an active participant in the restorative process or only a passive actor?

Bas van STOKKOM (Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands)

Micro-Hierarchy and Power Imbalances in Restorative Justice Practices

Victim-offender mediation and restorative justice practices may be viewed as emotional micro-politics. The parties do not seem to meet on equal terms. Young offenders often remain silent; victims (and other adult participants) challenge them or want to teach them a (shaming) lesson. Many offenders only play a marginal role. The ‘discourse of reconciliation’ may speak for (and over) them. Young offenders may (unconsciously) resist against this marginalisation. Some ‘play the system’ and feign cooperation. Many apologize but do not seem to engage in the victim’s point of view. Victims and other adults, including the parents of the offender, take over authority. In this presentation some aspects of this micro-politics are classified and contrasted with core suppositions of restorative justice proceedings.
Katrien LAUWAERT (University of Liège, Belgium)

Guilt and Responsibility in Restorative Justice and Criminal Justice

This paper starts out by making an analysis of different concepts of guilt and responsibility figuring in restorative justice and criminal justice. Distinction is made between legal guilt, factual guilt and guilt as a moral emotion. We will explore how these various notions of guilt play different roles in criminal justice and restorative justice processes. The traditional concept of criminal responsibility will be compared with the concepts of active responsibility and ‘responsibilisation’ which are often used in the restorative justice context. In the second part of the paper we will present an empirical analysis of the ways in which the question of guilt leads to tensions between the informal context of victim-offender mediation and the formal context of the criminal procedure. We will take a look at situations in which there is for example only partial admission of the facts committed, disagreement with the legal qualification of the facts, lack of clarity on who is the victim and who is the offender, or doubt about the (mental) accountability of the offender.

Murray DAVIES (The Viewpoint Organisation, United Kingdom)

National Evaluation of Restorative Justice Services in Scotland

This presentation will describe a 12 month national evaluation of the use of Restorative Justice Services in youth justice cases in Scotland. Data was collected until May 2009. All 32 local government authorities were involved in this evaluation. The aim of the evaluation, commissioned by the Scottish Government, was to examine the extent to which Restorative Justice Services are effective and are operating in accordance with national policies and standards. Data was collected online with a specialist web based information system accessible throughout Scotland. The information system provided both local and national access to data for analysis and reporting. Data collection included: recording of case details and feedback questionnaires for persons responsible, persons harmed and for professional staff including service managers, local government youth justice coordinators who plan services and Children’s Reporters who refer cases. The presentation will describe the methodology and a summary of findings and conclusions in relation to Restorative Justice practice and provision.

Annemieke WOLTHUIS (Open University Netherlands and Verwey-Jonker Institute, Netherlands)

Restorative Justice and Children’s Rights

This presentation starts with an overview of human rights for children in international standards, such as the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and additional instruments such as the Beijing Rules on the administration of juvenile justice (1985), which are relevant to the discussion on restorative justice for juveniles. General principles will be addressed such as diversion and detention as a measure of last resort. Then
we examine how Restorative Justice and more specifically mediation in penal matters fit in this framework. Which kinds of restorative processes conform to the requirements of children’s rights and in which stages should these processes be organised to conform to these same rights. And what can be added according to the more specific international instruments on mediation in penal matters such as the Recommendation R(99)19 of the Council of Europe and the EU Framework Decision on the status of the victim in the criminal procedure (2001). Further on we analyse whether Restorative Justice processes are (to be) bound to the same legal safeguards (fair trial, the presumption of innocence etc.) as the criminal procedure. Examples from the Netherlands and Belgium will be given to illustrate practices and possibilities, which fit into a children's rights perspective.
Panel Sessions III
Evaluation and Research Issues

Natalia DELGRANDE (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)
Marcelo F. AEBI (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Methodological Difficulties in Gathering Comparable Probation Data Across Europe (Space II)

Since 2009, the Council of Europe (CoE) has reintroduced the project SPACE II, which is dealing with compilation of the statistics on Community Sanctions and Measures (CSM). The new improved version of the questionnaire aims to observe the maximum of distinguishing national features in the CoE Member States. We were standing fast in the face of need to develop methodologically valid items for the new version of SPACE II. The definitions used in the field of the application of CSM vary from one system to another. Moreover, the specialized terminology contains elements which lend to confusion in comparisons (e.g. the concept of probation officer according to the Anglo-Saxon and the Continental models). We analyzed some recurring problems in the data comparison work. We chose a few key-elements in our general analysis, such as the population concerned, the European lexicon in connection with “national jargons”. We were also been interested in some points of judicial practice and implementation of CSM in the CoE Member States. An additional issue, but no less important that we have sought to answer was on the role of probation in the various systems of the enforcement of the sentences in Europe. This work was carried out in order to facilitate the further use of information to be presented in the SPACE II report. In addition, the results should help avoiding irrelevant or biased interpretations in the context of international comparisons.

Gunda WOESSNER (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

The Illusions of Evaluation

Evaluating correctional measures has become an inherent part of crime policy. Evaluation aims to test the effectiveness of the methods under scrutiny in a penal system. However, there are several pitfalls impeding a methodological immaculate evaluation research of correctional treatment as well as law enforcement in general in a modern society where there exist certain ethical standards. But not only ethical factors present a methodological obstacle. There are several other reasons the researcher is confronted with meeting the challenge "evaluation". Most researchers try to disguise these difficulties in order to remain unassailable. This presentation outlines a large-scale study on the evaluation of correctional treatment of sexual and violent offenders in Germany and at the same time depicts the implied difficulties the evaluation researcher is confronted with.

The last decade has seen a strong expansion in programs of developmental prevention of aggressive and delinquent behavior. Meta-analyses revealed mean positive effects (e.g., Lösel & Beelmann, 2006; Piquero et al., 2007). However, there is still a lack of well-controlled evaluations with sound follow-up periods and everyday behavioral outcome criteria. In addition, routine practice has to cope with problems in reaching minority and other families who are most in need. Against this background, this paper reports results from the Erlangen-Nuremberg Development and Prevention Project which contains a long-term evaluation of the EFFKT parenting and child social skills program (Lösel et al., 2009). The first part gives a brief overview on the main findings of the controlled evaluation of the core program in a sample of 478 preschool children and their parents. Secondly, two smaller evaluations of adapted program versions for Turkish and other minority groups are presented. The various studies are compared with respect to outcome effects, cultural issues, and practical problems of program implementation.

Does Interest in Research Increase with Education? Results from a Cross-Sectional Investigation

Stimulating student interest in research is a key goal in criminology education. However, anecdotal reports, and the literature on interest in research activities, suggest that we may fall short of reaching this goal. We propose that students may develop appreciation of research independently from interest in research activities, and that each may be influenced by amount of education. To address this, we administered two measures to students in a three-year bachelor’s and one-year master’s programme at a Dutch university. While there were no differences in interest in engaging in research across all four years, students in the third year of the bachelor’s and in the master’s programmes reported increased appreciation of the value of research. Implications of these findings will be reviewed.
Insights on Police: Quarter of a Century Research on Police in Europe and the Anglo-Saxon World

Paul PONSAERS (Ghent University, Belgium)  Carrol TANGE (ULB, Belgium)

Moving Beyond the Scientific and Disciplinary Ethnocentrism of Police-research

The universalising discourse of scientific research on police to a large extent increases a hegemonic tendency of Anglo-Saxon models. Too often the production of police research in other countries stays unknown outside their national scope. The presentation will focus on a recent publication on police research, analysing this research in different countries during the last quarter of a century. The presentation comments on trends and evolution in police research, based on an analysis of: (1) precursors of the research on police: Implementation of a near-monopoly (more precisely the United Kingdom, the US, Australia); (2) Europe discovering its police: Research between Anglo-Saxon wake and state trust (more precisely the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland); (3) Between old and new Europe: Knowing the police in an unachieved political transition (more precisely Spain, Portugal, Italy and former Yugoslavia. The analysis will focus on: (1) The financing and structuring of the field of research on policing; (2) The conditions for the production of research on policing: a question of space into which independent research can fit and struggle; (3) What kind of research? Disciplines and methods, subjects and gaps; (4) Moving beyond the scientific and disciplinary ethnocentrism of research on policing in both a national and international context. PONSAERS, P., TANGHE, C., VAN OUTRIVE, L. (eds.) (2009), Regards sur la police – Insights on police, Un quart de siècle de recherche sur la police en Europe et dans le monde anglo-saxon – Quarter of a century research on police in Europe and the anglo-saxon world, Bruylant, Bruxelles/Brussels, p. 450.

Antoinette VERHAGE (Ghent University, Belgium)  Sofie De KIMPE (Free University Brussels, Belgium)

25 Years of Police Research in the Netherlands

In this contribution, we aim to make a roundup of research on policing that was carried out in the past 25 years in the Netherlands. The origins of Dutch research on police and attention for its role in society can be found in the early seventies, when several institutions start to take an interest in police work. One of the reasons for this attention is the
inspiration given by Anglo-Saxon research that was carried out in that period. Through the years, a broad domain of police-related topics were studied from both a fundamental and a policy perspective, although in Dutch police research, the latter seems to prevail. Today, we witness a relatively fragmented research landscape, configured by police researchers that are positioned in different types of institutions (universities, private research institutes, and the police itself) and work from different types of disciplines. We will discuss reasons for this fragmentation, the main domains in Dutch police research and consider the consequences; on the one hand this results in a diversity of viewpoints and outlooks on policing, but on the other hand it may hinder the development of a concise police research agenda.

Gorazd MEŠKO (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Katja EMAN (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Lija MIHELIČ (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Research on Police and Policing in Slovenia Since 1973

There are a number of obstacles to professionalism among police officers including, but not limited to organizational culture, management, and the paramilitary structure of police organizations. The aim of the paper is to discuss a number of aspects of research on policing in Slovenia since 1973 when the first research and reflections on policing matters were publicized in Slovenian criminological literature. Efforts to develop a more professional police service have been present in all societies. However, achieving such a goal requires many changes in the police professional culture. This is especially so in post-socialist countries where the police are facing even greater changes in the police force than any western police force. A changing society also requires changes in the police and in their practices. Currently, one of the popular policing philosophies at the present time is that of community policing, which has been incorporated into the mission and vision of many police forces worldwide. Community policing, as performed in the USA and the United Kingdom, has been tested in post-communist countries. The results of research have indicated numerous obstacles and dilemmas in its implementation. The main problem is still the assumption of foreign models of community policing as is without carefully adapting and changing them to fit the local (legal and cultural) conditions. Contemporary policing is not only limited to community policing but also consists of the activities of other law enforcement policing agencies such as the CID and other specialized police units. In order to better understand the present state of policing in Slovenia the roots of Slovenian police and policing, from a historical point of view, as well illustrating the priorities of the present top management of the Slovenian police are introduced. The paper reviews the research on police that delve into the development of a sense of professionalism among police officers. Research in Slovenia is reviewed in order to draw conclusions on the development of a sense of professionalism in the Slovenian Police. For this reason, the paper presents a useful guide and tool for police executives as they work to instil a sense of professionalism, often in spite of an organizational culture that mitigates those efforts.
Terrorism

Gary LAFREE (University of Maryland, United States of America)

Predicting Terrorist Attacks in Spain, 1970 to 2007

This paper examines spatial and temporal patterns of terrorist attacks in Spanish provinces between 1970 and 2007. Using exploratory spatial data analysis (ESDA), we examine whether terrorist acts are spatially clustered, if these clusters change over time, and if these changes can be attributed to particular diffusion pathways. We examine in particular whether the geo-spatial dispersion of attacks increases as the number of attacks increases and decreases as attacks decrease. We also examine the extent to which the dispersion of attacks is greater in contiguous than non-contiguous provinces. Our preliminary results show that there are two distinct temporal phases – the first is characterized by increases in the number of attacks accompanied by increases in the dispersion of terrorist attacks across provinces. The second phase is characterized by decreases in overall levels of terrorist activity, but with no accompanying decreases in the dispersion of activity. We also find that increases in province level terrorist activity cannot be attributed to diffusion from nearby provinces, but decreases do diffuse from nearby areas.

Teodora IVANUŠA (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Anton GRADIŠEK (Dagra d.o.o., Slovenia)
Matjaž MULEJ (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Iztok PODBREGAR (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

“New Flu” and Tamiflu/Relenza Stockpiles: Reality and its Perception

The so-called “New flu” caused by H1N1 virus caused both fear and many doubts. It is quite clear that the defined virus H1N1 has caused the notorious Spanish flu back in 1918 followed by 20–50 million casualties. However, the enormous stockpiles of Tamiflu (expiring in 2010) assessed to several billion of dollars and the emergence of new “remedy” Relenza demand a systemic thinking and holistic approach. Tamiflu and Relenza are the only two approved drugs to which the new H1N1 strain of flu has been found susceptible. At the same time we do possess the vaccine against the classical flu caused by H1N1 …? By using the Theory of Dialectical Systemic Thinking as the concept of (requisite) holism and wholeness we do hope to reach reasonable conclusions by networking different/interdisciplinary aspects of announced pandemic in the end of the year 2009 when stockpiles of Tamiflu should be used in order not to be wasted …
Bruno BLAŽINA (Criminal Police Directorate Slovenia, Slovenia)

Crime Policy between Effectiveness and Human Rights Protection in Counter Terrorism

The aim of the research paper and workshop presentation is to identify the balance between protection of fundamental human rights in counter terrorism, and law enforcements’ desire to be more effective and proactive in counter terrorism. This research paper includes various kinds of penal and procedure laws in Western Countries, which also include offenses related to terrorist incitement, public provocation, and glorification of terrorism and their judicial requirements for investigation and prosecution. Mentioned judicial requirements shall prevent from the obstruction of human rights, such as freedom of speech and freedom of expression. Law enforcement agencies must respect the professional and ethical standards, not only in counter terrorism, but also during all of their professional activities. More importantly, these standards should be adhered to particularly during investigations of felony terrorist incitement and glorification of terrorism, the so-called “mental offenses”. With the use of undercover operations and informants, law enforcement agencies have an active and direct impact on the suspect’s future criminal (re)action and future cause of action. The law enforcement’s possibility to provoke the crime itself in this stage of the investigation is very high. Where is the government’s limit on interference in the private human sphere such as private opinion, thinking, expressions, verbal communication and speech? And where are the boundaries of counter terrorism in collecting evidentiary information supporting the acts of incitement, public provocation, and glorification of terrorism? The research paper provides an overview of the judicial, professional, and ethical principles and views of criminal investigation and shall answer to posed open questions.

Iztok PODBREGAR (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Teodora IVANUŠA (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Perception Influence on Crisis Management for Terroristic Threats

Nowadays security environment is ambiguous and dynamic regarding the threats which are extremely unpredictable; therefore, the exceptional innovation in every single step of the crisis management cycle is anticipated. Perception of threats, i.e. terrorism, represents an additional factor in which the decision body is under enormous pressure of time, uncertain circumstances, and demands for sensitive decision and their qualitative performance. The immense difference between reality and its perception represents the additional/new threat simply by inertia; and thus, producing a significant impact on personnel, infrastructural and finances resources in the whole cycle of crisis management. The aim of the study is to define factors causing perception influence on key resources, preventive action against terrorism, and preparedness for immediate course of action, early warning and reporting, recovery and reconstruction. The thesis that immense difference between reality of terroristic threats and their perception is variable in each step of the crisis management cycle and has the significant negative impact on the crisis management successfulness will be followed.
Plural Policing in Europe

**Johannes C. J. BOUTELLIER (VU Amsterdam, Netherlands)**

**Governing Security in Amsterdam**

Three years ago a research group was launched on citizenship in relation to security issues. A chair was sponsored by the police force and the municipality of Amsterdam and several researchers became involved. ‘Independent and relevant’ is the motto of the research program. The paper discusses the principles and the projects of the research group. It is based on three lines of interest: the organisation of security, the experience of security and the relation between the two. The organisation of security is understood in terms of responsibilisation (Garland) and nodal governance (Shearing). Security has become a ‘societal project’ in which more and more parties are involved. The emergence of a so-called ‘nodal order’ is in our view a consequence of network society. As such security politics go far beyond fighting crime and annoyance. Security has become an ordering device which deals with control but also with trust and reassurance. The experience of security is understood from two perspectives. On the one hand there are threats of the belief in a safe world. Security is defined as a negative issue. On the other hand there are characteristics of neighbourhoods which influence the experience of security in a positive way: trust in neighbours, social cohesion, people’s ability to live. ‘Negative’ and ‘positive security’ both define people’s feelings around crime and annoyance. The relation between organisation and experience of security and safety can be conceptualized as undermining, supporting or constructing citizenship. The last option seems to be the case in network society, in which citizens are part of security strategies. In criminology this is often analysed from a critical point of view. This perspective seems not very productive accurate. It misses the intensity in which nowadays society is adjusting to new conditions of globalization and individualization.

**Nick FYFE (University of Dundee/SIPR, Scotland)**

**Donna BROWN (University of Dundee/SIPR, Scotland)**

**Plural Policing and Youth in the Contemporary Urban Realm**

Set against the background of wider debates about plural and, in particular, municipal policing, this paper examines the mechanisms and practices through which the ‘right to the city’ for youths is circumscribed and/or enabled via the plural policing of the contemporary urban realm. Drawing on case study evidence from the city of Dundee in the east of Scotland that includes interviews with community wardens, police officers, youth group leaders, and city centre managers, the paper examines the formal and informal ways in which spaces within the city are policed. The study also draws on ethnographic participant observation with community wardens and community police officers to ex-
amine the different ways in which they interact with young people on the street and to highlight the alternative yet complimentary approaches to the policing of young people in the city offered by community wardens and police officers.

_Els ENHUS (Free University Brussels, Belgium)_

**Structural and Cultural Dimensions of Plural Policing in Belgium**

This paper will 1) sketch and discuss the multitude of actors involved in policing in Belgium, as a result of local policy initiatives; 2) examine the functional changes (in the policing ‘division of labour’) and the changes in judicial competencies this pluralization of policing has brought about; 3) contrast this structural context with the everyday popular and official expectations and demands on different policing actors, in the field. In doing so, the paper aims to show how, important shifts in tasks and competencies from public constabularies to other actors notwithstanding, it is mainly their ‘symbolic mandate’ that shapes, and limits, their functioning and legitimacy. We argue more in particular that within the Belgian context of plural policing today, the ‘symbolic monopoly’ of the regular state police remains by far the most crucial one. It should, therefore, together with the role of the state in police governance, constitute the focus of the debate.

_Trevor JONES (University of Cardiff, United Kingdom)_
_Ronald Van STEDEN (Free University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)_

**Pluralization of Policing in England & Wales and the Netherlands: Exploring Similarity and Difference**

Recent decades have seen a growing ‘pluralization’ of policing providers and authorizers in liberal democracies (Crawford 2003, Johnston and Shearing 2003). Some have interpreted this as a major transformation of policing in western liberal democracies that reflects fundamental shifts in the nature of governance (Bayley and Shearing 1996, 2001). Others have stressed continuities with the recent history of policing and the persistence of significant national and local differences in policing structures (Jones and Newburn 2002, Ferret 2006). These discussions have some parallels with wider debates about convergence and divergence in penality and the ways in which structural and cultural shifts influence policy developments across different societies (Garland 2001). We here examine recent changes in policing within two EU countries – Britain and the Netherlands. The paper discusses areas of similarity and difference in plural policing developments, and speculates about what factors might explain these. There is evidence of structural and cultural shifts working to shape policing in similar ways, but also of the mediating influence of distinctive national and local political institutions and cultures. These particular contexts provide possibilities for the resistance and re-shaping of global forces, as well as provide of the framework for the emergence of distinct policy innovations.
Corruption in Criminology: Concepts and Aetiology

Petrus C. van DUYNE (University of Tilburg, Netherlands)

Searching for Corruption in Serbia

As is the case in various other successor states of Yugoslavia, corruption is endemic in Serbia. In a certain sense the socialist and Milosović heritage still determines the question “Who owns Serbia?” Given the widespread prevalence of the phenomenon, doing corruption research in Serbia is beset with many impediments and caveats, certainly when one has to analyse the official data concerning detection, investigation and prosecution of corruption. Nevertheless, even imperfect data do tell a story about the state of affairs: incoherence, delays, an absence of the prosecution of “big cases” and a high frequency of minor cases. While the citizens started to report more incidents, the law enforcement agencies, prosecution and the courts, did not move, which resulted again in a lowering of reported (suspected) incidents. Does that entail a “return to normal”: accepting the “grabbing of the state”, while prosecution remains the fate of the “street corruptor”?

Gudrun Vande WALLE (University College Ghent, Belgium)
Wim HUISMAN (VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Corruption in Criminology: Concepts and Aetiology

Corruption is a form of crime. Most people, including scholars, would agree on that. However, corruption has rarely been the focus of criminological research. Taking criminology as the reference point we will address two issues in this contribution. First, several criminological concepts, developed for the study of distinct forms of crime, will be discussed. These concepts enable a better understanding of corruption as a crime phenomenon. Concepts related to corruption are: organised crime, occupational crime, corporate crime, state crime and the more recent derivatives such as state-corporate crime. We end this analysis with the concept “victimization” and the added value of victimology for a better understanding of the crime phenomenon. In the second part of this contribution, several theories on the aetiology of crime will be explored to discover their explanatory value for a better understanding of corrupt behaviour. The selection of theories is based on the assumption that corruption is mostly committed by agents operating in the context of organizations. A multi-level approach is chosen, exploring possible causal factors on the macro-level of globalization and nation states, the meso-level of organizations and the micro-level of interactions of individuals.
Spheres and Means For Preventing Corruption Among Judges: The Need For Scientific – Criminological Definition

At the 8-th Annual ESC Conference we have reported that the study personnel of Academy of Law Sciences of Ukraine, with the purpose of preventing the corruption among judges, has developed propositions for improvement of legislative regulation of the issues connected with recruitment of judges. The result of research carried out this year is development of a draft of the List of Professionally Important Skills and Moral Qualities of Candidates to Judges. The practical use of the List should create a barrier to judicial activities for persons who do not have such skills and qualities. The expansion of research connected with preventing corruption among judges, taking into consideration that it remains an extremely severe problem in Ukraine, required that we would scientifically define the “sphere of prevention” concept. A preliminary conclusion was made that it may be defined depending on goals of preventive measures, on what they are directed, on their scope, on level of their implementation and other grounds for classification of preventive measures. In such way, the spheres of general social and special-criminological prevention of corruption among judges can be distinguished. In the sphere of general social prevention of corruption among judges, a further classification of the spheres of preventive activities may be made, for instance, according to different spheres of social life, and on that ground to distinguish between political, economic, social, spiritual and law prevention spheres. The latter has a special significance, because the achievement of numerous objectives of preventing corruption among justice to great extent depends on solution of relevant problems by legal measures. Among such measures, a special attention should be paid to legislative measures, and, in the first place, those connected with forming and functioning in Ukraine of judicial power as an independent, autonomous and self-governing system. Such measures should eliminate, or at least decrease the political influence over judicial power on behalf of other institutions of power attempting to do so. That is especially needed because in Ukraine the corruption is widely spread among public officers, including those having relation to recruiting employees for work in judicial system, and because of that the activities of public officers may become a “corruption anchor” in securing a fair, independent and unprejudiced justice. In such way, the status of the judicial system determined in the Constitution and legislation of Ukraine as a branch of power independent from other branches of power, and, first of all, from the executive branch, makes it one more measure of the sphere of general social prevention.

Vulnerability of Economic Activity to Corruption: The Case of the Meat Sector in Belgium

In the mid nineties a Belgian veterinary inspector was murdered because of his activities in the fight against the illegal use of growth promoters and corruption in the meat sec-
This killing lead to direct political action against corruption related to the illegal use of growth promoters and meat fraud and induced a scientific study on the development of specific anti-corruption strategies. This paper departs from the part of this study that focuses on the causes of the corruption in the Belgium meat sector of that time and the use of a broad vulnerability scan as an analytical tool and provides some thoughts about the concept of vulnerability in relation to corruption.
Crime Prevention II

Želimir KEŠETOVIĆ (University of Belgrade, Serbia)
Gorazd MEŠKO (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Irma KOVČO VUKADIN (University of Zagreb, Croatia)
Elmedin MURATBEGOVIĆ (University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina)
Oliver BAĆANOVIĆ (University of Bitola, FYR Macedonia)

Crime Prevention in the Countries of Former Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia, state of South Slavs, existed on Balkan Peninsula from 1918 to 1991. After WWII this country developed socialist self-management as unique form of socialism. Within ideologicaly based security system – system of peoples defence and social self protection, crime prevention had rather important role. After dissolution of SFR Yugoslavia all of the six Yugoslav republics stepped into transition, introducing rule of law and democratic institutions. Facing with serious security challenges they tried to build efficient security system. Some of former Yugoslav republics paid more attention to crime prevention issues, while in others crime prevention is stil neglected. Crime prevention in Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia and Hercegovina and FYR Macedonia will be described and compared in the paper. Focus will be on main approaches to crime prevention, relevant authorities dealing with crime prevention and their coordination, policies (strategies, action plans), priorities and main challenges, campaigns on crime prevention on national, regional and local level, as well as policies in relation to crime prevention, legal framework, budget issues and main crime prevention tools, problems of evaluation and main indicators and development of skill in crime prevention.

Anja MEYER (Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony, Germany)
Marc COESTER (Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Professional Training in Crime Prevention for Practitioners

Up to now, crime prevention has hardly played a role in the training for the fields of practice related to it. There is a lack of basic and further training opportunities in Europe. Based on the assumption that the demand for qualified crime prevention specialists and executives will continue to increase, there is a lot of catching up in terms of building structures of specialized further training across all the fields of work within crime prevention. It was the goal of the “Beccaria-Project: Basic and Further Training in Crime Prevention” to close this gap. The project was implemented by the Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony with the collaboration of eight EU-partner organisations. One of the key tasks was the conception of a scientific, demand and profession oriented qualifying offer. For the purpose of the enhancement of professional competences and the improvement of professional practice it was necessary to develop an interdiscipli-
nary modular curriculum with teaching contents that have a local as well as a European orientation. The result is the “Beccaria Qualifying Programme Crime Prevention” which comprises four key modules (Criminology, Crime Prevention, Project Management and Practical Project Work). At regular intervals, these modules are offered to impart application-oriented knowledge in attendance courses, self-study phases, auditing phases, and project development work for about 20 participants working in fields related to crime prevention. The presentation gives an overview of this unique approach.

Famke DEPRINS (KATHO, Belgium)

Integral Safety in Stations – A Sociological View

Sociologically viewed, we can look at the environment of the station as a ‘not-place’, with the characteristics of ‘placelessness’ and anonymity. Train stations are indeed only considered to be efficient spaces of transit where the time of stay is limited to a minimum. This anonymity and radical ‘placelessness’ creates the opportunity for flexible and socially undisturbed traffic between strangers, but it also contributes to a potential conflict. If these conflicts occur too much, they become a threat and contribute to the feeling of unsafety. Thus it is a challenge to find balance and monitor this precarious balance. Two domains can contribute to this balance; the physical environment and the social structure. For the physical environment, the challenge lies within the architecture and urban development. We need a total concept/outline for the renewal of train stations with attention for accessibility, reachability, comfort and safety. On the other hand, we need a certain kind of trust (thin trust): users of public places should follow and respect the general rules of the game of the public life. So-called ‘light communities’ should be formed. After all, trust is the most important factor to experience a public place as safe. To be able to speak about integral safety, a cooperation is needed between all kinds of partners and the different aspects of the chain of safety need to be handled. An integral safety policy consists of two constitutive components. Firstly, a similar policy is integrative and inclusive: it revolves around a comprehensive approach that takes into account all possible factors that can form or increase the threat towards safety. A second component ensues from the first one: the care for safety has been moved from an almost exclusive police assignment, to a divided responsibility between a great number of public and private parties.
Penology and Punishment in Slovenia – The Prison Journal

Gorazd MEŠKO (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Tomaž SMOLE (Slovenian Prison Administration, Slovenia)
Lija MIHELIČ (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

The State of Prisons in Slovenia

A preliminary discussion on the state of art of prisons in Slovenia and possible development for the execution of penal sanctions. Preparation for a special issue of the Prison Journal 2010/#. The paper will deal with an overview of institutions and measures against convicts in contemporary Slovenia.

Miran MITAR (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Overview of Trends of Imprisonment in Slovenia

The aim of the presentation at the round table is the overview of trends in the field of imprisonment in Slovenia. The overview is based on available (published or on-line) official statistical data and data from the European sourcebooks of Crime and Criminal Justice. The data are correlated with some other data, selected from other databases (for example unemployment, gini index of inequality). The data are firstly presented in a "data speaks for themselfs" manner, while in the second step different hypothesis and different theoretical frameworks that can be useful for further analysis and interpretation of trends are exposed.

Dragan PETROVEC (Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Penology Heritage: Back to the Future

The paper presents probably the most relevant research study related to the Slovene prison system. The study was made as a two year research project sponsored by the Ministry of Justice and carried out by the Institute of Criminology in Ljubljana. Along with a longitudinal study of social climate in Slovene prison institutions, it evaluates the idea and practice of the so-called socio-therapy as a specific approach to the treatment of offenders. "Specific" in this case means that treatment is simultaneously focused on the offenders’ social environment, prison staff included. Socio-therapy began as an experiment in the midst of seventies and led to astonishing results. From 1980 on, every five years, social climate in every Slovene prison institution has been measured, proving thus changes of regime, the level of control or helping prisoners, discipline (law and order philosophy) and treatment orientation. Finally, the article deals with the situation
after the Slovene independence in 1991 and new legislation. The more democracy there seems to be the less possibility exists to treat offenders correctly and by this contribute to the decrease of crime. To change the atmosphere of control and punishment we have to look back and to use the best of the forgotten heritage.

**Katja FILIPČIČ (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)**

**Danijela PRELIČ (Prison Administration – Correctional Home, Slovenia)**

**Deprivation of Liberty of Juvenile Offenders in Slovenia**

The court imposes a prison sentence as the last resort and until 2003 this sentence was imposed on less than 1% of juvenile offenders. After 2003 this rate rose to 2.8%. Although this is still a very small proportion compared to most European countries it nevertheless represents an increasing trend in the application of the prison sentence. Data also shows that since 2005 all juveniles have served their sentences in a closed prison regime (at least on the day of data collection), which indicates a more punitive approach to the implementation of prison sentences. The court may impose on a juvenile an educational measure for placement in a juvenile facility. This measure is imposed in only about 7% of all cases and the rate has not changed in the last 25 years. This percentage includes juvenile facilities as well as open type institutions (5% of all sanctions imposed) and a semi-open type institution, called correctional home (where about 2% of all sanctioned juveniles serve their sentence). The statutory objective of the educational measure of placement in a correctional home is to help and re-educate young offenders instead of punishing them; the program is carried out on an individual and on a group working level. One of the methods of evaluating the efficiency of educational measures is the re-offending rate. Statistical data show that 48% of juveniles (who have been placed in the correctional home) committed another crime in the period of 10 years after time spent in the institution. Correctional home can offer the best treatment, but it is necessary for programs of the institution to be supported by social policy and post penal help.

**Katja ŠUGMAN STUBBS (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)**

**Matjaž AMBROŽ (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)**

**Parole System in Slovenia: Problems and Perspectives**

The legal regime of the parole has been practically unchanged since the 1950s. Some solutions are clearly not in according with the modern demands. Despite the fact that Slovenia has one of the lowest prison rates in Europe, the prison rates are increasing in the last years and we are facing the problem of prison overcrowding. In consequence it is to be feared that the physical capacity of the system to hold prisoners might become a factor, designedly or not, in future decisions on parole; a state of affairs which does not accord with the aims and purposes of parole as it is viewed in Slovenia. We want to inquire into the possibilities of how to modernize the parole system in order for it to be more transparent, efficient and serving the purpose of rehabilitation more than being
merely a factor of reducing the prison over-crowding. In this regard several questions on how to improve this system can be raised. Firstly, the composition of a parole commission: a judicial impact on the decision and the influence of penological and criminological experts should be increased. Secondly, the procedure on deciding on parole should be made more transparent and the parolee's rights more clearly defined. The third weakness of the system is the inadequate elaboration of the criteria for parole. And fourthly, we want to point out the weak spots of managing the prisoners after the release.

**Darja ZORC MAVER (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)**

**Women and Crime in Slovenia**

Most sociological and criminology studies are focused on the male gender or are at least neutral as far as gender is concerned. Thus some sort of criminologist amnesia of women characterizes criminology theories. The authoress focuses on the analysis of women's crime in Slovenia. She departs from the following theses: (1) The features of women crime (the frequency and structure of offences) point to the interrelation of gender and socially structural relations in society, where women's crime reflects a traditional position and (self)understanding of women's role in society. (2) The gender discourse is extremely important for understanding women's crime but it has to be interpreted in connection with the social layer, gender-specific socialization of girls and asymmetric gender relations in society. Feminist-oriented crime studies have tried to explain the characteristics of women's crime. They drew attention to gender-specific socialization, where gender-specific forms of facing the difficulties that can lead to gender-specific forms of deviant behaviour. The girls thus have through socialization a more limited access to deviant forms of behaviour and consequently they are more conformist in solving the burdening situations. Their style of solving the problems is more internalized which is manifested in the various forms of diseases (depressions, psychosomatic diseases, addictions), since disease is not socially sanctioned. The female gender role ascribes to women the form of reaction to a difficulty not with an active change but in a passive way and are supposedly more oriented at the ethic of care. Thus we can speak of a double subordination of women. Women speak a different voice in crime and if we want to develop and understand various forms of help we must take into consideration this diversity. Women's crime reflects the asymmetric relations between the genders in society and the supremacy of the hegemonic manhood which leads to subordination, discrimination and exclusion of women in society.

**Mitja KRAJNČAN (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)**

**Boštjan BAJŽELJ (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)**

**Institutional Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents and Alternative Pedagogical Programmes**

The article represents a short historical overview of juvenile delinquency proceedings, from Milčinski times until today. The article looks over legal provisions, important for
younger and older juvenile delinquency proceedings and main causes for delinquency formation, as represented in several Slovenian researches. The main focus in article is on institutional possibilities of juvenile delinquency proceedings in Slovenia and alternatives to institutional forms of help. Within institutional proceedings, there are residential institutions and residential homes for delinquent youth, which are poorly differentiated, and only orientated towards age, gender and type of education. Therefore we can find a very heterogeneous population in these institutions, which is not necessarily bad, but regarding the intensity and complexity of the disturbances, it appears that this is not the best way of differentiation. Experiences from practice indicate that we need a more differentiated space of helping services and within it more flexible types of help. This is why we focused in the article on the method and type of help with experiential pedagogy, which unfortunately is not specified by law in Slovenia yet. Besides the methodological description of the experiential pedagogy, the article also represents benefits and profits of such alternative form of professional help, when dealing with youth delinquents.

**Danijela FRANGEŽ (University of Maribor, Slovenia)**

**Jerneja ŠIFRER (University of Maribor, Slovenia)**

**Child Sexual Abuse Offenders Rehabilitation Programmes in Slovenia**

The authors are discussing the rehabilitation programme of child sexual abuse offenders in Slovenia. After a brief theoretical introduction, the plan for empirical survey is presented. The main goal of this survey is to find out if and to which extent the programmes already exist in Slovenian practice. To gain this information, the survey is divided into two parts. The first part includes the review of the rehabilitation programme through interviews with the employees who are executing this programme. And the second includes interviews with the child sexual abuse offenders, who have been convicted, and are imprisoned in one of the Slovenian prisons. Due to these findings, the discussion is trying to tender some new ideas for improving/ modifying the rehabilitation programme of child sexual abuse offenders in Slovenia, in order for it to become more efficient.

**Benjamin FLANDER (University of Maribor, Slovenia)**

**Sideways Reflections on the Life Imprisonment in Slovenia**

In one of his last books Slavoj Žižek writes on violence. ‘The Elvis of Cultural Theory’ claims that ‘subjective’ violence, such as horrible acts of crime and terror, is just the most visible component of a triumvirate that also includes a ‘symbolic’ violence (embodied in language and his forms) and a ‘systemic’ violence (emanating in the consequences of the smooth functioning of the present economic and political structures). According to him we should learn to step back and identify objective violence that sustains our very efforts to fight subjective violence. It is rather controversial in this context that Žižek, while searching for Walter Benjamin’s divine violence at the end of the book, advocates for the capital punishment, a clear example of structural violence. The author of this
paper believes that Žižek’s ‘mortal sin’ lies not in the pure fact that a famous philosopher supports cruel punishment but in the very manner he does so: “[…] we need to rehabilitate the notion of ressentiment”, claims Žižek. While advocating for the very idea of revenge according to ius talionis, Žižek seizes this idea as a ‘nietzschean heroic ressentiment’, as a refusal to compromise, an insistence ‘against all odds’. In disagreement with this, the author of this paper argues that Nietzsche’s answer to ‘rehabilitation of authentic ressentiment’ and glorification of a ‘just punishment’ on an ‘eye for an eye principle’ is very clear: The imoralist whispers in Žižek’s ear as well as in the ears of agents of the current crime & penal policy in and beyond Slovenia that it is not a people who destroys itself through vice and luxury; when a people is destroyed and becomes psychologically degenerate, this leads to vice and luxury. “As the power and self-confidence of a community grows”, claims Nietzsche, “its penal legislation is always relaxed; each weakening and deeper endangering of the community brings the return of harsher forms. […] It is not impossible to conceive of a society whose consciousness of power would allow it the most refined luxury – that of allowing those who do it harm to go unpunished. ‘Of what concern are these parasites to me?’, it would be entitled to say. ‘They may live and prosper: I am strong enough to allow that!’"
Cyber Crime I

**Gregor URBAS** *(Australian National University, Australia)*

**Protecting Children from Online Predators: The Use of Covert Investigation Techniques By Law Enforcement**

As the range of cybercrimes expands, law enforcement agencies develop new strategies for their investigation. One method being adopted by police in some countries is to exploit the same anonymity that criminals use to operate online, and engage with actual or potential suspects using assumed identities. For example, police investigating online child grooming may assume the identity of a child or young person and engage in chats or email or SMS communication with a suspect. In some situations they may take over the identity of a real child who has been contacted by a suspected child groomer, for example if contacted by a concerned parent, but in others they may invent an entirely fictitious identity. Where this investigative technique results in arrest and prosecution, arguments about entrapment, or illegal / improper obtaining of evidence may arise. It is therefore important to clarify the legal basis on which such covert investigations may be conducted, and to ensure that the substantive and procedural law that apply enable proper and effective law enforcement while at the same time guarding against improper manipulation of persons using electronic communications technologies. This paper explores situations in which cybercrimes such as online child grooming can be covertly investigated, and seeks to identify best practice for effective online law enforcement.

**Miloš LUKMAN** *(University of Maribor, Slovenia)*

**Igor BERNIK** *(University of Maribor, Slovenia)*

**Threats to Critical Infrastructure from Cyber Space**

In this paper, we explore the threats to critical infrastructure created by the increasing use of public networks as a relay for connecting, controlling and managing the critical infrastructure and other key resource sectors. The contribution presents theoretical knowledges for research in the context of doctoral dissertation, which will highlight the situation in the area of critical infrastructure in the Republic of Slovenia. The internet has removed international borders and rapid growth of information technology and universal access to cyberspace lead the hackers and potential cyberterrorists to the threshold of the critical infrastructure. Ensuring the safety and security of these systems is becoming one of the fundamental issues of national security and economic stability. According to the forecast of experts we can expect a number of attacks on systems for managing critical infrastructure in the next years. It is only a matter of time before the attackers will transfer from a theoretical analysis of the possibility of using information and communication technologies to its practical application in all areas of information warfare. The
contribution is focused on the identification of external factors that undermine the cyber layer of critical infrastructure. The article provides a general classification techniques and the perpetrators of attacks and the basic security measures to protect against cyber attacks. Despite the upward trend in the complexity of attacks the level of attackers’ necessary skills is lower and leads to widen the circle of potential perpetrators. Cyber attacks on critical infrastructure systems are becoming a reality. Most of the researches in the field of information security is driven mainly in the technical treatment of cyber seizures and their mathematical solutions. Attack techniques are classified by several criteria, but the definitive classification is not feasible, because the development of the information technology continually emerges attacks in new forms. This is the main reason why information security cannot rely on technology. Attention should focus on the human factor. For the effective protection of systems against cyber attacks, it is necessary to know both techniques and the perpetrators of attacks.

Igor BERNIK (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Better Information Security – Less Privacy

The flow of the information cyberspace is essential for the modern man. Unfortunately, during the communication different data are collected; data about who, when, how … he/she is communicating. Activity monitoring is carried out to ensure greater safety of the individual and society. Unfortunately, what some people regard as necessary security measures may be regarded as unnecessary restrictions on our privacy by others. The paper deals with a critical look at the mechanisms for monitoring the work of individuals in cyberspace and whether these mechanisms actually serve to protect the individual? Is such monitoring necessary? Does this monitoring presents an unnecessary intervention in the individual’s privacy? Does the monitoring really increases the information security?
Violence

**Luis David RAMIREZ DE GARAY** *(Bielefeld University, Germany)*

**Social Strain and the Study of Violent Crime in Europe**

In comparison with the USA, violent crime rates in Europe had been more stable and homogeneous across time. This differential between the so-called “American exceptionalism” and European countries had been often explained at hand of three factors: guns availability, economic oriented cultural values, and race-based inequality. In the case of Europe, it has been said that stronger gun control policies, welfare oriented institutional structures, and the absence of strong patterns of inequality have been the principal reasons behind the lower and steadier rates of violent crime in most European countries. Notwithstanding the historical, social and political differences between USA and European Union nations, it is undoubtedly that crimiogenic contexts also exist across Western European countries. Unfortunately, the criminology and the sociology of crime have not yet created a full specification of those characteristics and differences. To explain the “European conventionalism” two elements would be required: a proper theoretical framework and the application of comparative research design. This paper is conceived as a contribution to fill this gap. My objective is two-fold: the presentation of the concept of social strain, and its application as a proper theoretical-base for the comparative research in Europe. I have identified social strain as a contextual configuration (the material conditions of everyday life) located at meso level, which is probabilistically associated with higher rates of violent crime across Europe. In my schema, social strain is generated by particular social mechanisms related with changes of four factors: labour market, economic distribution, social structure, opportunities structure and institutional constrains. This approach represents a contribution to the development of the sociological explanations of crime and violent crime, and it is motivated by a particular interest on its empirical application on the comparative research of violent crime rates, in order to identify and analyze the crimiogenic similarities and differences between European societies.

**Stelios STYLIANOU** *(University of Nicosia, Cyprus)*

**An Empirical Investigation of the Relationship between Exposure to Violent Visual Content and Violent Delinquency**

The relationship between exposure to violent visual content and violent behavior is empirically examined. The data were obtained by a survey of a national representative sample of adolescents in Cyprus (age range 15-18, N=945). The questionnaires, designed to measure the prevalence and correlates of juvenile delinquency, contained a variety of behavioral, attitudinal and demographic items and were administrated anonymously in 40 secondary schools during class time. The data are analyzed using regression equations...
in order to isolate the role of exposure to violent content in violent behavior. Although this relationship cannot be causally established in cross-sectional research, statistical control provides useful insights with respect to its strength and statistical significance in the presence of a number of other common correlates. Overall, a positive association between exposure to violent content and violent or violence related behavior is detected and it remains mostly significant in the presence of other predictors. Still, the strength of the association is not impressive. The association is more specifically examined for each of four behaviors and the conditioning role of gender is discussed.

Saša KMET (Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, Slovenia)

Some Psychological and Legal Aspects of Fan Violence

In the introduction the paper deals with some forms of violence at sporting events as seen by a handball referee. It then focuses on “fan” deviance connected with football matches. The author briefly overviews a number of scientific theories concerning sociopsychological aspects of this problem and their connection with findings of “general” crowd psychology. It is not possible to eliminate the considered “social problem” by the mechanism of situational prevention, because it is necessary to take into account its more global causal dimensions which far exceed the frame of psychology (of masses). By being aware of this fact and by taking broad knowledge from this discipline into consideration, it is nevertheless necessary to improve preventive measures, which should not disproportionally infringe on fundamental rights and freedoms of people. As an example of such a questionable formal regulation of this subject, the author presents the English institution of “international football banning order”, which has been the target of much criticism based on (constitutional) law and psychological arguments.

Axel Francisco OROZCO TORRES (University of Guadalajara, México)
Ana Bertha SOLANO NAVARRO (University of Guadalajara, México)
Mónica ALMEIDA LÓPEZ (University of Guadalajara, México)

The Types of Violence in Dating Relationships Among Youth

Dating relationships among youth (18 to 23 years of age) are experimenting with new behaviors, considered themselves as normal and even features of the game, but to observe what actually happens, realize that this is the first manifestations of violence between them, which in itself carries a high risk of becoming regarded as criminal acts and deploy in the future, domestic violence. Derived from the above, a group of faculty members at the Universidad de Guadalajara – University of Guadalajara, has initiated a research academic at the Centro Universitario de los Valles, located in western Mexico, specifically the Valles region, Jalisco, with the to detect what type of violent behavior exists in dating relationships among young students of different degrees, and then launch an awareness program for students to avoid risky behavior in which they are involved. For the detection of violent behavior and who, within the committed relationship in
greater numbers, a survey was designed to be applied to students of different degrees of the Centro Universitario de los Valles, which will allow a segmentation by age, sex, where the living of those who respond, leading to a systematization of the results.

Daniela POLLICH (Bielefeld University, Germany)

**Classifying Violent Offenders and Explaining Violent Group Membership. An Application of the Latent Class Regression on Latent Factors**

This talk deals with the impact of young people’s everyday problems on violent offending, especially on serious violent offending. Making use of violent actions is regarded as a coping strategy when facing emotionally arousing problems, e.g. threatening one’s self (cf. Lazarus 1991). This idea of problem-solving is combined with an approach that assumes a variable rationality depending on the degree to which a predetermined violent routine is internalized (cf. Esser 2001; Kroneberg 2005). It is assumed that juveniles who have strongly internalized those so-called scripts are more susceptible to fall into the group of serious offenders as they do not deliberately reflect potential costs and risks of their behaviour. On the other hand, the concept of variable rationality assumes that – in case of an absence of those routines – actors may also decide in favour or against the use of violent actions in a conscious and rational way. Starting from this approach, in a first step the classification of offender groups is accomplished. For this purpose, a mixture model was estimated which accounts for the Poisson-distribution of the underlying count data at hand of four different violent offences (cf. McLachlan & Peel 2000; Karlis & Xekalaki 2005). Three offender classes result from this probabilistic classification. In a second step, the probability of class membership is regressed on several predictors by a multinomial logistic regression (cf. Dayton & Macready 1988; Muthen 2001). The predictors stem from the above mentioned theoretical considerations; in detail they comprehend violent scripts as well as potential costs and risks of violent behaviour. As those three constructs are measured by several items each, they are introduced into the model as latent continuous covariates. A model like the one described is known as latent class regression on latent factors (cf. Guo et al. 2006). It is assumed that different predictors have effects of a different strength on each of the three offender groups. The talk will also be about estimating and interpreting this model as well as its advantages, pitfalls and problems.
Nietzschean Variations on Žižek’s Violence: Sideways Reflections on Penal Trends in and Beyond Slovenia

In one of his last books Slavoj Žižek writes on violence. ‘The Elvis of Cultural Theory’ claims that ‘subjective’ violence, such as horrible acts of crime and terror, is just the most visible component of a triumvirate that also includes a ‘symbolic’ violence (embodied in language and its forms) and a ‘systemic’ violence (emanating in the consequences of the smooth functioning of the present economic and political structures). According to him we should learn to step back and identify objective violence that sustains our very efforts to fight subjective violence. It is rather controversial in this context that Žižek, while searching for Walter Benjamin’s divine violence at the end of the book, advocates for the capital punishment, a clear example of structural violence. The author of this paper believes that Žižek’s ‘mortal sin’ lies not in the pure fact that a famous philosopher supports cruel punishment but in the very manner he does so: “[…] we need to rehabilitate the notion of ressentiment”, claims Žižek. While advocating for the very idea of revenge according to ius talionis, Žižek seizes this idea as a ‘nietzschean heroic resentment’, as a refusal to compromise, an insistence ‘against all odds’. In disagreement with this, the author of this paper argues that Nietzsche’s answer to ‘rehabilitation of authentic ressentiment’ and glorification of a ‘just punishment’ on an ‘eye for an eye principle’ is very clear: The imoralist whispers in Žižek’s ear as well as in the ears of agents of the current crime & penal policy in and beyond Slovenia that it is not a people who destroys itself through vice and luxury; when a people is destroyed and becomes psychologically degenerate, this leads to vice and luxury. “As the power and self-confidence of a community grows”, claims Nietzsche, “its penal legislation is always relaxed; each weakening and deeper endangering of the community brings the return of harsher forms. […] It is not impossible to conceive of a society whose consciousness of power would allow it the most refined luxury – that of allowing those who do it harm to go unpunished. ‘Of what concern are these parasites to me?’, it would be entitled to say. ‘They may live and prosper: I am strong enough to allow that!’”
lar theories in contemporary criminology. Yet despite its intellectual significance, the state of theory-testing research is weak: research on IAT is scarce, especially in Europe, and in most cases it is based on simple aggregate data and neglects the cultural side of the theory. In this paper we draw upon data from the European Social Survey 2004/05 to address these deficits. Findings from a series of multilevel models highlight the interactive relationships between cultural pressures leading to crime and the strength of various social institutions. Controlling for lifestyle and socio-demographic background of individual respondents, we examine whether victimization risks can be explained by the interaction of cultural and social forces that are salient in European societies.

Jean-Louis van GELDER (Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, Netherlands)
Henk ELFFERS (NSCR, Netherlands)

Ratio or Affect in Criminal Decision Making?

Rational choice theory of criminal decision making (RCT) has quite a record, yet it is nevertheless often challenged as being inadequate for explaining criminal behavior. An important line of attack is that RCT neglects the emotional or affective side of decision making and, by implication, that it is useless for explaining crimes such as violence or retaliation. In this paper we will outline RCT and investigate to what extent the inclusion of affective components into a theory of criminal decision making is necessary and productive or, on the contrary, is superfluous and detrimental to sound theory-building.

Zoran KANDUČ (Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Crime and Structural Violence as Ideological and Material Factors in the Destructive Construction of Post-Socialist (Slovene) Society

The theme of “crime” is very important for understanding and evaluating of some main aspects of “transitional” Slovene society. To begin with, “crime” has functioned as a powerful ideological weapon in the destructive construction of capitalist/market society. Namely, the former (socialist) social system has been condemned by contra-revolutionary (“democratic”) forces as a “totalitarian regime” or even as “crime of all crimes”, i.e. some sort of “absolute evil” (especially because of the social ownership of productive forces). Consequently, the basic transitional, post-socialist transformations (denationalization, privatization, structural subordination of bearers of the “work force”, reduction of social and economic “human rights” etc.) could be interpreted as a collective punishment for the crime(s) of socialism. On the other hand, “crime” (in the broad sense of the term that encompass various forms of predatory, fraudulent, exploitative and plundering activities) has been more or less “normal” means for accumulation of capital, wealth, prestige and influence (and, of course, for solving more trivial, everyday – material and “moral” – problems). Clearly, the distinction between legitimate or legal and illegitimate or illegal enrichment or between illegally and legally “organized crime” has become increasingly blurred. However, it is “structural violence” (ecological destruction, unjusti-
fied social-economic inequalities, socially unnecessary heteronomous work, unemployment, irrational or even absurd organisation of profit-oriented capitalist economy etc.) that is the most dangerous and harmful phenomenon in post-modern society. This has become particularly obvious in the context of profound and complex structural crisis of the world capitalist system. Also, what has become extremely evident is not only the grotesque obsoleteness or “rottenness” of capitalist ruling ideology (or dominant cultural values), but its stupidity (that could be described as a determining characteristic of the “spirit” of “our” confused post-modern times).
Social Control Issues

Anastassia TSOUKALA (University of Paris, France)

Risk-Based Social Control: Is There Any Place Left for Personhood?

This paper argues that present restrictions on human rights cannot be fully understood unless we take into account the impact on both personhood and legal personhood of the rising risk-focused mindset in the criminal justice and human rights realms. In focusing on the place of people within the current risk-based security policies, it seeks to attribute the weakening of human rights to the gradual disappearance of the person as subject of rights in our contemporary legal systems. This vanishing legal personhood is not thought to be the side-effect but the natural outcome of the prevalence of the risk-focused mindset in both the crime control and the human rights realm. To present this argument, it will describe the key features of the risk-focused mindset in order to show how they jeopardise or even negate personhood, and how they correlate with certain deep changes in the legal frame of the protection of human rights in a democracy.

Bertrand FINCOEUR (University of Liège, Belgium)
Mélanie DECOQ (University of Liège, Belgium)

Being a Professional Cyclist in 2009: From Presumption of Innocence to a Pre-sumption of Guiltiness?

The Festina Affair in cycling represents a revolution in the war against doping. Through the involvement of new social actors and the implementation of new measures aiming to reduce doping, cycling seems to illustrate a new trend in sport regulation: the control of sport ethics by extra sportive bodies. This results in a more and more intrusive control that raises both ethical and philosophical issues, among others the question of the respect to privacy and to the presumption of innocence, and of the ownership of the athlete’s body. These developments might be analysed to determine whether or not sport control and regulation breach some fundamental rights and could be compared to a very unethical Trojan Horse sponsored by the fight for the ethics in the professional cycling world.

Camilla LIED (University of Oslo, Norway)

Street-Lawyering; Helping Marginalized Groups with Outreaching Legal Aid

Street-law is a relatively young branch of the legal aid system. It takes the consequence of the fact that the need for legal aid increases in relation with marginalization and social problems. At the same time, it is also this group that has the least access to legal aid. As
a consequence, the lawyers need to get out of the office and work in an outreaching manner. How can street law be practiced, in order to be able to reach the people who are most in need for legal aid? I will describe different ways of practicing street-law, using the Norwegian and the Danish street-lawyer organizations as examples. I will link the different models to political theory and theories of drugs and marginalization.

Kate STOREY-WHYTE (AudioLex, United Kingdom)

Human Rights and the Surveillance Society

Who is watching us, how and why? When mobile phones can act as listening devices, CCTV cameras can record us several hundred times a day, rubbish bins can contain chips to measure how much we throw away, privacy might seem to be a lost cause. In countries like Australia, it is relatively easy for law enforcement agencies to obtain warrants to intercept telephone calls, and it is argued that this is justified on the grounds that it is necessary in the fight against domestic crime and terrorism; in the UK, however, obtaining such warrants is far more difficult. This paper presents an overview of WHO is watching and HOW, and then considers the arguments for and against.

Timothy HOLMES (Bangor University, United Kingdom)

The UK National Identity Card Scheme: Is This a Surveillance Monster?

This year sees the re-introduction of the National Identity Card Scheme to the U.K. It has been argued by the government that by using the identity card it will be possible to improve the detection of crimes such as illegal immigration, acts of terrorism and identity fraud. In effect the ID card will be a new means of crime prevention and detection. This scheme has for the last seven years been the source of both political debate and public protest over the potential forming of a ‘surveillance society’. Issues of cost and the expansion of state power have been the emphasis of criticism from both political parties and protest groups such as NO2ID and Defy ID. But less has been made of the actual efficacy of an identity card as a means of preventing crime. This paper focuses on the question – what will an ID card actually achieve in terms of crime prevention? Discussion will focus on the use of biometric security, biographical footprints within the national identity card scheme; and the potential use of identity fraud by terrorists and organised criminals to cheat the system.

Robert BRUMNIK (Metra Ltd, Slovenia)
Iztok PODBREGAR (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Biometric technology and human rights

Biometrics contributes a new dimension to authentication and identification process of persons. Besides knowledge (passwords) and possession (smart cards), biometrics pro-
vides new means of personal identification. Biometrics procedures are used to recognize or verify behavioral or physical characteristics of a person. Also biometry provides us with a user-friendly method for automatically identification and becoming a competitor for current identification systems, especially for electronic transactions. Cause of biometric increasing position in electronic transaction and security identification system we must to assure perfect information security tools to purpose stability such a systems. But before deploying any security tools or system, one should carefully examine the sensibility and added value of it, as we do in our daily work. However, there are ways to compromise a system based on biometric identification. This article focuses on the future and draw-after of biometric identification, specifically implication on tomorrow’s network society.
Criminal Careers I

Volker GRUNDIES (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

More Group Based Trajectory Models for Criminal Careers: What is Beyond the Groups?

Over the last decade group based trajectory models became a frequently used statistical tool in criminology. By applying this method to the Freiburg Cohort Study seven groups were found for German males followed over ages from 14 to 32 based on statistical criteria (BIC). The question which is addressed here is whether these identified groups are in essence distinct and what are the criminological implications. The analysis showed that the 7 groups differ along the dimensions carrier length, frequency, and age (range) of participation. Nevertheless the offenders show a quite continuous spectrum concerning these three dimensions, so the formation of the groups seemed to be arbitrary, especially without criminological background theories. The adolescent limited vs. life-time persistent typology of Moffitt seems to be of only limited help. Even though the activity of the largest group occurs mainly during adolescence, it is difficult to interpret the findings in terms of adolescence-limited offenders, since there is a continuous spectrum of offenders both starting a limited career clearly after adolescence as well as others terminating the career far behind adolescence. The group which could at best be identified as life-course-persistent offenders is smaller than expected (less than 2% of all offenders). A closer look showed that it may be better in terms of distinctive assignments to collapse the seven groups into three groups which then will possibly show different kinds of offenders or at least different types of criminal involvement.

Lila KAZEMIAN (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, United States of America)
Marc Le BLANC (University of Montreal, Canada)

Reexamining the Link between Substance Use and Desistance

Using data on a sample of adjudicated males from the Montreal Two Samples Longitudinal Study, this study integrates qualitative accounts of desistance and quantitative data to offer a more complete portrait of the desistance process. Qualitative accounts include rich information about causes for desistance and perceptions of the consequences of persistent criminal careers. Particular attention is paid to the role of substance use in the desistance process. The study investigates whether substance use truly hampers progress towards the termination from criminal careers, and under which circumstances this variable is most influential in predicting desistance outcomes. Implications for desistance research are discussed.
Maarja MÄRTSON (University of Tartu, Estonia)  
Jüri SAAR (University of Tartu, Estonia)

A Study of Criminal Careers in Estonia: Preliminary Findings

This paper describes the work currently under way on a project about the persistence of and desistance from criminal careers in Estonia. The project constitutes the fifth wave of a longitudinal study that began in 1985 and examined 317 boys aged 14–17, who at the time had been assigned to special institutions for juveniles. Data about the boys was originally collected from personal case files as well as by administering questionnaires, and later on (in 1990, 1995, 1999) from police records and court convictions. The present follow-up study aims first and foremost to establish personal contacts with as many respondents from the initial sample as possible, in order to conduct life-history interviews. Life history narratives allow to place the criminal behavior of an individual into a specific social and historical context and combined with the previously collected data enable to develop a more detailed and complete picture about the reasons why some people engage in criminal acts for just a short period of time while others keep committing crimes and lead antisocial lives until old age. The current research project was set about in January this year and is intended to last until the end of 2012. This presentation discusses the findings of the study thus far.

Charlotte COLMAN (Ghent University, Belgium)

Turning Points in the Criminal Career of Drug Using Offenders

Since the early 90’s, interest in the onset and development of criminal careers has been increasingly reflected in academic research. Alongside interest in etiology (How and why does a criminal career start?), attention has also been paid to the desistance process (Why does someone stop or reduce their offending behaviour?). Theoretical attention to the development of criminal behaviour can be complemented by examining the processes which influence the development and desistance of criminal behaviour, namely the turning points. An especially vulnerable group are (persistent) drug using offenders. After all, drug users have a higher risk of developing a sustained criminal career. However, to date there is no Belgian research on desistance and turning points for drug using offenders. The aim of this PHD research is to gain insight into the criminal and drug using careers of Belgian drug using offenders. Besides focusing on the development of the criminal career of drug using offenders, turning points will be identified which have an influence on their career. This research is methodologically innovative since a connection is sought between the current multi-methodology approach aimed at optimal integration between qualitative and quantitative methods. The qualitative part consists of in-depth interviews with drug using offenders with the aim of identifying the meaning of turning points in the criminal careers of drug using offenders. The quantitative part consists of the development of a longitudinal dataset aimed at objectively mapping the criminal career of drug using offenders. The results of the empirical test will allow us to further develop the existing theories concerning desistance.
Prisons I

Mary ROGAN (Dublin Institute of Technology, Ireland)

Penal-Welfarism and its Progress in Ireland

This paper examines the presence of penal-welfarism in Irish prison policy during the period considered to be its heyday – the two decades following World War II. Ireland is a useful case-study to examine as, having been under British rule for several decades, was also subject to legislation such as the Probation of Offenders Act 1907. However, upon Independence, Irish penal policy-makers developed their own course. As such, the case of Ireland provides an opportunity to explore the nature of and conditions for penal-welfarism more broadly. The paper argues that there were signs of a commitment to rehabilitative ideals during the post-WWII period in Ireland. New practices and a changed discourse about the prison system illustrate this trend. These were accompanied and influenced by increasing prosperity and social awareness in the Ireland of the 1960s most particularly. However, the paper also suggests that ‘penal-welfarism’ was not embedded in the Irish system, for a variety of reasons including a lack of ‘ideology’ within Irish politics, a reliance on the actions of individual reforming Ministers and civil servants and an underdeveloped criminological base. The paper concludes with some reflections on the nature of penal-welfarism, positing that paying greater attention to the local development of its tenets and practices can be theoretically illuminating more generally.

Anton SYMKOVYCH (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

On Some Aspects of Power Relations in the Ukrainian Prison

Power is central to prison operation and underlies most aspects of prison life. This study is based on data that was collected from a local Category B prison for men in London and a medium-security correctional colony for men in the capital region of Ukraine. The research involved extensive periods of observation, shadowing, informal conversations and formal interviews with prisoners, frontline staff and prison managers. The study aimed to explore the modes of power used by these prison groups, and to examine how power was mediated and affected by various institutional and personal factors. Some of the research findings will be presented, including an analysis of factors which mediated power, the nature of resistance, the basis for and extent of consensual order in prison, and finally, the role of coercion in the system of domination.
Anja DIRKZWAGER (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, Netherlands)  
Candace KRUTTSCHNITT (University of Toronto, Canada)

Contrasts in Tolerance: Imprisonment in the Netherlands and England 20 Years Later

In this study, we revisit a classic work in comparative penal policy, David Downes’ (1988), Contrasts in Tolerance. Downes examined Dutch and English post-war criminal justice policies through the mid-1980s and found that prisons in the Netherlands provided more humane and open environments. Over the ensuing twenty years, crime control policies and imprisonment rates changed in both England and the Netherlands rendering Downes’ initial comparison a baseline from which we can examine and ground the theoretical claim of widespread growth in punitiveness. As Downes did, we conducted interviews with Dutch prisoners currently held in England and English prisoners currently held in the Netherlands, documenting their opinions about the conditions of confinement, and verifying how their experiences measure up to the hypothesized changes in penality that are thought to have occurred over the past two decades. In doing so, we make explicit the ways in which punishment is enacted in different cultural and political contexts and how changes in penal policies have shaped the experience of imprisonment for inmates today. One interesting question, for instance, is: Have the experiences of Dutch prisoners housed in England and English prisoners housed in the Netherlands converged overtime due to shifts in the conditions of confinement? In this presentation we will describe the developments in penal policies in England and the Netherlands during the last two decades and we will discuss some preliminary results of the interviews with the prisoners.
Roundtable: Crime Prevention Policies in Comparative Perspective

Adam CRAWFORD (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)
Tim HOPE (Keele University, United Kingdom)
Rossella SELMINI (University of Macerata, Italy)
Gordon HUGHES (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)
Adam EDWARDS (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)
Dario MELOSSI (University of Bologna, Italy)
Alistair HENRY (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)
Jan van DIJK (Tilburg University, Netherlands)
Panel Sessions IV
The International Self-Reported Delinquency Study 2 (ISRD-2, Panel 1)

Ineke HAEN MARSHALL (Northeastern University, United States of America)
Martin KILLIAS (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

The Challenges of School-Based Sampling in Comparative Research

The ISRD-2 design chose for a classroom-based sampling approach as part of its strategy to maximize standardization and comparability among the 30 participating countries. Over 60,000 self-administered questionnaires were completed by the target population of 12 to 15 year old students. Using classrooms and/or schools as the sampling frame for the large international study presented a large number of challenges, both logistically and theoretically. Some of the problems related to school-based survey research are shared by the majority of countries (i.e. absenteeism), while others appear to be uniquely linked to a particular cultural or national context (i.e. need for active parental consent). The purpose of this paper is threefold: (1) Provide an overview of the main differences and similarities between the 30 ISRD-2 countries with regard to the particulars of the implementation of the classroom-based sampling design, especially with regard to response rates; (2) Provide a contextual interpretation of these differences and similarities, also in light of different interview methods; and (3) Critically assess the limitations as well as the advantages of a classroom-based sampling design for large international youth surveys, including the advantages and shortcomings in view of national vs. city-based school sampling.

Josine JUNGER-TAS (University of Utrecht, Netherlands)

Highlights of ISRD-2

The paper examines first the difficulties of conducting comparative analysis of thirty countries, while giving insights in the backgrounds of individual differences between countries and the solutions found to make this possible. However, although the ISRD study collected numerous social structural indicators, differences between individual countries cover so many domains that reaching clear conclusions would be extremely problematic. The solution to this problem would need a theoretical underpinning as well as being technically feasible. The rationale for our decision regarding significant analyses have been found in the work of Esping-Andersen (1990) and Saint-Arnaud & Bernard (2003) and will be exposed in the paper. Second, some interesting comparative findings will be discussed with respect to demographics and social economic variables in relation to delinquency and victimization.
Raquel BARTOLOME-GUTIERREZ (University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain)
Cristina RECHEA-ALBEROLA (University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain)

**Antisocial Behaviour – Evolution and Change among Adolescents: A Comparison between ISRD I and ISRD II Data**

Very often we find, in the media and among experts, references to a supposed rise of adolescents’ antisocial behaviour and to changes in the seriousness of these behaviours. The lack of monitoring in this question makes it very difficult to analyse empirically the evolution of juvenile antisocial behaviour during the last years. There are some interesting analyses of this issue using official statistics, but self report data allows a better knowledge about delinquency trends and avoids the well known bias of official data. In this presentation we carry out a comparison analysis of data obtained through the use of the ISRD at two different time moments, with 14 years of difference. We will try to find out how prevalence of different antisocial behaviours and delinquency has evolved. It will be possible to learn about possible changes of the age of beginning among boys and girls, as well as possible changes in their family and social situations. The results may help to clarify the debate about antisocial behaviour of adolescents in the present moment.

Anna MARKINA (University of Tartu, Estonia)

**Juvenile Victimization and Offending: An Analysis of ISRD-2 Data in Czech Republic, Estonia and Hungary**

The paper is based on the analysis of ISRD-2 data for three countries: Czech Republic, Estonia, and Hungary. The paper, first of all, explores the association between juvenile offending and victimization. Second, it analyses what individual-level factors explain victimization and offending and whether these factors are the same. The paper concludes how the knowledge of risk factors could be use to develop intervention strategies for juvenile victimization and offending.
Panel Sessions IV

Green Criminology II

Noriyoshi TAKEMURA (Toin University of Yokohama, Japan)

Environmental Crimes, Water Crisis and Complexity Green Criminology

Environmental crimes threaten to intensify water crisis. According to a report by the United Nations, some 1.2 billion persons worldwide have no access to safe drinking water. Global warming and population explosion have made the problem of lack of water more and more serious. As the water crisis is unequally distributed and burdened among persons, in general, poor people are facing their crises of existence. In recent years there many conflicts over water all over the world. Based on the complexity green criminology, problems around water crisis will be anatomized and a new step in the fair direction will be suggested.

Annelies BALCAEN (Ghent University, Belgium)

Empirical Data on the Criminal Enforcement of Environmental Law in Flanders (Belgium)

This contribution gives an overview of empirical data on the criminal enforcement of environmental law in Flanders (Belgium). Empirical data from different stages in the criminal law procedure in environmental cases have been gathered and analysed. Interim results of the sentencing data and data on the execution of sentences will be presented. The analysis of empirical data on the criminal enforcement of environmental law is part of a three-year project entitled: “Environmental law enforcement: a comparison of practice in the criminal and administrative tracks”. This project aims at comparing the law enforcement practices of the criminal and the administrative tracks in environmental cases.

Aleš BUČAR RUČMAN (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Environmental Crime from the Perspective of Green Criminology – Questions of Legitimacy and Legality

Author presents the background and reasons for deficiency of an appropriate environmental regulation and legislation on the national and global level. He also focuses on problems regarding the implementation of existing environmental rules and legislation. Consequences of environmental degradation overcame absorption capabilities of the planet and will have significant influence on life on the planet and humankind. Although criminology did not focus on environmental issues, a special criminological approach called green criminology developed in the last two decades. Author demonstrates the characteristics of green criminology, its views on environmental issues, causes, possible solutions and some socio-political consequences that may appear as a result of environmental changes.
**Young People and Violence – Findings from the Longitudinal Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+)**

*Kyle TREIBER (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)*  
*Per-Olof WIKSTRÖM (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)*

**Violence as Situational Action: A Theoretical Framework**

This paper introduces Situational Action Theory (SAT), which provides the theoretical underpinnings for PADS+, and applies the theory to the explanation of violence, highlighting testable implications which the following papers address. It also provides a brief introduction to PADS+ and its unique individual and environmental

*Harsha BROOKS (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)*  
*Kyle TREIBER (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)*

**Young People’s Reported and Recorded Violence: Trends in Longitudinal Self-Report and Official Data**

Violence is the most common self-reported offence in the PADS+ sample; this paper looks into this and other dimensions of self-reported and official data on young people's violent offending to identify possible causes and implications. It highlights key issues relating to the validity and comparability of self-reported and officially recorded data, and discusses similarities and differences between PADS+’s reported and recorded violent crime data, and that of other major longitudinal studies.

*Beth HARDIE (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)*

**Is There a Place and Time for Violence? Using a Space-Time Budget to Analyze Young People’s Violent Activity Patterns**

The majority of research into violent offending focuses on the individual and individual-level explanations. The paper presents an innovative methodology – the Space-Time Budget (STB) – designed and employed by PADS+ to measure young people’s exposure to different social environments, and shows how the STB may be used to analyse more situational aspects of young people’s involvement in violent crime, including where young people commit acts of violence (settings), the temporal and spatial distribution
of young people’s violence (activity fields), and the nature of violent crime experienced and committed by young people.

Neema TRIVEDI (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
Per-Olof WIKSTRÖM (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Love-Hate Relationships: An Exploration of Young People’s Self-Reported Partner Violence

Most studies of violence amongst young people focus on violence between acquaintances and strangers (for example, bullying and gang-related violence); fewer studies looks at patterns of violence amongst more intimate acquaintances (e.g., partner violence), although such violence may be more prevalent and persistent. Most studies which do address partner violence are cross-sectional and focus on adults using officially recorded crime. This paper describes the unique contributions which PADS+ can make to the study of partner violence through the collection of self-reported data on partner violence from a random sample of adolescents. It explores the relationship between partner violence and more general forms of violence and, drawing upon its longitudinal framework, analyses the link between partner violence and early life experiences.
International Cooperation

Alexandra De MOOR (Ghent University, Belgium)

Europol, Quid Novis? Critical Exploration of the Europol Council Decision

The long-awaited Council Decision of 6 April 2009 establishing the European Police Office (Europol) replaces the Europol Convention and transforms Europol from an intergovernmental organisation into an agency of the European Union (EU). This paper is a critical exploration of the new provisions, based on the overall question “what’s new?” (quid novis?). On six clusters (1. Legal basis; 2. Objective; 3. Competence; 4. Tasks; 5. Governance; 6. Control) the choices made are analysed and appraised, using three criteria (necessity, consistency, balance). What could not be retained is also taken into consideration, as scouting for missed opportunities forms an integral part of this exercise. This paper offers a finely-tuned appreciation of the Europol Council Decision, which is not as new as it would seem, yet new enough to herald a new era for Europol.

Toine SPAPENS (Tilburg University, Netherlands)

Border Areas as Laboratories for Police Cooperation in the European Union

Over the past few decades, economic and social integration within the European Union (EU) has rapidly gained momentum. This has been greatly furthered by the Schengen Implementation Convention of 1990, which abolished border controls between the Member States. However, this important development has also improved the opportunities for criminals to engage in cross-border illegal activities. Therefore, police and judicial cooperation is also high on the agenda of the Union. The authorities of urbanized European border areas are usually the first to be confronted with new developments in cross-border crime. As a result, opportunities provided by extensions of the legal framework for law-enforcement cooperation are quickly seized, and practical innovations are devised as far as the conventions permit. Hence, border areas are often laboratories for police and judicial cooperation. A clear example to this is the Dutch-Belgian border area. From a scholarly point of view, jurists have largely dominated the discussion about police and judicial cooperation. This is easily explained by the fact that up until now criminologists have done relatively little empirical research on this topic. However, the Dutch-Belgian border area is an exception to the rule. In this presentation, findings of empirical research conducted by the present author in the past five years will be presented. First, developments with regard to cross-border crime and safety in the Dutch-Belgian border area will be addressed. Second, I will briefly touch upon developments with regard to the legal framework for police and judicial cooperation in the broad context of the European Union. Third, I will focus on questions with regard to police and judicial cooperation, and practical solutions that have been devised to enhance law-enforcement cooperation.
International Cooperation for Police Training

This paper demonstrated why an international cooperative approach in police training is needed if nations are to be successful in reducing the growing threat to their security caused by criminals whose activities transcend nation borders. These international organized crime groups engaged in such crimes as the smuggling and trafficking of goods, narcotics, people and weapons, money laundering, fraud, and cyber-crime often have organizational strategies, resources and skills superior to the resources, equipment and crime prevention strategies of the police. In addition the police are often hampered in their pursuit of preventing international crime by the laws and policies of some nations that appear to be more concerned with maintaining their own national interests over the interests of the global society. Despite the many barriers that may inhibit productive cooperative police training among nations, including language differences, cultural traditions, laws and distrust, many effective cooperative police training programs exist. In addition, many of the countries throughout the world include instruction in international crime prevention as a basic component in their police training programs. In this paper we will illustrate the utility of incorporating an international component into the police training by focusing on several international cooperative programs developed in Europe and North America.

Multilateral Cooperation in Reconstructing Societies: Reform and Establishment of Institutions of Social Control

Foreign engagement of international community in the stage of post conflict transformation of the war torn states is important to help to get them through the state reform and transformation of the security systems. Some Western Balkans states went though social turbulence and have experienced conflict, political instability, economic crises, weak rule of law, and inefficient governance, since the beginning of 1990s and the process of institutions building afterwards is crucial in protecting human rights and peace and security in the region. Weakened political and legal structures are a good steppingstone for the rapid development of corruption, international organised crime and other threats to security. In post-conflicts period those states are caught between the reform and establishment of institutions of social control and crime, in their effort to achieve lasting stability and development, so the foreign engagement of international security and political institutions to assist in the transformation of the security systems is just as important as their role was during the conflict. Democratisation is also strongly connected with the fight against contemporary security threats. Main tasks of the international community in fighting contemporary security threats in South-Eastern Europe are: establishing and consolidating the rule of law, maintaining institutional proficiency, developing police capabilities and police professionalism, and political control over the
subjects of national security system. Credible attention must be paid to a predictable national legal framework, the training and re-training of subjects and actors of the national security system (government, police, private security, military ...), and the diminution of corruption in the system. The international community plays a significant role in countering contemporary security threats through assisting, advising, monitoring, founding, preparing national governments and administration to deal with those threats.
Fear of Crime in Five Capital Cities of SE Europe

Ljubo VOŠNJAK (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Gorazd MEŠKO (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Fear of Crime in Ljubljana – Preliminary Explorations

A survey on Fear of crime in Ljubljana was conducted in spring 2008 on a sample of 480 respondents. We have tested a model of risk interpretation. Factor analysis extracted several factors which are related to fear of crime. Additional analysis has also been conducted. We looked for differences in levels of fear of crime, gender, age, economic status, education and other variables. Preliminary results show that fear of crime is dependent on the following variables: gender, frequency of preventative measures, social networks, assessment of one's ability to control a potential criminal, ability of coping with consequences of victimization and probability of victimization in the next twelve months.

Irma KOVČO VUKADIN (University of Zagreb, Croatia)

Fear of Crime in Zagreb, Croatia

Fear of crime has become a social fact of great inspiration for criminologists in many countries. Theoretical models and research instruments are constantly growing and opening more areas and issues yet to be addressed. Several researches were conducted in USA and the European regions. This research focuses on Croatia as a country with relatively new democracy. The research was conducted during March 2009 by face to face interviews on the sample of the residents of urban environments of the capital city. The first aim of this study was to examine the level of fear of crime in Croatia and compare variables from sociodemographic and socio-psychological model of fear of crime originally proposed by van der Wurff et al. (1989) with the results from some other researches (a questionnaire was expanded with additional sets of variables like interpersonal trust, incivilities, trust in societal institutions, perceived risk, and others). The second aim was to examine the relationship between trust in the government and the police and fear of crime.

Elmedin MURATBEGOVIĆ (University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Fear of Crime in Sarajevo – Experience, Expression and Consequences

Many people in today’s society express anxiety and fear about crime, and about being victimized. Fear of crime has emerged as an important topic of general discussion, considerable academic research, and numerous policy initiatives over the past
50 years. Both the government and the police have launched attempts to reduce the public's fear of crime. People react to fear in different ways. Some people try to avoid crime, others try to protect themselves, and still others try to prevent victimization by not possessing anything for which they can be victimized. This study of the fear of crime in Sarajevo is a small part of the study in cognitive-transactional victimization-fear theory which will be tested comparatively with survey data from Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and FYR Macedonia. In this study, we will take into consideration many variables used to explain fear of crime but we will focus our attention on the impact of criminal victimization on fear of crime. Using random walk sampling, a representative sample of approximately 400 (n=405) citizens of Sarajevo were polled regarding their general perceptions and fear of crime, experiences with criminal victimization, and their demographic characteristics. From this data, we will first construct and describe a multi-item index measuring fear of crime, and secondary, our statistical analysis will then examine the factors related to fear of crime highlighting the extent criminal victimization shapes fear of crime in Sarajevo. The main objectives of this survey are to explore the fear of crime in terms of how people experience their fear – what practical effects do the emotional responses to crime have in people's daily lives, and to put the results of this project to practical use and inform interested groups in the Bosnia and Herzegovina and elsewhere about the prevalence or infrequency of the fear of crime.

Sladjana DJURIĆ (University of Belgrade, Serbia)
Branislava POPOVIĆ-ĆITIĆ (University of Belgrade, Serbia)
Gorazd MEŠKO (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Fear of Crime in Belgrade: Analysis of Multiple Dimensions

Fear of crime has been the subject of intense interest among scientific public over the last three decades, and the existing research practice in this area is extensive, diverse in methodology and relatively consistent in its overall findings. Various empirical studies indicate that fear of crime is a product of individual-level processes, many of them related to perceptions of personal vulnerability to crime, and of ecological setting conditions and dynamics. The construct „fear of crime“ consists of three dimensions: affective (emotions that are provoked by the possibility of victimization), cognitive (perceptions of the likelihood of victimization and estimations of the seriousness of crime consequences), and behavioural (avoiding certain areas, protecting certain objects or taking preventive measures). Although previous literature usually includes only measuring the affective dimension, the aim of the present analysis goes beyond this in order to determine the level of fear of crime across all three dimensions. In this study, affective dimension has been measured by six-item index (degree of anxiety regarding different criminal situations) and six vignettes/scenarios (feeling of vulnerability in specific situations where security could be endangered). The cognitive dimension has included perceptions of the likelihood of falling victim and estimations of the seriousness of the consequences of six different types of crime (street robbery, fraud, physical assault/fight, theft, verbal
insult on the street, burglary). Behavioural dimension has been measured by seven-item index about frequency of taking different preventive and protective security strategies and by the question on night walking. The data for the current analysis have been derived from the 2009 Fear of Crime Survey, which was conducted by social researchers from five countries (Serbia, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and FYR Macedonia). The sample consists of 400 residents living in Belgrade (Serbia) aged 18 years or older. The interviewing method conducted in the households of the interviewees has been applied. The findings indicate that there are differences in the measured level of fear of crime according to different dimensions. Although the estimated level of fear has been the highest on the affective dimension, we believe that in order to reach a deeper understanding of this complex phenomenon, all the three dimensions should be taken into research consideration.

Oliver BAČANOVIĆ (University of Bitola, FYR Macedonia)

The Feeling of Safety Among the Population of Skopje

The survey on the feeling of safety with the population of the City of Skopje was taken during March, 2009, on a sample of 394 respondents – adults’ citizens living in relevant Skopje municipalities. Some preliminary and more characteristic results we underline here relate to several statements. What is primarily notable are two, conditionally speaking, opposed positions on the part of the respondents when it comes to their feeling safe or unsafe. This implies explicit positions stating the feeling of personal safety when in the neighbourhood on the one hand, and a very explicit personal feeling of being unsafe when in other parts of the city on the other hand. This is why responses to the question of feeling (un)safe are complex and comprehensive; several aspects must be taken into account when these responses are subject to analysis. The second specific finding relates to positions expressed by female respondents; their attitudes are less favourable and more reserved when it comes to their feeling of safety. In this regard, considerable differences were noted between female respondents’ positions, perceptions and views on one side, and those of male respondents on the other, when discussing identical situations. Concern, feeling unsafe, attitudes about crime seriousness and consequences were much more explicit with female respondents (at times even by more than twice). Another interesting aspect is the contradictory nature of respondents’ attitudes as to the grave nature of likely consequences of what would happen if someone would break into their apartment; this also included respondents’ preparedness to secure their property in any way. Namely, only 16.5% of respondents had already done it in the most adequate manner, and as much as 75% of respondents explicitly said they did not do that in general. The absence of awareness on the need to take appropriate preventive and other measures for personal and property protection speaks about the low level of safety awareness with respondents.
The Connective Links between Victimization and Fear – Testing a Theory of Psychological Incapacitation in the Capital Cities of the Former Yugoslav Republics

Since the 1960s a body of criminological research is dedicated to the notion that fear of crime might be the product of personal victimization. Regularly, such a hypothesis is disappointed by the observed results. Empirical studies show virtually no relationship between personal experiences with criminal victimization and fear of crime, frequently. At most, a moderate correlation could be found. To put the somewhat inconsistent research evidence in order and to explain why there is no strong connection between criminal victimization and feelings of insecurity, we will have to concentrate on the mediating links. In the course of the presentation a cognitive-transactional victimization-fear theory (Winkel 1998) will be tested, which centres around the significance of two interacting cognitions: the perceived risk of victimization and the negative consequences that are associated with a potential or actual victimization. Between both cognitions some compensation may occur, with higher levels of perceived risk being cancelled out by lower levels of negative impact. If personal victimization leads to an adjustment of exaggerated consequence expectations to a less painful reality – to a downgrading of perceived negative impact –, this could cancel out the fear-producing effects of an increase of perceived victimization risk. If no reassessment of the consequences associated with victimization takes place, personal victimization should via enhanced perceived risk lead to more fear of crime. The cognitive-transactional victimization-fear theory will be tested comparatively with survey data from Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia and FYR Macedonia.
Working Group on Community Sanctions: Methodological Issues

Lorraine GELSTHORPE (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
Gilly SHARPE (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Women Offenders on Licence in the Community: Visible and Invisible Supervision

In this paper we will explore some of the methodological issues in following up a small sample of women who are on supervision licence following custodial sentences – in order to assess the impact of a housing and support initiative. In particular, we will focus on the ways in which their needs are being met (or not) and on the impact of third sector (voluntary organisation) involvement in the provision of needs. The key methodological issues revolve around working with a ‘difficult to reach’ client group as well as on the difficulties of doing research with partner agencies whose operational philosophies reflect different organisational and cultural norms. A third issue concerns evaluative research with agencies which are absolutely committed to ‘success’.

Aline BAUWENS (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

The Use of Method-Triangulation in Probation Research

The relationship between the probation officer and offender is a defining characteristic for probation service interventions in Belgium; variously labelled as ‘casework relationship’, ‘one-to-one work’, and ‘offender guidance’. But what really happens in those face-to-face probation officer / offender meetings? And how can you best study what actually takes place? This paper discusses the methodology from the PhD-project ‘Transformation of offender rehabilitation’. The paper begins with how access to the Belgian Probation Service was negotiated, followed by the ability to get beyond institutional access. As the paper demonstrates, critical elements to conduct successful research included the importance of building rapport and developing trust with the probation officers; but also depended heavily on the researcher’s attitude and on devoting sufficient time and energy necessary to give feedback and to engage in open dialogues / communication. Finally, this paper discusses the advantages of method-triangulation (file analyses, interviews and participant observation) answering the question ‘How can you best find out what actually takes place in face-to-face probation officer / offender meetings?’
**Fergus MCNEILL (University of Glasgow, United Kingdom)**

**Beth WEAVER (University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom)**

**Partial Stories: Recollecting Scottish Probation in the 1960s**

This paper reports on the findings of a recently completed British Academy funded study of Scottish probation practice in the 1960s. The study used oral history methods to gather the recollections of both former probation officers and former probationers. The title of this paper refers to two senses in which the stories thus collected are partial, firstly in the sense that they are incomplete and secondly in the sense that they inevitably involve ‘taking sides’. This paper examines the methodological challenges posed by these partialities and explores the question of how and to what extent such a study can and should inform contemporary debates about the reconfiguration of community sanctions in the 21st century.

**Carla REEVES (University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom)**

**Negotiating Research Relationships: Undertaking Fieldwork with Sex Offenders and Probation Staff**

In this presentation I will explore the challenges I faced when undertaking ethnographic fieldwork with sex offenders and staff within a Probation Approved Premises (hostel) in Wales, UK. The fieldwork involved participant observation of interactions between sex offenders, other offenders and staff in the hostel as well as interviews with all these groups over two years. Key to this presentation is a consideration of formal and informal gatekeepers to study sites and participants, and how rapport can be problematic in this context. In particular, the issues raised by research relationships are discussed in respect to how access was gained and how the site and the people who took part in the research were left at the end of the fieldwork. Additionally, the relationships between the researcher and gatekeepers are related to the development and progression of the fieldwork and the nature of data collected. It is concluded that negotiating access is different to gaining entry to a research site, and that these negotiations include considerations of the relationships between the researcher, the research and the researched.

**Gwladys GILLIERON (University of Zurich, Switzerland)**

**Martin KILLIAS (University of Zurich, Switzerland)**

**Criminological Risk Assessment – A Pilot Project of the Probation Service of the Canton “Basel-Stadt” (Switzerland)**

Differentiating offenders in terms of risk of re-offending is a major goal within pre-trial investigations. The criminological risk assessment tool (KARA) has been developed on the basis of the Dutch RISe (Recidivism Assessment scales) to assist in the identification of risks of re-offending for each offender. The instrument assesses different risk fac-
tors, such as work situation and alcohol abuse. Risk assessment instruments can play an important role in pre-sentencing decisions. Risk assessment usually takes place about 48 hours following arrest and pre-trial detention. Analysis, diagnosis and prognosis are followed by cognitive behavioural treatment. A randomized trial will scrutinize (1) the accuracy of prediction, based on the screening procedure, (2) compare the further development of treated and untreated subjects, as well as (3) assess the possible impact of the fact of having been assessed as such. The research design will be presented.
Alcohol Supply Points and Crime

This paper will provide preliminary findings from a current research project funded by a grant from the Alcohol Education Research Council (AERC). This research builds on previous research by the authors that highlighted the deficiencies in the current information available to those tasked with managing areas with licensed premises. Such information is crucial for making strategic and tactical decisions for supporting the granting and renewal of licenses, for targeting resources for crime prevention and for informing policing and enforcement activities. This research project attempts to develop a consistent usable database on alcohol supply points in three case study areas. This study is perhaps unique in that is directed by those practitioners faced with managing the NTE, thus is not steered by the research team itself. The focus of this paper is to present some preliminary findings from one of the case study areas using data sets on crime information with information on outlets that supply alcohol to the public, (i.e. alcohol supply points). It emphasises the value of considering the influence of alcohol supply points at the very small scale, not just in terms of location, but by type of premises (nightclub, pub or bar, restaurant, or off license/supermarket shop), by the size or capacity of a premise, and by the trading hours. It also offers some insights into the influence of both the density (proximity of outlets) and the mixture of type of premise type on crime and disorder rates. This is further influenced by trading hours and capacity (i.e the timing and location of the availability of alcohol) and the management style of individual premises. The paper concludes by reflecting on the results so far, on policy implications, and on the next steps for this research.

Criminology of Emotion

The research on emotion is one of the most epistemologically productive areas in the social sciences. Appreciation of the category of emotion will hopefully lead to the solution of what is probably the key problem of the social sciences – the comprehension of the relationship between the wider structural/cultural characteristics of the society and the agency of the individual. Emotions – conceptualised as the mediator between the (macro) social context and the behaviour on the micro social level – are undoubtedly the essential topic for the criminology, especially if it aspires to be critical (towards the society, the individual and towards itself). Nowadays criminal offences (and also reactions thereto) are increasingly expressive, inspired and impregnated with various (unpleasant
and pleasant) emotions, which should be – in favour of safety in the society – attentively examined by the emotionally enlightened criminology that appreciates the social causes and the social outcomes of emotions. It should develop the proposals of alternative (less criminogenic) features of socio-cultural arrangement and, at the same time, research the possibility of the individual to become and remain the morally reflective author of his/her emotions and behaviour in spite of unfavourable social circumstances (and, through this, the constructor of the safer society). The author highlights the emotionality of violent behaviour (e.g. violence in school) and the fact that every violent act is constrained within the specific micro and macro social context (which is often violent itself). He advocates a critical criminology of emotion.

Mogens CHRISTOFFERSEN (The Danish National Centre for Social Research, Denmark)

Drink-Driving and the Effect of Lowering the Bac Levels

Driving while impaired (DWI) is a factor behind one in four fatal automobile crashes and one in six motoring casualties each year in Denmark. Drink driving is especially a problem for young men and previous research has indicated that young drivers are more sensitive to legal changes than older drivers. The most important legal initiative has been lowering the blood-alcohol content (BAC) limit from 0.8% to 0.5% in 1998. Using a complete birth cohort of persons born in 1966 (N=43,000) and 1980 (N= 30,000) the incidence of first-time drink-driving convictions was assessed using ten years’ experience before and ten years after the changed legislation while the young men were aged 15 to 25 years old. Several risk factors known to be associated with the probability of being convicted of drink driving were included in the stepwise regression model (e.g. disadvantages during adolescence, severe psychological problems, prior criminal history, living in rural or metropolitan area, and their present social position, e.g. educational background). In order to evaluate the effect of changed legislation on the incidence of first-time drink-driving convictions among young people, the attributable-fraction of the known risk factors is estimated on the basis of a discrete time Cox model.

Yakov GILINSKIY (St. Petersburg’s Juridical Institute of General Prosecutor’s Office, Russian Federation)

Criminality as a Construction

Ex senatusconsultis et plebiscitis crimina exercentur. Crime does not exist. Nils Christie. There are many truths, but the Truth is not. Many social models (constructions) describe to each social phenomenon. There are “strict”, phenomenological constructivism (Spector, Kitsuse) and “soft” (contextual) constructivism. Constructions are (1) social phenomenon (criminality, prostitution, terrorism, corruption, etc.) and (2) results its knowing as social problems. “The key point is that crimes are created by the criminal law, which is made by people … Crime does not exist is nature; it is invented by people … In fact, no behavior is inherently criminal and any behavior can be made a crime at any time” (Robinson M.). “Organized crime”, “corruption” and “hate crime” are typical social constructions
(do not exist is nature). Subjects of construction: the state (regime) has a central place in the design of “crime”; the “society” has the same place in the design of “crime”; mass media is an important source in the design of “crime”. P. Hilliard and S. Tombs (2004): crime has no ontological reality; “crime” is a construction; criminology perpetuates the myth of crime; “crime” consists of many petty events; “crime” excludes much serious harm; criminalisation and punishment inflict pain (N. Christie, 1977); “crime control” is ineffective; “crime” gives legitimacy to the expansion of crime control; “crime” serves to maintain power relations. There are some important consequences of the construction of the crime. For example: criminalization of many acts; expansion of crime control, repressive consciousness and repressive practice; competition between different social problems (drunkenness and drug abuse, white-collar crime and organized crime, etc.). What is a more “dangerous”? (Conception of “Public Arena”, Hilgartner, Bosk, 1988).

Michael REISIG (Arizona State University, United States of America)
Travis PRATT (Arizona State University, United States of America)
Kristy HOLTRETER (Arizona State University, United States of America)

Measuring Low Self-Control in Criminological Research

Much of the controversy in the criminological literature over the connection between low self-control and crime-related outcomes focuses on measurement issues. Specifically, considerable debate has been directed toward how best to measure low self-control. This paper reviews the various measurement issues debated in the literature and empirically evaluates the reliability and predictive accuracy of Tangney, Baumeister, and Boone’s (2004) Brief Self-Control using two samples of college students. The results show that the scale possesses strong psychometric properties and is correlated with a host of criminal offending and deviant outcomes. The implications for future empirical work within the control tradition are discussed.
Cyber Crime II

**Aleš ZAVRŠNIK (Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, Slovenia)**

**Intesifying Cyber-Surveillance: Paving the Way to Witch-Hunt?**

Criminal justice systems’ reactions to cybersecurity threats show how the solutions of problems can become problems on their own. Besides cybersecurity incidents the response to these incidents by a criminal justice system can also cause harm as the system is the most powerful (coercive) system of formal control. The central thesis of the presentation is that criminal law solutions and criminal justice systems’ responses to cybersecurity threats across Europe and the USA have raised substantial public policy and human rights concerns. The thesis will be explained by presenting the relevant parts of data retention regulation, the substantive criminal law challenges (for instance possession offence related to child pornography) and criminal procedure challenges (for instance digital forensics loopholes, regulation of on-line searches and seizures). The presentation will focus on cybercrime as defined in some European countries, the USA and inter- and supra-national legal documents. Once central dilemma of cybercrime definition between “old wine new bottles” protagonists (Grabosky) and “new wine no bottles” protagonists (Wall) has evolved into a dilemma how to stop the dark future of the internet from the human rights perspective. By looking closely to the cumbersome criminal justice agencies’ responses to cybercrime, the presentation will depart from the thesis that omission in confronting problems like spam, underground botnet industry etc. will lead to a shadowy future of the internet. But the presentation will furthermore develop the thesis by claiming that the “fight” against “cybersecurity threats” that we are witnessing today will destroy the open and (relatively) free nature of the internet. The presentation will show how the reaction to cybercrime forms a part of the microcosms of a larger cultural trend and a shift in criminal justice policy throughout occidental societies. That is a shift towards increased criminalisation and intense cyber-surveillance.

**Katalin PARTI (Hungarian National Institute of Criminology, Hungary)**

**Cyberspace: Freedom from Fear? Cybercriminology Theories on Distortion of the Personality**

Before I arrived to the land of cybercriminology researches, my pole position was that there is nothing to be fear in cyberspace. In cybercommunities everyone formulates and develops his/her own behaviour according to his/her own will, because the cybercommunity itself is a free organization open for everyone and only those who are thick of thieves. Internet was seen as an endless source of information and in this sense, an overwhelmingly positive medium. However, by nowadays criminological researches revealed cyberspace’s dark sides. Decay of morals, obscenization, personality fragmen-
tation, anonymity shield, spiral abuse, pyramidal grooming are key expressions of the general fear that arouse in relation to regular Internet use.

**Mikko AALTONEN** (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)

**Illegal Downloading as Delinquency: A Self-Report Study of Young Peer-to-Peer Downloaders**

Based on previous research, we know that illegal downloading from peer-to-peer (p2p) networks is very prevalent among Finnish adolescents. Otherwise our knowledge about p2p users is limited. This study draws on the nationally representative Finnish Self-Report Delinquency Study data from the sweep of 2008 (n=5,826), that for the first time included questions about illegal downloading. With a variety of independent variables, it is possible to examine the prevalence and incidence of p2p downloading together with a host of possible explaining factors. The aim of this presentation is to examine the relationship between p2p downloading and “traditional” delinquency and other risk-taking behaviour, and discuss these findings in the light of classic criminological theories. The roles of crime attitudes and legal knowledge are also examined. The first published results from the data show that illegal downloading has, with a last-year prevalence of 69%, become the most common delinquent act among Finnish 15-16-year-old adolescents. It seems that the rise of illegal p2p downloading is an exception among otherwise declining property crime by adolescents. The results indicate that frequent p2p downloading correlates with other delinquency, and that young p2p downloaders share many characteristics with delinquent youths. Illegal downloading has become a “normative” delinquent act – resembling underage alcohol drinking – that has a very high prevalence in the population. In other words, p2p downloaders are the “normal” adolescents. But as in alcohol use, frequent use correlates with several risk factors and delinquency. The implications of these results are discussed.
Criminal Careers II

David MORRAN (University of Stirling, United Kingdom)

Desistance from Offending: Considerations for Domestic Violence Offenders

The effectiveness of domestic violence perpetrator programmes remains contested. A consistent criticism is that evaluations show that (male) perpetrators’ and (female) partners’ accounts of behaviour change vary widely, with men consistently misrepresenting and under-reporting abusive behaviour during and after programme participation. It is also argued that men frequently resist the feminist analysis underpinning such programmes and drop out rather than accept responsibility for being abusive. Consequently domestic violence ‘offenders,’ and their perspectives on their past and present behaviour are seen as distinctly untrustworthy and recalcitrant. This has contributed to scepticism about domestic violence perpetrator programmes and has resulted, arguably, in the development of programmes which are excessively ‘challenging’ and potentially counterproductive. The wider desistance literature illuminates the complexity of personal and social factors in offenders’ lives, including the fact that ex-offenders require a sustainable narrative to ‘make sense’ of past behaviour, which enables them to live constructively in the present. This paper utilises desistance theories to analyse a series of interviews with long-term participants in men’s perpetrator programmes in the UK. It is clear that caution needs to be paid to men’s accounts of behaviour which seek to blame others / partners. However, as with interventions with other offenders, perpetrators’ personal change is enhanced by professional interventions which listen to men’s perspectives and accounts of change, and which recognise the structural and personal constraints upon their lives. The paper critically examines the analysis of men’s violence which underpins perpetrator programmes, (which arguably increases men’s resistance and disengagement), suggests some alternative approaches, and recommends the need for more substantial community and social supports for men during and following intervention.

Kerstin REICH (University of Tübingen, Germany)
Hans-Juergen KERNER (University of Tübingen, Germany)

Chronic Offenders – Characteristics, Background Factors and the Course of Criminal Career

Criminological research revealed the consistent finding that chronic offenders account for a high proportion of delinquency. This leads to the assumption that criminality can be considerably reduced by dealing effectively with this respective group of offenders. The lack of a statewide integrated database often limits the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. To bridge this gap to a certain extent this paper describes findings from a recent study which was conducted in one of the federal states of Germany, called Hessen.
Personal characteristics, psychosocial load factors and other risk factors like socioeco-
nomic disadvantage were described. In addition, patterns of entry and recidivism were
investigated. Results illucitated that chronic offenders represent a heterogeneous group
of persons who commit various types of offences and show different courses of crimi-
nal careers. There is evidence that the early onset of crime prevention strategies which
consider chronic offenders as individuals within their social environment increases their
chance to abandon the criminal lifestyle.

Anabel TAEFI (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Delinquency Trajectories of Young Offenders

In this presentation, delinquency trajectories of young offenders are analyzed based on
their official criminal records (N=2,405). The sample consists of male Germans, who were
incarcerated in a youth correctional facility for at least one time. Observation time was
between the age of 14 and approximately 30. By using Growth Mixture Modeling, dis-
tinct trajectories are identified to subsume groups of similar criminal activity over time.
Trajectories will furthermore be characterized and distinguished by personal and social
risk and protective factors collected in interviews during the first prison term, after re-
lease and in case of a reconviction. Findings are discussed regarding an improvement
of target-group-specific prevention, especially concerning aftercare following a prison
term in a youth correctional facility.

Carina TETAL (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

Criminal Specialisation – Results from the Freiburg Cohort Study

Although criminologists often explore the frequency of different kinds of offences, the
patterns of these offences are rarely examined. However, it is precisely these patterns
of offences which could help to predict and gain a greater understanding of offend-
ing behaviour and its causes as well as contribute to the improvement of prevention. In
this project, offence patterns were determined by looking for combinations of different
categories of offences within the criminal careers of individuals. The research – based on
court data from the Freiburg Cohort Study – analysed criminal specialisation in several
ways. Firstly, specialisation was explored within the offence categories and secondly, the
relationship between different offence categories was analysed to define the occurrence
of typical offence patterns as another kind of specialisation. In this analysis all combina-
tions of offences within the criminal career of a person are equally important, not just
consecutive offences. In general, specialisation is found for every category of offence.
The tendency towards specialisation is greatest for fraud, drug and sexual offences. The
study also reveals a tendency for ‘specialisation’ regarding court registered traffic offenc-
es. Categories of offences which often appear together within a criminal career are: as-
sault, aggravated assault, libel, violation of privacy, sexual crimes and homicide. So there
seems to be a specialisation in the whole field of violent crimes. Bodily injury caused by
negligence and violent crime are seldom found together within a career. Drug offences
could often be found together with theft and fare dodging, which appears to suggest a
relationship between drug offences and drug-related crime. Traffic offences are different
to all other ‘normal’, classical and conventional crimes. Most of the results are the same
for different age-groups, but a few crime pattern changes occur over the life course. For
instance, especially amongst sexual offences, a tendency towards co-occurrence exists
between sexual crime and violence amongst young people. This is not apparent with
adult offenders.
Community Safety

Katja VEIL (Cologne University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

The Relativity of Urban Safety. A New Interpretation of Social Ecology and the Chicago School

The spatial focus on urban crime prevention has usually been put on security levels within spaces. The new spatial dimension for planning approaches that is introduced here is relational. The spatial distribution of crime and delinquency is linked to inequalities in victimisation rates depending on residential location. This can be interpreted as a form of social injustice in a spatial dimension and as a cause for interventions. This reinterpretation of the spatiality of crime problems leads to a new focus on tasks for urban planning that go beyond urban design. Looking backwards to the early school of sociology we can see, that local exclusive dynamics will influence the city as a whole (Shaw/McKay 1972). A short introduction to a theoretical framework of relative security and urban spaces will show some dynamics that result within the city as a whole from these very local practices of securing local ‘islands’ and how these can be reinterpreted as a case of intervention. After introducing the inner logic of the relativity of urban security it will be applied to the case of minority ethnics in Great Britain, which explains the relation of disadvantaged social groups, space and relative security. The following explanatory framework is divided into three sections ‘security,’ ‘distribution’ and ‘threat.’ The social organisation within a residential area influences its security according to the logic of ‘security.’ The relative (un)security of an area leads to processes of distanciation and segregation labeled as ‘distribution.’ The local concentration of disadvantaged households can be interpreted as an aspect of relative deprivation and lead to ‘threat.’ This means that in this explanatory framework social and physical aspects of space are linked. The interaction of the security, distribution and risk, that are described here form a reciprocal image of space in relation to safety.

Andres RENGIFO (University of Missouri St. Louis, United States of America)
Lee Ann SLOCUM (University of Missouri St. Louis, United States of America)

Streets, Blocks and Census Tracts: Specifying the Ecology of the Disorder-Crime Link

Ecological studies on the relationship between crime and disorder have been hampered by a series of methodological challenges, including how to define “context” and how to measure physical and social disorder. This study contributes to this literature by examining the relationship between crime and disorder at three different ecologically-defined units of analysis: the census tract, block group, and street block. We combine police and census data with block-level assessments conducted in 2005 by pairs of trained observers in 618 street blocks across 25 census tracts in the South Bronx. Findings suggest that
different operationalizations of the local environment influence constructs of disorder and the relationship between disorder and crime. Our study contributes to the literature on neighborhood effects by further specifying the “tangible contexts” in which interactions occur. It also advances prior research by assessing the impact of using different definitions of “local environment” when modeling ecological processes.

Evelien De PAUW (KATHO, Belgium)

Racism in Football Games … In Search of a Large Diversity Policy to Kick out Verbal Violence

One area that has attracted increasing interest in the media is football related racial violence. In Belgium and also other European countries, media often report verbal racist abuse of racial chanting such as black players who are greeted with monkey-noises. Searching on the causes of crime, we can find an explanation in the football culture. Racism is often expressed through humor or is a part of frustration due to the game. Research is showing that women are not practicing those rituals. The fans who are involved are mostly younger man. Also the reality shows that the tackling of racism in the football game is not making or breaking with a strong rule of law. Nevertheless, focusing on fan behavior of young man only became the key and drove the attention away from the larger context. Therefore we opt to fit the phenomena racism in with a large social context. The model of the prevention pyramid (Deklerck) offers a conceptual framework for an integrated policy. Because of her typical features of integration and contextualization, the prevention pyramid makes it possible to focus on several levels of prevention, starting with ‘curative actions’ – penalty for the club – over general prevention actions – ant-racism campaigns – to actions among a large social context – developing a large diversity policy among several target groups. Using a qualitative research method, namely semi-structured interviews and focus groups, we searched for a large prevention strategy for the Belgian first division. We focused on several actions to change the football spectator demographics. The more women, families and ethnic minorities are attending football games, the more the football culture will change. The inclusion of several groups brings a larger social control within the crowd and will change the face of football from a more aggressive male fan culture to a more family related activity.

Wim HARDYNS (Ghent University, Belgium)
Lieven PAUWELS (Ghent University, Belgium)
Maarten Van de VELDE (Ghent University, Belgium)

Social Structure, Disorder, Criminal Victimisation, Avoidance Behaviour and Perceived Risk of Victimisation: An Aggregate Level Analysis of 346 Belgian Municipalities

This paper attempts to study how municipality levels of criminal victimisation, perceived risk of victimisation and avoidance behaviour vary by levels of population density. More-
over we study how social integration, informal social control and disorder mediate the link between population density and municipality levels of victimisation and fear of crime. The data used for the study come from three editions of the Federal Victimisation Survey ("the Security Monitor", editions 2002, 2004, 2006). Individual responses of 101,303 respondents were aggregated following the econometric approach of Raudenbush and Sampson (1999). The findings show that victimisation, perceived risk of victimisation and avoidance behaviour significantly vary with population density. In addition the results show that the effect of population density on avoidance behaviour and perceived risk of victimisation is fully mediated by municipal levels of disorder, which is also the strongest predictor of within municipality victimisation.

**Corine de RUITER** *(Maastricht University, Netherlands)*

**Violence Risk Assessment and Protective Factors**

So far, protective factors have been relatively neglected in violence risk assessment research and in frequently used risk assessment instruments, such as the HCR-20. Insight into putative factors that serve as mediator or as buffer for offending behaviour could assist in the development of effective violence risk reduction interventions. With this aim, the Structured Assessment of PROtective Factors for violence risk in adults (SAPROF; de Vogel, de Ruiter, Bouman, & de Vries Robbé, 2007, 2009) was developed. The Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY; Borum, Bartel, & Forth, 2002) also contains six positive protective factors. In the current presentation, a number of studies with the SAVRY and the SAPROF will be presented, which reveal that particularly for high risk violent offenders, the presence of positive protective factors serves a buffering role in desistance from reoffending.
Prison Issues

**Henrik LINDBORG** (Criminal Sanctions Agency, Finland)

**Janne KIVIVUORI** (National Research Institute for Legal Policy, Finland)

**Short-Term Prisoners in Finland: A Study of Their Living Conditions and Criminality**

In the study, we examine the socio-demographic characteristics of short term-prisoners, their criminal behaviour and how they see their own criminality developing in the past and the future. Using qualitative interviews and cross-sectional survey data, we find that the prisoners are a marginalized group suffering from multiple aspects of social disadvantage. Their impulsive personality appears to be a central factor influencing criminality. When it clashes with control institutions (school, military service, work and family-life) the individual is sidetracked from social control resulting in continued criminality. While social ties mattered for the prisoners, they additionally described themselves as persons actively seeking situations and interactions which tend to trigger crime. The findings reported here are based on qualitative interviews (N=31) and cross-sectional survey data (male short-term prisoners, N=351, response rate 72%, and a reference group of males randomly drawn from population register, N=445, response rate 37%).

**Jane MCGRATH** (Waterford Institute of Technology, Ireland)

**Irish Prisoners and Fatherhood: An Opportunity For Personal Change?**

The formation of relationships, including fatherhood, is considered to be one of the key social factors in desistance from crime within a number of criminological theories. While more academic interest has been paid to secondary or ‘permanent’ desistance, examination of the early stages of desistance can help illuminate the factors which may influence the decision to change (Healy and O’Donnell, 2008). Vaughan (2007, p390) suggests that "desistance can only be grasped through an understanding of the agents ultimate concerns, the commitments that matter most and dictate the means by which he or she lives". This paper will attempt to further understanding of the factors which can influence a prisoner’s commitment and involvement as a father, and its role in the desistance process. It will draw on findings from a small scale qualitative study of the experiences and perceptions of Irish prisoners in relation to the roles and responsibilities of fatherhood. This study was carried out in 2006 in Mountjoy, the main committal prison within the Irish prison system. This study will illustrate the interplay between addiction, co-partner conflict and prisoner’s perceptions of fatherhood to illustrate some of the forces which constrain or enable their involvement as fathers, and ultimately influence motivation towards desistance and personal change.
**Jan TOMASEK** (*Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic*)

**Parole in the Czech Republic – How Does It Work?**

The aim of the paper is to present selected findings from a research of the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, targeted on effectiveness of parole in the Czech Republic. The possibility of imposing supervision by a probation officer for conditionally released prisoners was introduced in the Czech legislation in the year 2002. A significant part of the study was an analysis of data from Criminal Register, concerning sample of 672 parolees who were registered by the Probation Service in the year 2003. In accordance with similar studies from abroad, the high rate of recidivism was confirmed.

**Axel DESSECKER** (*Göttingen University, Germany*)

**The Meaning of “Life”: A Study of Life Sentences in Germany**

As in many European countries, the life sentence is the most severe punishment of criminal law in Germany. As in other jurisdictions, it is the standard sentence for murder but it may still be imposed for other serious offences. Prison statistics show that the numbers of prisoners convicted to a life sentence have gone up quite steadily. An obvious reason for the high number of life prisoners is the gap between those being convicted during a given year and those who are released on parole or whose prison term ends for other reasons. The presentation will focus on some data on the time served in prison by life prisoners.
Integrated Security Concern

Marc COOLS (Ghent University, Belgium)

Integrated Security Concern, the Case of Belgium; Tackling Crime versus Civil Rights

In this session, we will combine both practitioners and academic points of view in relation to the concept of integrated security concern. Introduced in the 90s in Belgium, this concept is now considered as an established way of looking at and dealing with crime and incivilities. The encompassing approach that is fostered by integrated security concern also stands for diversity, attuning the different partners in crime fighting and communication and cooperation between those partners. In our session, we will also strive for this diversity, and hope to achieve this by combining both practical and academic insights in the discussion. The session will bring together approaches with regard to the position of police services and private policing in integrated security, and the control and transparency thereof, but will also discuss a few examples of phenomena or projects that are governed through the philosophy of integrated security approaches.

Antoinette VERHAGE (Ghent University, Belgium)

The “Anti-Money Laundering Complex”: Private Crime Fighting or Public Outsourcing?

In this presentation, we will make a roundup of four years of research on the anti-money laundering system in Belgium. In itself, the preventive AML system is an example of public-private joint venture (nolens volens) in the fight against crime. Private partners (such as financial institutions) are involved in this system through their detection and reporting of potential money laundering transactions. Although this is not necessarily in their own interests, financial institutions have invested largely in this preventive AML system, out of concern of reputational harm of regulatory sanctions. In our research, a multimethodology was applied, combining survey results with in-depth interviewing. The main respondents of both surveys and interviews were compliance officers, bank employees who are responsible for the implementation of the anti money laundering legislation within the financial institution. Based on their obligations under AML-legislation compliance officers report suspicious transactions to the authorities. Compliance officers represent the private partners in anti money laundering, cooperating with public partners such as police services, public prosecution and, primarily, the financial intelligence unit. Compliance officers are in this respect an involuntary outpost of policing. We will discuss whether this top-down approach is a useful way to organise a public-private system on fighting crime, look at the civil rights issues that make part of this intrusive apparatus, and shed some light on the effects of this system: are the stated goals of AML achieved?
The Role of the Belgian Judicial Police in the Integrated Approach of Security

The Federal (Judicial) Police in Belgium is an important partner in the security chain. That is why there is a permanently strive for harmonisation with the other players on the security stage, for both general policy matters and concrete actions. Based upon an integral security framework agreement from the ministers of the Interior and Justice, the Federal Police develops a National Security Plan for the next four years. This session will illustrate how the Federal (Judicial) Police contributes to the integral execution of this plan. By explaining how we are organised, into central and decentralised directorates, I will show as a Central Director the way we tackle the priority criminal phenomena by developing and implement programs. Key processes like our strategic cycle and Intelligence Led Policing will be indicated and explained, always taking into account the contribution of our partners in public and private plane.

The Role of the Committee P in the Integrated Security Concern

If we discuss the concept of integrated security concern, we have to mention the topics control and transparency. The functioning of an integrated security concern – policy is intrinsically linked to those values. The Committee P (P stands for police services) is one of the partners that contribute to the whole integrated security atmosphere, because they supervise the police functions and the functions of the executive branch. The Committee P is the only organ that has an independent, autonomous, external and global supervision on the police services and functions as a watch-dog for a democratic police service. There is a need to control the public police, as without control the corruption and excessive behavior will soon escalate, even with the presence of control. In this session we will illustrate the various activities of the Committee P and how they communicate with the different governments in Belgium. Governments, such as the Federal Government, the Flemish Government, Local Governments but also Police Governments and Chief Executives from the police departments etc. We will also illustrate the various criteria that can be used to evaluate such an annual report. A well constructed report will contribute to more transparency and improve and communication with policymakers and the society, because they have a certain accountability to the society as well. A well documented annual report can support a policy of integrated security because this instrument can inform the policymakers to adapt their policy and provides an insight in the functioning of the police services.
Homicide

Sheila BROWN (University of Plymouth, United Kingdom)

The Biopolitics of Murder Inquiry: For a Critical Criminology of the Data-Body

Murder inquiries are increasingly dominated by a biopolitics surrounding the body of the murdered person. Here the body is re-examined yet again: but this time as an always-already politicised data assemblage, as the locus of the production of corporeal epistemologies. Based on an analysis of the role of the data-body in eight murder cases, this paper examines the iterative mining of the body as a flexible legal and social information resource. The data-body is shown to be mobilised variously as legal evidence, fetish, text, social signifier, and proof of professional competence: it resides at the centre of closing controversy over legal and social truths. The politics of these successive mobilizations operate across a number of sites from the autopsy room to the press room, to the outer reaches of biosurveillance. Glossed over as self evidently necessary to ‘lay blame accurately’ for the crime, the techniques of appropriating the data-body as the key player in a largely unacknowledged politics of knowledge are elaborated. As biosurveillant and forensic strategies become ever more central in ‘crime control’, so a critical criminological theorising of the data-body becomes necessary for criminological analysis.

Francesca BARALLA (Sapienza, Italy)
Simona LOMBARD (University of Molise, Italy)
Marco MARCHETTI (University of Molise, Italy)

Memory Patterns For Homicide and Mass Extermination Events

Starting from Diamond’s reflection (1994) on the apparent collective indifference to the striking frequency of mass exterminations and genocides, even in recent history, a sample of 343 young adults (164 men and 179 women) with mean age of 23.7 years (s.d. 5.94) were asked to fill in a questionnaire requiring them to remember three events that showed human savagery. They were then shown two pictures – one concerning a single homicide and the other a mass killing – and were asked to state which picture was more striking. 54% of the sample mainly recalled single homicide events, particularly those reported in the media, while 33% mainly recalled mass killings and 13% recalled only two events, a single homicide and a mass extermination. 87% of the respondents said they found the mass extermination photograph more striking while 13% found the picture of the homicide victim more striking. By starting from the assumption that memory plays a fundamental role in our survival, a tendency to mainly recall single homicide events, more than the indifference to genocides and mass killings, may be facilitated by the fact that we find it easier to make inferences on the possible dynamics of a single homicide, in order to adopt appropriate defensive strategies and to evaluate responsibilities (Can-
tor, 2004). On the other hand, genocides or mass killings may more easily be associated with dynamics that are more difficult to make useful inferences on.

Wim HUISMAN (VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands)

The Oven Builders of the Holocaust

This paper offers analysis of the involvement of the German corporation Topf & Söhne in the Holocaust as a form of corporate crime. Topf & Söhne produced ovens for multiple concentration and destruction camps in Germany and Poland. Their innovative products made a significant contribution to the Holocaust. Using the available sources the case is qualified as state-initiated state-corporate crime. Three explanatory variables, motivation, opportunity and lack of control are discussed at the institutional, organisational and interactional level. The motivation to procure the ovens to the SS does not seem to stem from ideological agreement, maximisation of profit or force. Instead loss minimisation and a ‘culture of perfection’ seem to form an explanation of the corporation’s involvement. Opportunity was provided by the Nazi-Germany regime and the knowledge and skills already at hand within the organisation. Administrative, political and social control was absent and hardly any neutralisations are found, possibly because of the replacement of the normative framework, resulting from the broader context of the crimes. The analysis shows how theories about ‘regular’ organisational criminality can form an explanation of the involvement of corporations in international crimes such as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

Sheryl Van HORNE (Widener University, United States of America)

Spousal Homicide in the United States: Community Correlates, the Importance of Place, and Implications for Comparative Studies

The majority of research focuses on urban crimes, neglecting non-metropolitan areas, despite the fact that a good percentage of Americans live in non-metropolitan areas, and that crimes in many non-metropolitan areas have been increasing, while urban crime has been decreasing. Because of different etiologies and potential correlates, it is vital to distinguish between different type of homicide; that is, by victim offender relationship-intimate, family and stranger homicides. This research seeks to fill the gaps in the research on homicides by examining the differences in trends and relationships between structural characteristics and intimate partner homicides committed in rural areas. It expands upon the paucity of research on crime in rural areas, utilizing Uniform Crime Report data and U.S. Census data, to determine different structural predictors of different types of homicides- intimate, family and stranger. On a macro-level, it is predicted that stranger homicides are correlated to more extra-familial disorganization, while intimate partner homicides are more closely correlated with family disruption. Rural and urban communities are likely to have different rates of homicides, but the rates of intimate partner homicides may be more likely to occur in more isolated areas and areas where divorce rates are higher. This paper highlights the implications for research on homicides abroad as well.
Policing II

Juha KÄÄRIÄINEN (Police College of Finland, Finland)

Trust in the Police, Generalized Trust and Crime Reporting

Many scholars have suggested that trust of the citizens in the police increase their willingness to report crime to the police. There has been found empirical evidence for that hypothesis. However, there are many intermediate factors between these components. Seriousness of crime and relation of the perpetrator and the victim are good examples. In most cases family violence or violence between acquaintances are not reported to the police. These questions are quite well studied. However, relatively little is known on the role of the generalized trust which is one of the core concepts of social capital discussion. Is the high level of generalized trust decreasing the willingness of citizens to report crimes to the police? Or vice versa: is the distrust between the citizens increasing their willingness to seek help from authorities in conflict situations? In this presentation the connections between generalized trust, trust in the police and tendency to report violence crimes to the police are analyzed. Empirical analysis is based on Finnish national crime victim survey 2006, which contains 7715 valid respondents. Descriptive analysis and binary logistic models are calculated. Results are discussed in the light of prior literature on formal and informal social control and social capital.

Justice TANKEBE (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Police Legitimacy and the Problem of Multiculturalism

Legitimacy requires the existence of shared beliefs within which power may be normatively justified and rendered morally binding. However, some have argued talk of legitimacy is meaningless in multicultural societies because such societies, by definition, lack shared moral values. Drawing on Talcott Parsons’ notion of ‘evolutionary universals’, I will discuss in this paper how one may overcome the difficulty that cultural pluralism poses to efforts to construct legitimacy.

Annette ROBERTSON (Glasgow Caledonian University, United Kingdom)

The Re-Politicisation of the Russian Police: An End to Democratisation?

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 the Russian Federation has appeared to be seeking to reform its regular police force in ways that would address the Soviet legacy of highly centralised, militarised and politicised policing structures. An ambitious programme of reform was thus developed by police academics and practitioners for the period 1996–2006, the content, scope, significance and success or otherwise of which
have been reviewed elsewhere (see Beck and Robertson 2008, 2009). This paper will examine what are seen to be some of the key failures responsible for the lack of progress in terms of developing more democratic policing structures, including the continued involvement of the Russian police in political activities and intrigues, with a particular focus on the policing of political dissent, which is seen to have intensified in recent years. The paper is based on case studies and content analysis of media reports of police involvement in activities that are not routinely associated with ‘regular’ policing. It is argued that whilst the rhetoric of democratic police reform continues to be advocated, this apparent re-politicisation of the Russian police would suggest more of a ‘one step forward and two steps back’ process whereby any movement towards democratisation is being reversed.

Damien CASSAN (University of Montréal, Canada)

How Different is Patrol Cop Culture in France and in England?

This paper deals with an international comparison of cop culture in France and in England. It uses original ethnographic fieldwork undertaken in the French police nationale and in four English police forces. The research originally focused on the socialization process of police recruits and how they learn the police patrol job. Thus, the study of the recruitment process and of the whole training process (initial training in police schools and on the job training in police station) in both countries shows few similarities and many significant differences. Based upon those differences stated empirically, the paper will address the classics of policing literature on police cop culture as a “universal” concept to understand police patrol work. This is not to say that Skolnick’s convincing “policeman’s working personality” or the well documented features of cop culture stressed by the literature are irrelevant, our research in both countries actually confirm this. But there is a missing element if we are to better understand police culture in France and in England: the very nature of the citizen-police relationship, that is connected to a clearly different socio-historical construct of police accountability. The police in France are accountable to the central government, while the forty-three police forces in England, despite a growing coordination overseen by the home office, are still very much accountable towards their local community. This core element has deep consequences in terms of the recruitment process (what kind of recruits do each police attract), initial training (what central aspects of policing are taught to recruits), on the job training and socialization to distinct occupational culture.
Crime Control and Policy Making I

Elke DEVROE (Service for Criminal Policy and Ghent University, Belgium)

Towards a Knowledge-Based Criminal Justice Policy: Review of 15 Years of Scientific Research

Knowledge-based policy is a very recent reality in Belgium, and certainly not yet a tradition as it is in Anglo-Saxon countries. The criminological research in our country tends to be scattered, causing a rift between the policy-makers and the academic world. Yet, using scientific results as a factor in shaping criminal policy is becoming of more interest. In 1990, the 'Pentecost Plan' described the scientific bases of criminal policy as one of the greatest challenges for the politician. But do policy officials increasingly acknowledge the value of criminological input in the articulation of options for criminal policy? Since 1988, a surge in criminological research at the universities has taken place, financed by the federal government. Given this as a fact, an inventory of the themes of this research, the methodology used, the scientific results and the use for the policy maker, was not available in Belgium. In this lecture the results of a scientific research that collects all this evidence, will be revealed. I will present an overview of the results of this narrative review which covers data from 1995 till 2008. My conclusions will focus upon two mayor points of attention (1) some specific aspects of the “gap” between science and policy based on empiric findings and (2) some recommendations for as well policy maker as scientist in attempts to narrow this gap and to broaden the use of scientific results in policy making and in practice.

Katrina MORRISON (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

Criminal Justice Policy Making in Scotland: Process, Participation and Politics

Using empirical data from interviews and documentary analysis, this paper will examine the journey of a piece of criminal justice legislation created to address the levels of reoffending in Scotland. Beginning with consultation and progressing through the Executive and Parliament, this paper will look at the factors which mould and shape the final policy outcome, such as party politics, penal discourse, the political structure and the personalities of the key players. The policy making process invites the participation of criminal justice practitioners and experts, who are able to respond to the initial Executive consultation and through the Parliamentary process in the influential Committee. However, the political structures are such that the power to define the problem and the solution lies ultimately with the Executive. The final policy outcome is an interesting compromise which compels prisons and community justice to become more integrated and to develop more consistent practice nationally. As well as looking at the ‘journey’ this policy took, this paper will look at the way that punishment, reoffending and reha-
Governing Marginality: The Welfare State, Migration and the Criminal Justice System

This research aims to end a balkanisation of the study of governance, social control and public policy. While social policy has generally focused on the 'enlightened' and welfare oriented programmes of the state (healthcare, pensions, social security, education, old age, taxation, redistribution) whose principle objective it could be argued (simplistically) is integration and inclusion, the state remains through the criminal justice system an extraordinary force for exclusion, in the most interventionist sense. Authors like Garland and Wacquant have demonstrated the development of a “culture of control” in the USA, synonymous with increased use of the prison as principle tool of the criminal justice system. They have also clearly identified neo-liberal economics and their proponents as one of the key elements of contagion of “culture of control”. Both authors indicate such trends are on the increase in Europe. But Europe is not a homogeneous block. As Esping-Andersen argues, there are three “worlds of welfare capitalism”: Liberal, Corporatist and Social Democratic (each with their own characteristics). This classification is famously based on decommodification. Each country also has a regulatory system for the integration of migrants based on conventions governing participation, creating a hierarchy of migrants by legal status. This has serious implications for migrants’ social rights, but is however tempered by the welfare regime of a particular nation. For the purposes of this paper I will argue that we can conceptualise circuits of inclusion, circuits of exclusion and the policing of entry points in the governing of modern marginality in developed capitalism as the welfare state, the criminal justice system and the policy of migration status, respectively. I will also show how an assessment of this sort allows for a more complete reappraisal of the social philosophies of our Western democracies and explain how I undertake comparative international research into this phenomenon.

Carlos ALOISIO (National University of Uruguay, Uruguay)
Cecilia CHOUHY (National University of Uruguay, Uruguay)
Nicolás TRAJTENBERG (National University of Uruguay, Uruguay)

Transferring Criminological Theory to Latin America: Validity Problems in Mainstream Criminological Theories

Social learning, strain, labeling, self control, social control and rational choice are among the most relevant explanations of criminal behavior. In the last three decades criminological researchers developed and tested different sets of measures in many places, especially in USA, UK and some western European countries, in order to give
account of many features of these theories. Yet their measurement validity can be questioned since most of them have used biased samples of populations, i.e. university students. Based upon the experience of designing and conducting a survey of juvenile offenders in Uruguay, South America (2009), we offer a critical discussion of the applicability of these standard criminological measures to real offender populations. After identifying some of their principal operational shortcomings, we propose alternatives sets of indicators that seem to be more adequate and sensible to the reality of offender populations.
Organised Crime I

Silvia CIOTTI (St. John International University, Italy)

**Old Threats, New Challenges: Piracy in the Horn of Africa**

Even if it really never stopped, after a long period of less lethal attacks, piracy started to be an increasing and really serious problem all over the world since the mid ‘90s. Since the beginning of this escalation only few researchers understood that the phenomenon was going to increase mainly in some areas, as the Horn of Africa, where the social, economic, cultural and political conditions were a perfect background for the organization of groups of pirates. Actually, Somalia and the sea areas nearby are among the most dangerous water in the world. Unfortunately, this passage is fundamental for many shipping companies. In the last few years, the level of organization of the pirates in this area increased very much, and their attacks became more and more dangerous, mainly for the contacts with organized crime groups and terrorists. In fact, besides the cooperation with public officers and also with some officers belonging to some local law enforcement agencies, these groups of pirates started to cooperate with criminal groups to sell the goods and merchandise taken from the attacked vessels and ships and to obtain weapons. Relying on new techniques, alliances, weapons and protections, they started to attack commercial ships as well as passenger ships. This presentation examines the level of dangerousness of the Somali pirates, their activities, connections and international role, analysing also the causes of this phenomenon and proposing some forecasts for the future.

Christophe ZUFFEREY (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

**The Evolution of the Sex Industry and the Trafficking of Human Beings For Sexual Exploitation: From Myth to Truth**

Since the beginning of the 1990s, the sex industry has been growing in Western European countries. The aim of this study is to establish whether there is a link between the evolution of the sex industry in Switzerland – more specifically in the cantons of Vaud and Geneva – and organised crime involving trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation. The first part of the study is based on a phone survey and it includes a quantitative analysis of the recruitment practices of illegal resident by brothels owners. It also includes an analysis of sex workers’ advertisements published in the Swiss press. The second part of the study is based on a qualitative analysis of semi-structured interviews conducted with an ex-brothel owner, one call-girl and two police officers. Subsequently, the results of the quantitative and the qualitative analysis are compared. Our findings suggest that the link between the evolution of the sex industry and the criminal phenomenon of trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation is not clearly established. They also indicate that the
evolution of the sex industry in Switzerland can be explained through an analysis of the historical evolution of the applicable laws. Finally, we suggest rethinking the evolution of the sex market in accordance with changing attitudes in Europe.

**Bojan DOBOVŠEK (University of Maribor, Slovenia)**

**Museum Security and Art Crime**

The purpose of this article is to identify problems and trends in museum security. Museums rely increasingly on high-tech, alarm-based security, which has failed to work, or failed to provoke an effective response, in a number of high-profile occasions. It is time to re-evaluate the role of museum guards. Hundreds of museum security guards around the world were interviewed about their roles, their training, and their perception of museum security. It is the most worrisome for guards if artworks had gone missing and were in danger of being lost or damaged irrevocably, but the least worrisome for them would be – in case of theft in their museum – that someone had defeated them and their security measures. For the guards the greatest security threat to their museum is fire, followed by accidental damage of art and theft by organised crime. The study results in practical suggestions for the implementation of a new, more pro-active role on the part of museum security guards – an improvement to security that is cost-effective, as it involves altering the duty of guards already employed.

**Saša VUČKO (University of Maribor, Slovenia)**

**Analysis of Articles About Art Crime**

Criminal offences against works of art present large international problem. Due to large income, organized crime also got involved in this kind of crime. But the public does not know much about art crime because media are reporting mostly about classical criminal offences. I made a pilot study with an analysis of the articles about art crime published in the year 2005. The purpose of the study was to ascertain in which way and to what extent media report about art crime and which type of criminal offences against works of art is most interesting for reporters. The results show that reporting about art crime is very poor. Articles about theft are dominating and are focused only on most known cases. This is a big problem because this kind of reporting misleads the public, which is shown a distorted picture about art crime. Very little is written about successfully saved cases. Reporting of media concerning criminality against works of art is sensation-oriented, authors of articles are giving moral judgements about this kind of crime and believe that it is dangerous for society. Such reporting is inspiring because we know that media have a strong impact on public opinion and thus contribute to the protective behaviour of people with the reporting about crime. The results which are introduced in the article are limited because this was only a pilot study for the year 2005. Notwithstanding, these data are useful for further research because we can compare how media change their way of reporting about art crime during the years.
Victimization, Crime Prevention and Crime Drop

Brian FRANCIS (Lancaster University, United Kingdom)
Keith SOOTHILL (Lancaster University, United Kingdom)

Millions of Threats to Kill but Only Thousands of Convictions?

This study explores the associations between unreported threats to kill, incidents reported to the police and threats to kill convictions. The focus of the work is on a twenty year period from 1982 to 2001 in England and Wales. We discuss the methodological issues involved in the use of multiple sources of data taken from the British Crime Survey, Police statistics and the Offenders Index. The talk presents estimates of the prevalence of threats to kill, and the trends over the twenty years. Preliminary analysis suggests that all three – unreported, reported and convictions – have increased substantially but not at the same rate. The implications of the results will be discussed.

Jan Van DIJK (Tilburg University, Netherlands)
Ben VOLLAARD (Tilburg University, Netherlands)

The Crime Drop and Situational Crime Prevention

This paper presents evidence of the contribution of situational measures to the drop in property crime. First, data from the International Crime Victims Surveys indicate that drops in motor vehicle theft are limited to joyriding, typically committed by opportunistic offenders. Secondly, an analysis of burglary rates shows that drops in these rates are more significant among higher income segments – that have stepped up their investments in security – and much less among lower income segments. Thirdly, the introduction of new building regulations in the Netherlands in the late 1990ies made the installation of up to standard security measures mandatory in all new buildings, typically built in clusters. An analysis of data of the Dutch national crime surveys shows that buildings built after the introduction of these regulations were burglarised significantly less often than other buildings in the country (N=8,800). This security effect alone has caused an estimated drop of 5% in national burglary rates in the Netherlands.

John van KESTEREN (INTERVICT Tilburg University, Netherlands)

Explaining the Drop in Crime, the Case of Burglary. Results from the ICVS

It has been well established that most of the rates of volume crimes are dropping in most of the industrialised countries. This has been observed by several national victimisation
surveys and also by the International Crime Victim Surveys. This raises the very interesting question not as to why crime is going up, the dominant question till recent, but why crime is going down. The International Crime Victim survey offers not only cross sectional information on crime levels but also longitudinal data as from 1988 for quite a number of countries. The paper presented at this conference will concentrate on the case of burglary and attempted burglary and will attempt to explain at least part of the drop in the burglary rates.

Andromachi TSELONI (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)
Graham FARRELL (University of Loughborough, United Kingdom)
Nick TILLEY (Jill Dando Institute, United Kingdom)
Jen MAILLEY (University of Loughborough, United Kingdom)

The Cross-National Crime and Repeat Victimization Trend For Main Crime Categories

Crime drops, first in the United States then in many other industrial societies, have been widely noted, although their explanation is far from clear. An understanding of cross-national variation in the crime drops may help in the search for explanations. Using Multi-Level Modelling this paper provides an account of between and within country variations in crime trajectory for five key offences: domestic burglary, theft of cars, theft from cars, personal theft and assaults & threats. Each offence is examined in terms of prevalence (levels of victimization), incidence (levels of crime) and concentration (crimes per victim). Country-level data are drawn from the five sweeps of the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) since 1989, participation in at least three of which, including one or more since 2000, was required for inclusion in this study. The ICVS is used because of the common and consistent methods used in each sweep in each country, yielding more robust across-country measurements of trends than are available using other data sources.
Panel Sessions V
Crime in Modern Cities – Longitudinal Research in Juvenile Delinquency I

Klaus BOERS (University of Münster, Germany)

Crime in Modern Cities (CrimoC) is an annual criminological panel study which started in Duisburg in 2002 with 3,400 respondents at the age of 13. Up to 2009 eight waves (age 20) have been conducted. In this session major results from the CrimoC study and an comparative analysis on drug consumption with data from CrimoC and the Peterborough Adolescent Development Study (PADS) analysis will be presented (PADS-results are presented in a different session chaired by Per-Olof Wikström). As an introduction to the session the CrimoC study’s conceptional framework – a Structural-Dynamic Model for the analysis of the Development and Control of Delinquency will briefly be outlined. The model considers etiological as well as constructivist approaches and assumes the reciprocal impact of three levels of analysis: social milieus (including general value orientation) and socialisation agencies on the structural level, the formal social control level, and the individual level of psychic regulation. For the different levels different theoretical patterns of analysis (learning, coping, rational choice and systems theory) are applied.

Luca MARIOTTI (University of Münster, Germany)
Jost REINECKE (University of Bielefeld, Germany)

Growth Mixtures Models with Panel Data: Recent Applications with Adolescents’ Delinquent Behaviour

Growth curve models as structural equation models have been extensively discussed in various research fields. Recent methodological and statistical extensions have taken into consideration unobserved heterogeneity in empirical data, and have extended the classical structural equation approach to mixture components, i.e. categorical latent classes. This presentation will discuss application of growth mixture models to data from one of the first panel studies in Germany which explore deviant and delinquent behaviour of adolescents. Observed as well as unobserved heterogeneity will be considered with growth mixture models using the program Mplus. Special attention will be given to the distribution of the substantive dependent variables as count measures (Poisson distribution, zero-inflated Poisson distribution). Different model specifications with respect to substantive questions will also be emphasized.
Daniela POLLICH (University of Bielefeld, Germany)

Framing and Variable Rationality. A Rational Choice Approach to Violent Behaviour

This talk deals with different levels of rationality (cf. Kroneberg 2005) under which juveniles cope with everyday problems. Faced with problems that have a subjectively derogatory effect on the juveniles' selves, they react with negative emotions, especially anger (cf. Averill 1983; Lazarus 1991). If this negative emotion is considered as a frame (cf. Esser 1991, 2001; Kroneberg 2005, 2007), a violent way of problem-solving can at least be considered as one possible option evoked by the frame. Depending on whether a person has internalized so-called scripts (cf. Schank & Abelson 1977) that provide a routine for solving problems by using violent actions (e.g. by enhancing one's self (cf. Kaplan 1972)), the level of rationality of the attempt to solve the everyday problems will be lower or higher. Persons who have strongly internalized violent routines will show a tendency to realize those scripts when confronted by an emotionally discomforting and arousing frame. Those juveniles – especially when faced with emotional frames frequently – are then prone to put the violent scripts into action without considering possible costs and risks of sanctions. They react in an automatic-spontaneous manner to emotionally arousing frames. Those juveniles are expected to be more serious violent offenders because of their lack of deterrability (cf. Pogarsky 2002). Persons who have not internalized any scripts suggesting how to cope with problematic situations or frames will make their decisions to commit (or not commit) violent acts more deliberately. Since they do not have predetermined ways to behave in situations in which violence is an obvious option, they will rationally and consciously reflect possible alternatives and potential consequences such as detection and punishment, as well as benefits. Hence they act in a rational mode, which may nevertheless be influenced by emotional arousal. It is assumed that those juveniles belong to the group of deterrables, who commit violent acts only infrequently or not at all because of the imminent costs. Furthermore, possibilities to convert the theoretical considerations into an empirical model as well as some results will be displayed.

Luca MARIOTTI (University of Münster, Germany)
Alex SUTHERLAND (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Substance Use Behaviour in Adolescence: A Cross-National Comparison between English and German Cohorts

This session compares the initiation, frequency and escalation of substance use in two adolescent cohorts: one based in Duisburg, Germany, the other based in Peterborough, England. Many individual studies report such statistics, but very few longitudinal studies do direct comparisons. First, we will discuss general issues concerning data comparability and associated problems. Second, descriptive statistics will be used to explore differences in substance use between the two samples. In a third step, growth curve modelling techniques will be applied and cross-national differences will be explored by means of multiple group/multiple cohort analysis. Finally, the results and future research will be discussed.
The International Self-Reported Delinquency Study 2 (ISRD-2, Panel 2)

Jessica BREEN (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)
Philip CURRY (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)
Ian O’DONNELL (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)
David O’MAHONY (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)
Mairead SEYMOUR (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)

The Interaction between Neighbourhood Disorder and Self-control on Self-Reported Delinquency in Boys: Findings from Ireland

This paper argues that two different traditions of research can offer a powerful explanation of delinquency when considered jointly. One tradition offers a psychological explanation of delinquency in terms of the concept of self-control, the other focuses on structural level factors in terms of the concept of neighbourhood disorder. In an analysis of national self-report delinquency data on boys in the Republic of Ireland (based on ISRD-2) it was found that both self-control and neighbourhood disorder were independent and significant predictors of delinquency of roughly comparable importance. In addition to this it was found that the interaction between these variables was highly significant and added substantially to the explanatory power of the model. The research suggests that the role of self-control in contributing to delinquency will be greatly amplified for boys living in disordered neighbourhoods. Implications for both theory and policy are discussed.

Uberto GATTI (University of Genoa, Italy)
Sandrine HAYMOZ (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Risk Behaviour and Victimization among Gang Members: Gender Differences

Although much research has been conducted on the violence of youth gangs, few quantitative studies have analysed the relationship between the gender of gang members and risk behaviours.

In this study, we show the link between gang membership and the consumption of alcohol and drugs, the frequency of serious accidents and victimization among male and female gang members. We have compared the Italian data (N=5,784) and Swiss data (N=3,459) from the second wave of the International Self-Reported Delinquency Survey (ISRD-2), the population used for this comparison is made up of teenagers from 13 to 16 years old. Gang members represent 5.7% of the Italian sample and 4.7% of the Swiss sample; about a third of gang members are girls. In general, gang membership implies a higher level of alcohol and drug use, victimization and serious accidents among both
boys and girls. The association between gang membership and these negative outcomes is, in some cases, stronger for girls than for boys.

**Claire GAVRAY** *(University of Liège, Belgium)*  
**Nicole VETTENBURG** *(University of Gent, Belgium)*

**Who Are the Most Violent Young Adolescents?**

The paper considers social-demographic variables, such as the family and the school profile of the group of pupils (school years 7, 8 and 9 in the ISRD- Belgium database) who are the most violent in our sample. We will then compare them with the less violent offenders. Taking a gender perspective, we will examine the dynamic and significant factors related to both levels of violence in each gender group in order to analyze similarities and differences. For example, previous studies and analyses have shown that seriously violent behaviour is significantly related to early family victimization of girls, a hypothesis that will also be examined. (ISRD-Panel, no. 2)

**Marcelo F. AEBI** *(University of Lausanne, Switzerland)*  
**Sonia LUCIA** *(University of Lausanne, Switzerland)*  
**Nicole EGLI** *(University of Lausanne, Switzerland)*

**Broken Home and Step-families, Groups at Risk?**

Previous studies have shown that it is not the family structure that is linked to delinquency but the family dynamic. The Swiss data of the ISRD-2 study has been used in order to better understand the dynamic of different types of family: intact, broken and step families. Two types of analyses have been carried out: first, relationships between these different family types and other variables describing the child’s environment have been explored. Then, links between these different variables, family structure and delinquent behaviours have been analyzed. Our findings show that children living in broken homes and in step-families, compared to those living in intact families, are confronted to more difficulties. They experience more school failures, are less attached to their mother and father, live in neighborhoods at risk and their parents have more repeated conflict or physical fights as well as more alcohol and drugs problems. When applying multivariate analyses, delinquency is linked to different independent variables such as sex, immigration background, parental supervision, attachment to parents, neighbourhood characteristics and family structure.
Youth Justice I

**Jolande UIT BEIJERSE (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands)**

**Pre-Trial Detention of Juvenile Suspects in the Netherlands: Between Human Rights and Pedagogical Needs**

Pre-trial detention is probably the most radical and painful instrument in criminal justice. While the suspect should be presumed innocent until proven guilty he is held in custody under circumstances that are comparable or even harder than the most severe punishment, the prison sentence. For that reason pre-trial detention can only be used when releasing the suspect will cause a direct danger. The European Court of Human Rights restricts the application to four grounds. These are: the severe danger that the suspect 1) will fail to appear for trial, 2) would take action to prejudice the administration of justice, 3) commits further offences, or 4) causes public disorder. Next to that the judge is obliged to apply alternatives for imprisonment if they can reach the same goal. In spite of the fact that pre-trial detention is very problematic from a perspective of human rights and should only be imposed in strict cases, the public prosecutors and judges seem to have their own practical and sometimes even political reasons to use this instrument. In this presentation the authoress will examine the practice in the Netherlands, where this instrument is used very often out of pragmatic reasons. She will especially focus on pre-trial detention of juvenile suspects because this is from a perspective of human rights even more problematic. The duration of pre-trial detention is the same as for adults, while the sentences are much lower. That means that juvenile suspects spend a big part of their sentence in pre-trial detention. This period of detention is spent in vain, while juvenile detention should according to the Dutch law but also according to the Convention of the Rights of the Child be aimed on treatment and education.

**Chris TROTTER (Monash University, Australia)**

**The Effectiveness of a Therapeutic Prison Youth Unit**

This paper reports on a study of the effectiveness of a youth unit in a private prison in Melbourne, Australia. The unit accepts all first time prisoners under the age of 26 who enter the prison. The unit provides a number of facilities and services which are not routinely provided to other prisoners. All prisoners in the unit are involved in programs focusing on topics such as employment, drug use, and anger management. All prisoners work in a business which makes and prints t-shirts. All prisoners are also allocated a prison mentor who meets regularly with them to help them to adjust to prison life. Prison mentors are usually older prisoners selected by a staff member for their willingness to help younger prisoners. Staff in the unit are expected to adopt a helping as well as a controlling role with prisoners. The aim of the study was to examine outcomes for staff and prisoners in
the unit and how these compare to outcomes of comparable prisoners in other units in the same and other prisons. The outcomes include staff satisfaction, staff sick leave and turnover rates, prisoner views about the effectiveness of programs, incidence of assaults on staff and prisoners and prisoner recidivism. The data has been collected through examination of prison and departmental records, interviews with staff and prisoners in the unit, interviews with a random selection of staff and prisoners elsewhere in the prison and in a comparable unit in another prison. Early results point to high levels of staff satisfaction, low levels of staff sick leave (75% lower than comparable prison units) and low levels of assaults in the youth unit compared to other units. Recidivism data will be available for the conference.

Danijela PRELIČ (Prison Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, Slovenia)

Comparation of Correctional Home (Slovenia) and Re-Educational Institution Rentray (Netherlands)

In this contribution I will focus on comparing two educational institutions, Correctional home Radeče (Slovenia) and Educational institution Rentray (Netherlands). These appear as a half-open and open type institutions for juvenile perpetrators. Programs of both, Correctional home Radeče and Rentray are very alike, especially in terms of systematic proceedings of juvenile delinquents. Both share the aim to allot knowledge to the juvenile and give him the possibility of gaining some positive experience, accepting and respecting social values and rules, reinstating positive behavioural patterns and confronting with the very cause of committing criminal act. They all work in order to assure successful reintegration in the social environment and lower the level of reentry. What they also have in common in executing different programs is the fact that they proceed from the principle of normalization, which means that they try to involve the patterns of reality into the institutionalized life. They are also aware of the importance of both, individual and group proceedings, because only these can lead to positive results. Their aims are realistic, attainable and feasible. But they are surely not successful in every case, so a certain number of juveniles, who will not succeed in social re-integration are always left. By comparing the above I want to show that the most important parts of juvenile perpetrators’ proceedings are appropriate social politics and postpenal programs.

Simona DIBLIKOVÁ (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic)

Practice in Imposing a Protective Young Offender Education

A separate criminal law for juveniles and a specialised justice system were renewed in the Czech Republic after more than sixty years by Act No. 218/2003 Coll., on the responsibility of juveniles for unlawful acts and on the juvenile justice (Juvenile Justice Act), as amended, which came into effect as of 1 January 2004. The Czech Government in its decree on the document “Assessing the system of care for children at risk” ordered the Ministry of Justice, among other things, to prepare an analysis of decision-making prac-
tice of the courts in ordering an institutional education and imposing a protective young offender education, and an assessment of the reasons leading to subsequent measures. A portion of study, released by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention in the year 2008 and dedicated to imposing a protective young offender education to juveniles, will be presented. The paper describes the research sample based on analysis of files – especially personal characteristics, crimes, criminal measures, recidivism – and final recommendations to the future.

Eva NOUWEN (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium)

The Changing Influx in Flemish Youth Care Through the Eyes of Its Practitioners

This presentation examines the changing influx in the Flemish youth care system. Youth care professionals claim that there are not only more treated juveniles but that they also present with new or more complex problems. To further explore these claims, focus group research with all relevant professionals of the youth care system was undertaken. Through group discussion based on work experiences, information about changes in the population over the last ten years was gathered. The results show (1) a worsening of the problems facing juveniles, (2) a diversification of ethnic backgrounds, (3) an increase in unstable family structures, (4) an increase in middle-class families seeking treatment and (5) a switch from uncafed-for children to spoilt children. In addition, the professionals identify changes both in the youth care system and in society as a whole that might affect the population.
Community Policing in Europe

Jan TERPSTRA (University of Nijmegen, Netherlands)

Problem-Oriented and Reassurance Policing in the Practice of Community Policing

Community oriented policing (C.O.P.) is often assumed to be closely related with two other police models, problem-oriented policing (P.O.P.) and (the more recent) model of reassurance policing. Many definitions view problem-oriented policing as an integral element of C.O.P. Reassurance policing is even seen as a new version of C.O.P. This presentation will contribute to this discussion not by using a primarily conceptual or theoretical approach, but by looking at the practice of community policing. Based on a recent qualitative, observational study of the daily work routines of community police officers in the Netherlands, this presentation will try to answer the question to what extent community police officers in practice (also) work according to the assumptions and principles of problem-oriented and reassurance policing. By using these two perspectives important limitations of the practical implementation of community policing are found. Note for the organization of the Conference: this paper is meant to be presented at the thematic session ‘Community policing in Europe’

Marleen EASTON (Ghent University, Belgium)
Paul PONSAERS (Ghent University, Belgium)

The View of the Police on Community Policing in Belgian Multicultural Neighbourhoods

As a part of Belgium’s police reforms in the late nineties, the government opted to introduce Community (Oriented) Policing (COP) as the official policing model. Despite the fact that the COP model is historically rooted in a number of ethnically-coloured conflicts, the most pressing question was that of how this model might be applied in multicultural neighbourhoods with extremely complex and diverse social contexts in our country. The relations between police officers and ethnic minorities have become strained as the result of problematic mutual perceptions, ascribed meanings, visions and expectations. Factors such as these, combined with structural neighbourhood factors (discrimination and a heterogeneous social and ethnic mix), are a severe hindrance to the implementation of COP, but further obstacles are encountered in the intrinsic ambiguities wrapped up in the COP model itself as regards the meaning to be attached to “the community”. This presentation aims to come to grips with these factors and processes by examining the extent to which the Belgian COP model takes shape (or not) in Belgian multicultural neighbourhoods. It is based on a three year qualitative research (interviewing of both police and ethnic minorities & observations of police on
the beat and interventions) in six multicultural neighbourhoods in five Belgian Police Zones. The research is part of the “Research programme in support of ‘Society and Future’”, financed by the Belgian Science Policy Office and carried out at the University of Ghent in close collaboration with the University of Ghent, the Free University of Brussels, The Catholique University of Louvain, the Free University of Amsterdam and the Dutch Society, Security and Police Foundation.

Paul LARSSON (National Police University College, Norway)

The Fall of Community Policing

The style of crime prevention in the Norwegian Police has changed a few times since crime prevention became professionalized in the Norwegian Police in the 1980’s. The first wave of police officers that identified themselves as crime preventers was inspired by the local police of Stockholm. This type of community policing was mainly restricted to Oslo. By the mid 80’s and early 90’s community policing became a popular concept politically, as can be seen in official documents from the period. The last decade the interest in community policing has declined being replaced by interest in Problem Oriented Policing, Restorative Justice and Social Crime prevention. The presentation will try to shed some light on these developments.

John R. TOPPING (University of Ulster, United Kingdom)

Diversifying From Within: Community Policing and the Governance of Security in Northern Ireland

The subtle and complex nature of Northern Ireland’s transitional landscape presents acute difficulties for the community policing concept. As the core to the police reforms in the country, its implementation has faltered in the face of institutional inertia within the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI). This has been further exacerbated by a failure of the police to adequately increase the co-production of security through improved engagement and utilization of Northern Ireland’s diverse community infrastructures. This paper will assess the delivery of community policing by the PSNI, while exploring their engagement with Northern Ireland’s grass-roots community organizations, and specifically those involved with the governance of security at the local level. Thus, through a framework of adaptation, engagement and delivery of community policing by the PSNI within the unique context of Northern Ireland’s security ‘otherness’, the paper will explore the key issues to police – community interaction associated with the broader vision of the Independent Commission on Policing (ICP) on community policing.
Liz FRONDIGOUN (Glasgow Caledonian University, United Kingdom)

Policing Youth: A Shared Responsibility

Community safety and social justice in some areas of social and economic deprivation are historically characterised by fears and concerns around issues of youth offending such as gang violence, alcohol and knife crime and anti-social behaviour generally. Addressing these issues is challenging for policing in increasing public reassurance against a general perception of increased youth crime and the embedded feelings of fear this brings to communities. Current debates indicate that the prevention of youth crime will require a combined or integrated approach – shared responsibility – and that it is not merely the responsibility of the police, but requires the active involvement of the public, commercial and voluntary sectors, as well as community support. The challenge is in developing policy which is effective across a wide diversity of sites and situations, yet malleable to addressing specific neighbourhood problems. Drawing on qualitative studies carried out in Scotland of innovative policies by Strathclyde Police in partnership with their Community Planning Partners (CPP) this paper examines the efficacy of these initiatives in tackling youth offending, increasing public reassurance, partnership working, fostering community spirit and engaging communities to be pro-active in their continued development.
Prisons and Prisoners I

Caroline Lanskey (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Voice, Agency and the Education of Young People in Secure Institutions

The importance of promoting student voice and agency – of taking the views of learners seriously and allowing them to take part in decisions that affect them – has been a key theme in many recent education policy initiatives in England and Wales: in the guidelines for citizenship education, in some interpretations of the ‘personalised learning’ agenda and in school self-evaluation processes. Many schools have embraced these ideas and established structures for students to express their views and participate in decision-making in relation to their learning and the management of the school community. The ideas have been slower to filter into educational policy and practice in secure settings for young people. This may be partly because education in secure institutions has operated in isolation from mainstream policy, partly because of a perceived incompatibility with the corrective or punitive function of custody, and partly because of perceived tensions with teacher and/or institutional authority. This paper considers the educational debates on the benefits and challenges of encouraging student voice and agency and their application to the context of education in a secure institution, in particular, implications for the dynamics of power and control. Drawing on data from a recent study in two young offenders’ institutions and two secure training centres and supported by findings from other research in secure settings, the paper argues that the case for providing opportunities for young people in custody to express their views and to participate in decisions about their learning is as strong as for their counterparts in mainstream education. It concludes that practices which promote student voice and agency in secure institutions are worthy of further exploration.

Frederic Ouellet (University of Montréal, Canada)

Criminal Performance: A Dynamic Approach of Criminal Earnings

Previous studies on criminal career provide leads to explain regular involvement in activities where risk-taking is important. Several authors analysed the frequency of criminal acts to explain continuity and variations in offending. Over the years, the social control theory, which explains patterns of change in terms of variations in informal social control in local life circumstances, has dominated this field of study. On the other hand, few studies have focused monthly criminal earnings, which can be used as a measure of performance as well as impunity. The majority of studies on the subject limited their analyses on factors that explain the extent illicit income over a long period of time. This results in a rather static perspective that underestimates the delinquents’ social context. The role of this factor is better highlighted through the use of a dynamic approach, one that
considers the changes within and between individuals. In this presentation, we examine variations in monthly self-reported criminal earnings in a sample of 200 adult offenders interviewed in Canadian federal prisons during the three years prior to their current incarceration. Life events likely to affect such earnings are analyzed. These include performance in the conventional labour market (legal income), episodes of welfare or unemployment, episodes of surveillance or incarceration, commitment to primary ties (breaking up or building relationships with intimate partners), loosing or obtaining access to new criminal opportunities. Age of criminal onset, age at time of interview, personal traits (such as low self control dispositions) are viewed as fixed attributes. To control for such attributes, we rely on hierarchical linear modeling.

Tomer EINAT (Bar-Ilan University, Israel)
Gila CHEN (Ashkelon Academic College, Israel)

What’s Love Got to do with it? Sex in a Female Maximum-Security Prison

This study presents Israelis female inmates’ attitudes toward same-sex sexual relationships in prison as well as the major incentives to take part in them. Major Findings: (a) A conflict exists between the prevalence of same-sex sexual relationships among Israeli female inmates and the prisoners negative attitudes toward them; (b) Nearly all same-sex sexual relationships among shorter term female inmates are based on economic exploitation and other benefits; (c) most Jewish and Muslim female prisoners express negative attitudes toward same-sex sexual relationships in prison but, at the same time, participate in them; (d) unlike most female prisons in the Western world, the single women prison facility in Israel lacks pseudo-family networks.

Hanne TOURNEL (Free University Brussels, Belgium)

Doing Prison Work: Qualitative Prison Research

Prisons have lately been the object of many social and political developments, which often have important consequences for the work of prison officers. How do these developments influence the professional context of prison officers and how do they experience these changes? In order to answer these questions, we are planning to analyze the professional culture of prison officers in Belgium. This is a largely unexplored domain in Belgian criminological research, compared to some other countries and other professional cultures. Even internationally, Arnold, Liebling and Tait (2007) find that penal research tends to neglect prison officers by describing them as monolithic, male, authoritarian keepers of law and order in prison, while in fact working as a prison officer has become a very complex task. The research tends to focus on the interactions between the professional culture of the prison officers, the organizational culture of the prison system and local and individual differences. In order to achieve this, a longitudinal research will be carried out, based on the analysis of the training of prison officers and on participative observations in 3 different prisons. This should allow us to distinguish between intrinsic
personal changes and changes in the professional context. The participative observations will be supplemented by semi-structured interviews, in order to further explore the findings. This paper wants to discuss this methodological framework (participative observations and semi-structured interview). A large body of literature describes the method of participative observation and how to be prepared for it. Given the objectives of this research, we expect to be facing methodological restrictions and difficulties due to the different subcultures within a prison. From this methodological point of view, I would like to bring my position or role as researcher into discussion.
Drugs II

Matthew BACON (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Dealing with Dance Drugs: Drug Detectives and Drug Law Enforcement in the Night-Time Economy

In contemporary society certain kinds of ‘sensible’ recreational drug use have become commonplace rather than exceptional for a significant minority of conventional young people. Inside the night-time economy, particularly in the nightclub setting, amongst those who participate in post-rave electronic music scenes, ‘dance drug’ use is ‘normalised’. At the retail level of the market dance drug dealing has also become normalised. Drawing on data from my PhD research – Dealing with Drugs: An Ethnographic Study of Drug Detectives and Drug Law Enforcement Within the Context of Intelligence-Led Policing – this paper looks at what drug detectives are doing to deal with dance drug markets in England and Wales. I argue that most dance drug dealers are relatively unpolicied, which I suggest is largely due to the nature of dance drug markets and the role of the drug detective.

Krzysztof KRAJEWSKI (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

European Differences in Law Enforcement Practice in the Area of Drugs

Criminal justice systems in Europe vary significantly, as they belong to different legal cultures and traditions. This means also that outcomes of criminal justice interventions, also in the area of drug offences, may vary significantly. This situation results from various circumstances, of either static character – like for instance scope of criminalisation – or dynamic character – like selection mechanisms during the investigative phase, sentencing policies of the courts and implementation of sanctions, including imprisonment. All this is aggravated by different organisational framework in various countries including the role of prosecution services and their discretionary powers to bring or not to bring charges against persons suspected of offences. A relatively easy task for any comparative research on criminal justice interventions in the area of drug offences constitutes the above mentioned static aspect, namely scope of criminalisation. This may be learned from legal documents broadly available from various sources and databases. It is much more difficult to learn something about how those laws are actually implemented in practice. One of the crucial issues of any research on criminal justice interventions constitutes selection mechanisms, i.e. mechanisms used by prosecuting agencies to select cases to be prosecuted, and to drop out cases ‘not worth’ prosecution. This is the crucial mechanism deciding about real scope of application of criminal sanctions. It may mean that in countries with a very broad scope of criminalisation actual enforcement practice narrows it significantly, and vice versa. Generally knowledge about these mechanisms seems to be much better in the ‘old’ EU Member States, where research is sometimes
abundant. This paper will concentrate on presentation of statistical data indicating that criminal justice systems in Europe concentrate on drug use related offences, but do it with very different intensity, which is not necessarily resulting from the different dimensions of the drug problem.

Geoffrey HUNT (Institute for Scientific Analysis, United States of America)
Molly MOLONEY (Institute for Scientific Analysis, United States of America)

**Drugs, Gender, Sexuality, and Accountability in the World of Raves**

This paper examines the accomplishment of gender in the context of the youth cultural formation of dance raves. Using data from 300 interviews in the San Francisco rave scene, we examine the role that the drug ecstasy plays in gender formations at these events. We present evidence to show that using ecstasy within the social context of raves allows increased gender flexibility and alternatives to conventional notions of femininity and masculinity. However, their narratives provide ample evidence that gender accomplishment in this context does not occur outside the bounds of gender accountability; behaviours that are seen as gender inappropriate are actively policed and sanctioned.

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

**Changing Drug Markets and the Response of Criminal Justice System: The Czech Republic Case**

As the other elements of social environment, the drug scene has been continually developing in the Czech Republic. Simultaneously there have been changes in forms and rate of related drug-related crime. The criminal justice system tries to respond to these changes similarly like it does to any significant change in crime structure. The response, stemming from a broader strategy of drug policy, consists in relevant legislative reforms as well as in shifts in practical functioning of individual criminal justice system bodies. The presentation summarizes the main developmental trends of drug scene and drug markets in the Czech Republic in recent years and the way in which the criminal justice system has responded to this development. It includes an overview of the most important legislative changes in the area, which culminated in a conceptual change in definitions of drug-related offences in the new Penal Code coming into effect at the beginning of 2010.

Chantal Perras (University of Montreal, Canada)

**Dilemma in the International War on Drugs: Effectiveness or Human Rights?**

Proactive methods are not new, but recent developments have changed the extent of their scope, scale and problems associated with their use. The most important of these
developments are related to human rights and the effectiveness of so-called “international police cooperation”. When proactive methods are used in penal law for the purpose of collecting intelligence on on-going or crimes to-be, we must ask questions about legal basis and purposes. Agencies from North America and continental Europe have different views in regard to such issues in context of routine criminal investigations. Continental European agencies prioritize the process (the means. i.e. a focus on the quality of relationships and the harmonization of practices). This is reflected in the great number of formal conventions and treaties written with the goal to enforce the human right side of police cooperation. In fact, and even if their actions are informal, the main objective is to avoid rights violations. On the contrary, North American agencies aim at gathering evidence and concrete results (i.e. arrests, seizures and sentences), without necessarily taking great care of human rights. Those differences have important consequences and lead to a major dilemma between different actors implicated in the international war on drugs. An example of the consequences is that frictions emerged between DEA agents and their European counterpart simply because the former do not understand why their foreign colleagues hesitate in using proactive methods. Those frictions cause distrust and are great obstacles in daily exchange and sharing of information and intelligence. In spite of those differences, our research interviews with investigators from North America and continental Europe reveal that the international police cooperation work is done similarly. In other words, they are constrained by the same elements, and the investigators ends adapting formal rules prescribed by their own country authorities to the imperatives of their daily field work.
Eurogang Network Panel I

Finn ESBENSEN (University of Missouri-St. Louis, United States of America)
Terrance J. TAYLOR (University of Missouri-St. Louis, United States of America)
Dana PETERSON (University of Albany, United States of America)

The Validity of the Filtering and Funneling Methods of Defining Gang Membership

In this presentation we continue our work examining the validity of self-reported measures of gang affiliation. While many American researchers have used the self-nomination or filtering approach, the Eurogang Program of Research has recently proposed a funneling approach to measuring gang membership. We describe both methods and examine the concordance rate associated with these two approaches (i.e., the extent to which the same individuals are identified using the two techniques). Furthermore, we explore reasons for the lack of convergence of these two methods. Specifically, we employ panel data from a large American study that allows us to examine the stability of each measure across time and the potential temporal relationship of these two measures.

Judith ALDRIDGE (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)
Juanjo MEDINA (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)
Robert RALPHS (Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom)

Drug Dealing and Other Income Generating Activities in the Non-specialist Gang: Results from the YOGEC Project

Drug dealing is popularly seen as the dominant, almost defining gang activity. The YO-GE-C (YOuth Gangs in an English City) ethnographic research study involved participant observation between 2005–7 in several areas of ‘Research City’ and over 100 formal interviews with ‘gang members’, their associates and families, and key informants. Although drug dealing was important for many gang members in the city, gangs there were no longer specialist drug dealing operations as they had previously been. Three separate developments effected this transition: the change from open to closed drugs markets; successful police operations; and the reduction in availability of large sums of money from other illegal enterprises to fund multi-kilo drug purchases. Drug sales are now fundamentally individual activity, not controlled by the gang, although involving some cooperation and division of labour. Gang members earned from a combination of legal and illegal opportunities in what might be described as ‘cafeteria-style’ earning; an exclusive focus on illicit income is misleading. Most non-drug income-generating criminal activity was rarely gang-coordinated, and involved gang members operating as individuals or in small groups (typically two or three). These findings are discussed in relation to the existing theory on drug dealing and other earning-related activity in gangs.
John RODRIGUEZ (University of Texas at Arlington, United States of America)
Alex Del CARMEN (University of Texas at Arlington, United States of America)
Randy BUTLER (University of Texas at Arlington, United States of America)

Transnationalism: Law Enforcement Perception’s of Gang Activity on the Texas/Mexico Border

Traditional gang activity has ranged from defending neighbourhood turf, creating graffiti, and street fights. However, in the last several years gangs have evolved to become complex criminal organizations with transnational ties. This study explores the activities of transnational gangs on the Texas/Mexico border. Data will be culled from local, county, and state, law enforcement agencies. Findings produced in this study will have significant implications for prevention, intervention, reintegration and suppression policies relevant to transnational gang activity.

Rob WHITE (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Provocations and Punchups: The Dynamics of Street Fighting

The aim of this paper is to explore the nature of street fighting involving gangs in Australia. Fighting is a major source of entertainment and pleasure for members of youth gangs. Based on recent youth gangs research, this paper examines the rituals surrounding street fights, the motivations and immediate social contexts for fighting, and the implications of fighting for self esteem, group identity, pride and reputation. The emphasis is on what gang members say about themselves and their activities, and where fighting fits within their general social universe. Reference is made to international literature on gang-related fighting as well as what occurs in the specifically Australian social context.
Organised Crime II

Fien GILLEIR (University College Ghent, Belgium)

The Use of Contrastrategies by Criminal Organisations: ‘Intimidation and the Use of Violence Against Police Officers’

This presentation focuses on the use of counter strategies of organized crime in Belgium. The most important aim of this article is to gain an insight in the phenomenon of organized crime and the way in which criminal organizations exert their influence against people who are involved in a criminal case. After all, police officers, magistrates as well as other people (interpreters, witnesses, informants, etc.) often have a specific position during a criminal procedure. Given their power of decision, their crucial information, etc., for the purposes of the criminal justice system, they can hold a precarious position in relation to offenders who have their own, conflicting interests. Because of the fact that this contribution was established during a work placement at a Belgian Federal Police Department, the main focus of this contribution relies on police officers as the most important group within the criminal justice system. Since the nineties, the Belgian police have a legal framework, what allow them to make use of special police techniques in order to engage the fight against organized crime. While the competences of the police increased, the members of criminal organizations however, have developed a lot of strategies in order to reduce this highly undesirable interference of government. The use of this tactical ‘contra strategies’ with the intention to neutralize police actions will be the main subject through this publication. More specific, a lot of attention is paid to the way in which criminal organizations nowadays make use of techniques such as intimidation and violence against police officers, because of their paralyzing influence at the different stages of the criminal justice system. Because of there is very few literature about the Belgian situation, this contribution is the result of a foreign literature review of criminological and other work on the one hand and is also based on a lot of interviews with key respondents (police officers).

Peter GRABOSKY (Australian National University, Australia)

A Comparative Study of Illicit Organizations

This presentation will outline an ongoing project under the auspices of the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security to develop and test a general multilevel theory of illicit organizations, comparing youth gangs, conventional organized crime groups and terrorist organizations. Based on a review of the literatures, it will develop an inventory of propositions to explain the genesis, ascendancy and decline of illicit organizations, and the recruitment, intensification of commitment (e.g. radicalization in the case of terrorists), and desistance of individual members. It
will also develop cross-level propositions, such as those that would explain the effect of organizational decline on individual recruitment. In addition, the project seeks to answer such questions as a) What are the common and the unique motives of members of these organizational types? b) What factors that explain organizational adaptation and resilience? c) How and why do organizations of one type evolve into another? d) What opportunities for the neutralization and interdiction of illicit organizations can be learned from comparative analysis? The first half of the project will develop a set of testable hypotheses on the natural history of illicit organizations and their members. In the second half of the project (years 3 and 4) the propositional inventory will be tested on data bases in collaboration with Australian law enforcement agencies, and on other data bases in the public domain.

Andrea GIMENEZ SALINAS (Autonomous University Madrid, Spain)
Luis de la CORTE (Autonomous University Madrid, Spain)
Laura Requena ESPADA (Autonomous University Madrid, Spain)
Manuel de Juan ESPINOSA (Autonomous University Madrid, Spain)

Improving Organized Crime Measurement, Experience from Spain

In recent years, many studies have been developed to improve the assessment of organized crime. Research has been conducted to find ways to improve knowledge about measurement of organized crime (Marselli, 1997, Van Duyne, 2004, Von Lampe, 2004); to provide useful and international statistics on organized crime (Van Dijk, 2008) and to improve risk and threat assessment of organized crime (Edwards and Levi, 2008, Albanese, 2008 and Vander Beken, 2008). Spain is a country which has developed significant experience in combating terrorism but organized crime has not been a priority until recent years. In the last decade, warnings and measures to combat these phenomena have increased even though Spanish authorities do not have the experience other countries with long tradition in these problems have. This lack of experience has been the reason why there is still a limited methodology to assess organized crime in our country. This paper will present the results of an evaluation of the actual methodology applied by Spanish public institutions to measure organized crime. During the last ten years, organized crime reports have used a limited methodology causing significant measuring problems. We will present all those problems and we will recommend a new way of measuring organized crime that could have some relevant advantages: a) It may overcome the difficulties of the actual one in assessing organized crime in our country, b) it will be useful to have a general diagnose of the organized crime situation in our country in order to better inform police authorities and better serve the information needs of the public. C) Finally, it could help to adjust criminal investigations and existing preventive measures to the assessment ranking results.
Policing the EU and the Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA)

This paper critically examines the current European Union approach to counter-terrorism and the problem of organised crime. In particular, it considers whether the introduction of the European Security Strategy (ESS) and the Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA) has led to improvements in information gathering, intelligence sharing, and police cooperation across the EU, and the future of EU institutions such as Europol and Eurojust in the fight against serious crime and terrorism.
Comparative Criminology

Janet STAMATEL (University of Albany, United States of America)

The Influence of Political and Economic Regime Types on Macro-Level Property Crime Variation: The Case of Post-Communist Eastern Europe

Although most Eastern European countries experienced increasing crime rates during the post-communist transformations, they have varied considerably in terms of the types, magnitudes, and durations of these crime increases. This paper examines the extent to which variations in property crime rates in this region can be explained with traditional cross-national crime predictors and the extent to which they can be attributed to differences in political and economic regimes after 1990. Using pooled time series analyses of data from 17 Eastern European countries from 1990–2003, this study found mixed results for the traditional predictors, but strong positive relationships between economic liberalization, democratization, and three measures of property crime rates. The paper also addresses some of the methodological challenges of cross-national quantitative analyses and discusses the implications of these findings for developing cross-national crime theories that adequately address the effects of large-scale social changes on macro-level crime rates.

Ronald HUFF (University of California, United States of America)

Wrongful Conviction in the United States and Europe

Scholarly and public attention to the problem of wrongful conviction continues to grow in the United States and Europe, partly due to the highly publicized post-conviction DNA exonerations of individuals who served long prison sentences (especially in the United States), the abolition of the death penalty among nations of the European Union, and either abolition or moratoria on the use of the death penalty in various states in the U.S. and in nations throughout the world. This has resulted from both humanitarian concerns and due process and equal protection concerns. The gravity of these concerns is made clear by studies involving the possibility of error in capital cases. Although the great majority of those who are wrongfully convicted do not face the death penalty or life in prison, such errors often result in many years of unwarranted punishment and serious damage to the lives of the wrongfully convicted. Moreover – and this is not emphasized as much as it should be – the actual offenders in these cases are free to commit additional crimes, thus compromising public safety and undermining public confidence in the administration of justice. This paper addresses the question of definition; discusses some of the important factors related to wrongful conviction; stresses the value of cross-national, comparative research; and finally, discusses some possible reforms that may reduce the frequency of such errors.
Religious Orientation, Low Self-Control, and Deviance: Muslims, Catholics, Eastern Orthodox-, and “Bible Belt” Christians

Recent research on the relationship between religiosity and deviance has provided evidence of a negative relationship (for recent literature reviews, see Baier & White, 2001; Johnson, De Li, Larson & McCullough, 2000), although the strength of the relationship varied by both the type of deviance and the specific dimension of religiosity examined (Pearce & Haynie, 2004). Welch and colleagues (2006) have argued that one of the main tasks remaining is the identification of which properties of religion promote conformity most powerfully, and thus, provide the greatest buffering effect against adolescent problem behaviours and deviance. The current study tested whether the buffering effects by religiosity on deviance varied by the nature of religiosity (intrinsic religiosity versus extrinsic religiosity; Allport and Ross, 1967) as well as by the cultural context of religious denomination (Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia, Slovenia, and the U.S.). It also tested the salience of religiosity for low self-control and deviance (McCullough & Willoughby, 2009), namely whether (a) intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity were associated with low self-control, and (b) whether low self-control moderated and/or mediated the religiosity-deviance link. Based on regression analyses, results indicated that intrinsic religiosity had a consistent buffering effect across samples, while extrinsic religiosity did not, above and beyond the effects by intrinsic religiosity. However, follow-up z-tests of the religiosity-deviance and the low self-control-deviance links found no differences in these links and supported cultural invariance (in 10 of 12 contrasts and 6 of 6 contrasts, respectively). Evidence of moderation by low self-control of the intrinsic religiosity-deviance link was also found in each sample, except the Slovenian one; very little evidence was found supported the hypothesized mediation by low self-control of the intrinsic religiosity-deviance link (Bosnia and Herzegovina sample only).

Economic and Social Crisis and Crime in Estonia

1. Economic crisis in Estonia in 1929–1933. Estonian industry, which had been integrated into the world economy via foreign trade and investment, was particularly badly paralysed by the crisis. But how did crime act in the conditions of the economic crime of 1929-33? It would be logical to presume that crime grew at a rapid rate. But it was nothing of the kind. Also the number of suicides did not increase but, on the contrary, declined. 2. Economic crisis of the 1990s in Finland. We have good experience of a deep economic crisis in Finland in the early 1990s due to the collapse of the market of the Soviet Union. The number of unemployed grew as much as five-fold in the period from 1990-94. At the same time crime declined. True, the number of cases of theft increased. Also the number of suicides declined. 3. The present economic crisis in Estonia. If unem-
ployment has been constantly increasing since last May then we cannot say the same about the number of crimes registered in the Justice Ministry. For example in the first quarter of 2009 the number or crimes compared with the first quarter of 2008 has declined by 12 per cent. Also the number of registered suicides did not increase but, on the contrary, declined. Probably the financial, economic and social crisis disciplines the society to a certain degree.

Meta AHTIK (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Economic and Other Determinants of Property Crime: The Case of Slovenia

The first longitudinal study of this type in Slovenia addresses economic and social causes of crime and tries to determinate their significance in criminal behaviour through development of an empirical model that analyzes criminal behaviour in Slovenia by using time series data for period of 1963 till 2003. Theoretical framework implies that besides institutional environment and social structure economic situation importantly determines the level of crime in society. Impact of economic situation on criminal behaviour could be explained either by Merton’s social structure or Becker’s rational choice theory. Both of them imply that deterioration of economic situation increases incentives to commit crime. Period analysed is rather long, but descriptions of crimes in Criminal Codes have not changed much. On the other hand criminal situation in Slovenia altered significantly, which could be partially explained with the fact that after 1990, when transition period begun, Slovenia became exposed to sudden deterioration of economic situation, increase of inequality among its citizens and fast building of new institutions that are not necessarily efficient. Econometric analysis confirms theoretical foundations. Number of crimes per thousand inhabitants is explained by economic conditions, proxied by unemployment rate or GDP per capita, probability of conviction, measured as number of convictions per number of crimes committed, dummy variable that represents some of the peculiarities in the transition period in Slovenia and, additionally to the basic model, share of young males in the population. Increase in unemployment causes crime level to increase same is true for decreased probability of conviction. Similarly share of young males in the population positively affects level of crime. Results of a transition dummy are a bit more ambiguous.
EDLC Session: Criminal Career and Serial Homicide

Jiayi LIU (Lancaster University, United Kingdom)
Brian FRANCIS (Lancaster University, United Kingdom)
Keith SOOTHILL (Lancaster University, United Kingdom)

The Study of Escalation in Criminal Careers: Analyzing Escalation Trajectories over Time – A Mixed Models Approach

The study of escalation in criminal careers: Analyzing escalation trajectories over time- a linear mixed effects modelling approach. Escalation in crime seriousness continues to be an important issue to study in criminal careers. Quantitative research in this area has not yet been well developed owing to the difficulty of measuring crime seriousness and the complexity of escalation trajectories. Using the 1953 birth cohort from the England and Wales Offenders Index followed up to 1999 we examine the individual trajectories of these scores from conviction to conviction. These individual trajectories were then analyzed using a selection of longitudinal mixed models, including age, conviction number and sex as covariates. The methodology provides new results in developing the understanding of escalation and its variability over time and conviction.

Arjan BLOKLAND (NSCR, Netherlands)
Paul NIEUWBEERTA (NSCR, Netherlands)
Wim BERNASCO (NSCR, Netherlands)

Crime and Ethnicity: Criminal Careers of Different Ethnic Groups in the Dutch 1984-Birth Cohort

Ethnic minorities in The Netherlands are known to be overrepresented in crime statistics. Yet, because most Dutch research into crime and ethnicity is cross-sectional in nature, little is known on the extent to which criminal pathways develop differently in the different ethnic groups. Differences in developmental pathways may point to differences in etiology and may also serve as a handle for criminal justice interventions aimed at particular groups. In this paper we use officially registered police data to reconstruct the criminal careers of the entire Dutch 1984-birth cohort (N = 170,892) over the ten year period between ages 12 and 22. We analyze the extent to which different ethnic groups differ on various criminal career dimensions, like participation, age of onset, offending frequency and crime mix. We also apply a group based model to see to what extent ethnicity predicts being on a particular criminal trajectory. Theoretical and policy implications of our findings are discussed.
**C. Gabrielle SALFATI** *(John Jay College of Criminal Justice, United States of America)*

**An Examination of Behavioural Consistency across Series**

South Africa has one of the highest homicide rates in Sub-Saharan Africa and in the world and the homicide rate is nine times the international average, with 27 murders occurring every day. The recorded post-apartheid (1990-1996) serial homicide rates show an increase of almost 900% in the average annual incidence of serial homicide (Hodgskiss, 2004). But although South Africa has one of the highest homicide rates in the world, it has very low levels of resources for investigations, which hinders solvability rates. Due to low clearance rates, many of these homicides develop into a series and there are approximately five new series per year in South Africa. This presentation aims to outline the scope and progress of a country-wide collaboration with the South African Police Service, which aims to collect, code, and analyze all solved homicides in South Africa since 1930, and by so doing creating the largest known dataset from any one country, representing all known cases. The focus of the project is to use this dataset to explore behavioural consistency patterns across series of violent crimes, focusing on how previous criminal offending affects the pattern of offending during the series itself.

**Amber M. HORNING** *(John Jay College of Criminal Justice, United States of America)*  
C. Gabrielle SALFATI *(John Jay College of Criminal Justice, United States of America)*

**Serial Homicide in South Africa: Classification and Consistency**

Establishing behavioral consistency, i.e., how consistently the offender behaves across the series, is crucial to linking a series of crimes to one offender. 85.7% of offenses could be classified using the Victim as Object/Victim as Vehicle model (Horning & Salfati, 2009). The identified sub-types were Victim as Object (where the victim was incidental and not a focus of the offense) and Victim as Vehicle (where the victim was a conduit through whom the offender could realize their specific psychological needs regarding the violence). This current study aims to assess offenders' behavioral consistency across the series. The sample consists of 33 offenders who committed 302 homicides that occurred from 1953-2007 in South Africa.

**Marina SOROCHINSKI** *(John Jay College of Criminal Justice, United States of America)*  
C. Gabrielle SALFATI *(John Jay College of Criminal Justice, United States of America)*

**A Cross-National Comparison of Behavioural Consistency**

Literature on serial homicide to date mostly centers on US samples. However, when a classification model is developed based on the serial homicide that occurs in the US, one cannot be certain that it is generalizable to the way serial homicide offenders behave in other countries. Cross-national comparisons help us identify the common features of se-
serial homicide in general and the distinct features that are influenced by culture. A recent study (Sorochinski & Salfati, 2008), was able to identify consistent patterns of behavioral change in a U.S. sample of serial homicide in 3 behavioral subgroups: planning, wounding, and offender-victim interaction. The current study aims to replicate these results in a sample of South African serial homicides to provide a cross-national comparison of serial homicide offender behavioral trends.
New Sanctions, New Cultures, New Relationships?

Miranda BOONE (University of Utrecht, Netherlands)

**Meting Out Punishment with a View to Influencing Behaviour: The Courts Versus the Probation Service**

The past two decades have seen an increase in the differentiation of sanctions. Furthermore, the importance of influencing behaviour (mainly to push back recidivism) has grown and there is more scientific evidence to back this up. These developments raise the question to what extent judges use the power they have to give tailor-made orders with a view to influencing behaviour when meting out punishment or ruling on the execution of a sanction. This was the main question in a recent survey conducted in the Netherlands. The answer to this question is mainly based on the material collected during observations of hearings and interviews conducted with judges in relation to these hearings. One of the most important findings is that the court’s ruling on the punishment with the aim of influencing the convicted person’s behaviour strongly depends on the availability of a pre sentence report or a behavioural report. The courts, however, exercise hardly any control on the availability of these reports. Formally speaking, the (lack of) availability and content of a report hardly restricts the court in its power to mete out punishment. In reality, however, the courts rely heavily on the content of the reports. Firstly, because they are not well informed about the details of behavioural interventions and their impact on behaviour. That is why they will follow up on the recommendations of the probation service and other advices of behavioural experts in most cases. Secondly, because the probation service strongly opposes against imposing behavioural intervention orders it has not recommended itself. This situation raises questions concerning the responsibility of the courts for sentencing and the division of powers between the judiciary and the probation service.

George MAIR (Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom)

**The Community Order and the Suspended Sentence Order After Four Years**

These two sentences were made available to the courts in England and Wales in April 2005. This paper reports the results of the third – and final – stage of a three-year study of how the orders are used by the courts, and the views and attitudes of various stakeholders. Trends in the use of orders will be explored, as will the views of probation officers and offenders who have been sentenced to the orders. Overall, the key findings of the study as a whole will also be discussed.
Rosamunde van BRAKEL (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Belgium)

Electronic Monitoring as an Alternative For Remand Custody in Belgium: A Report on Initial Findings

Prison overcrowding is a major problem in the Belgian Criminal Justice System, with 40% of the current population consisting of people who are in a transient period of remand custody. One of the suggested measures for overcoming this problem, put forth by successive Ministers of Justice, is the use of Electronic Monitoring (EM). Driven largely by a goal of prison overcrowding prevention, EM has been implemented nationally since 2000. It is currently offered to two groups of offenders: 1) As an alternative for part or the entire sentence of those sent to prison for up to 3 years and 2) in cases of sentences lasting more than 3 years, for prisoners to serve the last part of their sentence at home. This paper aims to report some initial findings of the research commissioned by the Minister of Justice to investigate the possible application of EM as an alternative to remand custody in Belgium. The paper begins with a short overview of the current situation of EM in Belgium. This will be followed by an analysis the major social and criminological issues which come to light with the application of EM as an alternative to remand custody in Belgium. This analysis is based on empirical research conducted in Belgium and an extensive literature review of EU countries where EM has already been implemented – or is being piloted – as an alternative to remand custody.
Our study focuses on the roles, interactions, and resource exchange process at the heart of a prostitution network that was dismantled by a law-enforcement agency in a major Canadian city. The resource exchange framework positions us beyond the debate surrounding the exploitation thesis that has been the traditional argument underlying prostitution-pimp research. Instead, we turn to social network analysis to illustrate how pimps and prostitutes contribute in different ways to a common network. Such an exchange system becomes the basis for understanding the structure of order and control within the network. More importantly, this approach allows us to examine how prostitutes are not mere subordinates to pimps and, in many ways, occupy key positions and roles of privilege within the overall network. Thus, whereas the traditional focus on pimp and prostitute networks has maintained that pimps generally have complete control over all involved, our study demonstrates how prostitutes, like most people, may control how others control them. The data for this study is based primarily on electronic surveillance transcripts that were intercepted by police investigations during the case that targeted the network under analysis. After demonstrating how the network was structured and how both pimps and prostitutes maintained key positions therein, we pursue a conversational analysis of all relevant telephone calls that were intercepted over a two-year period. The results of this latter analysis compliment the basic network analysis by demonstrating that the roles that prostitutes occupy in the network and the resources that they contribute make them vital participants in the overall structure of order. Our analysis of such positions, roles, and resource sharing reveal the competitive environment that prostitutes create against one another and their indispensable value to the network beyond the evident servicing of clients.
based on ongoing work with a specialist police agency within the UK which aims to develop a performance framework that is both robust and more challenging for the officers involved. The paper examines why current measures fail to accurately measure impact and performance. It also considers the difficulties inherent in replacing targets and measures focussed on police activity, with measures that focus on the reduction of harms resulting from that activity. Finally, it looks at a range of alternative performance assessment models utilised in different public sector organisations and comes up with some provisional suggestions for how a better model might be developed.

John WINTERDYK (Mount Royal College, Canada)

Prison Gangs: A Review and Survey of Strategies

In North American and many other parts of the world, including Canada, gangs are posing a significant challenge to correctional facilities with increased violence, recruiting problems, and general management of prison environments. Based on a survey of over 30 American federal prisons and a review of the literature, a study was conducted in an effort to identify what different gang management strategies are used for the prevention, sanction, and intervention of gangs (and prospective gang) members in a prison setting. Although the focus was on what Corrections Canada could learn from their American counterparts, the findings have broader implications. The findings of the review and survey will be discussed along with recommendations as to how Canada and other countries/jurisdictions might best/better address gang or security threat groups in their correctional facilities.

Francesco CALDERONI (Catholic University Sacro Cuore, Italy)

The EU and Organized Crime Legislation: A Fig Leaf for Poor Policies?

The presentation argues that the EU policy on organized crime has missed yet another opportunity. The recently adopted Framework Decision on the Fight against organized crime is a poor legal instrument. This presentation explains why, providing evidence based on: a) a cross-national comparison of the 27 EU Member States’ criminal legislations (assessment of harmonization); b) an evaluation of the level of compliance of Member States’ legislation with the EU requirements (assessment of approximation) The results show that EU Member States’ organized crime legislation is still very different. Yet, nearly all EU MS already comply with most of the EU standards. This highlights that the EU policy may be producing a low impact in this field, confirming the criticisms made in the scientific literature.
Nordic Youth Victimization Studies

Helmer BØVING LARSEN (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)
Karin HELWEG-LARSEN (National Institute of Public Health, Denmark)
Nina Maria SCHÜTT (National Institute of Public Health, Denmark)

Psychological Sequelae of Self-Reported Childhood Physical and Sexual Abuse in a General Population Sample of Adolescents

In this study data from a large representative national sample of Danish adolescents were analyzed to investigate the relationship between a history of childhood physical and/or sexual abuse and adolescent functioning. Emotional problems, behavioural problems and suicidal thoughts of boys and girls with a history of physical and/or sexual abuse were compared to those without such a history. Abused boys and girls reported significantly more emotional problems, behavioural problems and suicidal thoughts than their non-abused counterparts.

Noora ELLONEN (Police College of Finland, Finland)

Asking Children Questions About Violence: A Challenge to Research Ethics

Victim surveys are usually seen as a best way to evaluate the comprehensive picture about victimization. Victim surveys are, however, usually conducted only within adults. Asking experiences of victimization confidentially from children is often seen unethical. It is seen causing for example anxiety to children. In Nordic countries victim surveys has been applied also to children. Based on The Finnish Child Victim Survey 2008 in this presentation will be shown that the effects of answering to victim survey is not necessary negative to children and therefore the question about research ethics in these surveys is not so straightforward. The Finnish Child Victim Survey consist a wide variety of violence against children. Data was collected as internet-based school survey within two age groups: 12-13 and 15-16 years old pupils. Number respondents was all together 13,515. The survey ends to question “How did you feel answering questions of this subject?” 11,377 respondents answered to that question. Analysis of these answers reveals that most children did not experience answering as causing anxiety. Visa versa most experienced answering as important, useful and even therapeutic. Those who reported negative feelings were random children not clearly those, who reported victimization as well. In this presentation the specified results of this analysis as well as general ethical discussion about child victim surveys will be presented.

Karin HELWEG-LARSEN (National Institute of Public Health, Denmark)
Nina Maria SCHÜTT (National Institute of Public Health, Denmark)
Helmer B. Larsen (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

Nordic Youth Victimisation Surveys – Trends in Sexual Abuse

Based on experiences gained by previous youth surveys among 9th grade pupils in Finland in 1986 and in Denmark in 2002 as well as experiences from the Nordic Baltic surveys conducted in Sweden and Norway in the early 2000’s, a Nordic research network has jointly elaborated a framework for school surveys on child sexual abuse and violence against children and young adolescents in and outside the family. The aim has been to be able to analyse trends in sexual and physical abuse and to achieve Nordic comparable data on the current prevalence of sexual abuse and violence against children. During 2008, surveys have been conducted among nationally representative samples of 15-16 year-olds in Finland and Denmark, and it is planned to conducting similar surveys in Norway and Sweden within the next year. In Denmark 18% of girls aged 15-16 reported sexual experiences with peers against their will and 8% any sexual experience with adults before the age of 15 (sexual maturity). The prevalence among boys was much lower, 5% and 2% respectively. From 2002 to 2008, there was no change in the reported prevalence of sexual experiences with adults. Comparisons of the prevalence and character of sexual abuse in Denmark and Finland will be presented. This paper will be presented in a panel on Nordic victimisation studies.

Solveig Abrahamsen (Norwegian Social Research, Norway)
Sven Mossige (Norwegian Social Research, Norway)

Drug Use among Child Witnesses to Domestic Violence – A Multidimensional Understanding of the Connection

Previous research has identified an increased risk of drug use among individuals who have witnessed domestic violence in childhood. Certainly, several factors may influence this relationship; not all children who witness domestic violence become drug users. Sophisticated statistical methods may aid in understanding which factors mediate the relationship between witnessing domestic violence in childhood and using drugs later in life. Using a cross-sectional study of 7,000 18-year old Norwegian students (a stratified sample from both vocational and academic study programs) we found that witnessing domestic violence in childhood significantly increases the risk of drug use in adolescence. However, when entered into a structural equation model with self-reported symptoms of dissociation and anxiety as mediating variables, the relationship between witnessing domestic violence in childhood and using drugs in adolescence is no longer significant. Having witnessed domestic violence is associated with symptoms of both dissociation and anxiety, though, which again are significantly related to drug use. These findings indicate that dissociation and anxiety may mediate the relationship between witnessing domestic violence in childhood and using drugs in adolescence. Psychological factors may thus be important for certain consequences of being a child witness to domestic violence. In this presentation we will elaborate on these findings as well as discuss implications for further research.
Venla SALMI (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)

Dating Violence Victimization among 15 to 16 Year Old Adolescents in Finland

The paper explores dating violence experiences among 15 to 16 year old adolescents in Finland. The study draws on the Finnish Self-Report Delinquency Study from the sweep of 2008 (N=5,836). Prevalence of verbal and physical dating violence and possible risk factors related to dating violence were examined among those respondents who reported that they were in a dating relationship during the data gathering (28% of female respondents and 19% of male respondents, N=1,358). Association between dating violence victimization and depression, self-esteem and the feeling of safety was also considered. Results show that partner’s verbal abuse was as prevalent for girls as for boys, but exposure to physical violence was more prevalent for boys. Also repeated physical victimization was notably more often experienced by boys. Dating violence victimization as well as dating itself were associated with different forms of risk behaviour. The results indicate that adolescents’ dating is related to risky lifestyle regardless of the possible experiences of violence in their dating relationships.
Fear of Crime and Punitiveness

Dina HUMMELSHEIM (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)
Dietrich OBERWITTLER (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)
Helmut HIRTENLEHNER (Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria)
Jonathan JACKSON (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)


Previous research has shown that there is a close relationship between fear of crime, social anxieties and the degree of social security provided by the welfare state (Hummelsheim et al. 2008). It appears that the extent of social security provided by the state as well as the specific type of welfare intervention plays a crucial role in explaining cross-country differences in fear of crime. This study replicates the investigation with more recent data from the third round of the European Social Survey and elaborates on the interactions between individual characteristics and welfare state policies. Based on multilevel analyses we examine for instance if the effects of age, gender and employment status on fear of crime vary in dependence on the structural characteristics of different welfare state regimes. One assumption is that individual experiences of unemployment have less impact on feelings of insecurity in highly decommodified welfare states than in less decommodified states.

Cristina CABRAS (University of Cagliari, Italy)
Carla RACCIS (University of Cagliari, Italy)
Debora PINNA (University of Cagliari, Italy)

Fear of Crime and Length of Residence in the Same Urban Area

Studies and researches show the relationship between fear of crime and lots of variables, like past victimization experience, exposure to crimes in the area, demographic and socioeconomic characteristic, signs of physical and social incivility (Skogan, 1990; Killias and Clerici, 2000; Prezza and Santinello, 2002; Barbagli, 2003; Chiesi, 2004; Gray et al, 2006; Plank and Young, 2007; Tseloni and Zarafonitu, 2008). The aim of this paper is to investigate the relationship between fear of crime, length of residence in the same quarter and time spent in the quarter during the day by residents: is fear of crime low when residents have lived in the same quarter for a long time and when they usually spend more time in the quarter (for example at relatives’ or friends’ house, supermarket, gym, church, streets or squares …)? Moreover, this paper will compare fear of crime of the residents in two different typologies of urban areas: “wealthy” quarters (areas with residential and private housing) and “popular” quarters (areas with state housing). A questionnaire is filled by resident of “wealthy” and “popular” quarters about fear of crime, length of residence in
the quarter, time spent in the quarter during the day, perception of incivility, past victimization experiences.

Mine OZASCILAR (Bahcesehir University, Turkey)  
Neylan ZIYALAR (Istanbul University, Turkey)

Fear of Crime among University Students in Istanbul

Fear of crime is defined as an emotional reaction of dread or anxiety to crime or symbols that a person associates with crime. Fear of crime is a more severe problem than the act of crime itself. The survey population consists of 554 university student, aged 18–25, living in Istanbul. The survey shows that females are more afraid of all types of crime than males. Despite the low level of perceived risk of rape, fear of rape is quite high. Females are more likely to take avoidance measures, especially by avoiding potentially dangerous areas during both day and night. In general the most common form of behavioural adaptation to crime is avoiding unsafe areas at night. Males are more considered about their neighbourhood than females. The data accumulated during the survey manifested no direct connection on disorder/broken window model and the risk interpretation model.

Christina ZARAFONITOU (Panteion University, Greece)

Punitiveness, Fear of Crime and Social Attitudes Towards Penal Justice

According to a study carried out in Athens in 2006 the impact of fear of crime on punitiveness is diversified on the basis of its conceptualisation. If punitiveness is approached like a choice of stricter penal sanctions, the fear of crime is proven to be an important factor. In the case where punitiveness is expressed through the adoption of retributive and/or vengeful stance, the fear of crime is not significant factor. In this context, the role of personal and social characteristics as well as of the previous experience of victimisation is examined. Punitiveness is also influenced by the attitudes towards penal justice and especially by the lack of confidence to the police. The image of inappropriate sanctions and the perception of a non equitable justice are also important in the shaping of these attitudes.
Poster Session

Measuring the Efficacy of Probative Referral Orders on Youth Offenders and the Satisfaction Among Youth Justice Panel Volunteers

Referral orders are a relatively new and innovative form of restorative justice in the United Kingdom created specifically for youth offenders between the ages of 10 and 17 for first convictions. Briefly, these orders are intended to improve the efficiency of the youth justice system and provide better treatment for offenders by transferring the adjudication of minor offences from the courtroom to community settings, where panels are convened with volunteer members for the creation and execution of a youth offender contract, emphasizing principles of restoration, reintegration and responsibility. As a newcomer to the field of restorative justice, referral orders are still in their infancy and thus an evolving procedure, and as such, necessitate the need to evaluate their overall efficacy through a pilot study. Questionnaires were administered to panel members (n = 417) by the newly created national association established to represent these volunteers. Questions covered topics on demographics, opinions on restorative justice, experiences as a volunteer, satisfaction with training and supervision, views on the referral order process and ways in which they can be improved. Some key findings revealed (1) panel members were generally satisfied with their experiences and enjoyed helping young offenders; (2) believed they were well supported by their panel directors; (3) thought youth offender contracts were more effective than custodial sentences, (4) considered the process was helpful for victims and offenders to reach closure; and (5) felt there was a lack of education, training, and supervision. Such findings are imperative for youth justice administrators as they will help improve the practice and policies for referral orders through better guidelines and procedures for implementation along with more training and supervision for panel volunteers.

Individuals Societies and Opportunities: A New Integrative Model of Delinquency and Crime

In this poster a new integrative model of crime, named triple risk of crime model (or TRD), is proposed. The model is not considered competitive and contradictory with traditional theories of crime. Instead of it, this is conceived as a more global structure, susceptible of incorporating different explanation processes of criminal behavior. This proposal takes
its bases from the analyses on social support as hinge for prevention, from the situational theories of crime, and, more widely, from the criminological research on risk and protection factors, which are re-conceptualized here as risk dimensions. All the risk dimensions (defined from couples of present risk and protection factors) are grouped exhaustively in three categories of risks: a) personals, b) about the received “pro-social support”, and c) concerned to crime opportunities. It is considered that the unique combination in every individual of elements from these three risk categories hurrs specific criminogenic processes (in consonance with classical theories of crime), which determine his “antisocial motivation” and his “antisocial behavior risk”. From this, the TRD model defines both the individual risk of antisocial behavior and the social risk of crime. Some empirical results on this model are also presented.

Lizzie SEAL (Durham University, United Kingdom)

Public Views on the Death Penalty in Twentieth-Century England and Wales

This poster will convey information about a small-scale piece of research, which is in its early stages, on public attitudes towards the death penalty in England and Wales c. 1928 – 1965. The time period covers that of the reinvigoration of the abolition movement in the twentieth-century until the suspension of capital punishment, preceding its abolition in 1969. The project will analyse qualitative data on public views on the death penalty in the form of letters sent to successive Home Secretaries concerning capital prisoners, which can be found in Home Office files held in the National Archives. The letters will not be regarded as representative of public opinion during the era, but as sources that make the relationship between contemporary views on the death penalty, wider cultures of punishment and the socio-economic context researchable. The poster will outline the theoretical background on the cultural meanings of capital punishment and the plans to research this from letters concerning the execution or reprieve of capital prisoners in England and Wales.

Cesare Alessandro PORCARO (Second University of Naples, Italy)
Anna Costanza BALDRY (SUN & Intervict University of Tilburg, Italy)

Assessing the Risk of Juvenile Violent Offenders: The Earn in JVO Tool

The EARN in JVO tool (European Assessment of Risks/Needs in Juvenile Violent Offenders) is a structured professional judgment instrument for the assessment of criminogenic risk and protective factors based on the analysis of risk and needs of young offenders based on the Crackow (Corrado 2002) and Savry method (Borum,Bartell and Forth, 2002) and adapted to the Italian socio-cultural and legal context. One hundred and seventy seven juveniles who have committed a violent crime (i.e robbery, murder, attempted murder, assault, rape, attempted rape) in Italy in a six month period were followed up after six months to establish any recidivism rate. Our aim is to identify which factors facilitate are more highly related to recidivism in order to establish a correlation among risk factors and recidivims.
"Non Problematic" Illicit Drug Use: Experiences and Drug Use Management Strategies in a Portuguese Sample

Illegal drug use has been primarily studied in its negative dimensions and individuals whose experiences do not fit in the "problematic drug use" notion remain less well known. Empirical data suggests, however, the existence of individuals that use illicit drugs without negative interference with their adjustment in different areas of life. In this project they were designated as "non problematic" illicit drug users. The main objective of this research was to build a theoretical model to explain how do some drug users manage their illicit drug use in order to keep it “non problematic”. Because our intention was to develop theory, inductively and focusing on the participants perspective, a qualitative, grounded analytic approach (Strauss & Corbin, 1998), was used. Subjects were integrated in our sample if they conformed to some criteria: a) absence of legal, social or medical problems related to drug use; b) the identification of the subject by one of his peers as a “non-problematic” consumer; and c) self identification of the subject as a “non problematic” drug user. In this paper we present the results obtained with 9 Portuguese participants (three women and six men, between 23–32 years old), in which four central themes emerged: drug use patterns; drug use experiences; drug users' profiles; and “non problematic” drug use management strategies. In this last category, participants reported various prescriptions about how to use drugs in order to maintain a "non problematic" consumption, and all identified: drug use occultation; prescriptions about drug use' regularity and frequency; prescriptions about drug use' contexts and circumstances; prescriptions about risk management in drug acquisition; prescriptions about the type of drugs used; and the importance of shared experiences with peers that use drugs. In this paper we also present the theoretical model that was created to integrate the results and to explain them.

Title: Presentation of the Belgian National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology

The National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology combines both forensic sciences and criminological research in one institution. It is a semi-autonomous research institution at the service of the Belgian Federal Justice Department. At the Department of Criminology, research is conducted in the areas of, inter alia, youth criminology, prisons, victims of crime, penology and execution of sentences. The poster presents the Department of Criminology within the Institute, and its different tasks.
Branko AŽMAN (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Errors Or Mistakes: The Slovenian English Learner’s Ambush (Poster Presentation)

The author’s analysis of the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security students’ English terminology term papers reveals some assessment ambiguities all teachers of English have encountered in their daily interactions, written or oral, with their students: Is a student’s non-compliance with a certain grammatical, in the great majority of cases syntactical, rule of the English language or their incorrect word choice a mistake or an error? The answer to this question relates, in general, either to a deficient and unsuccessful input or output processing of a particular foreign code rule (L2) or to the typological differences between L1, the mother tongue, and L2, English in this case. Given the fact that these typological differences reflect in the mental process underlying the linguistic structure of the two codes, as well as the lexical content of the process (vocabulary building and storage), a student’s foreign language output sometimes offers both interpretations. On the syntactical level, such parameters often relate to word order (English) and inflections (Slovenian), nominal phrase structures, sentence element positions, whereas on the lexical level they usually reveal an improper choice of collocates. In their written ‘opinions’ on a topic of their choice, truly expressing their writing skills, students often trespass the structural limitations of the two languages and make errors whose nature or cause should not be attributed to the (in)efficiency of the previous language learning process, but to the L1-L2 code difference. The author of the poster exemplifies these errors, providing their typical and most common examples, and draws his students’ attention to this phenomenon with a view of providing authentic examples of their most frequent wrong grammatical and lexical choices to sharpen their focus on form aimed at their higher linguistic awareness.

Efrat SHOHAM (Ashkelon Academic College, Israel)

Undocumented Foreign Workers Detained in the Israeli Prison System: “The Bastard Child” of the Prison System

Incarceration of foreign workers in the Israeli prison system – for assorted periods of time – along side the criminal population, convicted by the penal system, fervently violates the detained foreign workers’ basic human rights. This article examines some of the central problems existing in the imprisonment process of undocumented foreign workers in Israel. The employment reality created by the “chaining arrangement” exists within the immigration policy facilitating victimization of and harm to the foreign workers. The deportation of foreign workers and their imprisonment became a central, standard tool in the immigration policy active in Israel. Observations in the illegal alien prison blocks, over six months during 2006, show that these holding areas have great difficulty in providing basic needs for such a heterogeneous population. The imprisonment of hundreds and thousands of undocumented foreign workers in the Israeli detention facilities was made according to a “nil policy,” a policy that does not call for change, but rather attempts...
to handle problems using the means available at that time, without further budgetary expenses or any additional preparation. The political issue that deals with the division of society’s resources receives an outspoken expression in this matter, particularly dramatic in the area of health services. The question if to act in accordance with humanitarian reasoning and allow the detainees to receive medical treatment in Israel is a question of heavy principle that encompasses all areas of the state’s responsibility in relationship to illegal undocumented aliens detained in prison.

Mónica Sofia Melo RODRIGUES LOPES (University of Minho, Portugal)
Carla MACHADO (University of Minho, Portugal)
Rui Abrunhosa GONÇALVES (University of Minho, Portugal)

Prisons’ Adaptation to Families behind Bars: The Portuguese Example

Traditionally, theories on inmates’ adaptation to prison have portrayed the idea of an isolated context separated from “the outside world”. Following this perspective, an increasing number of researches have been produced concerning the impact of this isolation to the imprisoned and of the stigma associated to family members on the outside. From a criminological point of view, other studies have been focussing on family variables in an effort to indicate risks factors to anti-social behaviour, stressing that the existence of family members with criminal records is highly related to ones probability of becoming a future “target” of the formal social control instances. However, there are almost no references to the cases when imprisonment is extended to different members of the same family and how this reality transforms the experience of imprisonment itself or the way prisons adapt to it. Nevertheless, the experience of having another or even several family members in prison is not a rare case to inmates in Portuguese prisons. Through this presentation a preliminary study concerning two Portuguese prisons, including both female and male populations, will be discussed. Its main purpose was to understand in what extent did “families behind bars” appeared in these two contexts and how prisons have been adapting to this unsuspected reality.

Bjorn BARLAND (Norwegian Police University College, Norway)
Marit EGGE (Norwegian Police University College, Norway)

Crime Prevention – Factors for Positive Change

The poster present data from an evaluation report on crime prevention measures for a group of juvenile boys in a small Norwegian town. The boys were of different ethnic minorities and were between the ages of 15–19 years. The crimes they were committing had developed from typical juvenile offences to seriously violent- and to some degree organized criminal acts. For the boys, these acts resulted in repeated and prolonged prison sentences. The core question was; How to stop the unfortunate and increasing criminal activity amongst the boys? The poster will present the methods and approaches used in the interaction with the boys and identify what factors that led to positive change.
Panel Sessions VI
The International Self-Reported Delinquency Study 2 (ISRD-2, Panel 3)

Majone STEKETEE (Verwey-Jonker Institute, Netherlands)
Beata GRUSZCZYNSKA (Institute of Justice, Poland)

Juvenile Delinquency in Six New EU Member States

The article presents the ISRD 2 results in six new member states that joined the European Union in 2004. Five former central and eastern European countries; the Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia, and Cyprus, a southern European country and former British colony in the eastern Mediterranean. We examined the variability in patterns of youth delinquency and risky behaviour and the relative ranking of the prevalence by types of juvenile crime and substance use. We also tested the validity of some sociological and criminological theories on leisure occupations and young people’s life styles in relation to delinquency.

Jiri BURIANEK (Charles University of Prague, Czech Republic)
Zuzana PODANA (Charles University of Prague, Czech Republic)

Questioning Ignored Delinquency

Paper deals with data from ISRD 2 analyzing additional questions concerning the proportion of committed delinquent acts subsequently found out, revealed and punished. It represents not an easy task due the small counts, however the selected data are interesting in the respect of the theoretical interpretation (the lacking or low-efficient social control, the level of liberalism or cultural tolerance, even possible external neutralization). Comparison between countries offers some particular differences. Related methodological problems will be discussed.

Dirk ENZMANN (University of Hamburg, Germany)
Zuzana PODANA (Charles University of Prague, Czech Republic)


Self-report studies of attitudes towards violence and of violent behavior among 9th grade juveniles in 2000 in the three cities Pilzen, Hamburg, and Ljubljana did use the same items that have been used in the International Self-Report Delinquency (ISRD)
study in the same cities in 2006. Additionally, the item contents measuring self-reported violent behavior are compatible: Although question formats differ across waves, within the 2000 wave as well as within the 2006 wave identical questionnaires have been used in the three cities allowing a comparison of the rank order of violent behavior across time. Results show a decrease of positive attitudes towards violence in Hamburg but an increase in Pilzen and especially in Ljubljana, whereas the rank order of violent behavior did not change. Additional analyses compare the relationship between attitudes and behaviors across countries and waves. The findings will be discussed with respect to theories of modernization and social change.

Katalin PARTI (Hungarian National Institute of Criminology, Hungary)

Family Bonding – Discovery and Sanctioning of Deviances in Five Countries

This is a comparison study between pupils in the Czech Republic, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Estonia, Portugal and Hungary from different aspects. These countries all have national representative samples in ISRD2, and proportionally the same number and age of pupils examined. In the former Hungarian-Estonian comparison it turned out that Hungarian pupils have a somewhat stronger family bonding and they generally admitted less crimes/deviances than the Estonian ones. Family, school and living environment bonding is again a key aspect of this broader comparison, but discovery of deviances and sanction of them are also to be discussed in this year’s presentation.
Crime in Modern Cities – Longitudinal Research in Juvenile Delinquency II

Christina BENTRUP (University of Münster, Germany)
Klaus BOERS (University of Münster, Germany)

Social Learning, Differential Association and Juvenile delinquency

Deviant peers and a violent parenting style are two of the most commonly analysed variables in differential association and social learning research. The underlying subjective learning processes of transmitting qualifications, motives and attitudes for the act of law breaking has been hardly examined. Following the social learning tradition, delinquent behaviour could be seen as a result of reinforcement processes. Staying delinquent is unlikely for individuals who perceive higher internal negative consequences, who anticipate greater disapproval of friends and parents, and who fear being punished by other persons or institutions. Contrary to other studies, deviant peers and parenting style are not used as direct effects on delinquency but are used as grouping variables to identify potential differences in learning processes. Using panel data from the German youth study “Crime in Modern Cities” (CrimoC) which is conducted annually since 2002 the analysis is primarily concerned with the explanation of the influence of primary groups on delinquent behaviour as a result of anticipated reactions by intimate groups as well as formal social control intervention and intrinsic processes of perceived rewards and sanctions.

Susann KUNADT (University of Bielefeld, Germany)

Neighborhood Effects and Juvenile Delinquency in Duisburg

Starting from the assumption of different urban settings an analysis of violent offences is being presented because theoretical propositions assume variance differences of delinquency rates between urban areas. Since the studies of the Chicago School those differences were reported especially in the case of violence. Do the delinquency rates really differ between specific urban settings of today? And if they do, what are the main determinants for this between-area-variation? By showing that the theoretical development and interpretation of the classical social disorganisation theory results in a social control model, different theoretical levels are specified. The key hypothesis is, that in social disorganized districts informal social control is weakened what vice versa leads to a higher violent crime involvement of juveniles living in these districts. Informal social control becomes meaningful because it has effects on the process of socialization (morals, bonds, self-control) as well as on the setting of action (collective efficacy). In particular the outcomes and effects at the individual level are tested simultaneously for three context-groups which were generated on the basis of official census data. The data
analysed here is self-reported and derives from a longitudinal research project on crime and delinquency in Germany.

_Kristina KANZ (University of Münster, Germany)_

**Violent Media and Parental Maltreatment – Interaction Effects in Explaining Juvenile Violent Delinquency**

The effects of violent media on juvenile violent delinquency have been the focus of media-violence-research for decades and the discussion has been intensified in recent years after several school shootings. Whilst the majority of research indicates positive, albeit small relationships, the lack of longitudinal research especially on the impact of violent video games is apparent. Data from a panel study which started in Duisburg, Germany in 2002 will be used to analyze the proposed hypothesis. It is hypothesized that the effects of violent media on violent delinquency related normative beliefs and on self-reported violent delinquency intensify aggressive dispositions in juveniles. The familiar background, especially harsh parental punishment and parental inconsistency in childrearing, is hypothesized to cause these aggressive dispositions. The proposed interactive model will be tested using structural equation modelling.

_Daniel SEDDIG (University of Münster, Germany)_

**Structural Dynamic Analyses of Adolescent Delinquency**

Based on the conceptual framework of a “Structural Dynamic Model”, that integrates propositions from various criminological theories, three hierarchical levels of distal and proximate predictors are distinguished in the explanation of the development and continuation of delinquent behavior during middle adolescence. Distal value orientations (I), seen as life-style oriented manifestations of social milieus, represent differential facets of the social structure and are hypothesized to have an indirect effect on adolescent delinquent behavior. Bonds to socializing institutions (II) are mediating the social milieus impact on the individuals normative setting (III), which is assumed to be the only direct predictor of delinquency. Assumptions are tested by the application of a “Combined Markov and Latent Trajectory Model” using the first five waves (age 13 to 17, n=1,552) of data from the prospective panel study “Crime in the Modern City (Crimoc)” annually carried out in Duisburg, Germany since 2002. Two models are discussed: Model 1 considers structural factors that point to an overall path to conformity, indicating that the internalization of general normative orientations inhibits juveniles from committing delinquent acts. The acquisition and maintenance of a conforming normative setting is strongly related to the adolescents attachment to school and teachers as well as to traditional value orientations. Traditional value orientations in turn support positive bonds to school and teachers. Moreover general normative orientations and delinquency exert reciprocal effects over time. Model 2 focuses on the more specific and serious forms
of violent delinquency, showing that offense-specific normative orientations strongly predict the respective behavior. The participation in extrinsic, peer-group based leisure activities and the peers offense-specific normative orientations constitute the aquisitional environment for a normative setting that promotes violent behavior. These processes are strongly embedded in a milieu characterized by hedonistic value orientations and life-styles. Also cross-lagged effects suggest reciprocal reinforcement processes between offense specific normative orientations and the respective delinquent behavior.
Youth Justice II

Latham WINFREE (New Mexico State University, United States of America)
Jennifer DORNBRIRER SANDERS (Juvenile Justice Services, United States of America)
Dennis L. CLASON (New Mexico State University, United States of America)
J. Keith AKINS (University of Houston, United States of America)

Juvenile Releasees from Secure Confinement in New Mexico, USA: Correlates of Recidivism

Many states in the USA report that their juvenile correctional populations are at or above the sanctioned upper limits. In 2006, the ACLU entered into an agreement with the New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department to close a long-troubled secure facility and modify the provision of services at the remaining ones. The present study represents a quasi-experimental, longitudinal examination of those youths released from secure detention between 2001 and 2004, who were then followed for up to three years. The intent was to examine those factors available in the youths’ files, including the type of release and preparation for release, which could be used to predict success or failure upon re-entry into the community. Using two types of analysis, we found that receipt of pre-discharge reintegration services significantly lowered the hazard rate for recidivism; however, community-level variables, explored in a two-level hierarchical generalized linear model, did not explain additional variation in recidivism outcomes.

Cédric FOUSSARD (International Juvenile Justice Observatory, Belgium)

Harmonizing Juvenile Justice Systems at the European Level

The International Juvenile Justice Observatory (IJJO) is an ambitious endeavor that promotes an international and interdisciplinary approach to issues related to juvenile justice, based on UN norms and rules and implemented through its mission and activities. The Observatory provides a permanent forum for information and analysis on topics related to juvenile delinquency, crime prevention and justice. It is also an international network of juvenile justice institutions, experts and observers. The Observatory has a benchmarking function; it establishes good practices criteria about efficient strategies related to policies, crime prevention and interventions. As part of its research activities, the IJJO is running several European projects regarding, e.g., the improvement of juvenile justice systems and the prevention of juvenile delinquency, which are highly worth to present at the Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology. The IJJO has been working, as an expert network, to build the basis for the harmonization of the implementation in all Member States of the international rules on justice for minors in conflict with the law. One of the results of this work has been the adoption of the Joint Declaration on “Harmonizing juvenile justice systems at the European level” widely supported and signed by experts,
as well as the relevant governmental bodies at the European, national, regional and local level. The IJJO has recently started the monitoring of an EU Project European Dimensions in Juvenile Delinquency. The objective is to promote efficient indications to define programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency based on the research on the following issues: cyber-crime and E-bullying, the exploitation of minor immigrants in crime, youth gangs, the influence of drug use on crime and violence within the family. The Observatory is looking forward developing collaboration with other institutions willing to take part in this project.

**Sheila BROWN (University of Plymouth, United Kingdom)**

**Children’s Commissioners in the UK, the UNCRC, and Social Justice: To Speak For Others?**

In the United Kingdom, Children’s Commissioners were established in Wales (2001), England (2004), Scotland (2004) and Northern Ireland (2003) as independent offices to represent the interests of children and with a particular focus on vulnerable and disadvantaged children. Although they are independent of government, the Offices of the C.C. must work within the framework of UK legislation on child welfare and social justice outcomes and must have particular regard to the United Convention on the Rights of the Child. As independent bodies however, each Office has flexibility to decide the focus and methods of its working and to interpret its role in the discharge of its duties. Additionally the different policy, cultural and legal landscapes of the various UK jurisdictions with reference to children, crime and child victims form a context for the operation of the Children’s Commissioners. It is crucial to critically evaluate the role and potential of the Children’s Commissioners to shape and intervene in the representation of children and the upholding of their rights, and to understand what impacts the Commissioners are (or are not) having in relation to their responsibilities and what difficulties they face in translating policies into positive outcomes for children. Of the European nations, the United Kingdom has a particularly poor record with the United Nations in its implementation of the UNCRC, specifically in the areas of children in conflict with the law and in matters of child victimization. The focus of this paper, whilst being contextualized within social policy and children’s rights in the broader sense, is upon the criminological and socio-legal dimensions of children’s rights and social justice. It poses the question of what it means in practice for the Children’s Commissioners to ‘speak for others’, often the silenced and silent who are the supposed recipients of ‘rights’, and how this role might be developed more authentically.

**Ineke PRUIN (University of Greifswald, Germany)**  
**András CSÚRI (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)**

**The Treatment of Young Adult Offenders in Germany and Hungary – Success Or Failure?**

The issue of the criminal responsibility of young adult offenders is one of the most important areas of juvenile justice reform in Europe. Rule 11 of the Committee of Ministers
of the Council of Europe’s Recommendation (2003) 20 on ‘New ways of dealing with juvenile delinquency and the role of juvenile justice’ is as follows: Reflecting the extended transition to adulthood, it should be possible for young adults under the age of 21 to be treated in a way comparable to juveniles and to be subject to the same interventions, when the judge is of the opinion that they are not as mature and responsible for their actions as full adults. The presenters attempt to show different ways of dealing with young adult offenders in Europe and concentrate on two countries: Germany and Hungary. Germany has chosen a way of quite comprehensively integrating young adult offenders into the juvenile justice system, whereas Hungary is still struggling to achieve a political consensus about how to deal with this special age group. I. The treatment of young adult offenders in Germany: a success? In Germany, ever since the reform law of 1953, all young adults are transferred to the jurisdiction of juvenile courts. Under certain conditions the juvenile judge can apply educational sanctions and other measures in accordance with the Juvenile Justice Act (JJA). In practice, the majority of young adults are sanctioned according to the JJA. The main reason is the flexibility and creativity that the JJA provides – especially in comparison to the criminal law for adults. Nevertheless the regulations are not without controversy. At regular intervals, there are political attempts to abolish the possibility of integrating young adults into the juvenile justice system. The presentation describes why these attempts have been unsuccessful till the present day. II. The failure of the reform of the Hungarian juvenile justice system as seen through the lens of the young adult age category In the Hungarian Criminal Code juveniles are dealt with in a separate chapter covering only 19 paragraphs which are distinct from the general provisions applicable to adult offenders. Historically, the fact that an offender is a young adult (aged 18 to 21) at the time of committing the crime only featured in a few rules which moreover did not have an underlying theoretical basis. The conception of a new Criminal Code (2001 onwards) has offered the chance to rethink the criminal responsibility of these young adult offenders as well. The most debated issues in connection with the new code have been if there is a need for a separate Juvenile Justice Code, if young adults should be treated differently and the restructuring of the sanctioning system. Regarding the criminal responsibility of young adults, four very different drafts have been conceived. The first one did not plan to change the current legal situation. The second one from 2006 suggested the implementation of the concept of young adulthood in a separate code in addition to the criminal code. The third draft of 2008 insisted on regulating young adults in the chapter dealing with juvenile offenders within the criminal code. The latest draft from 2009 dissociates itself from the reform waves of the years 2006–2008 and does not intend to implement the age category of young adulthood at all. In fact it generally recommends harsher provisions in the General Part of the criminal code which will also have an effect on the criminal responsibility of young offenders. The latest plans serve mostly political aims resulting in the current Hungarian crime policy contradicting scientific perceptions, statistical facts as well as good practices of other countries.
Juvenile Detention and Recidivism: Results of Flemish Research and Policy Placed in International Perspective

Attention for youth delinquency, and more specifically how to deal with troubled youngsters, by the media and public eye often results in a cry for a more severe approach, and in addition more juvenile (detention) institutions. In this paper we will present a critical analysis of Belgian policy concerning the placement of juvenile delinquents in youth institutions through the results of a finalised research on “juvenile detention and recidivism” that was carried out for the Flemish government. First, we will briefly present the Belgian juvenile justice protection model and the possibility of detention/placement of juvenile delinquents in youth institutions. Second, we will present the results of the Flemish research on juvenile detention and recidivism with special attention for the dynamics of recidivism after (first) placement. And finally, the Belgian youth justice policy and the research results on “detention and recidivism” will be compared in within a European perspective.
Eurogang Network Panel II

Jennie LEE (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Researching Desistance From Gangs

My research seeks to address the gap in British gang research concerning desistance. The study utilises data from the ESRC study ‘Youth Gangs in an English City’ and follows up people who have formerly been gang involved, at different stages over a four year period. This paper will attempt to highlight the value of longitudinal data in addressing research questions that could not be addressed using a cross-sectional approach alone. Such questions surround the longer term impact of ‘triggers’ or turning points on the process of desistance, a consideration of trajectories of drift, and the consequences of barriers and hurdles experienced by people who have been gang involved when ‘going straight’. This paper will also consider the value of life history interview data in answering these questions and the significance of interviewer effect, including gender dynamics in the interview situation.

Revital SELA-SHAYOVITZ (Hebrew University, Israel)

Neo-Nazi Youth Gang and Moral Panic: The Emergence of Neo-Nazi Youth Gangs in Israel

The emergence of a neo-Nazi gang is an unprecedented manifestation of deviance in Israel, which has aroused anxiety and undermined the moral order and delicate nerves of a society living in the shadow of the Holocaust. This episode elicited poignant questions, such as: ‘How is it possible that neo-Nazi activity is taking place in the Jewish state?’ On 9 September 2007, the Israel Police arrested eight immigrant youths from the former USSR who were suspected of belonging to a neo-Nazi gang by the name of ‘Patrol 36’. The police investigation revealed that gang members had brutally attacked foreign workers, drug addicts, homosexuals, and religious Jews. In conversations with each other, members of the gang had saluted ‘Heil Hitler’ and threatened to annihilate the Jews. Nearly a year after they were arrested, members of the gang were given prison sentences ranging from one to seven years. The facilitating conditions of a sensitive public audience and the new form of deviance were exploited by a sensationalist mass media, and provoked a collective ‘emotional effervescence’ in Israeli society. The episode gave rise to a heated social discourse, which related to underlying social and cultural conflicts in society. Drawing principally on Israeli newspaper coverage, the study examines the dynamics of social discourse among policymakers, the press, and pressure groups. The analysis shows that initial formulations of moral panic derived from a profound concern about changes in the social and moral order of society due to immigration. Moreover, the moral panic serves the governing agents to increase social control through a construction of risk and
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dangers. The moral panic generated by the neo-Nazi gang produced two new moral regulations, which aimed to increase social control and re-establish the moral order.

Jan Dirk de JONG (VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Ethnicity and Street Culture

Youth delinquency among certain migrant populations has been getting a lot of attention in the Netherlands during the last two decades. ‘Moroccan’ boys have a reputation for causing nuisance in public places and committing (serious and violent) youth crime. Their delinquent behavior in groups draws attention, in the sense that the public as well as the police perceive it as extremely confrontational and aggressive. Some researchers seek explanations in cultural factors such as a ‘conflicting’ ethnic and/or religious family background in order to explain the distinctive character of delinquent group behavior of ‘Moroccan’ boys in the Netherlands. Others have argued that general human needs and group dynamic processes under the specific circumstances of being considered an ‘ethnic minority’ in a disadvantaged neighborhood offer a better explanation for an increased intensity of delinquent behavior in ‘Moroccan’ groups. Although the cultural explanation seems to be losing ground because of its tautological nature and the group dynamic explanation is becoming more popular among researchers, there are still important questions to be answered. For example, how can we explain the fact that the ‘Moroccan’ boys themselves refer to their delinquent behavior as ‘typically Moroccan’? What is the meaning of Moroccan identity in the street culture of these delinquent youth groups? How does this compare to other countries where delinquent youth who are considered part of an ethnic minority give meaning to their cultural background in street culture (like African American referring to the code of the street as ‘a black thing’)? Are these findings reason to re-evaluate the cultural explanation of delinquent behavior? Or can this labeling of delinquent group behavior also be explained by social psychological theories on group dynamic processes?

Karen HENNIGAN (University of Southern California, United States of America)
Cheryl MAXSON (University of California, United States of America)

Broad vs. Narrow Views of Risk: Implications for Achieving Gang Reduction

There is widespread awareness that particular neighbourhood contexts have negative impacts on the trajectory of youth development. This has led to area-specific funding for anti-gang programs that targets particular parts of metropolitan areas where gang problems are most prevalent. These decisions are based on the strategy that resources need to be focused where the problems are greatest to appreciably ameliorate the problem. Area-specific anti-gang approaches tried in many communities have varied widely in their focus. From detached worker programs for gang prevention and intervention common in prior decades to the police-led suppression programs popular today, there has been no evidence of a sustainable impact on the prevalence of street gangs and
gang membership. Recent comprehensive anti-gang approaches that have sought to integrate prevention, intervention and suppression efforts have been developed and implemented in selected locations and these too have had only modest success at best. One reason proposed for the meager success experienced to date is that while resources have been targeted spatially toward areas at the highest risk, there has been no parallel effort to target resources toward the individuals at highest risk for becoming involved in street gangs or continuing involvement in them. It is our view that if one takes a broad view of risk, one inevitably ends up in the situation where the number of youth in need far surpasses the level of sustainable effort required to effectively reduce the multiple risks of facing young persons growing up in disadvantaged areas. This presentation describes our efforts in Los Angeles to create a process that gang prevention providers can use to identify youth at highest risk for gang joining and limit their enrollment to these youth. This represents a paradigm shift for the prevention workers involved.
Media and Crime

Jiri VLACH (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic)

Media and Crime in the Czech Republic

In its ability to immediately address a large amount of people the mass media undoubtedly has a significant impact on individuals and society. It affects behaviour, attitudes or opinions of individuals; it can broaden people’s outlooks, education, influence their lifestyle, but also cause anxiety and stress, incite socially undesirable behaviour or misrepresent. The media’s influence in shaping public opinion on penal policy measures is significant. The public perception of the issue of crime and the activities of the police and the criminal justice system is fundamentally influenced by information for the public presented through the media. The media and the objectivity of its information thus play a key role in informing the public in this sphere.

Mine OZASCILAR (Bahcesehir University, Turkey)

Online News Coverage of the Homicide in Istanbul

Online journalism charting its rise with the internet boom of the mid-1990s and its subsequent decline and stabilization within the present news media market. Crime is among the most popular of all news topics, as are crime-related entertainment shows. The news in online webpage of Hurriyet that is the most selling newspaper, between 2003 and 2008 in Istanbul. The 479 homicide news show that crimes such as homicide are disproportionately chosen by newspapers as crime stories over the other types of crime. Print and online newspapers’ Hurriyet report same homicide news. Online newspaper report more likely to cover homicides that were considered “high-amplitude” homicides. These homicides are more than one victim, those were male offenders killed female victims. The variables that victim and offender gender, age, number of victim and offender, victim and offender relationship, offender motive modify the topic of the news. This news effects the public perception of homicide rates and indirectly fear of crime.

Aleš BUČAR RUČMAN (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

An Overview of Research on Media Reports About Crime and Insecurity Issues in Slovenia

The paper presents a review of literature on media reports about insecurity issues in Slovenia. The author focuses specifically on scientific papers, monographs, published conference proceedings and essays, published on this issue since 1991. The literature search was
conducted using the online library database cobib.si and the root keywords (without the suffixes): medi*, crim* and medi*, secu*. The results of this review indicate that all authors agree the media to have great power in contemporary society. The media publish reports about various insecurity issues that attract peoples’ attention. Some authors describe that the media use their power while acting as the ‘fourth branch’ of the government, whereas other researchers warn about the disrespect the media show towards the individuals’ right to privacy and the assumption of innocence. The competition among media organizations, developed mainly because of their drive to attract the largest share of the audience, strongly influences the media content. Their selective reports about crimes do not reflect the crime picture presented in official statistics and victimisation studies. The media publish reports on crime and other security threats in a populist and sensational manner and use different techniques to attract people’s attention.

Matija MASTNAK (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Bojan DOBOVŠEK (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Investigative Reporting and Criminal Investigation

Investigative journalism (to an extent far larger than any other branch of journalism) performs watchdog activities. The job of an investigative reporter is distinct from apparently similar work done by police, lawyers, and other regulatory bodies. On the other hand, investigative reporters can and do use methods and techniques similar to those used in formal crime investigation. The main paradox is a defused line between the private and the public aspects of people’s lives. Clearly, everyone is entitled to privacy, but in certain circumstances this right can be overridden in the name of “the public interests”.
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Sentencing I

Niamh MAGUIRE (Waterford Institute of Technology, Ireland)

Proportionality Irish Style: An Analysis of the Theoretical and Practical Implications of Departing from the Strict Version of Proportionality in Sentencing

In an international context, the principle of proportionality is closely associated with the ‘just deserts’ approach to sentencing (Bottoms 1995; Ashworth 2005). When placed within a ‘just deserts’ context the principle of proportionality, in its purest form, requires that the severity of the sentence be proportionate to the gravity of the offence. Upward or downward departures from the proportionate sentence are not consistent with strict proportionality under ‘just deserts’ because it requires that the punishment must fit the crime. However, few leading proponents of proportionality in sentencing adhere strictly to its original meaning, and indeed, what counts as ‘just deserts’ varies from one jurisdiction to another (Bottoms 1995). In Ireland, the principle of proportionality is the most important principle that judges must comply with when sentencing convicted offenders (O’Malley 2006). However, Irish courts have interpreted the principle of proportionality in sentencing in a manner that differs significantly from the strict version of proportionality outlined above. The principle of proportionality ‘Irish style’, as outlined by the courts in People (DPP) v. C (w) [1994] 1 ILRM 321 and People (DPP) v. M [1994] 3 IR, requires that the severity of the sentence be proportionate both to the circumstances of the offence and to the personal circumstances of the offender. In effect, this allows for upward and downward departures from the strictly proportionate sentence. The purpose of this paper is to examine the theoretical and practical implications of the principle of proportionality ‘Irish style’. This paper begins by examining the theoretical implications of the Irish version of proportionality for fairness and justice in sentencing. It then considers the practical implications of proportionality ‘Irish style’ by presenting findings from an exploratory study on sentencing in Ireland, which examined the degree to which Irish judges from two distinct courts, the District court and the Circuit court, applied the principle of proportionality when passing sentence on a number of hypothetical cases.

Salvador GONÇALVES (University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)
Ana SACAU (University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)
Gloria JÖLLUSKIN (University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)
Andreia RODRIGUES (University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)

Legal and Extralegal Variables; A Cumulative Disadvantage

Judicial research has acknowledged that criminals are convicted for crimes, not only on the nature of the crime itself but on a selection of legal and extralegal variables. The combinations of legal characteristics warrant a sentence, yet, extralegal variables,
specially gender, age and race, have explained partially the unwarranted disparity in
criminal sentencing. The research I propose to present, deals with the judicial reality
in Portugal. The results from this research were obtained from the analyses of sentenc-
ing documents, specifically for the crimes of theft and robbery. Altogether, three main
groups of variables were obtained from the sentencing records. The first group deals
with legal variables, it includes items such as: the type of crime accused, whether or
not the accused had to wait for the trial in liberty or detention, the level of violence
used in the crime, weapon use, criminal record and the type of penalty imposed for
previous crimes. A second group, extralegal variables, indicated characteristics such
as; age, sex, nationality, education, marital status and employment. A third group of
variables in our analyses, although extralegal in nature, were obtained by an external
agency to the legal system trough an open ended interview with the accused. This
agency (DGRS), performs interviews with the defendants in the criminal cases, in order
to obtain a global perspective of the individuals life. The characteristics gathered from
the meeting were; social and the economic developmental history, social behaviour
incidents, and social and economic conditions at the time of the crime. Furthermore,
the interviews also collected information about dependents, education and drug add-
diction. In sum, research indicates a cumulative disadvantage of some individuals, do
to legal and extralegal variable combinations. For instance, first time criminals with
drug addicts who maintained a job were much more likely to get probation sentences
than addicts that had no job.

Neil HUTTON (University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom)

Custody or Community: Methodologies for Understanding Marginal Sentencing
Decisions

The decision to use prison rather than a community sanction has important implications
for both ethical reasons related to fairness and consistency in sentencing and also for
policy reasons related to managing the growth of prison populations. In Scotland, and
no doubt in other jurisdictions, sentencers claim to use custody as a “last resort” but
what does this mean in practical terms? This paper explores the range of methodologies
which might be used to develop our understanding of this important decision.

Leslie SEBBA (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

Sentencing Guidelines: Can There be Quality without Quantity?

While a number of jurisdictions in the United States have numerical sentencing guide-
lines. While some of the early literature (in particular the writings of Andrew von Hirsch
developed some attention to the question of they have tended to by-pass the question of
the underlying principle according to which the measure of the sanction is to be deter-
mained, the agencies developing the guidelines have tended to by-pass this issue (be-
yond references to the somewhat imprecise concept of “proportionality”). More recently
a number of other common-law jurisdictions have adopted or have been considering the adoption of guidelines: see Freiberg & Kelb (2008), and the recent Israeli proposal. While these jurisdictions purport to differentiate their proposals from the U.S. systems by emphasizing the qualitative character of their guidelines, specific sentencing values may nevertheless be incorporated, at least in some cases. The paper will address the question whether a qualitative approach can indeed obviate the need for addressing the quantitative issue – and for the adoption of a conceptual basis for this purpose. It will also consider the principles and methodologies available [for this purpose], and in particular the role of “public opinion” in resolving this issue.
Private Policing I

Andrej SOTLAR (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Tomaž ČAS (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

20 Years of Development of Private Security Industry in Slovenia – Between Theory and Practice

The development of modern private security industry in Slovenia was characterised by two important facts. Slovenia started with the process of gaining independence less than 20 years ago, while already changing its economic and political system from socialism into system of liberal democracy of western type. The process of privatisation and commercialisation of once state controlled private security started at the end of eighties of the 20th century, but the milestone in the development of private security was the year 1994 when the first law on private security in Slovenia and this part of Europe was passed. From then on, the process of development was quite rapid, sometimes taking into account good practices from abroad, sometimes relying on Slovene specificities, but there was never a clear connection to theoretical models of private security. Mostly, the theories of private security were used by scholars for academic purposes, and sometimes by owners of private security companies, wanting to strengthen the legitimacy of private security in society and/or its position in relation to the state, especially the ministry of the interior and the police. In 2009 the ministry of the interior regulates all the most important issues regarding the private security, like licensing, oversight and training and is responsible for about 108 private security companies with some 6,200 security personnel. Having in mind that total number of public police officers is around 8,500, the question about the real role and function of private security in Slovene society still appears. In this regard, it is impossible to single out only one theoretical concept of private security which prevailed in Slovenia, but more mixture of few, politically desirable private security practices, starting with widespread belief that private security is important (additional) instrument of crime prevention in every modern society. Since this is only one side of the coin, the paper discloses of some other, less high minded purposes and practises in the field of private security in Slovenia.

David MASILOANE (University of South Africa, South Africa)

The Involvement of the Private Security in Policing: Police Recognising Their Limitations

Traditionally the police played an important role in the maintenance of law and order thus enhancing the individuals’ safety and security needs. Their effectiveness in the fulfilment of this role gradually changed as the result of the increase demand and the budgetary constraints. With limited physical and human resources the South African Po-
lice Service realized that they cannot effectively fight crime alone. A pilot study on the multi-agency and multi-functionality approach to policing is being conducted in one of the crime ridden police station in Johannesburg to determine if cooperative policing could be a solution to crime. The South African Police Service, the Metropolitan Police Department and various Private Security Companies have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding in an attempt to reduce the levels of crime in this area. In any cooperative arrangements mission creep becomes one of the possibilities that should be guarded against. The omnipresence of the security guards on the street increases public demand on them to respond to certain crime incidents that do not really fall within their ambit and this set them on the collision course with the South African Police Service that perceive them as overstepping their boundaries. Mission creep on the other hand is precipitated by some of the South African Police Service members who want to transfer all their unpleasant tasks to the private security companies. The objective of this paper is to highlight the benefits and challenges of cooperative policing in an attempt to address the identified challenges so that they do not destroy this noble idea of cooperative policing. While on the other establishing how cooperative policing has benefited the police and the community in terms of reducing the high levels of crime in the area.

Stefanie Van der BURGHT (Ghent University, Belgium)

Violence against Private Security Guards in the Course of Their Profession

In Belgium we are recently faced with an increasing amount of media reports discussing (security) personnel of public transportation who became a victim of violence in the course of their profession. Not only small incidents occurred but also situations in which public indignation was enormous. Violence against these ‘public’ (authority) figures is said to be on the increase. As a consequence of this a cry for more (security) personnel, more control but especially more authority in order to respond to this kind of violence originated in the public transport sector but also beyond. Whether this presumed rise is genuine, is hard to trace. Numbers are recent and therefore don’t allow an evolutionary perspective. Nonetheless the increasing attention shows a certain public concern and therefore importance. In view of the resemblance of (security) personnel of public transportation to the function of private security agent, it would be interesting to see whether more is known about violence against these private agents and the context surrounding it. Not only their authority has similar aspects. Both professions are characterized by a large amount of contact with civilians creating a large number of potential conflict situations. Both of them also have a kind of inspection role which poses possible conflicts. However, media reports hardly ever about violence against private security agents as a victim. Whether this is the result of the fact that few conflicts occur or because attention towards this problem is lacking remains the question. With this presentation we will try to give insight in the question above. First we will give a description of violence in the context of the security professions. Secondly, we will try to give an overview of the amount of victimization of private security agents in a qualitative manner. Focus is set on those cases in which private security agents are victimized by violence during their
professional activities. We have used a plurality of data coming from different organizations hoping to make the puzzle as complete as possible. In order to give an insight in the kind of violence these private security agents are faced with and the context of these offences, we will also discuss the results of some qualitative interviews of key actors in the private security sector. Linking all of these elements together we hope to take a limited but first step into the research of several aspects of the profession of private security agents. As they are becoming more important actors in the overall security chain, we also hope to encourage further criminological research in this way.
Organised Crime IV

Stefano CANEPPELE (Catholic University Sacro Cuore, Italy)
Francesco GOSETTI (Catholic University Sacro Cuore, Italy)
Marco ZANELLA (Catholic University Sacro Cuore, Italy)

Extortion Racketeering in Europe: Problem Dimension and Possible Countermeasures

Extortion racketeering is an efficacious instrument available to organised criminal groups to infiltrate of the legal economy. This was the concern expressed by the European Union, which requested the European Commission to develop and implement measures to prevent penetration by organised crime of the public and the legitimate private sector. In late 2008 TRANSCRIME was awarded by the European Commission the study to analyze extortion racketeering in Europe suggesting what are the legislative, investigative and social countermeasures that could be implemented in order to tackle the phenomenon. In this paper the authors present the results of this research. The hypothesis deriving from previous studies (Savona, 2008) is that there are two different types of extortion racketeering (systemic and casual) linked to three main variables: a) the organisational structure of the criminal crime group that engages in extortion racketeering; b) its strong presence at local territorial level; c) its relationships with local politicians and administrators.

Ernesto U. SAVONA (Catholic University Sacro Cuore, Italy)

From Macro to Micro: Moving from General Indicators of Organised Crime to the Script Analysis of Its Modus Operandi

Studies on OC have mainly focused on indicators of the phenomenon, effective at a MACRO level of analysis. A recent example of this approach is Project IKOC, funded by the EU Commission under the VI FP and coordinated by Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Milan). The project has developed a set of indicators useful to assess the OC risk (=probability of a given OC event x its harm) at a macro level. This Macro approach may work on the condition that countries develop a common methodology for data collection using common rules: an event that is far from being pursued in a systematic way. Meanwhile, an innovative micro approach may be developed. This would consist in applying the crime script approach to the analysis of organised crime. This means that the crime analysed should be very specific and details of crime commission should be analysed. The author provides an example of how this approach may be applied to the infiltration of Italian organised crime in the legitimate economy in Italy. Policy implications related to situational prevention measures will be discussed.
Noah CHARNEY (Association for Research into Crimes against Art, United States of America)

Charting Art Crime: A New Method for Tracking Art Crimes, from Victim to Motive to Profit

Art crime has gone understudied by criminologists, to a great extent because good empirical data has been unavailable. ARCA (an international non-profit think tank and research group on art crime) has developed a sample data archive on reported art crimes, input into SPSS and analyzed. The application of sound criminological methodologies to the study of art crime is a relatively new practice, and we hope that this study will lead the way for others. Extrapolating from this study, combined with an analysis of significant historical art crimes, ARCA has developed a systematic chart by which researchers and investigators may track an art crime to determine its probable victim, motivation, perpetrator group, and what will likely happen to the stolen goods, if they are not recovered. The chart is designed to provide multiple options of varying likelihood for any given situation, in a series of if/then connections which researchers or investigators approach from any point in the life of the crime. This paper will introduce this new chart, and explain how it may be used by criminologists and investigators to take a measure of the guess-work out of art crime investigation and analysis.

Bojan DOBOVŠEK (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Slippery Slope of Investigating Organised Crime

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the development and challenges of criminal investigation of organised crime in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. For this purpose we reviewed literature and other sources to identify main problems and try to find some answers. We found out that, if new technologies are being used (misused) for criminal purposes, it is logic to use them in the field of criminal justice, that is, for the purpose of scientific suppression of crime. In that sense, professional education of judges, prosecutors, attorneys and police should include knowledge of criminalistics, also in the EU member states. For that to be achieved it is necessary to introduce criminalistics as a regular subject of law studies. The intention for introducing specialised departments in prosecutors office and courts poses demand for accomplishing greater professionalization of prosecutors and judges, which means additional education through professional courses, and specialized, and master studies. Practical implication of this analysis will be the exposure of the problem in the regions and guidelines for educators and trainers for solving the modern problems of sophisticated new coming criminal investigation procedures.
Economic Crime

Ioanna CHARALAMPOUS (Middlesex University, United Kingdom)

Business Crime in Greece – Employment Offences in Third Sector Companies

In current times where business is the leading actor of society and economic strains prevail, it is important to be able to investigate the dysfunction and deviance they can produce. Under this notion, the current research is investigating the influence of business crime, with a specific focus in the offences committed from businesses against their workforce over employment legislation. The research is delimited to companies of the third sector of the economy, commerce and financial services in particular. Entrepreneurship, business practice, employment legislation and economic strain are all being examined in order to investigate the phenomenon in Greece. The fieldwork consists of secondary statistical analysis of reports of the relevant regulatory offices and qualitative interviews with the four target groups: employees – victims of business crime, inspectors, trade union members and business managers. Unpaid enforced overtime and illegal employment constitute the two prevailing offences and create a work environment of insecurity and fear. Structural factors like state promoted entrepreneurship, changes in legislation and economic strain play an important role as do low reporting and conviction rates. The conclusions are useful in order to enhance the interest on business crime in modern criminological research and can additionally inform policy and practice.

Nicholas DORN (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands)

Ponzi Finance, Regulatory Capture and the Credit Crunch

The unfolding financial market instability provokes questions about the safety of all financial investments and, in doing so, reveals some large investment frauds, which can flourish only in buoyant markets. More broadly, as is now recognized by market regulators, there has been insufficient attention to fraudulent practices, conflicts of interest and evasion of regulatory controls, notably in relation to promotion of sub-prime mortgages, the role of ratings agencies, the packaging and selling on of the resulting debt instruments to investors worldwide, and circumvention of risk controls. So, where were the regulators? This paper proposes that institutional capture of the regulators by the market – in terms of adoption by the regulators of technical assumptions, ‘models’ and data defined as relevant by the private sector – provides a narrative on ‘what went wrong’. Moving towards a vision of the way forward for regulatory reform, the paper argues against the exclusionary notion of regulation that makes it a matter of coordination between those possessing technical expertise, separated off from moral questions, public politics and debate amongst citizens. The literature on security governance and ‘public goods’ is explored as one way of opening up the debate on finan-
Hazel CROALL (Glasgow Caledonian University, United Kingdom)

Corporate Crime Against Consumers: Issues of Victimization and Regulation

Crimes directed against consumers have a lower profile than many other forms of corporate crime, attracting little publicity, political concern or academic research. This paper will explore the often hidden nature and extent of these crimes arguing that despite their low profile they involve financial and physical harms, are extremely widespread and that their impact most adversely falls on the most disadvantaged. It will to explore the extent to which this is exacerbated by the low profile accorded to law enforcement and regulation which, in some cases, amounts to virtual decriminalization.

Rick SARRE (University of South Australia, Australia)

Making Sense of Corporate Criminal Liability

This paper will provide an overview of the current trends towards penalizing corporate criminal liability, or sometimes referred to as ‘industrial manslaughter’. It may be possible to use the concept of ‘corporate culture’ in order to break through the traditional difficulty of punishing those who are not directly at fault but without whom the deaths and injuries may not have occurred.

Dag ELLINGSEN (Statistics Norway, Norway)

Victims of Economic Crime

For the first time in Norway, Statistics Norway in 2004 made a professional and large-scale survey on businesses (private and public) as victims of economic crime. The study is now being replicated. In this paper I will present the method used, arguing that this is one of the best ways of measuring the trends in economic crime. I will also advocate the need of high quality surveys of this kind, carried out by national statistical agencies. Some of the other studies in this area lack elementary documentation of methods, and are given a media attention that they do not deserve. The results of the 2004 study will be briefly presented, highlighting the surprisingly high response rate, the lack of dissatisfaction with police work, the fact that businesses (for some offences) are more often victimized than private persons, that quite a few persons are sacked because of offences at the job and the low rate of reports to the police. It will also be argued that economic losses are hard to measure, and that the decrease in general confidence might be the most problematic part.
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Gender Issues

Heather M. MORGAN (University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom)

**Big Brother: A Girl’s Best Friend?**

In this paper, I firstly talk to feminist (legal) scholars’ analyses of ‘gender’, particularly in relation to crime and criminality. The angle, or ‘eye’, of my work is underpinned by (post)feminism(s), and specifically, for this paper, those that address the inconsistent (and unjust) notions that women are treated inequitably, but possibly to their ‘advantage’, by the legal system and its crime-focused components. Secondly, I employ surveillance, using Foucault’s conception of the ‘carceral continuum’, in order to assess its role as a hybrid facilitator of the inequitable treatment of women in the crime industry in the period termed ‘(post)modernity’. Specifically, I focus upon closed circuit television (CCTV) use in relation to crime and criminal surveillance. This is particularly important given that the majority, but not all, of CCTV surveillance operators are men. Furthermore, in light of Mulvey’s ‘male gaze’, perhaps this does not matter? My research is influenced by the theoretical frameworks of Foucault, in terms of space, power and knowledge, and Durkheim, in terms of functionality and the maintaining of social order through collective consciousness. Both apply to and derive from surveillance practices and both can be argued to perpetuate (and facilitate) what feminists might term ‘patriarchy’ and the (systematic) subjugation of women. Having presented a theoretical background to my work, in this paper, I finally touch on empirical work that I have conducted in order to explore the extent to which public space and personal performances of men and women, within these (CCTV camera) frames, are related. Additionally, I consider how the theoretical frameworks can be seen in practice(s); gender(ed) practices. In having conducted this empirical work, I have engaged with the micro-level ethnomethodological approach of Garfinkel and have incorporated Goffman’s ‘stigma’ and ‘(spoiled) identity’: the ‘spoiled’ identity of the (less than criminal) woman.

Michele J. BURMAN (University of Glasgow, United Kingdom)

**Gendering Criminal Justice: Possibilities for Change?**

Despite a raft of policy and legislative changes in several jurisdictions in recent years, women offenders and women victims of crime continue to be marginalised in a criminal justice system designed for men. Criminal justice systems seem blind to the distinctive needs of female suspects, defendants, and offenders. Criminal justice practices and attitudes continue to fail to provide female victims of crime with the support, safety and justice they need. How can we try to ensure that criminal justice meets the needs of women? Is gender-responsivity in criminal justice possible, or desirable? If so, what sort of cultural, practical, policy and institutional shifts are required before we can claim gender-responsive systems? This paper draws on recent empirical research undertaken
in Scotland evaluating the use of a legislative obligation placed upon public authorities to adopt a substantive equality (or outcome based) approach to addressing gender inequality within the organisations, and processes of the criminal justice system, and assesses the feasibility of such ‘solutions’ to drive policy, practice and cultural change.

**Sonia LUCIA** (ICDP, Switzerland)

**Véronique JAQUIER** (ICDP, Switzerland)

**Nicole EGLI** (ICDP, Switzerland)

### Do Correlates of Both Delinquency and Victimization Differ Across Gender? An Illustration with Swiss Juveniles

Self-reported delinquency studies, as well as official statistics, have established that boys are more delinquent than girls. Similarly, there appears to be a considerable gap between male and female victimization, both in the extent and nature of victimization. Using data from the second International Self-Reported Juvenile Delinquency study conducted in Switzerland, this article evaluates the gender gap in both delinquency and victimization rates, distinguishing between theft and violent offences. Risk factors include individual variables (e.g. self-control, attitudes toward violence), family-related variables (e.g. family structure, parental supervision), as well as school-related variables (e.g. attachment to school, school performance) and neighborhood characteristics; analyses control for demographics as well. Girls are more likely to be victims of violent offences compared with boys, whereas no statistical difference appears for theft victimization. At the same time, boys and girls report the commission of theft offences in similar proportions, yet boys commit more violent offences. Findings assess an association between victimization and delinquency. Findings corroborate that correlates of victimization differ across gender; logically discrepancies are larger for violent victimizations. For example, broken home, weak family attachment and school failure are associated with male violent victimization, whereas stressful life events and a migration history affect only female victimization. Unlike other studies, correlates of delinquency are found to be different for boys and girls. For example, living in a disadvantaged neighborhood and stressful life events are significantly associated with the propensity of boys to commit theft offences, whereas risk factors for girls include weak attachment to school and parents, as well as low self-control. This study assesses differences in patterns of youth delinquency and victimization across gender, suggesting the need for a different theory to explain Swiss male and female juveniles’ engagement in delinquency, as well as exposure to victimization.

**Jasmina ARNEŽ** (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

### “Women Also Slap, Mistreat and Degrade”: A Feministic View Beyond Comprehension or a Step towards Real Gender Equality?

Since the beginning of the women’s movement, the role of feminism in criminology has often been debated. Nowadays however, it seems convenient to consider what kind of
feminism criminology actually requires and whether women themselves are still in need of a special – feminist theory. In the past, feminist conscious-raising about male domestic and sexual violence was followed by the important exposure of “gendering” and “patriarchal indoctrination” in society. Dedicated to their extermination, “feminist thought” has also often called upon the law for salvation. The aim of this paper is to show that law alone is unable to amend problematic gender differences, but is rather part of their reproduction process. Therefore, it may be time for the self-reflection of current feminism so it does not become counterproductive and thus a threat to itself. To reach this goal, women should overcome the dichotomies of “woman – man”, “good – bad” and “victim – perpetrator” by returning to a general humanistic approach rather than sticking to the rigid sex and gender diversification. Supposedly, this means acknowledging themselves as not only victims, but also possible perpetrators of physical and psychological violence towards men, children and women.
In 2007, UNODC conducted a study on the state of the world’s response to the crime of human trafficking. This study resulted in the UNODC-Global report on Trafficking in Persons. On the base of official criminal justice statistics collected from the national authorities of these 155 countries, it was possible to draw main global trends, flows and patterns on human trafficking. The data gathered suggest that women play a key role as perpetrators of human trafficking. Most of the offenders were citizens of the country where they were arrested. However, in cases where the arrest took place in a high-income destination country, the offenders were more likely to be foreign than when the arrest took place in a source country. In the countries where the gender and age of the victim was specified, two thirds of the identified victims were women and 13% were girls. 79% of the victims were subjected to sexual exploitation. Domestic trafficking was reported by 32 countries but is likely under-detected due to restrictive definitions of trafficking or the greater visibility of foreign victims. Much of the cross-border trafficking activity was between countries of the same general region, particularly between neighbouring countries. There was also evidence of intercontinental trafficking. Most remarkably, victims from East Asia were detected in more than 20 countries in regions throughout the world. This suggests that the trafficking of East Asians is a bit of a phenomenon in itself and worthy of detailed study. This report has demonstrated that international monitoring of human trafficking trends and patterns is possible and that a surprising wealth of information is available. Nevertheless, a large part of the phenomenon is undetected, thus great part of the patterns are still unknown.
erated a progressive increase in the commitment and in the activities provided by charged institutions, both in terms of a continuous monitoring of the phenomenon, and in terms of carrying out studies and research aimed at providing a comprehensive integrated approach to this issue. From a purely legislative viewpoint, Italy has found an effective and comprehensive body of law, which places her to the highest levels inside the European outline. In terms of actions to resist the phenomenon of human trafficking, the 228/2003 Law “Misure contro la tratta di persone” (Measures against people trafficking) introduces a new definition of the crime of slavery, as well as of any related crimes. On the other hand, Par. 18 of Italian immigration policies (D. Lgs 268/98) and Par.13 of the above-mentioned Law foresee the institution and funding of special programs aimed at protecting the victims of people trafficking. From 2000 to 2008, the Italian Minister for the Equal Opportunities funded a large number of projects for the protection and first assistance to the victims, on the basis of a “Special Fund” expressly established for those purposes, in order to arrange – not as a temporary solution – not only all the suitable conditions of board, lodging and support to the victims of people trafficking, but also to provide them with enhanced literacy skill and training courses, to foster their social integration and their working introduction. The research has the following objectives: the first is to numerically outline the phenomenon in Italy; the second is to carry out interviews to the women victims of human trafficking, and participating in the social protection plans organized in Tuscany. The reason for being of this approach can be found in the consideration that pure numerical data are not exhaustive for the full understanding of such a complex phenomenon. Through those interviews, the study intends to analyze the following inquiring areas:

- Geographical areas of origin and life conditions before the departure.
- Recruitment and departure forms in the country of origin.
- Organization of the travel and arrival in Italy.
- Life conditions, subjugation practices and exploitation methods.
- Speculators and organization of exploitation.
- Exit methods.

This study will be carried out in cooperation with various Tuscan associations, provided with a proved experience in the field of protection and social introduction plans for the victims of human trafficking.

Anna COLUCCIA (University of Siena, Italy)
Lore LORENZI (University of Siena, Italy)
Fabio FERRETTI (University of Siena, Italy)
Tommaso BURACCHI (University of Siena, Italy)
Eva VENTURINI (University of Siena, Italy)
Francesca LORINI (University of Siena, Italy)

The Phenomenon of Human Trafficking in Italy: Our Experience in Tuscany, with Special Reference to the Social Protection Plans for the Victims

Inside the diversified survey of emergencies connected to immigration, the phenom-
enon of people trafficking is gaining more and more significance in Italy. Hence, mainly thanks to the stimulus and example given by the international institutions, this condition has generated a progressive increase in the commitment and in the activities provided by charged institutions, both in terms of a continuous monitoring of the phenomenon, and in terms of carrying out studies and research aimed at providing a comprehensive integrated approach to this issue. With respect to this, the commitment and activities focus on two main issues: the first being the measures to resist the phenomenon, and the second being the protection and support offered to the victims. From a purely legislative viewpoint, Italy has found an effective and comprehensive body of law, which places her to the highest levels inside the European outline. In terms of actions to resist the phenomenon of human trafficking, the 228/2003 Law “Misure contro la tratta di persone” (Measures against people trafficking) introduces a new definition of the crime of slavery, as well as of any related crimes. On the other hand, Par. 18 of Italian immigration policies (D. Lgs 268/98) and Par.13 of the above-mentioned Law foresee the institution and funding of special programs aimed at protecting the victims of people trafficking. From 2000 to 2008, the Italian Minister for the Equal Opportunities funded a large number of projects for the protection and first assistance to the victims, on the basis of a “Special Fund” expressly established for those purposes, in order to arrange – not as a temporary solution – not only all the suitable conditions of board, lodging and support to the victims of people trafficking, but also to provide them with enhanced literacy skill and training courses, to foster their social integration and their working introduction. The study pursues two main objects. First of all, it intends to quantify the size of the phenomenon of people trafficking in Italy through the analysis of data supplied by the Ministry of the Interior and by the Ministry of Justice, with reference both to the victims coming into contact with the social officers available on the territory, and to the authors, as denounced, arrested, inquired and committed people for the crimes connected to people trafficking. Secondly, after outlining the phenomenon at a national level, the study intends to carry out a deep analysis on the various aspects of this phenomenon in Tuscany, both in terms of quality and in terms of quantity, with particular attention to the programs of social protection activated in this Region, and especially in the Province of Siena.

Irene STOECKL (University of Vienna, Austria)

Combating Human Trafficking by the European Union

Since the beginning of the 1990s human trafficking has become an ever increasing problem of organized crime for the EU. Today, human trafficking accounts for one of the most lucrative organized crime forms. As such it can be said that every single EU Member State is affected to different extents by this crime. EU members are either countries of origin, of transit and/or of destination. Trafficking in human beings occurs both from outside the EU and within. The past few years have also seen the development of the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (AFSJ) making it necessary for institutions of the EU to deal with the issues of combating organized crime and human trafficking as such. Eventually, measurements taken and instruments developed by the EU look at this crime
mainly from a transnational organized crime point of view – deriving the definition of human trafficking from the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons. Still, the question remains to what extent human trafficking is primarily a form of organized crime since very little is known about it. Due to the lack of knowledge about the crime to begin with, trafficking operations and the traffickers themselves (the Vienna Forum against Trafficking in Human Beings has identified the Profiling of Traffickers as a matter of high priority), it is extremely difficult to make any generalised description about it. Therefore, it is essential to get a better understanding on the research level about human trafficking to then develop more sophisticated measurements and instruments against it. This is particularly important, since today, success in the fight against human trafficking depends mainly on the testimonies of victims, making them vulnerable to re-victimization and retaliation by the offenders.

Mika JUNNINEN (HEUNI, Finland)

Prevention of Human Trafficking

The main responsibility for combating human trafficking lies with the government, however, an effective response to human trafficking requires coordinated and concerted action from the government, international organizations and civil society. This study provides an overview of prevention activities of human trafficking in the OSCE countries. The purpose of the study is to list and evaluate national efforts to combat trafficking in human beings in the participating states. Study will be carried out by the questionary, where country representatives, country experts and officials will explain the country situation and forms of preventive actions. Some country visits will be also done to fulfill the information and enlarge the perspective of understanding. In the final stage some of the country representatives, experts and officials are asked to comment the country’s descriptions of preventive actions of trafficking of human beings. The study report will also include some best practices and recommendations of effective prevention measures of trafficking of human beings in the OSCE member countries. Maybe in the future, there will be comprehensive longterm prevention strategy for the member countries, or at least some ideas and understanding of what such a strategy should include.
Institutional Trust in Flanders. Do Anomia and Ethnocentrism Mediate the Relationship between Social Background, Social Capital and Institutional Trust? An Exploratory Analysis in Two Samples

Trust towards governmental institutions such as the local government, the police and the criminal justice system are very important issues in a political democracy. It has been argued before that without trust political democracy is at stake, mainly because of the doubted legitimacy of the governmental system. This study aims at both describing and explaining individual differences in institutional trust. In this contribution the individual level predictors of institutional trust are studied from an integrated sociological and psychological perspective. In this contribution we analyze to what extent one’s position in the social structure is related to institutional trust, and test the hypothesis that sociological background is especially related to trust through its effect on social capital, anomia and ethnocentrism. Social capital has been repeatedly argued to be one key sociological mechanism in understanding trust, while anomia and ethnocentrism, two major psychological mechanisms that refer to discontent have also been cited as important mediators of the effect of sociological background characteristics. The unique contribution to the literature of this study is that it tests this popular hypotheses on two independently drawn samples, the SCV-survey on social and cultural changes in the Flemish region \(N=1,477\) and the Flemish respondents in the European Social Survey \(N=1,234\)). In order to answer the hypotheses a series of block wise OLS-regressions were run followed by a critical test using structural equation modelling. The results suggest that institutional trust significantly varies by educational level, that the effect of social capital may somewhat be overestimated and that anomia and ethnocentrism are key psychological mechanisms in understanding the relationship between structural background and institutional trust.

Telling It Like It Isn’t: Community Engagement in Jersey

The Government of Jersey has recently published its new three year strategic plan. Entitled ‘Working together to meet the needs of the community’. One of the key elements of this plan is engaging with the community. However, whilst the rhetoric suggests that the aspirations are high ‘We want the public to participate in the development of government policy, through real community engagement…’ the reality is somewhat different. This paper focuses upon interviews conducted with local political representatives, (part of a
larger study on community engagement in Jersey) and examines their understanding of the term ‘community engagement’, what they believe constitutes effective engagement and what level of engagement is currently undertaken by the government of Jersey.

Helen FOGARTY (Scottish Government, United Kingdom)

Scottish Crime and Justice Survey: Impact on Policy Making in Scotland

The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) measures victimisation experienced by the adult population in Scotland and estimates the ‘dark figure’ of crime. The SCJS produces a ‘First Findings’ report and reports on drugs misuse, sexual victimisation and partner abuse. But what happens after that and what impact does the SCJS have on policy making in Scotland? This presentation will outline how the SCJS is a key tool not just for academic researchers but also for policy makers and analysts. Examples will cover: (1) Policy Development; (2) Public Awareness Campaigns; (3) Performance Monitoring and Evaluation. Attendees will gain knowledge of how research can make an impact on policy. Policy Development Following implementation of the Scottish Strategy for Victims published in 2001, the Scottish Government is revisiting the strategy with a view to strengthening the services provided to victims. Information on the prevalence of victimisation as well as experience of the criminal justice system will help determine how support can be delivered in future. The SCJS will provide information on victims’ experiences, attitudes and needs to help develop further policy in this area. Public Awareness Campaigns Previous crime surveys in Scotland have shown that more than one in three public-facing workers had been either verbally or physically abused while dealing with the public. Scottish Centre for Healthy Working Lives runs awareness campaigns to inform the public about workplace abuse and its effects. The SCJS provides valuable information about workers’ experiences. Performance Monitoring and Evaluation The SCJS provide two indicators which illustrate the public sector’s progress in achieving National Outcomes: (1) Reduce overall crime victimisation rates by 2 percentage points by 2011; (2) Increase positive public perception of the general crime rate in local area. In addition, the 8 police forces in Scotland use the SCJS to provide data for the Scottish Policing Performance Framework.

Bronwyn NAYLOR (Monash University, Australia)
Bernadette SAUNDERS (Monash University, Australia)

Regulating Parental Discipline: Criminal Laws and Politics

The authors outline the current state of the criminal law on the physical discipline of children, and argue that international and domestic human rights demand that physical discipline no longer be condoned. All UN member states, except the United States and Somalia, have ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), which requires that signatories prohibit parental violence to children, but only 24 countries have in fact prohibited parental violence to children, with New Zealand being the first and
only English-speaking country to do so, in 2007. At the same time, the authors examine the politics and symbolism of the ongoing debate about parental ‘rights’ to use physical discipline. The legal reforms in New Zealand in 2007, and the subsequent political controversies and campaigns by parent-rights interests, will be examined, and implications for reforms in Australia and elsewhere explored.
Juvenile Delinquency

**Halime UNAL** *(Mugla University, Turkey)*  
**Cem SAFAK CUKUR** *(Mugla University, Turkey)*

**Gender, Class and Delinquency of High School Students in Turkey**

Gender and social class are two important factors linked to delinquency. Existing research have shown that females are less delinquent than males and engage in less serious forms of delinquency. Although there is no consensus about the relative effect of social class on delinquency, existing data have shown that youth from lower class have tended to commit more delinquent acts than youth from higher class. Delinquency studies in Turkey generally using official data analyze the relative effect of gender and class on serious offenses but limited number of self-report studies have analyzed the delinquency patterns and attempted to provide a broader view of roles of gender and class in delinquency. However, intersection of gender and social class did not get much attention in the literature. Therefore, the goal of this study is to contribute the analysis of delinquent behavior of high school students in Turkey. Self-report data were gathered from 3,000 student from 11 public and private high schools in Izmir, the third largest city. It seeks to determine the delinquency rates and evaluate the patterns based on gender and social class. (This project is supported by a research grand from Turkish National Science Foundation (106K310)).

**Lieven PAUWELS** *(Ghent University, Belgium)*  
**Robert SVENSSON** *(Malmö University, Sweden)*

**Informal Controls and the Explanation of Propensity to Offend: A Test in Two Urban Samples**

Propensity to offend is an important and stable predictor of offending. A person’s propensity is often thought of as a multidimensional trait consisting of morality and low self-control. The aim of this paper is to explain individual differences in propensity to offend as one single construct and two of its dimensions, namely morality and low self-control. It is well established that low levels of morality and low self-control increase the risk of offending. However, there is less empirical research that focuses on the main predictors of morality and self-control. Therefore the main research question for this study is to explain to what extent parental attachment, parental control and the school social bond have direct effect on propensity to offend. (morality and self-control). The data are drawn from two different samples of young adolescents in Antwerp, Belgium (N = 2,486), and Halmstad, Sweden (N = 1,003). The results show that parental control, parental attachment and the school social bond have direct effects on individual differences in propensity to offend, regardless of individual background variables. The results are
highly equivalent in both samples. The similarity of the results across two independent samples suggests that the findings are stable. Implications for further studies are discussed.

Frank WEERMAN (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, Netherlands)

The Dynamics of Peers and Delinquent Behavior: A Longitudinal Network Analysis

It is a well-known finding from criminological research that delinquent behavior is associated with having delinquent peers. Traditionally, the association has been regarded as the result of either peer influence through social learning / group processes or peer selection of already delinquent youths who choose each other as a friend. Longitudinal studies, based on traditional measures of peer delinquency, suggest that both effects are significant. However, recent studies that use social network data to measure peer delinquency in a direct way suggest that the relationship between delinquent peers and delinquency has been overestimated in the past. This presentation aims to further disentangle selection and influence effects of delinquent peers, using longitudinal network data. The data come from the NSCR School Study, in which several hundreds of lower educated students (13–17 years old) were surveyed repeatedly. A specialized software program (SIENA) was used to estimate effects of delinquent peers on network formation (selection effects) and behavioral changes (influence effects). The analysis also includes alternative selection and influence effects that are overlooked in most research on peers and delinquency.

Alfonso SERRANO-MAILLO (UNED, Spain)

A Test of Self-Control Theory with Behavioural Measures and a Small Sample of Juvenile Delinquents in Spain

Self-control theory is a very well known criminological theory. Since its original proposal in 1990 it has received quite a lot of theoretical and empirical attention. According to Gottfredson and Hirschi, self-control theory is especially consistent with certain known facts about crime. In this paper, evidence of presented for the first time for two of these facts for the case of Spain: the age-crime curve and the versatility of offenders. Though there is an ongoing debate about how to measure self-control (Piquero, 2008), the theory suggests on solid grounds that behavioural measures is the best options. In this paper, it is presented the first test of self-control theory using behavioural measures in Spain—though behavioural measures already have a long tradition in Criminology. At the same time, the challenge is to use a small sample (N=58). There are good grounds to propose the use of small samples in countries with small funds and long antiempirical traditions such as Spain. Small samples present important challenges, such as statistical power and treatment of missing values. In this paper the results of this test, which partially favour the theory, are presented, as well as a discussion of the topics mentioned.
Children as Victims and Perpetrators: Results of a Three-Wave Longitudinal Study

Within a three-wave study over a period of eight months child delinquency and victimization was investigated. The sample consisted of children \((M = 9.93; \ SD = 0.65)\) from a middle size town and a rural area in Lower Saxony, Germany. 1,245 children in total, their teachers and their parents participated in the study. While children and teachers were questioned at all three measurement points, the survey of parents was conducted only at the first wave. These three different perspectives, teacher ratings of the child, children’s self-assessments and parents’ evaluations of their child can give a closer insight into the most important socialization contexts in childhood – school and family. Based on structural equation modelling an explanatory model of child delinquency (subdivided for property crime and violence) will be presented. All models are separately – for boys and girls – analysed. Predictors are, for example family violence, violent media consumption, school achievement and personal characteristics like self-control or empathy. Additionally, the study conveys the relationship between victimization and delinquency in childhood.
Leadership and the Police: On the Profile and the Evaluation of Local Police Chiefs in Belgium

This research, which was financed by the Belgian Federal Public Service of the Interior, focused on the profile and the evaluation of the local chiefs of police. The two central questions this research tried to answer were: (1) What should the profile of local police chiefs contain? and (2) How should a local police chief be evaluated? We chose a research method which allowed to involve different stakeholders that are in close contact with the function of local police chief. The support of the local chiefs of police and their partners – the democratic basis – was thus of particular importance for this research. Firstly, we surveyed the chiefs of the local police of Belgium and later triangulated those findings with the results from the qualitative phase. This consisted of focus group interviews and in-depth interviews with Belgian chiefs of the local police, mayors, prosecutors, governors, district commissioners, director-coordinators and employees of the General Inspection (AIG) and the Direction of Police Administration (FPS Interior). In order to gain accurate insights into the functioning of the current evaluation procedure, we complemented this by an analysis of a limited number of evaluation files. Our findings tell us that it is rather difficult to formulate a unambiguous answer to our research questions: it seems to be neither black nor white, but multicoloured. Given that complexity, we suggest to have a ‘multicoloured’ profile as well as evaluation procedure for local chiefs of police. This could be an adequate answer to the diversity of sometimes conflicting demands – representing the complexity inherent to the police organization and its leadership. Promotors: Prof. dr. Sofie De Kimpe & Prof. dr. Paul Ponsaers

Chiefs of Police in Development – A Perspective on the Improvement of Competences of Police Leaders

Research (De Kimpe, 2006) showed that chiefs of local police are feeling isolated and alone at the top. They often don’t find a lot of support in their search for answers on daily management problems and complications in leadership. Their need for support is therefore real. In the Belgian police organization there is no training, coaching or training for leaders once a certain level of leadership is passed. In this our study tries to find...
an answer for this gap in the development of higher police leaders and their leadership competences. In first we researched the importance of competence development – education, training, coaching, networking, etc. – for managers within a (police) organization. Based on these findings, we also provided a number of criteria by which we can study management programs. Secondly, we want to map the diversity of public and private education and training programs for (police)managers in Belgium. In third we leave the Belgian situation and we focus on competence development abroad. It is within our intention to identify criteria or scenario’s to criticize or develop management programs appropriate for Belgian police leaders.

Jure BUTINAR (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Emanuel BANUTAI (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Milan PAGON (University of Iowa – CIMBA, Italy)

Developing a Safety Culture: A Role of Leadership Competences

Safety culture is defined as “the product of individual and group values, attitudes, perceptions, competencies, and the patterns of behaviours that determine the commitments to and the style and proficiency of, an organization’s health and safety management” (HSE, 1993). Many factors are interacting in developing a safety culture in an organization. This paper explores the role of leadership competences in creating, shaping, and maintaining a culture of safety. These competences can determine, among other things, whether the well-intended measures adopted by the organization’s leadership will actually promote safety or destroy trust among the organization’s human resources. Generally speaking, competences can be understood as the individual’s abilities to activate, use and connect the acquired knowledge in various complex situations. Beside knowledge, they encompass skills, expertise, characteristics (personal and behavioural), motives, values, beliefs, etc. In this paper, we argue that it is the leadership competences that are most critical in developing a safety culture. According to the literature, there are some leadership competencies that have been proven as compulsory for effective leadership. However, one should further distinguish between leadership competencies in profit organizations and not-for-profit as well as public organizations, especially due to the nature of activities, orientation, and basic goals of these organizations. The paper will discuss the implications of these differences for managing a safety culture in various organizations.

Branko LOBNIKAR (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Denis ČALETA (Ministry of Defence, Slovenia)
Katja RANČIGAJ (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Organizational Culture in Police and Military Organization: Similarities and Differences

Different studies have confirmed the importance of organizational culture for the success of any organization. Although organizational culture has been primarily and most
frequently examined in commercial activities, the efficiency of the military and police organizations is significantly affected by the basic assumptions, values and norms. We measure the nature of organizational culture on the sample of police officers (n = 78) and soldiers (n = 169) with a Cameron’s and Quinn’s questionnaire of organizational culture (hierarchy, clan, market, and adhocracy). In the paper the similarities and differences were exterminated in the following areas: basic features of organizational culture, nature of leadership, work with employees, glue factors, strategic orientation and performance criteria.
Criminal Investigation

Anton DVORŠEK (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Danijela FRANGEŽ (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Criminal Intelligence and “Kriminalstrategie” – Similarities and Differences from Slovenian Viewpoint

The similarities between both concepts stem from the reasons for their development as well as from their attempt to integrate the main findings from the fields of strategy design, strategic planning, strategic management, and intelligence as developed for the needs of the Intelligence agencies. Their goals are quite similar too, i.e. more efficient crime reduction by the police by using preventive and repressive measures. Both concepts prefer the proactive approach. Nevertheless, there are differences between the two. The concept of »Kriminalstrategie“ is more goal oriented and designed for solving specific strategic problems. One of its components is evaluation and classification of the meaning of various factors that need to be taken into consideration when preparing the strategies. In addition, the way these strategies are formed is another key element of this concept. The concept of Criminal intelligence is less goal oriented and focuses on the role and the importance of the analyst who transforms the data into information by adding his own knowledge to raw data (for which he needs different expertise in the filed of police crime reduction) from which he gathers the intelligence needed to form strategies and provide responses to criminal threats. When comparing the two, there are some difficulties in understanding the roles of analysts and design makers. After the changes of the Slovenian social system, the Slovenian criminal police had a solid infrastructure allowing for the implementation of key findings of “Kriminalstrategie“ or Criminal intelligence. Besides the tactical intelligence analysis already then in place, there were also suggestions to develop strategic criminal intelligence as a basis for criminal intelligence. These suggestions, however, never got the support needed from the top, the reasons being that the people on the top were never there long enough to see the changes; as a result, criminal intelligence never got a real chance to prove its worth. That is why Criminal intelligence remains, more or less, a part of the tactical level and is understood in terms of secret investigation measures. If we take a closer look at the Resolution on the national programme of prevention and suppression of crime, on the one side, and the new mid-term plan of development of the Slovenian police, on the other, we can see that criminal intelligence was included therein more because of the warnings from the European Union than because of the awareness of how necessary and urgent it is for the Slovenian police. Although neither of the concepts brings any revolutionary tools for criminal investigation, their implementation could support a more efficient police-driven crime reduction in Slovenia.
Evidence-Gathering: Internal and External Responses to Police Impropriety

It seems to be an unavoidable reality of the criminal justice system that, in their efforts to obtain evidence in relation to the commission of criminal offences, investigating police officers on occasion overstep the mark and improperly breach the rights of suspected persons. The manner in which such an occurrence is dealt with varies between jurisdictions. The responses generally adopted range from excluding any evidence at trial which is shown to have been improperly obtained in breach of suspect rights (a response internal to the criminal process in a given trial), to admitting all relevant evidence at trial and addressing police impropriety by way of disciplinary sanctions and/or tort actions against offending officers (a response external to the criminal process in a given trial). There are benefits and disadvantages to both approaches and most jurisdictions have struggled to find the best route between the two extremes. This paper will examine the varying rationales of, and rules on, exclusion in a number of jurisdictions, including England and Wales (generally all relevant evidence admitted at trial), Canada (evidence excluded if it would bring the administration of justice into disrepute) and the United States (exclusion based only on deterrent value). The paper will then focus on the exclusionary rule in relation to unconstitutionally obtained evidence in Ireland, which is one of the strictest, if not the strictest, exclusionary rules in the common law world. It will place the Irish rule and rationale in comparative perspective with the United States, specifically, and examine a recent change in the U.S. approach to exclusion which is relevant in the context of recent calls for change to the stringency of the Irish rule. In conclusion, some recommendations and suggestions for the future of the Irish rule, and exclusionary rules in general, will be made.

The Implementation of the Principle of Availability of Information and Criminal Intelligence as an Important Strategic Criminal Investigation Measure

By adopting the Hague Programme, which introduces the idea of the principle of availability of information and criminal intelligence, the Member States and the European Commission have set the foundation for efficient information exchange, which is a prerequisite for efficient fight against serious forms of international crime and terrorism. The Prüm Decision and the Council Framework Decision on simplifying the exchange of information and intelligence between law enforcement authorities of the Member States of the EU enable the implementation of the principle of availability, which represents a quality step forward by adding a legal obligation to exchange information to the existing institutional cooperation between the law enforcement authorities of the EU, which is based exclusively on an expressed intention to exchange information. We have determined however that there are still problems in the exchange of law enforcement information at the national level, which in our opinion fails to ensure the full implemen-
tation of the principle of availability. The paper describes the factors hindering the exchange of law enforcement information at the national level and the ways to eliminate the problems.

Lesley MCMILLAN (Glasgow Caledonian University, United Kingdom)
Michelle THOMAS (Glasgow Caledonian University, United Kingdom)

Police Officers’ Beliefs about Veracity and Levels of False Rape Reporting

Attrition rates for rape are continuing to increase in the UK and recent figures report a conviction rate of less than 6% in England and Wales. Existing research in England shows the highest proportion of cases are lost at the earliest stages of the justice process and the most significant reasons for early loss are withdrawal by the complainant and the decision that cases are false reports. It is this latter issue of perceived false rape reporting that this paper will explore. This paper will present very recent data collected as part of a larger research project funded by the Economic & Social Research Council, UK (ESRC Res-061-23-0138) which explored factors influencing attrition in rape cases. The data that informs this paper comes from in-depth qualitative interviews conducted with 40 serving police officers in the county of Sussex, England. The paper will present findings about police officers’ perceptions and beliefs about veracity in rape cases, the proportion of cases they believe to be false and the reasons for these beliefs. This data will be compared with previous research findings on the probable rate of false reporting as well as the likely rate of false reporting within the county of Sussex as evidenced from a review of police rape files.
The Causes and Consequences of Terrorism

Anna-Maria GETOŠ (University of Zagreb, Croatia)

The Missing Dots in Terrorism Research: Violent Radicalisation

Although terrorism research has been a long neglected field of criminological research, it has been acknowledged that, as a form of political violence, it emerges from a process, rather than as a spontaneous and irrational ad hoc form of criminal behaviour. This goes for the micro-structural level as for the macro-structural one alike. In recent years “root cause” theories have been frequently used to explain the process itself, together with its often as deep-rooted described etiological causes. However, as plausible such phenomenological descriptions and etiological explanations might appear at first glance, after scratching their surface, it becomes obvious that such approaches deliver little (if any) knowledge. This comes as no surprise if one knows that only less than 5% of terrorism related publications are based on some sort of empirical data, whereas the rest of it are “thought pieces”. The theoretical approach to be presented and explored aims at discussing some of the missing dots in terrorism research, especially the “violent radicalisation”. By focusing on the process of violent radicalisation, terrorism research leaves the far too general assumptions of global and unsolvable problems allegedly leading to terrorism (sometimes!?). Additionally it becomes much more feasible for empirical data collection, which in return is a conditio sine qua non for the development and evaluation of any serious terrorism prevention and repression. This seems to be of striking importance given the counter-terrorism measures currently implied, especially in light of their negative impact on human rights and their rather dubious effectiveness in countering terrorism.

Almir MALJEVIĆ (University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Extraordinary Renditions – Shadow Proceedings, Human Rights and “the Algerian Six”

This article attempts to give an insight into the rendition practice that took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the case known as “The Algerian six”. Six men, naturalised citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, allegedly suspect of planning terrorist attacks on the embassies of the US and the UK in Sarajevo, were handed over by Bosnia and Herzegovina authorities to US military troops despite the fact that the investigation against them had not offered any evidence supporting the suspicions and outside normal extradition procedures. The facts of this case are of relevance to domestic legislation and as well as certain provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and
Fundamental Freedoms. The article analyses it in relation to these and concludes with a critical assessment of the rendition practice applied in the case of the Algerian six.

Michael KILCHLING (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

Preventive and Repressive Strategies of Control Related to Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism

During the 1990s, a comprehensive system of finance-related measures of investigation and intervention into assets related to organized crime was implemented. According to their function as economic strategies of crime control, asset confiscation and, in the wider perspective, money laundering control in general, have their basic focus and point of reference on the quest for profit. In the meantime, the concepts developed for the control of the financing of terrorism have adopted this approach. However, taking into consideration the basic differences between organized crime, on the one hand, and terrorism, on the other, profit-oriented measures of intervention do not promise much effect. The paper intends to show that money laundering control, in particular its preventive component, is doomed to failure in the case of crimes that are primarily ideology-driven. With the purpose to close this gap, the new type of so-called ‘smart sanctions’ was introduced on the international level, based on which all assets of suspect individuals and groups are ‘frozen,’ quasi-automatically, and worldwide. So far, there is no effective legal remedy available against these political sanctions imposed directly by bodies of the United Nations and the European Union. In conclusion it will be argued that these new measures raise even more problems than penal money laundering control, in particular with regard to their impact on human rights which is increasing the longer they apply.

Marianne WADE (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

Undermining Criminal Justice – The UK Approach to Fighting Terrorism

Among European countries it is probably the UK response to terrorism which draws most attention and had proved a ferocious focus of debate in the past years. With the UK government often seen as the USA’s closest ally in the “war on terror,” the country has perhaps not surprisingly viewed itself as greatly endangered by and has indeed suffered under attacks at least inspired by the new terrorist threat. Although that criminal justice system had long faced the challenges posed by terrorism, the law to deal with persons suspected of involvement in terrorism has radically changed and indeed been a battleground in recent years. This paper traces the way in which this policy has undermined both the standing of criminal justice and formerly fundamental principles along the way.
Environmental Criminology I

Wim BERNASCO (Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, Netherlands)
Richard BLOCK (Loyola University Chicago, United States of America)

Ecological Disadvantage and Robbery: A Spatial Analysis of Location Choice

Quantitative and qualitative research findings demonstrate that crime is concentrated in small spatial entities. According to Sampson’s and St. Jean’s concept of ‘ecological disadvantage’, these ‘pockets of crime’ are characterized by the presence of businesses that attract people with cash money, such as liquor stores, fast food restaurants, or pawn shops. In addition, illegal activity that involves cash (such as drug dealing or prostitution) often generates other types of crime. This study aims to further our understanding of crime location choices by focusing on the census block as a micro place, and by assessing the influence of cash economies and social structure of all 24,000 census blocks on the spatial target choice of robbers in Chicago. The presentation will analyze 12,000 offender/incident pairs occurring from 1996 through 1998. Utilizing GIS, information on the ecological and social structure of each block, and random utility models, the paper will predict the location choice of robbers as they travel from their home base to the incident block. The study extends our earlier research on random utility maximization (RUM) models at the tract level and presents the smallest scale analysis of RUM ever attempted in criminology.

Wim BERNASCO (Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, Netherlands)
Thessa KOOISTRA (Police Academy of the Netherlands, Netherlands)

Effects of Residential History on Robbery Location Choice

Many offences take place close to where the offender lives. Anecdotal evidence suggests that offenders may also commit crimes near their former homes, but there is virtually no systematic empirical research on this issue. Building on crime pattern theory, and combining robbery data from police records with detailed data from other other sources in The Netherlands, the present study confirms that solitary offenders who commit commercial robberies are more likely to offend within and nearby their current and also within and nearby their former residential areas, as compared to similar areas they never lived in. To support the argument that spatial awareness mediates the effects of past and current residence, it is further explored whether areas of past and present residence are more likely to be targeted if the offender lived in the area for a long time instead of briefly, and if the offender has moved away from the area only recently rather than a long time ago. The theoretical implications of the findings and their utility for investigative purposes are discussed, and suggestions for future inquiry are made.
Melissa MARSELLE (University of Salford, United Kingdom)
Andrew B. WOOTTON (University of Salford, United Kingdom)
Caroline L. DAVEY (University of Salford, United Kingdom)

Cooling Crime Hotspots: Fighting Urban Crime by Design

Crime prevention theories related to the urban environment have been developed to understand criminal behaviour and support preventative actions by particular stakeholder groups, such as the police or architects. But to what extent are such theories able to support crime prevention within a complex city centre environment where public space is managed by multiple stakeholder groups? This paper will explore how the application of a design-led approach to crime prevention—Design Against Crime (DAC)—can address this issue. The holistic and human-centred approach of DAC to crime prevention enables innovative interventions that satisfy user needs and requirements—implementing solutions that work in partnership with stakeholders. Through reference to the City Centre Crime project conducted in Manchester city centre (UK), the paper will demonstrate the value of design in practice to preventing city centre crime and anti-social behaviour. The authors found the organisation of a city makes the application of crime prevention theory and design solutions difficult. For example, “Broken Windows” theory suggests that bus shelters should be repaired immediately, if vandalised. However, Manchester City Council’s decision to subcontract the management of bus shelters means that they cannot control the design, management and maintenance of bus shelters. The extent to which other theories and approaches might contribute to our understanding and support for the implementation of crime prevention will be discussed.

Ryan DAVENPORT (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

The Concentration of Incivilities in England and Wales

Incivilities or ‘antisocial behaviours’ are now firmly entrenched in British social and political discourse. Over the last decade in particular, there have been a number of academic publications on (i) the causes of incivility and (ii) how best to deal with incivility and lack of social order. This is in itself interesting as we know very little about the prevalence of antisocial behaviour in England and Wales, primarily as a result of the methodological difficulties faced when producing such data. Drawing on findings obtained from a secondary analysis of the British Crime Survey this paper will for the first time present data on the extent and concentration of antisocial behaviours in England and Wales. Particular attention is paid to the repetitive nature of incivilities and parallels with the field of repeat and multiple criminal victimization.
Policing and Surveillance in Contemporary Europe

Richard JONES (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

Architectures of Security: Constraint-Based Compliance and Airport Security

Focusing on the specific area of airport security – emblematic, perhaps, of late modern fears and security responses – this paper shows how specific security practices typically involve a considerable (but not exclusive) reliance on recognisably ‘architectural’ techniques. Existing theoretical work helps reveal the relationship between this architecture and certain political values, and also helps predict some of the limits to such security techniques.

Helene OPPEN GUNDHUS (Norwegian Police University College, Norway)
Katja FRANKO AAS (University of Oslo, Norway)
Heidi MORK LOMELL (Norwegian Centre for Human Rights, Norway)

Surveillance Technologies of Insecurity

(In)security is a politically and socially constructed phenomenon, with a variety of meanings and modalities. Exploring the inherent duality and dialectics between our striving for security and the simultaneous production of insecurity, the paper considers how mundane objects and activities become bearers of risks which need to be neutralised or policed. How are issues of safety and security constructed and addressed by various local actors and embodied in a variety of surveillance systems? We also look at discourses about safety and security surrounding them. The critical deconstruction of the nexus between everyday surveillance and (in)security provides important new insights about how broader political issues are translated into concrete and local practices of policing, social control and exclusion.

Francisco KLAUSER (Durham University, United Kingdom)

Securitisation and Branding of the Event City: The Example of the European Football Championships 2008 in Austria and Switzerland

The paper aims at critically investigating the corresponding relationships between securitisation and branding strategies of public space during the European Football Championships 2008 in Switzerland and Austria (thereafter Euro 2008). Held between 7th and 29th June 2008, the Euro 2008 was the biggest sporting event ever organised in Switzerland and Austria. Millions of spectators and fans flew together in the eight host cities of the tournament, thus raising major security concerns and challenges of crowd manage-
ment. In the media, the temporary reign of football over Switzerland’s and Austria’s city-network was powerfully visualised through spectacular images of tens of thousands of mostly peaceful football fans in so-called ‘public viewing sites’ or ‘fan zones’. Conceived as central meeting spots for fans without match tickets, fan zones allowed supporters to watch football games on massive video screens in the heart of most Austrian and Swiss cities. The paper places particular attention on the implications of the fan zones in the eight Swiss and Austrian Euro 2008 host cities. Yet, it will not do so to celebrate the joyful atmosphere within these sites, but to investigate the correspondences between securitisation and branding strategies of public space at the Euro 2008. My central thesis is that fan zones – as the territorial framework for the concentration of fans on specific, and clearly separated, parts of the city centre – followed not only the need to control and to regulate public life during the tournament, but also to enhance UEFA’s and its sponsors’ branding opportunities within the event cities of the Euro 2008.

Rosamunde van BRAKEL (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Social and Ethical Issues of Pre-Emptive Surveillance: The RYOGENS Database

Pre-emptive discourse that dominates UK anti-terrorist legislation and policy has begun to influence more general criminal justice and social policy. Special surveillance techniques that have been introduced to catch terrorists are now being used to predict which people might be a danger to society. One of the applications of this pre-emptive policy within criminal justice and social policy has been the development of (risk-assessment) methods to predict which children and young people will commit crimes in the future and intervene before it is too late. In 2004, the UK Government recognized in its Green Paper, Every Child Matters, that both a readier sharing of information and greater integration, co-operation and trust between statutory agencies would improve the outcomes for vulnerable children. An example of this type of policy is the Ryogens database, which stands for Reducing Youth Offending Generic National Solution, although this full title is no longer used, and it is being positioned as having wider use in the whole ‘Every Child Matters’ agenda. Ryogens is an online, multi-agency, information sharing system that helps practitioners from different agencies to identify, assess and refer vulnerable children. The key focus is to enable integration and sharing of Health, Youth Justice, Social Care and Education systems data with the goal of targeting children and young people before they get into trouble. The purpose of this paper is, by using the Ryogens database as a case study, to firstly investigate if and in what way the idea of pre-emption that dominates anti-terrorist discourse migrates to the government discourse on youth crime prevention and secondly to address a number of major social and ethical concerns that come to light when analyzing crime prevention initiatives such as Ryogens.
Panel Sessions VII
Verena BOXBERG *(Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)*

**Adapting to Life in Prison – In the Context of Individual Background and Interpersonal Relationships**

The incarceration for the first time means a radical break with former living conditions. The adaption to the new living conditions in prison depends on the circumstances in the particular correctional facilities as well as on the individual background and the chosen coping strategy (accommodation, assimilation) of the inmate. The main issue of this paper is the question, which individual background (age, education, substance use) improves the adaption to life in prison. Furthermore, the interrelation between adaption to life in prison and interpersonal relationships (staff, inmates, family) is examined. This study is based on longitudinal data of 774 male juveniles (aged 14–24) incarcerated for the first time. These inmates of six Northern Germany youth correctional facilities were interviewed in prison several times. Additionally, disciplinary measures recorded in the prisoners’ personal files were used as an objective indicator of lack of adapting to life in prison.

Laimute ZILINSKIENE *(Vilnius University, Lithuania)*

**Juveniles from Foster Homes in Crime Prevention Perspective**

Attitude to children from so-called “asocial families” can be named “paradoxical”. One the hand, they regularly face with situation that prevent or worsen normal socialization: family conflicts, poor marital adjust, parent’s inability to provide for the emotional and financial needs, parents criminal history, etc. As a result, risk of deviation from dominant societal norm and values is higher than for children from so-called “normal families”. However, on the other hand, they very often treated as deviants not on the basic of committing deviant act, but rather on the basic of belonging to “bad, deviant” family. They are “secondary” (Lemert) deviants without being “primary” ones. It is obvious that this “secondary” deviation help normal socialization no less help adolescents than very “asocial families”. The use of Oral History method helps us analyze the life trajectories of juveniles from the asocial families in three levels: family, foster home and social policy system. The life stories of juveniles from foster homes and daycare centers show, that these youngsters are trying to escape from their family experience and life in social homes is major help for them. However, there is a difference between state foster homes and catholic foster homes. At the state homes juveniles are facing pure living conditions and injustice. Meanwhile life in the catholic homes offers better living conditions and psychological comfort. However, life in the foster homes is possible until the juveniles have become adults (according to legal acts – 18 years of age). Moreover, life after “social home life” is vague, there is no integration into real life, and the problems of housing,
education and work lie down on the shoulders of these “adults”. High-hopes are based on the help and support on relatives – sisters or brothers – instead of authority. In accordance to the day-to-day practice, we can see, that many of the juveniles, which have left these institutions very often end up on the streets and add the list of the “clients” of criminal justice.)

*Marieke FRANSSENS (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium)*

**Decision Processes in the Belgian Juvenile Justice System**

Legal child welfare in Belgium has been characterized by an increasing number of legal claims and enforced measures, in matters concerning both minors living in a problematical situation and cases of juvenile delinquency. This increase of enforced measures undoubtedly is a result of the number of incoming minors. The decisions made by the public prosecutors and juvenile judges in the various phases of legal youth protection, however, play also an important role in this increase. The public prosecutor is responsible for any referral to the juvenile judge, who then stipulates the outflow to the various possible measures. With the purpose to gain insight into the decision making processes of these actors, a research was carried out in the period of November 2007 until April 2009 at the Leuven Institute of Criminology. This research aimed to answer five research questions, three of which concern the legal claim of the public prosecutors and two of which are concerned with the decision-making of the youth courts. To achieve this purpose, the research utilized a literature study, an analysis of the legislative and policy framework and an empirical research consisting of the triangulation of two qualitative research methods (interviews with 10 public prosecutors and 10 juvenile judges and the analysis of 200 files of minors dealt with by the juvenile justice system). The research results reveal several legal and extra-legal factors influencing the decision-making of public prosecutors and juvenile judges.

*Ben HEYLEN (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Federal Department of Justice, Belgium)*

**Evaluation of the Use of the Belgian Federal Closed Institution for Juveniles**

On March 1st 2002, the Belgian federal parliament voted a law installing a federal closed institution for juveniles. The decision was largely inspired by the social and media pressure exercised due to constant overcrowding in the regional closed institutions for juveniles. The task of the federal institution was to take in juveniles for whom no place was available in a closed regional institution. It was foreseen to act as a “buffer” where juvenile offenders could be accommodated until a place was available in a regional institution – an ultimum remedium. In this presentation, the results of the research will be discussed for the two main regions in Belgium (French speaking and Dutch speaking). Then, these results will be contrasted with the subsequent political initiatives developed on the federal level. Finally, and to conclude, some discrepancies between research and policy will be highlighted, and some general recommendations will be formulated.
Probation, Resettlement and Desistance from Crime

Beth WEAVER (Strathclyde University, United Kingdom)
Fergus McNEILL (University of Glasgow, United Kingdom)

Travelling Hopefully: Desistance Research and Probation Practice

This paper will explore the impact of desistance theory and research on probation practice to date. It begins by reviewing the impact of desistance scholarship on probation practice to date, briefly explaining why desistance scholarship has played a part in refocusing attention on two neglected aspects of probation work; the centrality of the worker-probationer relationship and the significance of the social contexts of offending and desistance. However, the chapter also seeks to move beyond these insights by exploring potential dialogues between desistance research and probation practice around issues of identity, diversity and religiosity.

Jose CID (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)
Joel MARTÍ (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)

The Process of Desistance – Obstacles and Strengths: Theoretical Underpinnings and Research Design

The paper presents the theoretical hypothesis and the methodological design of a research project aimed at increasing the knowledge of the process of desistance of persons that have served a custodial sentence. From a theoretical point of view, the research takes into account the desistance literature and, in particular, the debate between subjective and objective (turning points) factors in order to understand the opposite processes of reoffending and desistance. In order to test both types of factors the research will be carried out in the following steps: a) a quantitative study on recidivism based on a representative sample of prisoners released of Catalan prisons in 2002, in order to ascertain the factors predictive of both reoffending and desistance; b) the construction of a qualitative sample of prisoners, including different typologies (from more reoffending-prone to more desistance-prone); c) interviews of prisoners just before release (open prison or parole) in order to test the subjective factors of reoffending; d) follow-up interviews of the ex-prisoners six months after release in order to test the objective factors that can be considered as obstacles and strengths in the desistance process. The practical aim of the research is to improve resettlement policy for prisoners and, specially, for those who have the higher levels of reoffending. The conference presentation will outline both the methods and the results of the first stage of the study that is now in progress.
Ioan DURNESCU (University of Bucharest, Romania)
Anton van KALMTHOUT (University of Tilburg, Netherlands)
Leo TIGGES (European Permanent Conference on Probation, Netherlands)

Resettlement Services in Europe

The present study was undertaken under the Phare 2006 “The continuation of strengthening probation service in Romania” (Phare RO/2006/018-147.01.04.05.01). The main tool for collecting information was a comprehensive questionnaire sent to 30 individual states. The strategy was to send the questionnaire via the international system of the National Administration of Prisons and also to some individual academics or prison/probation managers from the CEP system. Twenty-one countries subsequently completed the questionnaire, although for a variety of reasons some of the questionnaires were not completed a great deal of detail. Although this is not therefore an in-depth or comprehensive study, it provides a general snapshot of resettlement services in Europe. The study is interesting for its interim conclusions and also from the methodological point of view. It shows for instance that the principles for good practice are to be found only in a few isolated countries since most of the jurisdictions have fragmented, unarticulated, partial resettlement services. One of the methodological difficulties raised concerns how to access comparable and reliable data. Using one or two sources of information proved to be ineffective in order to provide a comprehensive picture of the resettlement systems in Europe.

Deirdre HEALY (UCD Institute of Criminology, Ireland)

Charting Pathways Through Change: Predicting Desistance from Crime among Repeat Offenders on Probation

The paper concerns a group of 73 adult males with a history of serious or persistent offending who were interviewed four years ago while on probation in Dublin, Ireland. The vast majority were trying to desist from crime despite facing significant barriers to change. Using data obtained from the Criminal Records Office, they were followed for a minimum of four years from the date of the interview. Participants who were not re-convicted during the follow-up period were compared to participants who were on a range of demographic, criminal history, cognitive and social variables known to be associated with offending behaviour. The results suggested that having higher levels of social capital was important for maintaining desistance over time. Age, criminal history and criminal cognitions did not predict long-term behavioural outcomes but were very important during the early stages of change. The theoretical and practical implications of these findings will be discussed.
The Employability of Ex-Prisoners and Offenders – A Comparison between United Kingdom and Republic of Slovenia

Finding employment is one of the most important reintegration challenges for ex-prisoners and one that can have a significant impact on their chances of remaining crime-free (Kachanowski, 2005). Penology as a science about the practice of prison management and criminal rehabilitation focuses on factors that contribute to the re-offending rates, e.g. drug abuse, environment, employment, accommodation and general finances. Statistics show that about 50 percent of offenders have never worked and therefore one of the state's main priorities should be to find ex-prisoners a legitimate job after they are released. The purpose of the current research paper is to examine the employability of ex-prisoners and to present the policies aimed at increasing their chances on the labour market in the United Kingdom and Slovenia. The paper starts with theoretical concepts to explain the main characteristics of the reintegration process, especially the factors associated with law-breaking. Furthermore, the policies to reduce unemployment of ex-prisoners in the before mentioned countries will be presented. Finally, the results of a comparison among the employment policies and their evaluation will be discussed.
Partner and Nonpartner Violence Against Women in a Cross-National Perspective

Markku HEISKANEN (European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, Affiliated with the United Nations, Finland)
Minna PIISPA (Ministry of Justice, Finland)

Distinction between Partner and Non-Partner Violence; Experiences from Finland

The definition of partner violence has an influence on the extent and content of partner violence. It is known that a partner relationship is one of the most complicated issues in quantitative research. Therefore the definition of partner violence often differs between surveys, even in one country. In the Finnish violence against women (VAW) surveys the relationship between the victim and the offender has been studied in three categories: partnership, ex-partnership and other. The last category contains violence committed by unknown persons as well as by known persons, such as friends, acquaintances etc. The category of unknown/known perpetrator is complicated especially in relation to partner violence, because it may contain cases that could be classified as partner violence. According to the Finnish VAW survey 2005, the perpetrator is a boyfriend or ex-boyfriend in one-fifth of the cases in the category of unknown or/known perpetrators. In our presentation we discuss whether violence committed by boyfriends should be included into partner violence and whether there are other perpetrator categories that should be included into partner violence. We will also describe the content and consequences of violence committed by a boyfriend, and look at the differences and similarities between that and partner violence.

Maria Giuseppina MURATORE (Istat, Italy)
Giovanna TAGLIACOZZO (Istat, Italy)

Studying Non-Partner Violence against Women in Italy

Non partner violence is one of the main component of Italian violence against women, but a deeper analysis show that it is quite different from the other one, the domestic violence. Considering both physical and sexual violence, non partner violence characterizes mainly the less serious incidents as sexual harassment and threats. But many differences are present according to the kind of perpetrator, if a friend a colleague, a relative, an acquaintance or an unknown person. Moreover while non partner violence is less severe, in term of injuries, life felt in danger and consequences, women are able to react much more to violence. Nevertheless many women do not report to the police and not even consider a crime the abuses suffered. These behaviours characterizes all
the victims, the youngest women yet. This paper, after having drawn the framework of Italian non-partner violence, will focus on the relationship between author and victims’ characteristics (age, level of education, working conditions) and on the risk factors. Furthermore, dynamic of the incidents, violence severity and women strategies to react to violence will be analyzed from the non-partner violence perspective. Data are from the Italian Violence against women survey carried out in 2006 by Istat – the National Italian Statistical Institute – on a sample of 25,000 women aged 16–70.

Veronique JAQUIER (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Should Violence Committed by Boyfriends be Considered Intimate Partner Violence? Methodological and Theoretical Implications of Defining the Victim-Offender Relationship

In the past decades, the number of research on violence against women (VAW) has grown exponentially. Studies have been conducted on many specific topics in many different countries, and the need for more comparative research has been assessed by many scholars. Indeed adopting a comparative approach is not simply intended to satisfy an intellectual curiosity, but to help us answer theoretical questions as well. This paper discusses one issue addressed within a study comparing VAW in Switzerland and the United States, whose particularity resides in the rigorous equation of survey design. Among other topics, the categorization of the victim-offender relationship proved complex, but also highlighted an often-neglected issue in the literature. For example, violence committed by boyfriends or dates is usually included in the prevalence of partner violence, without further discussion. However, as the concept of dating does not necessarily have an equivalent in non-US cultures, shouldn’t boyfriend violence be considered apart from violence committed by spouses or cohabiting partners? The current presentation illustrates the implications of not equating survey definitions and design and, then, compares the extent of violence in both surveys. It further discusses the higher prevalence of partner violence in the United States, respectively the higher prevalence of non-partner violence in Switzerland, in light of victim-offender relationships and risk factors associated to each type of violence. Methodological implications for cross-national comparisons are further discussed.

Ana CUERVO GARCÍA (Castilla-La Mancha University, Spain)
Cristina RECHEA ALBEROLA (Castilla-La Mancha University, Spain)

Minors’ Aggression Towards Family Members

Youth delinquency and family violence are phenomena which worry and attract social attention. They provoke on one hand astonishment and on the other hand research projects and intervention measures. In the case of the violence from minors against family members both types of delinquency are united. During 2007 the Criminology Research Centre at the Castilla-La Mancha University (Spain) in partnership with the Social
Welfare Department from the Castilla-La Mancha government board, carried out a first research project which studied aggression by minors in the family environment, focusing on family and violent youths characteristics. This research studied cases from 2001 to 2006 in Albacete (Spain). After this first approach it was considered as appropriate to carry on with a second part using a case study methodology to deepen into family, minors and aggressions characteristics (specially which aspects start and finish them), into the kind of underlying family relationships and into their evolution after the mistreatment problem appearance. Results from this second part research show mainly that conflicts between parents and abusive minors are the typical ones of adolescence, that parental styles applied to this youths evolve to inadequate because of the behaviour shown by the minor and that this minors are clearly impulsive.
Juvenile Delinquency II

Ozden OZBAY (Nigde University, Turkey)

Does General Strain Theory Account for Youth Deviance in Turkey?

This paper aims to explore the research question that Does General Strain Theory (GST) account for youth deviance in Turkey? This research question will be tested by using a sample of 974 university students. Youth deviance includes seven ‘deviant’ acts: Political violence, (other) violence, piracy, bribery, cheating, alcohol and cigarette uses. Strain variables include a dozen of strains related mostly to the type of strain named presentation of negative stimuli: Perceived blocked opportunity, relative deprivation, educational and economic strains, absence of future employment opportunity, verbal harassment, course failure, family conflict, teacher-initiated strain, non-normal ways of earning much money, and "western strain" (the gap between wishes for living in a western country and the possibility of realizing it). Also, one of the major negative emotions (anger) is used whether strain variables are mediated by anger. Furthermore, some coping variables are used whether they condition (moderate) the impacts of strain on deviant acts. Preliminary findings indicate that not all strains are associated with deviant acts. Also, although some strain variables have significant positive impacts on deviance in line with GST, some others have significant negative impacts in direct contradiction to GST. Likewise, anger has mixed effects on deviant acts: It has positive impacts on violence, cheating, and cigarette use, not associated with bribery and alcohol use, has negative impact on piracy. Interaction effect analysis shows that most interactions are not statistically significant, implying the less role of moderating effects of coping variables.

Sergio HERZOG (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)
Tomer EINAT (Bar Ilan University, Israel)

A New Perspective for Delinquency: Culture Conflict Measured by Seriousness Perceptions

Numerous theories have attempted to analyze and understand the factors and etiology of juvenile delinquency. The present study is the first to suggest the use of Sellin’s “culture conflict” theory (1938), as a possible cultural explanation for the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency. According to Sellin, crime in many instances is a product of culture conflict between the values and norms of a certain subculture in a given society and those of the general culture. Following Sellin’s rationale, this study argues that youths constitute a social subculture with certain values, norms, and stances toward the criminal law that is not necessarily concordant with the moral values and formal norms of the general culture of adults, who determine the content of the criminal law. These assertions are analyzed via a crime seriousness study, in which adult and teenage respondents from a national (Israeli) sample were asked to evaluate the seriousness of various criminal offenses committed by adoles-
cents. Generally, significant differences were found between the seriousness and punishment values given by the adult and juvenile respondents to violent offenses (high), and self-use of illegal drugs (low), with adult respondents providing significantly higher seriousness values and punishment options for them. Moreover, in a regression analysis, the variable of respondents’ age was found as decisive in understanding both dependent variables. The implications of these findings are discussed in this study.

Christoph WEBER (Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria)

Family Interaction and the Development of Children’s Behavioural/Emotional Problems

Relations among family interaction patterns and the development of children’s behavioural/emotional problems were examined using data from a longitudinal cohort study (Children’s Panel of the German Youth Institute). Two national representative age cohorts were surveyed three times at intervals of one and a half year. The younger cohort (N=1,148) started at the age of about 5 years. The cohort of the elder (N=1,042) was interviewed the first time at the age of 8-9 years. The development of the following behavioural/emotional problems was analysed: externalising behavioural problems, motoric agitation, aggressive strategies for resolving peer conflicts, violent behaviour in school environments and emotional externalising problems. The guiding hypothesis is that origin of behavioural problems can be found in the family environment. Children learn aggressive techniques for avoiding complying with parental requests. A necessary requisite for this learning process is that children contingently use coercive behaviours in dealing with family conflicts and that the parents tend to back off, if their children respond aggressively to their demands (ineffective parental discipline). Further it is crucial that such exchanges occur frequently. Using the younger cohort for exploration, the hypotheses were tested by means of latent growth modelling. In detail it was assumed that the three-way-interaction (child uses coercion)X(mother backs off)X(high frequency of conflicts) leads to the development (i.e. affects the slope) of behavioural/emotional problems. The results partly support the hypothesis. It was found that the interaction pattern (child uses coercion)X(mother backs off)X(high frequency of conflicts) fosters the development of violent behaviour in school environments and the development of externalising behavioural problems. Regarding the other behavioural/emotional problems (motoric agitation, emotional externalising problems and aggressive strategies for resolving peer conflicts) no influence of the family interactions was found.

Kim MEGENS (Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, Netherlands)
Frank WEERMAN (Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, Netherlands)

Delinquency and Social Influence: The Role of Group Norms in Attitude-Behavior Inconsistency

The concept of attitude has commonly been the focus of attention in dispositional ex-
planations of behaviour offered by social psychologists. However, the empirical support on the predictive validity of attitudes is weak: studies have often found a discrepancy between attitudes and subsequent behaviors. While many attempts have been made to enhance behavioral prediction, it has been noted by several researchers that attitude-behavior consistency is simply not always to be foretold. In this regard, it is argued that situational forces, mostly of social nature, are working for or against behavioral realization of attitudes (Andrews & Kandel, 1979). Consequently, in recent years, social psychologists have studied the role of social norms and group influence in the attitude-behavior relationship notably through group identification, based on the social identity approach (Tajfel & Turner, 1979) and self-categorization theory (Turner, 1985). Although the concept of moral beliefs or attitudes is present in many criminological theories, researchers have generally approached the issue in a restricted way: moderating factors such as group norms are often neglected. The aim of the present study is to provide insight on inconsistency in attitude and behavior with regard to delinquency, borrowing concepts from social psychology and including the role of group norms. Data are used from two waves of a longitudinal study (the NSCR School Project) among 1,385 secondary school students following vocational education in the Netherlands. The results suggest that social norms, and their interaction with attachment to peers, affect inconsistency between moral attitudes and delinquent behavior.
Justifying and Applying Punishment

Tilen ŠTAJNPIHLER (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

On The Use of Examples in Shaping Criminal and Sentencing Policy

Reasoning with (illustrative) examples is an efficient form of argument commonly put forward in legal and political debates. The main feature of the argument is extrapolating the result of a particular case to a more general level. The ratio of the example used serves to exemplify or illustrate for instance some general principle which the speaker is arguing for. However, regardless of the useful nature of examples in legal as well as political reasoning, there are considerable limitations in applying this argument. These become evident particularly in the general discussion over criminal and sentencing policies. This has been once again confirmed by the recent debate in Slovenia over the new Penal Code in general and the sentence of life imprisonment in particular. Certain aspects of these discussions could easily be described as what H.L.A. Hart in a slightly different context presented as the uses and abuses of examples. To begin with, reasoning from the particular to the general, if observed in isolation, is rather ambiguous to say the least. In addition, there is usually a wide range of different examples that could illustrate the problem under discussion. As a result, the choice of the so-called appropriate example for the support of one's claim becomes of crucial importance. Needless to say, for every example a counter-example can easily be found. An essential problem concerns the highly controversial and emotional character of the debate: examples used to strengthen one's position more often than not cause additional disturbance in the audience and thereby obscure the relevant issues. This may cause the general debate to shift of its course – from a mostly rational form of argumentation to the domination of more or less irrational factors based on (logical) fallacies like hasty generalizations, appeals to fear or other emotions, association fallacies and others.

Mojca M. PLESNIČAR (Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Procedural Aspects of Sentencing

When discussing different sentencing models emphasis is usually given to general rules on sentencing (mandatory sentences, sentencing guidelines, etc.), which have been proven vital for the outcome of the procedure. Less space is usually given to the sentencing procedure itself, which is however by no means less influential towards the imposed sentence. Generally one can identify two main forms of sentencing procedures; the first – typical for common law systems – separates the determination of guilt from sentencing with regards to time and ideally to the deciding agent (jury / judge), and gives the possibility to obtain additional evidence relevant (solely) to sentencing; and the second – more common to the continental legal sphere – with a single procedure for
both phases. The latter, also found in the Slovenian legal system, puts two of the three protagonists in criminal proceedings in a rather delicate position. While the prosecution is able to present its case coherently by arguing the guilt of the defendant and the subsequent need for punishment through essentially the same evidence, the situation is less favourable for the defendant, whose aim is firstly to convince the court of his innocence, however in case this is not successful, he is at the same time required to produce evidence in favour of a milder sentence, often (at least indirectly) contradicting his original statement of not guilty. The task of the court is no less perplexed; understandably, the large majority of activities and energy is put into the determination of guilt, leaving only limited vigour to determine other facts relevant to sentencing. Furthermore, once faced with the obligation to explain the sentence, the court is left with little evidence to support its decision, which often leads to vague and non-specific argumentation.

Anastasia CHALKIA (Panteion University, Greece)

Punitiveness and Participatory Criminal Policy: Public Attitudes towards ‘Local Councils on Delinquency Prevention’

This paper deals with a part of a Ph.D study about punitiveness, which was conducted during the Spring of 2008 in two areas of Athens (Greece). In both these areas there are differences in the levels of crime, population diversity and the residents socioeconomic status. One aim of this research was to assess the correlation between punitiveness and attitudes towards restorative justice, especially concerning youth and adult minor offences. Taking into consideration that restorative justice is often perceived as a non-punitive response to crime, the paper attempts to re-examine to what extent restorative justice is a measure that cannot be accepted by a punitive public. This area is of great value for the implications of criminal policy and for societies that rely too heavily on a populist punitive context. Additionally, these restorative justice initiatives are not widely known in Greece, so public knowledge is limited and until now almost no case has been sent to penal mediation. Consequently the contribution of restorative justice to criminal policy cannot be estimated, however it is important to consider the extent of it’s acceptance from the results of the current research. So, if the more punitive areas of society are willing to accept the issue, at least for minor offences, policy makers have to take this aspect into great consideration. Plus, it is necessary to reconsider whether the borders between categories that are thought to be distinctive in the public mind are actually as distinctive as we perceive them to be.
Investigating the Determinants of Sentencing Decisions

Gaining a greater understanding of the determinants driving sentencing decisions is important to the development of the theory and guidelines underpinning the sentencing process, which could support sentencers in their decision making, and also promote consistency and transparency. Exploratory analysis of English data on 2004-sentenced cases for common assault suggested an interaction between the proportions of male, adult offenders receiving a custodial sentence and the relative frequency of common assault in larger police force areas. To investigate the above data-inspired hypothesis, three statistical methods were compared – 1) multi-level modelling using the available data plus additional terms at the police force area level (available data); 2) sampling from the court case files to ascertain the influence of offence and offender characteristics (sampling plan); and, 3) an experimental approach that entails sentencers deciding on the sentences for a randomly assigned set of hypothetical court cases (factorial experimental design). Each of the methods has their strengths and weaknesses ranging from convenience (multilevel modeling); resource and missing data implications for acquisition from court files (sampling); and, limitations in the range of characteristics represented in the hypothetical court cases (experimental design). While our multilevel analysis was quick, cheap and simple to implement, both the sampling and experimental approaches are specifically designed, can be tailored to research interests and have the potential to be more fruitful. This investigation has implications for how researchers can design studies of sentencing in the future.
However, the rejection of retribution does not mean the rejection of the principle of culpability. Perpetrator’s guilt remains a key instrument even within mixed crime prevention theories, serving as a foundation and the upper limit of punishment. Nevertheless, there are aspects, where mixed crime prevention theories have not given persuasive answers yet. It should be stressed that “special preventive need for punishment” and “general preventive need for punishment” are relatively vague concepts, which can hardly serve as an exact measure of punishment. Furthermore, the cases where the needs of special and general prevention will not correspond are not excluded. Consequently, it would be overoptimistic to say that mixed crime prevention theories have overcome the problems of punishment, which have been discussed since antiquity.

Marguerite SCHINKEL (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)
Fiona JAMIESON (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

The Importance of Being Judge(d)

Criminal court proceedings, sentencing and the ensuing punishments are much researched fields, but little attention has been paid to the lived experience of the two main players: the offender and the judge. Drawing on the (scant) literature in this field, and on early questions raised by two narrative research projects, we make the case for the importance of research in this area. Offenders’ perceptions of the (il)legitimacy of their sentences are likely to have consequences for engagement and compliance with community sentences and prison programmes, as well as for future offending. Moreover, examining offenders’ accounts of their sentence is vital, because unless we do so, we cannot determine whether existing justifications, such as deterrence, rehabilitation or retributive aims succeed. In respect of the judiciary, however, the narrow frame of reference conventionally used for studying sentencing provides us with little insight of judicial sensibilities in this process. What do judges believe they are communicating by way of a sentence and what do we know about the challenges and demands of sentencing? And how might the respective narratives of the offender and the judge inform each other?
Violence – Comparative Perspective

**Sven GRANATH (Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)**

**Lethal Violence in Europe in a Global Perspective and the Project “European Statistical Database on Lethal Violence” (ESDoLV)**

Lethal violence in Europe is at a low level in a global perspective. Available data also indicate that its structure differs from that of lethal violence in other parts of the world, for example the USA and South America. The possibilities for comparing the structure of lethal violence between different countries are quite limited however. This is true both for comparisons between Europe and other parts of the world and for comparisons between European countries. One of the central aims of the project “European Statistical Database on Lethal Violence” (ESDoLV) is therefore to lay the foundations for a joint European database on lethal violence, on the basis of which not only national levels but also other aspects of lethal violence (such as modus operandi and motive) can be compared between European countries. This presentation describes the ESDoLV-project, together with a description of data on lethal violence available in Sweden, one of the three countries participating in ESDoLV.

**Dirk ENZMANN (University of Hamburg, Germany)**

**Supervision, Attachment, and Self-Control as Moderators of the Intention-Behavior Link: Comparing Juveniles in Russia and Germany**

According to the general theory of crime sensu Gottfredson & Hirschi self-control should affect delinquent behavior directly and independently from macro-level cultural differences. Based on self-report data of juveniles in Russia and Germany the direct effects of parental bonding and supervision, attachment to (delinquent) peers, and self-control on different kinds of delinquent behavior (shop lifting, simple assault, extortion, hate crime, and vandalism) as well as the moderating effects of these factors on the link between the intention to commit those acts and the actual frequency of delinquent behavior are investigated and compared across countries.

**Olga SIEGMUNT (University of Hamburg, Germany)**

**Violent Delinquency of Juveniles in Russia and Germany: Structure and Generally Tendencies**

Official crime statistics provide only an imperfect picture of the degree and structure of juveniles’ violent delinquency due to the control practices of the police and not least to
the reporting behaviour of the victims. Based on two waves of a survey conducted in Russian and German cities this paper reports on the degree, structure, and development of youth violence in both countries in 2000 and 2008. The sample consists of 14 to 15 years old students. Additional to self-reported delinquency victimisation experiences and reporting to the police will be investigated. The results show different patterns of violent delinquency of juveniles in both countries that remain stable across time. The different patterns will be discussed in the context of Messner & Rosenfeld’s institutional anomie theory.
Economic Crime and Corruption

*Dag Ellingsen* (Agder Research, Norway)

The Underdog Billionaire and Other Norwegian Fairytales

Unethical behavior and crime in corporations are often understood as determined by variables describing the business they are in, the character of the company, lack of control, the way the control is performed and so on. Having studied the personal biography of a few Norwegian billionaires, I would suggest the need for adding variables connected to the socialization of the entrepreneurs. Particular attention should be drawn to the socialization of young men. According to Harvard professor in Leadership Abraham Zaleznik, successful leaders are often characterized by a disharmonic socialization, giving them a drive to do things in a different way, to struggle for unorthodox solutions or methods. It might be added that this drive in some cases will also be the drive to run the business in an unethical fashion. The key for success is also the root of crime and/or unethical behavior. A couple of disharmonic Norwegian billionaires will be presented; their personal characteristics as well as their crime and/or unethical behavior. This will also allow us to discuss the consequences of their personal characteristics for both criminological understanding and the design of appropriate control. (This paper is not connected to my work at Statistics Norway)

*Kiyomi V. Frankenberg* (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

Consensual Resolution of Conflicts

How is the enforceability of legal norms related to the importance of collective affiliations? What is the importance of informal procedural rules for the development of penal order and for the problem, to what extent the finding of justice is influenced by non-legal criteria? Consensual resolution of conflicts comes up, when there is no possibility to enforce an authoritative decision. Plea bargaining negotiations temporarily take place beyond the criminal code of procedure. Plea bargaining adds to the body of legal norms a set of informal rules. If legal practitioners leave the criminal codes of practice for a certain period of time by plea bargaining, they change the criminal proceeding’s normative frame of reference. The criminal code of practice is no longer the only normative groundwork of the proceeding. A main aspect of this modified frame of reference is trust among the participants and mutual respect for the demands of the legal system and the participant’s. In individualistic oriented legal systems, consensual resolutions serve not only efficiency. They also allow for the exercising of penal control whilst paying consideration to collective affiliations. First results of an empirical analysis of the situational logic of plea bargaining in major German corporate criminal law proceedings are presented in an effort to reveal structural principles and the normative frame of reference of plea
bargaining proceedings. This offers a sociological background for the understanding of the course of action of plea bargaining proceedings and the participant’s orientations.

Barbara VETTORI (Catholic University Sacro Cuore, Italy)

Evaluating Anti-Money Laundering Policies: Current Methodologies, Strengths & Weaknesses, Future Developments

Notwithstanding the development of anti-money laundering policies at the international and national level dates back to the end of the 80’s, our knowledge about their level of effectiveness and efficiency is still limited. Also, there is not any consensus yet on how to evaluate these policies, and different methods, both quantitative and qualitative, producing different estimates and results, have been employed. This presentation aims at critically reviewing and comparing such methodologies so as to understand progresses made so far and possible future developments. It will answer the following questions: what methodologies are currently available worldwide to assess anti-money laundering policies? What are their relative advantages and disadvantages in terms of indicators used and data needed for their implementation? What developments can be envisaged to make further steps forward in this field and what are the related data needs?

Ernesto U. SAVONA (Catholic University Sacro Cuore, Italy)
Stefano CANEPPELE (Catholic University Sacro Cuore, Italy)
Giulia MUGELLINI (Catholic University Sacro Cuore, Italy)

From the Italian Business Victim Crime Survey to the European One

In 2008 TRANSCRIME carried out for the Italian Ministry of Interior, the first Italian Business Victim Crime Survey by using a large representative sample of 83,000 Italian firms and 11,400 respondents. Firms responded on all crimes of which they had been victims, including those related to organised crime. In late 2008, TRANSCRIME was awarded by the European Commission the study to prepare the future EU Crime Business Survey. Both experiences are discussed with particular reference to crime areas included in the Italian one and suggestions for the future EU survey. Innovative data collection strategies have been successfully examined in Italy. They could be a good examples for other countries and suggestions for the European one. In this paper the authors discuss the pros and the cons of these experiences, showing what lessons may be learned.

Elizabeta MIČOVIĆ (Ministry of Health, Slovenia)

Consumers as Victims of False and Misleading Advertising

The purpose of this paper is to present consumer protection regarding false or misleading advertising and frauds. Buying goods and products, using offered cervices as wide
area of public interest and daily activity was presented through the Routine Activity Theory (RAT). The basic conditions of the theory in the area of consumer protection were defined. To identify significant characteristics connected with unfair advertising and frauds the literature review was used. Through RAT few examples of false advertising and fraud are presented. The basic conditions of the RAT were recognized in the area of consumer protection and interpreted as follows: the motivated offender as the producers of goods and providers of different services; the suitable targets as consumers and the lack of suitable guardian as insufficient official control and absent of consumer’s responsibilities. Consumers are privileged to have rights; however, they come with certain responsibilities too. One of the most important consumer rights is the right to be properly informed. Findings of this article show possibilities of unfair practice and frauds regarding advertising and also show consumers as possible victims of such practices. Assuring sufficient and fair information is an important base for achieving consumer protection and their rights. Consumers have the responsibility to seek, to evaluate and to use available information on products and services to make healthier and better decisions.
Statistical Sources on Crime and Criminal Justice

Anna ALVAZZI DEL FRATE (UN Office of Drugs and Crime, Austria)
Fabrizio SARRICA (UN Office on Drugs and Crime, Austria)
Gordon BARCLAY (Home Office, United Kingdom)
Stefan HARRENDORF (Georg-August-University of Göttingen, Germany)
Kauko AROMAA (European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI), Finland)
Geoffrey THOMAS

Statistical Sources on Crime and Criminal Justice

The availability of solid, reliable and timely crime and criminal justice statistics has become increasingly important. At the European level, several initiatives aimed at increasing the quality and the comparability of statistics have started. The panel will deal with the current efforts international organizations and governments to develop statistics, including both administrative and survey-based data. Panelists will discuss a) existing sources of crime and criminal justice statistics: their strengths and limits; b) developing international standard for crime and criminal justice statistics; c) policy needs for crime and criminal justice statistics at the international level; d) the challenge of collecting data on organized crime, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and corruption.
Prisons II

Beata GRUSZCZYŃSKA (Warsaw University, Poland)

Prison Population in Europe

Paper shows the main trends in prison population in Europe. Cross-national analysis of prison population structure contains many features as gender, age, crime type, status of prisoners, nationality and the length imprisonment sentence. Data – based on Council of Europe Statistics – was examined taking into account many characteristics and besides others, the prison capacities, prison personnel and their workload.

Taiping HO (Ball State University, United States of America)

The Impact of Prison Education on Recidivism

The correctional education has exerted multiple functions for incarcerated inmates in prison environment in terms of rehabilitation, employability, and recidivism. The prison educational programs have also encountered a variety of challenges ranging from financial resources to continuously support “free” education for incarcerated inmates to the employability after release from prison. Frequently, the recidivism rate has become the benchmark to measure the success of the prison program. Undoubtedly, this recidivism-driven measure has significantly undermined the value of the prison educational programs due to a high percentage of released inmates returning back to prisons. This study intends to examine the effect of educational programs in the State of Indiana, United States of America, on employment and recidivism among released inmates. The results have indicated that both employment and education have exerted a great effect on recidivism.

Daniela CERNKO (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

The Implementation of the CPT Recommendations in the German Prison System

The importance of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (CPT) in the context of the European prison systems is undisputed. But do individual countries really act on the specific recommendations of the CPT? This question is currently being analyzed by a PhD project at the Max Planck Institute. Methodologically, the PhD project engages in qualitative research of policy implementation, using methods of qualitative content analysis, text analysis, and expert interviews. The overall aim is to show the impact of the CPT visits in Germany, not only on the actual prisons visited, but on, the administrative and legislative fields more generally. In addition, the PhD project intends to give some guidance on how the current implementation of CPT recommendations could be improved.
Prisons and Prisoners II

*Róisín MULGREW* (University of Nottingham, Ireland)

**The International Movement of Prisoners: Exploring the Evolution of the Inter-State and International Criminal Justice Systems For the Transfer of Sentenced Persons**

Persons convicted and sentenced in one state may be transferred to their state of nationality or residence to serve a sentence of imprisonment imposed by a foreign court under a number of bilateral, multilateral and regional treaties. Many components of this interstate transfer system have been incorporated into the bilateral treaties between states and international criminal courts which enable the transfer of internationally convicted and sentenced prisoners to the national prison systems of cooperating states to serve their sentences. However, these systems were created for different reasons, have different provisions due to the different relationship between the parties and have different effects for the sentenced person and enforcing state. Moreover, the systems have changed over the years in response to the priority accorded to pragmatic, political, penological and humanitarian factors. This paper explores the evolution of both the inter-state and international systems for the transfer of sentenced persons, focusing on issues such as prisoner consent, procedures for the recognition of foreign judgements, administering state consent, early release and pardon. Drawing on this analysis, the paper concludes by discussing possible methods of strengthening the current international criminal justice system’s process for transferring prisoners. In particular, it looks at the consequences of reliance on a multi-lateral treaty rather than numerous bilateral treaties and the introduction of compulsory transfers based on the principle of mutual recognition of foreign criminal judgements to replace the current consensual system of cooperation.

*Eveline De WREE* (Ghent University, Belgium)

**International Execution of Sentences as a Subject of Treaties, as a State Practice and as a Part of a Life Course**

A few decades ago states started to enact treaties that enabled the transfer of sentenced persons across borders. The underlying reasons for this were diverse, leading to a network of different instruments that now exists between countries. As the transfer of prisoners was increasingly stimulated, the function of the instrument changed and diverted from its initial policy objective. In practice, it seems that changes in the scope of transfer arrangements have an important impact on the way transfer procedures are conducted. Results of a file analysis in Belgium show that several aspects of the existing transfer practice changed after transfer without the consent of the sentenced person had been made possible. The consequences of interstate transfer on the lives of the persons con-
cerned are often far-reaching. Where the presumed positive effects of transfer have always been at the heart of the treaties, it becomes clear that in many areas, transfer of prisoners can have negative consequences as well.

**Kirstin DRENKHAHN** *(University of Greifswald, Germany)*

**How Long-Term Prisoners Spend Their Time: Education, Vocational Training and Work**

Education, vocational training, and work play a major role in prison as measures aimed at re-integrating prisoners into the community upon their release. But especially for long-term prisoners, work and training are important pastimes, too: they structure and fill the time, they are opportunities to meet other prisoners and staff, and they can give meaning to life and may be a source of income. In an international project, we studied long-term prisoners in eleven European countries about their perception of their living conditions and how they pass their time. Prison managements were asked about organization and infrastructure. This paper presents findings concerning education, vocational training, and work for the sample of 1,050 male prisoners with a prison term of at least five years from 36 prisons in Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Sweden and Spain.

**Thomas UGELVIK** *(University of Oslo, Norway)*

**“I Couldn’t Snitch on My Friends. What Would That Make Me?”: The Ascetic Practice of Not-Snitching as Technology of the Self**

Based on ethnographic field work in a Norwegian remand prison, this paper explores the exclusion of police informers as a foucauldian technology of the self used by prisoners to performatively position themselves as ethical subjects. In a remand prison, many prisoners have been offered deals by the police. Depending on their status and the details of their criminal case, valuable information may be traded into a transfer to a prison with a less restrictive security regime, a reduced future sentence, or even release. Understandably, such deals may be tempting for many prisoners. At the same time, giving in to temptation would be a major break with the norms of the society of captives. If the word got out, an individual known as a snitch would be ostracized by his peers, and would live in constant danger of violent attack. Not snitching, on the other hand, keeping one’s mouth shut despite temptation, is the action of a prisoner adhering to the norms, staying true to the bond of trust between colleagues and friends. Playing games with the investigators working your case would be even better, articulating prison society values like courage, resourcefulness and possibly a sense of humour in the process. The exclusion of and fantasies of violent action against the snitch as immoral other is used together with successful resistance to police tactics of persuasion and pressure as a tool in the self-work of prisoners forming themselves as ethical subjects. This being said, police
cooperation of course happens all the time. Finally, the exceptions to the rules, the ways of snitching without becoming a snitch, will be discussed.

Lisa WESTFELT (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Deportation from Sweden as a Result of Criminal Activity

Deportation due to criminal activity is often viewed as a neutral administrative practice and has to date received little research attention. This study views the phenomenon as part of a broader field focused on regulating people's mobility. It also looks at the balance between the state's interest in deporting non-citizens who commit crime and the goal of protecting refugees. Deportation due to criminal activity is first discussed from five perspectives: as alien control, as punishment and the spatial separation of criminal "others", as migratory movement and forcible repatriation, in relation to human rights and as a "second asylum hearing," and as border practice. The study then examines deportation in district courts between 1973 and 2003, via a quantitative study of all convictions involving deportation. Deportation practice differs between persons who are and are not registered as residents. Residents are deported for more serious offences than others and increasingly often over time for crimes against the person and drug crime. The number of non-residents deported increases greatly from 1985, which cannot be explained by an increase in convictions or by legislative changes. The study finally examines the reasoning of courts on possible impediments to deportation when the person convicted had refugee or equivalent status. The court collected an opinion from the Swedish Immigration Board in 80 percent of such cases. The opinions are very brief, often identical for different individuals and seem to be based on general guidelines for different countries rather than the individual's fear of persecution at sentencing time. In the other cases the court makes its own assessment of impediments to deportation, but the risks faced by those convicted are rarely discussed in the court judgements. In 17 cases, the individual was deported despite the Board's opinion noting a risk of persecution.
Migration and Crime

James BANKS (Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom)

Unmasking Deviance: The Visual Construction of Asylum Seekers and Refugees

The article explores the visual representation of asylum seekers and refugees delineating how newspaper imagery constructs such groups as dangerous and deviant. Mediated images of asylum seekers focus upon three distinct ‘stages’ in the discovery of deviance that collectively demonstrate how the social portrayal of the criminal immigrant fuses the otherness of the stranger with the otherness of the deviant. First, the faceless and de-identified stranger enables the construction of a panoply of feared subjects. Second, stigma is implicitly illustrated, deviance obliquely intimated and ‘spoiled identities’ (Christie 2006) constructed. Third, the mask is removed, the asylum seeker is identified and their deviant status confirmed. The article demonstrates how such a process is re-invented, repeated and reworked in news stories, with deviance becoming increasingly engrained and entrenched in the image of the asylum seeker.

Veerle BERX (Free University Brussels, Belgium)
Sonja SNACKEN (Free University Brussels, Belgium)

Reception Centers for Asylum Seekers: Social Institution of Total Control?

In Belgium asylum seekers and certain categories of illegal aliens can benefit from material, non-financial support and live permanently in collective open institutions. The Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers is the protagonist in the management of receptions centers. The co-habitation of tens or hundreds of asylum seekers with different backgrounds and cultures in open institutions demands internal rules, and consequently disciplinary actions when the rules are broken, when duties bound to the right of public material support are not fulfilled and in case of incidents and conflicts. Open reception centers can be considered as social institutions or structures of order that regulate all actions of individuals. The (total) character of an institution can be analysed on the basis of several criminological theories about order and control. The institutional culture of a reception center is influenced by the importation of multicultural values and the deprivations resulting from the collective regime. Reception centers can also be considered as special moral places: due to the continuous contact between staff and residents and the dependency of the latter from the former, formal and informal interactions and relations do play a prominent role between both groups, together with the way residents are treated and approached. Concepts as values, norms, security, order, control and well being are undoubtedly connected. The doctoral research is focused on the values and norms that stand out in open reception centers, their impact on the quality of life and their mutual interaction with rules, regime, relationships between staff.
and residents and the process of sanctioning. These values are constantly under pressure due to the multitude of origins of residents, their precarious status of residence and the tension between group regime and individual needs.

**Andrea Di NICOLA (University of Trento & Transcrime/Catholic University of Milan, Italy)**

**What Predicts Violent Crimes by Immigrants? An Explanatory Analysis**

In several EU Member States there is an increasingly more pressing debate on the link between immigration and crime. European criminological research on the causes of crime by immigrants has generated many theoretical interpretations which have often remained at the level of hypotheses, without having being empirically tested. This paper presents an explanatory analysis of violent criminality by immigrants in Italy in order to test existing criminological hypotheses on the causes of crime by foreigners: the phenomena under investigation will be correlated after being operationalised at the level of Italian provinces for 2006 and 2007. An answer to the following questions will be provided: what is the role, if any, played by irregular immigration, density of immigrant population, economic wealth, integration of immigrants, levels of organised crime and corruption in the causation of violent deviance by immigrants?

**Loretta TRICKETT (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)**

**Helen O’NIONS (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)**

**Falling Through the Gap: How ‘Hate Crime’ Fails to Protect Asylum Seekers**

This paper will argue that the tendency to define people by ‘race’ in terms of hate crimes may serve to misrepresent both the amount and type of crimes against asylum seekers whilst emptying people of their personal experience. The paper also considers how using legislation based on definitions of racial incitement, hatred and harassment may increase instances of abuse against asylum seekers. The paper suggests that media coverage, public policy and law promote a negative image of asylum seekers. Research by the Article 19 Project at the University of Cardiff over a 12 week period in 2002 found 51 different labels used by the media to define asylum applicants including ‘asylum cheat’ and ‘illegal refugee’. The media response to the murder of a Kurdish asylum seeker served to fuel ethnic tension by labelling the attack as racially motivated and depicting the local community as unable to cope with the dispersed asylum seekers which created a representation of the incomers as threatening. Politicians have not attempted to challenge these negative perceptions and in some cases have actively encouraged them by espousing rhetoric which links asylum seeking with criminality. These media representations and public perceptions are a reflection of the state centric approach of international law which legitimises distinctions between individuals. They can also be linked to social exclusion policies which draw new boundaries between the ‘deserving’ and ‘undeserving’ in society. Such policies are then cast into laws which perpetuate this dichotomy by denying some the right to welfare benefits and work and detaining others.
for administrative convenience; thus labelling applicants as ‘undeserving’. The use of detention for asylum seekers "enhances the perception that there is something amiss with that group of people. The paper concludes by argues that the real life stories of those seeking protection need to be aired in order to break down the existing stereotypes around the issue of asylum; it also suggests changes to existing definitions of hate crime, law and public policy.

Ragnhild SOLLUND (NOVA, Norway)

Care- and Brain Drain: Au Pairs in Norway

This paper is based on a project focussing on migrant care workers in Norway. Here I concentrate on au pairs from Eastern Europe and the Philippines to explore whether women who migrate under the auspices of the au pair arrangement, for which the purpose is that young people shall experience cultural exchange, rather contribute to brain and care drain in their home countries. Based on qualitative interviews with 11 Eastern European women who came to Norway as au pairs, 20 interviews with Philippine women working as au pairs and 10 interviews with host families employing au pairs, I explore the women’s background as well as their motivations for joining the au pair program, and discuss the consequences of their choice to migrate in terms of brain drain, care drain and care chains. If contributing to brain drain in their home countries; are the women’s qualifications valued in Norway or are they rather deskilled, and if so, how is this experienced? If they leave children behind for the purpose of caring for other people’s children, how is this experienced by them, e.g. how do they cope with the longing for their own and who takes care of them?
Public Opinion

Fenna van MARLE (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Socio-Emotional Explanations for Public Punitiveness

This study analyzes trends in attitudes towards criminal justice issues and punishment in particular. The starting point is that over the past few decades, western societies have seen an increase in punitiveness towards offenders. As these crime-related concerns often appear out of proportion both to the actual threat of victimization as well as changes in recorded crime rates, the roots of this public punitiveness are often traced to forces other than desires for retribution or fears of crime. The aim of this study is to empirically test the proposition that feelings of ontological insecurity increase punitive attitudes. This is done on the basis of previous studies which have provided evidence suggesting that feelings of uncertainty result in increased essentialism, intergroup bias, punitiveness and even aggression. The support for the validity of the concept of ontological insecurity comes in the form of studies on terror management theory, uncertainty management theory and research on effects of personal uncertainty. The relation between public punitiveness and ontological insecurity is tested by means of an experimental design in which respondents' feelings of ontological insecurity are manipulated. Several scenarios are presented to the respondents in which they are asked to react to statements on crime, punishment and social problems. Respondents in this study are a reflection of the general population. In addition, this study includes a sample from both the UK and The Netherlands in order to enable an international comparison.

Stefanie KEMME (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)
Michael HANSLMAIER (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

The Influence of Victimization Experiences in Close Relationships on Punitivity and the Demand for Severe Sanctions

The need for punishment and the longing for more severe sanctions within a society are not only influenced by legal policy but also by social and cultural changes. It was shown that growing feelings of insecurity and fear of crime increase the level of punitivity. Furthermore, a correlation between fear of crime and domestic victimization experiences was found (Bilsky & Wetzels, 1994). After the abolishment of the parental right of corporal punishment in Germany a change of educational values is observed. Parents are generally less punitive (Bussmann, 2003). The question is posed whether this change in values and the reduction of parental violence during our infancies are related to our need for punishment. With this presentation a first step for answering this question will be made examining the influence of victimization experiences and parental punitive attitudes on punitivity at the individual level. The analysis for this presentation is based
on data collected in a nationwide representative victimization survey, conducted by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN).

**Ghassem GHASSEMI (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)**

**Attitudes to Punishment and Shari’a in Iran: Interplayes and Interactions**

Public opinion on criminal sentencing and aims of punishment has been surveyed mostly in western countries. In non-western countries, especially Islamic societies, little has been published, at least in western journals, on these issues. In fact, no published study examining the public view to criminal sentences and aims of punishments in Islamic societies may be located in any major database of western literature. As a result many questions like the relationship between perceived purpose of criminal punishment and its severity and the interactions between the belief in Islam and its Shari’a (Islamic culture) and punitive attitude to criminality have remained unasked. Therefore, the meaning and motive behind death penalty and other severe forms of punishment in Islamic countries, are unknown to scholars, whether within or outside these countries. This paper introduces, first, Shari’a sentencing laws and practice in some of Islamic societies and then drawing on a survey administered in Iran in 2008, tries to show and explain the variations in attitudes to Shari’a criminal laws and different forms of punishment, mostly based on Shari’a, across different genders and Professions (judges, lawyers, students, Talabeh and police).

**Pilar TARANCÓN GÓMEZ (Castilla-La Mancha University, Spain)**
**Esther FERNÁNDEZ MOLINA (Castilla-La Mancha University, Spain)**

**Knowledge and Public Attitude toward the Juvenile Justice System**

In this report results from a study conducted by the Research Centre of Criminology at the Castilla-La Mancha University (Spain) are presented. This research studied adults’ perceptions, experiences and attitudes on young people’s antisocial and/or criminal behaviour. Among this study’s aims it was to find out citizens’ knowledge level about youth crime and juvenile justice system, and also to analyze their attitude toward the punishment to be imposed to young offenders. Specifically, a total of 250 questionnaires were analyzed. These were administered in Albacete (Spain) and were stratified by sex, age and census area. Through the analysis it was tested that in general terms public attitude cannot be described as extremely punitive (this corroborates what has been found by other comparative and national studies), although it represents a small level of knowledge and a high degree of ambivalence, which makes it a need to research on this topic more deeply.
Quantitative Criminology

Paula KAUTT (Loughborough University, United Kingdom)


Although the British Crime Survey has been in use for over 25 years, how it captures respondent ethnicity has continued to change and evolve. While significant improvements have been made, important questions remain as to whether the currently employed method is the best means for ensuring an accurate representation of any given respondent’s national and ethnic origins. Conflicting definitions and perceptions within and between respondents, coupled with the instrument’s absence of other potentially salient factors might not only influence respondents’ self-categorisation but also could produce a misleading picture when these data are used to examine patterns of variation associated with respondent ethnicity. This presentation details a number of the issues encountered in a major quantitative study that pooled several years of BCS data to examine how responses on various BCS-captured outcomes varied by the general and specific ethnicity of the respondent. It suggests some potential ways for addressing these issues whilst simultaneously balancing the fiscal and practical limitations inherent with modifying any victimisation survey.

Lina ANDERSSON (Stockholm University, Sweden)

What’s Behind the Answers? Follow-Up Interviews with Youths After Answering a Self-Reported Delinquency Questionnaire

The presentation is based on some preliminary results from follow-up interviews with 15 year old boys and girls. Qualitative interviews have been conducted with the youths after they completed a self administered self-reported delinquency questionnaire. The study is done as a part of my doctoral thesis about self-report methodology in Sweden. The overall aim with the interviews is to find out how different questions in the questionnaire are interpreted by the youths, both concerning their own criminality and their victimization. How do they think about the questionnaire and the survey questions? What kinds of situations are included or not included in the answers? Are there essential variations in the interpretations? In the interviews the youths have been asked both about their own answers – what situations they had on their mind filling in the questionnaire, and about more general issues concerning the understanding of the survey-questionnaire.
**Gillian HUTCHINSON (Swansea University, United Kingdom)**

**Throwing the Baby Out with the Bath Water! Evaluating Community Safety Programmes in Jersey**

The debates around what constitutes a valid or reliable evaluation have been well documented. Within Community Safety most evaluations have concentrated upon establishing a causal link between an intervention and an outcome, operating in a very positivistic paradigm and seeming to take little account of the way an intervention is being implemented. In Jersey a way of evaluating has been developed which adopts a participative more pluralistic approach which is designed to show not only whether a project is successful, but how it is working and why it is working. By involving the project leaders in the evaluations the aim is ensure that any changes and recommendations are more likely to be embraced and implemented. Five such evaluations have been conducted and the research into their effectiveness is still in its early stages. This paper focuses on an evaluation of a detached Youth Work project in Jersey.

**Jianhong LIU (University of Macau, China)**

**Criminal Justice Data for Academic Research in China**

The paper reviews major criminological research projects conducted in China since the reestablishment of social science research in China over the past three decades. Criminology research, like many other social science disciplines such as sociology, was not part of the Chinese social science tradition before China’s reform era. Quantitative criminological research, in particular, is unfamiliar to many Chinese and few quantitative data-sets are available to scholars. Studies have been scattered and intertwined in other areas of study, such as law. The topic is considered overly sensitive and restrictive to Western scholars. However, a number of major projects have been conducted, although not widely known to the international research community. This paper summarizes these major projects in order to make them accessible to comparative criminologists. The paper briefly describes the background of these key empirical studies in terms of design, sample, and data variables. In so doing it provides a resource for further research, on crime and justice in China.

**Franziska KUNZ (Max Planck Institute of Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)**

**The Effects of (Non-)Anonymity and Question-Order on the Response in Mail Surveys on Sensitive Issues: A Methodological Experiment on Sensitive Issues. A Methodological Experiment**

This paper reports on the results of an experiment that investigates two methodological questions relevant for mail surveying on sensitive issues: 1) Does (non-)anonymity have an impact on response rate and responses? 2) Does the order of questions on moral
judgements and criminal behavioural intentions have an impact on responses? Empirical evidence on the effects of (non)anonymity on the quality and quantity of responses is ambiguous and highly depending on the issues under consideration. Question-order effects are well investigated in survey methodology, but little is known about specific question-order effects in criminological research. In the context of a larger standardized mail survey (N=3,770) on self-reported criminal behaviour and criminal behavioural intentions among people aged 50 to 80, two conditions were tested with a smaller subsample (N=400): 1) anonymous vs. non-anonymous surveying and 2) asking the respondents about their moral judgements of a certain criminal behaviour before and after asking about their own criminal behavioural intentions regarding the same behaviour. To isolate the effects of each condition the conditions were “crossed”, thus, leading to 4 subgroups, including 100 people each: 1) anonymous questionnaire/ moral judgement first; 2) anonymous questionnaire/ moral judgement last; 3) non-anonymous questionnaire/ moral judgement first; 4) non-anonymous questionnaire/ moral judgement last. To increase the people’s willingness to take part in the survey a prepaid monetary incentive (5 Euro banknote) was used over all conditions.
Policing III

Sloan LETMAN (American Intercontinental University, United States of America)
Alison DUGGINS (St. Leo University, United States of America)

The Police Psychologist as Service Provider

This paper will evaluate the need for a clinical psychologist for police departments. The evaluation will give the need to hire a full time clinical psychologist or just contract a clinical psychologist on need basis. This paper will evaluate the role of the police psychologist and provide an overview of the stresses imposed on police officers relating to their employment. All of these issues will be analyzed in an international context.

Astrid DIRIKX (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium)
Dave GELDERS (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium)
Stephan PARMENTIER (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium)
Steven Van de WALLE (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands)

Drivers of Juveniles’ Perceptions of the Performance, and Procedural and Distributive Justice of the Police in Belgium: A Focus Group Study

Citizens are more inclined to defer to and cooperate with authority when they believe that the authority is entitled to be obeyed. The recognition of the legitimacy of the police has been shown to be dependent on perceptions of the performance, the distributive justice and especially the procedural justice of the police (Sunshine & Tyler, 2003). These perceptions have consistently been found to be related to socio-demographic, crime-related and police conduct variables for adults as well as for juveniles (Hurst, 2007). Although research has shown that the overall attitude of juveniles toward the police is generally less positive than that of adults (Hurst & Frank, 2000), there are few studies looking into the drivers of these perceptions. Through 12 focus group interviews with Flemish teenagers (13-14 year olds and 17-18 year olds) (N = 106) in Belgium this paper will explore, first, their specific perceptions of the performance, the procedural justice and the distributive justice of the police and, second, the drivers of those ideas and related expectations. Preliminary results show that Flemish teenagers are convinced of the difficult nature of effective crime control but are also very sceptical about police officers’ efforts to prevent and control crime. They believe corruption and abuse of power take place but often state “to err is human”. By contrast, prejudiced treatment of citizens by the police is clearly not condoned by the youngsters. Generally, 17-18 year olds have more nuanced perceptions than 13-14 year olds, and juveniles from low-crime neighbourhoods are more positive than those from high-crime neighbourhoods. Differences between boys and girls and between youngsters from different educational levels vary according to the inquired issue. The perceptions of all participants in this study were
mostly based on personal and vicarious (negative) experiences with the police and media portrayals of the police functioning.

Brian MOSS (Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission, Ireland)

‘Criminals’ and the Police Complaints Process in Ireland

Independent oversight of policing was introduced into the Irish criminal justice polity via the Garda Síochána Act 2005 and the Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission (GSOC) has carried out the oversight function since its introduction in mid-2007. Despite its newness, GSOC has already been criticised within garda circles as being a platform from which criminals can make trouble for gardaí (police officers). The paper first determines whether there is any empirical basis to the latter assertion. It then proceeds to consider whether the claims are intended to deflect public attention away from how gardaí police high crime areas, wherein the garda-community relationship has tended to be fraught, particularly given the voice function GSOC arguably offers such communities in its ombudsman capacity. In so doing the paper seeks to bring Irish evidence to the existing debate on whether such geographic areas submit most/least police complaints by measuring the proportion of complainants living within and without areas coming under the RAPID programme, a national social inclusion initiative. The paper concludes that Sykes and Matza’s (1957) concept of blame denial provides a relevant theoretical framework by which to understand both garda resistance to and public recourse to independent oversight of policing in Ireland.

Faiza QURESHI (Anglia Ruskin University, United Kingdom)

Police Stop and Search Powers: Findings from the 2007-08 British Crime Survey

The British Crime Survey (BCS) is one of the largest social surveys carried out in Britain. It is a ‘victimisation’ survey where respondents are asked about their experiences of property crimes and/or personal crimes which they have experienced over a specified period of time. The BCS includes crimes that have not been reported and/or recorded by the police. In this context, the survey acts as an alternative measure to police records. This paper will discuss patterns and trends in police stop and search powers, as identified in the British Crime Survey. The paper will focus on four areas. The first will explore looking at general trends in police Stop and Search powers over time and by comparing them to recorded statistics available. The second area will draw attention to the demographic characteristics of persons Stopped and Searched according to age; gender and ethnicity. This will be linked to a discussion on exploring the extent to which the same suspects are involved in repeated Stop incidents. That is, it is an analysis of ‘repeat suspects’. The final part of the paper will focus on public confidence levels in the police. These areas will be viewed in relation to the effectiveness of statistical data to inform policing policy at the national level in Britain.
Christopher PAC-SOO (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)

Policing Chinese Communities in London; The Metropolitan Police Service’s Construction of a Chinese Community

Much writing on policing and minority ethnic groups in the UK has focused upon relations between the police and ‘black’ or ‘Asian’ groups in comparison with the ‘white’ majority. However, growing awareness of ethnic complexity in Britain has highlighted the need for a more detailed and extensive analysis of police-ethnic minority relations that takes greater account of ethnic diversity. In particular, the growing complexity of ethnic relations in Britain requires an analysis of processes of racialisation within policing with regard to smaller, less visible and relatively unengaged minority ethnic groups. This paper presents data and findings from my doctoral research aimed at examining how the MPS construct their notion of London’s Chinese community, and the implications of this for community policing. The research aims to explore what factors influence the MPS construction of a Chinese community and how this construction shapes (and is shaped by) operational policing. This MPS’ vision of the Chinese community – as it emerges in policy documents and interviews with operational officers – is tested critically against perspectives drawn from different elements of this purported community. The research draws upon data from MPS and Metropolitan Police Authority, documentary analysis, secondary data analysis, and semi-structured interviews and focus groups with serving officers and members of Chinese groups in London. This paper suggests that Chinese communities remain on the periphery of service provision due in part to cultural assumptions about Chinese identity and simplistic notions of community.
Criminal Investigation, Criminology and Penology Perspectives

Darko MAVER (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Research in the Field of Criminal Investigation in Slovenia: Can it Help to Better Investigative Effectiveness? A Review of Literature

In Slovenia, criminal investigation/criministics has been traditionally considered as an independent science apart from criminal law, criminology and police studies. Following Hanns Gross’ concept of criminalistics as a tripartite science of investigative technics, tactics and methodics which deals with methods and means of detection and investigation of criminal offences, criminalistics has been taught and studied as a special course at the Faculty of Law at the University of Ljubljana and at the Faculty of criminal justice and security, University of Maribor. Some research has also been conducted at the Institute of criminology at the faculty of law. Since 1980 a few empirical research studies of criminal investigation were conducted and a couple of theoretical studies, mostly as Ph.D. and M.A. thesis were completed. These were important studies dealing with epistemological aspects of criminal investigation (the role of creative and logical thinking in criminal investigation, criminal investigation as a truth finding process, solving problems in C.I., classification of criminal offences, etc.), strategic concepts of fight against crime (including war strategies of Sun Cu), methodology of investigation of economic offences and other forms of crime, tactics of crime scene examination and interrogation of suspects, typical defence strategies and strategies of investigation, ethical problems in criminal investigation, forensic investigations, etc. Despite that, far less research has been done in the field of criminalistics than in criminology and other fields of criminal justice, which is also evident from professional literature review. Also, in comparison with other republics of former Yugoslavia or some other continental European states (Germany, Austria, Poland, Russia), research focus in criminal investigation has been less evident in Slovenia, so professor Pecar’s appeal for more scientific work in this area in 1969 has not been heard and accepted yet. What influence such situation has on practical investigative work is yet to be found out, but recent statements of Slovene police chiefs that criminal investigation „is not effective enough” may partly be result of it. Therefore, more attention should be paid to research work in criminal investigation in the future, even though empirical research in this field is more difficult, has several specifics regarding methodology used, is not popular among detectives and researchers, lacks financial resources and meets some other problems. Primary institutions for research should be academic institutions (and not police academies), while financial sources should come from the Ministry of the Interior and Police. Through the review of professional literature this paper presents the origins, development and trends of criminal investigation/criministics studies in Slovenia.
Gorazd MEŠKO (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Borislav PETROVIČ (University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina)
Djordje IGNJATOVIĆ (University of Belgrade, Serbia)
Lija MIHELIČ (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Amila FERHATOVIĆ (University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina)
Biljana SIMEUNOVIĆ−PATIĆ (University of Belgrade, Serbia)

Criminology in Former Yugoslav Republics – Recent Developments

The paper deals with a comparative analysis of articles on development of criminology in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia and FYR Macedonia. The paper shows similarities and differences as well as advantages and obstacles in the field of criminology in specific southeastern countries. In pursuit of this aim the beginning of criminology as well as comprehension of criminology in these countries are presented. The reviews of published criminology textbooks and studies, which include criminology as one of obligatory or optional modules, have also been made. Besides, the paper presents older and recent activities of specific countries in the field of criminology, such as establishing institutes and societies of criminology, publishing criminology publications, carrying out research and scientific projects and organizing conferences. The future criminology plans of every republic from former Yugoslavia are also discussed. On the basis of the presented components the debate on comparison about development of criminology in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia and FYR Macedonia is concluded by deriving similarities and differences in the field of criminology in these countries.

Tom DAEMS (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium)

European Penology: Exploring the Chaos between the Local and the Global

Ever since the first stories on the origins of Europe were being told by the old Greeks it has been argued that Europe is constantly in motion, that it is something fluid that is continuously in search for a certain form. Zygmunt Bauman writes the following about this: ‘Europe is not something you discover; Europe is a mission – something to be made, created, built’ (Bauman 2004: 2). What does this mean if we think about penal developments in Europe? And, more in particular, what does this imply for statements that there is something distinctive about punishment in Europe? In this paper we aim to explore the ‘chaos’ (that is, both in its meaning of a vast and dark void of space (Greek mythology) as in its more common meaning of a condition of disorder and confusion) between the ‘local’ and the ‘global’. In recent years two main streams have developed in the sociology of punishment. On the one hand there is a group of scientists that points at the continuing strong influence of national political institutions, cultures and historical traditions. The emphasis is on differences and divergences in penal policy between different countries (‘local’). On the other hand, there is a group of authors that focuses on similarities and processes of convergence between different Western societies which are subject to similar structural and cultural changes (‘global’). In this paper we will argue that there is a need to explore the space between these two poles by focusing on the European dimension.
Crime Prevention III

Patrik MANZONI (University of Zurich, Switzerland)
Christian SCHWARZENEGGER (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Burglary Prevention: Lessons from an Intervention Study in Switzerland

Burglary victimisation is, among other, one of the major experiences leading to fear of crime and loss of trust in fellow citizens. Preventing burglary is therefore a prime goal of police crime prevention initiatives. This paper discusses results and key issues of a burglary intervention study from a big city in Switzerland. In a quasi-experimental design we evaluated the outcomes of several intervention measures taken to reduce burglary in selected neighbourhoods. Comparisons of before and after measures of crime allowed to assess the effectiveness of the interventions and effects of crime displacement. Overall, we found little evidence supporting the effectiveness of the interventions implemented. However, we found evidence of short-term effects on reducing burglary where high-intensity interventions took place. On these grounds we discuss the critical factors in evaluating police interventions aimed at preventing crime and disorder.

Katja VEIL (University of Applied Sciences Cologne, Germany)

Towards a Sustainable Approach to Community Crime Prevention. Evaluation of Crime Prevention in Two German Housing Estates

The lack of a systematic basis for area based crime prevention that suits the German crime prevention culture was the basis for a comparative research project of two housing estate. The research was conducted by the University of Cologne und the University of Applied Sciences Cologne between 2007 and 2009. In the first step a theoretical framework was developed, that would help to structure the research. In the second part of the project empirical research was conducted including a household survey. The data of the household survey (N=488) was analysed in depth though a comparative mediation analysis. The aim of the survey was to test the correlation of local safety indicators as dependent variable with indicators for area based crime prevention efforts. The results of the empirical phase were put into a theoretical context in the third phase of the project. As a final result the project showed if and how the intervention of local crime prevention activities influenced local safety levels in both areas. The research produced a strong argument to include multiple aspects into community based crime prevention efforts. Crime prevention does not end with situational or offender related approaches but should include the community level and quality of life aspects. In one estate a stable local community was able to control the local area. Safety in the other estate was dependent on constant social control and maintenance interventions. It was shown that local safety levels were not linked to socioeconomic resident profiles. Comparing both
estates it can be concluded that crime prevention activities that focus on collective efficacy and self help are more sustainable than conventional situational crime prevention policies, as the need of external intervention declines. This includes investments in the local housing stock with a long term perspective on return on investment. Looking at the ongoing trend that German housing estates are sold to investment companies such a potential might soon be lost though.

Irma KOVČO VUKADIN (University of Zagreb, Croatia)
Vladimira ŽAKMAN – BAN (University of Zagreb, Croatia)

Crime Prevention Policy in Croatia: Criminal Justice Approach

It is well known fact that there is no crime-free society, not historically, nor cross-culturally. Smart crime policies thus don’t strive to eliminate crime but rather to keep it at the lowest possible/tolerable level. Contemporary states differs in their ways of achieving this aim (in terms of developing or enhancing evidence based or ad hoc made policies, strategies, programmes, action plans, tools for monitoring and evaluation). Scientists know that establishment and development of crime prevention policy is very complex, time consuming and expansive job. Maybe that is one of the reasons why are they so often ignored by politicians in their ambitious plan to find easy, quick and low-cost solution to crime prevention issues as a response to public demands emerging from some highly media publicized case/s. They focus mainly on criminal justice system, demanding harsher sanctions and legal changes that would allow „tough”response to crime. The authors explore the real power and the role of criminal justice system in crime prevention policy from current Croatian perspective (another reform of the Criminal Code) presenting crime and sentencing data and the basic ideas underlining this reform.

Jakub HOLAS (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic)

Crime Prevention in Czech Republic on the Level of Regions

Report notify about the research activities, which were executed in 2008 by the Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention in Prague. The main objective was to present information about the situation in the area of socially pathological phenomena in communities with extended powers, types of preventive measures applied in a community including a general assessment of its efficiency, conditions of activities in the field of crime prevention and socially pathological phenomena, organisational, material and technical securing of preventive activities in a community, role of particular entities including NGOs and NPOs, cooperation of a region and communities on preventive work and expected aid from governmental institutions. Research focused on more than 200 communities and questioning concerning preventive work was aimed at four groups of experts who – thanks to the nature of their profession – have the biggest knowledge of the safety situation in the community, existing problems and the used preventive methods.
Is There Any Difference between Being Killed and Being Battered? Lethality Risk Factors vs. IPV and Stalking Risk Factors

Intimate partner femicide, intended as the killing of women by their partner or former partner is the most common form of killing women are at risk of. A study conducted by Campbell et al (2001) indicated that between 60–80% of all women killed by their partner or former partner had been also victim of domestic violence and or stalking. Similar data were found in the Italian study conducted over 300 cases (Baldry & Ferraro, 2008) indicating that in 69% of all intimate killings there was some kind of violence. Learning about antecedents of these murders helps practitioners as well as researcher to prevent escalation of domestic violence into more lethal violence. The present presentation will analyse 237 cases of intimate partner murder that took place in Italy between 2001–2005 with regard to risk factors comparing them with a sample of victims of domestic violence. The hypothesis is that cases of murder are characterised by some specific risk factors which are not present in non murder cases. Limitation of such an approach will also be presented since victims of domestic violence and of intimate stalking are still potentially at risk of being killed in the future.

The Spousal Assault Self Risk Assessment Approach

Risk assessment is a form of risk communication, in which the sender (assessor) and the receiver (victim) exchange beliefs about future risks and potential hazards. Framed in terms of risk communication, the interview to assess risk by using the >Spousal assault Risk assessment procedure (Hart & Kropp, 2000, Baldry & Winkel, 2008) raises the victim’s awareness of future risk, which in turn may lead to take additional steps to prevent re-victimization through actively engaging in preventative behaviours. Protective measures are only efficient if the woman acknowledges her risk. Involving Intimate Partner violence victims in making themselves assess their risk and act to manage it (with the joint support of protection of legal, victim agencies) as well as potentially providing peer support to other victims, will increase the possibility of women recognising the need to leave the violent relationship. This presentation will present results from a study conducted with 500 victims of domestic violence who have undergone a risk assessment interview.
They were asked about their perception of level of risk of recidivism prior and after the interview. Results show overall victims of intimate partner violence tend to underestimate level of risk compared to the evaluation done by the victim support worker, but their level of perception of risk increases after the interview. Results are also discussed in terms of implication of such findings stressing the importance of awareness of risk to take measures to step out of the violent relationship.

Barbara STARZER (Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria)
Christoph WEBER (Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria)

Stalking in Upper Austria. Results from a Victim Survey and Implications for the Reform of the Anti Stalking Law

In July 2006, Austria implemented the anti-stalking-law-package which consists of one article within criminal law and several accompanying measures in the police and civil law sector. As the statistics infer, there are many problems with putting the articles into practise. Furthermore it could be presumed that the article contradicts constitutional principles as it is indeterminate and extremely extensive. Hence, especially the criminal law article has to be reformatted, obviously in an offender-liberal way. As these suggestions are likely to be complained about by organisations for victim protection, the survey has evaluated the requirements of stalking victims to validate the proposed modifications. Moreover, it is the first stalking victim survey in Austria. A victim survey in Upper Austria has examined several facts related to stalking, such as the incidence of stalking, the offender-victim relationship, stalking behaviours and the impact on the victims. In addition to that we analysed whether the victims claimed for a restraining order or not and if not, why they didn’t do so. The respondents were also questioned as to further reform ideas related to restraining orders, restorative justice, their desired form of reaction and if they would like to have more of a voice within a criminal proceeding. Results regarding the central research questions will be reported. Based on those findings, we could draw some conclusions for the reform of the Anti-Stalking-Law. The data was collected through a mail survey, processed by the Upper Austrian criminal investigation department. The study population consisted of 639 people, who had reported a stalking case to the Upper Austrian Police between 1st July 2006 and 31st October 2008. The response rate was 49%.

Zuzana PODANA (Charles University, Czech Republic)

Reporting to the Police as a Response to Intimate Partner Violence: Results from the Czech Republic

The police can represent an important source of help for victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) and there are many discussions on the best way to approach these cases. On the other hand, the motivations and circumstances which make victims report IPV incidents are less often researched, though they are the crucial prerequisite for any inter-
vention. This paper attempts to shed light on these issues making use of data from the Czech part of the International Violence against Women Survey. This survey managed to identify 709 female victims of IPV and out of them, only 8.3% stated that their last IPV incident was reported to the police. The first part of this paper attempts to analyze factors which contribute to the fact that an IPV incident comes to the attention of the police. Except for factors linked directly to the (not) reported incident, history of violence in the relationship and victim’s resources are taken into account as well. The second part focuses more closely on reasons for victims’ not reporting to the police and analyzes factors, both individual and situational, which are associated with victims’ distrust towards the police. Finally, the findings are contrasted to results of other surveys and their implications are discussed. An additional substantial outcome of this paper lies in highlighting the importance of different forms of psychological abuse (threats vs. control) which have diverse effects on victims’ reporting behaviour.
Plenary Session III – New Challenges for the Criminal Justice Systems
Jeffrey FAGAN (Columbia University, United States of America)

Crime, Conflict and the Racialization of Criminal Law

The scars from riots in 47 American cities in the late 1960s remain visible today not only in the physical landscape of a few stubbornly poor cities, but in a philosophy and jurisprudence of criminal law that has instantiated the disparate fates of racial minorities in the criminal justice system. The riots took place in the midst of profound social and economic restructuring of the nation’s cities, and at the outset of an epidemic of rising rates of crime and disorder that framed both a new political order and a profound transformation of American criminal law and criminal procedure. Within the decade, a political and legal mobilization – fueled by racial and cultural conflict – led to an abrupt reversal in the substance and philosophy of criminal law. The ceding of rights to criminal defendants and the increasing regulation of police in the early 1960s gave way through a series of cascading court decisions and new laws to a punitive regime that, over three decades, has expanded the authority of police, curtailed the procedural rights of criminal defendants, and supported policies that have sustained a widening racial gap in incarceration. A new body of criminal laws, though facially race-neutral, have had profound racial consequences that are durable and sustainable even in a low crime era. Part I of this paper discusses the antecedents, contexts and dynamics of this turn in criminal law, focusing on the racial dynamics that exploded in a wave of riots. Part II examines the development of the new legal order, analyzing the reversal in law through a series of court decisions over two decades. Part III examines how the use of race-neutral laws to achieve crime control in the absence of complementary models of social regulation has produced disparate racial impacts that have become endogenous to the political order. Part IV discusses the challenges to legal and institutional reform to restore racial equality in criminal justice. The American experience is a cautionary tale of the limits and dangers of criminal law to manage diversity and social conflict.

Shadd MARUNA (Queen’s University Belfast, United Kingdom)

Redeeming Redemption as a Criminological Concept

In the past two decades, the science of criminology has focused considerable attention on the topic of desistance from crime or how and why individuals active in crime “go straight.” This research has been instrumental in the design and assessment of strategies for reducing recidivism through resettlement or reintegration support. Criminologists, however, have had little to say about the issue of “redemption” or what it should require for individuals to be officially forgiven of their crimes and have their “good names” restored. In this talk, I will outline the need for a discussion of secular redemption in society and discuss the implications of criminological research in this regard.
Panel Sessions VIII
Environmental Criminology II

Marianne JUNGER (University of Twente, Netherlands)
Yfke ONGENA (University of Twente, Netherlands)

Physical Environment & Characteristics of Dwellings and the Likelihood of a Burglary: A Case Control Study and Comparison between the Netherlands and the UK

Characteristics of the environment and dwellings seem to be related to the likelihood of burglaries but are seldomly studied at the level of individual houses. This study investigates the impact of characteristics of the physical environment and of the dwellings on the likelihood of burglary. Concepts of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) are used to described dwellings: territoriality, surveillance, access control, activity support, image/maintenance, target hardening. To this end, a case control study was performed. Cases were all residential dwellings that were burglarized in 2008 (N=406) in a city in the East of the Netherlands and controls were a random sample of dwellings (N=400). Buildings used for commercial purposes, flats and apartments were excluded from the sampling frame. Data was analyzed by using cross tabulations and logistic regression. Territoriality and access control have the strongest impact on burglary. Also, traffic, and image/maintenance and means to escape social control are increasing the likelihood of a burglary. Findings are compared to a similar study in the UK (Armitage, 2007). We describe similarities and differences between the Netherlands and the UK. Implications for prevention are discussed.

Guenter STUMMVOLL (Keele University, United Kingdom)

“Urban Criminology”: Crime Prevention and Urban Sociology

In “Urban Criminology” I will critically discuss approaches to Situational Crime Prevention. Rational Choice Theory, Routine Activity Theory and Crime Pattern Theory provide the theoretical underpinning for crime analysis using mapping techniques, spatial analyses of repeated offending and geographic profiling. This often culminates in improved management strategies adopted by the police on the one hand (Problem Oriented Policing, Intelligence-led Policing) and by designers and urban planners on the other hand (Situational Crime Prevention, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, Design Against Crime, Designing Products Against Crime). I will argue that an exclusive focus on opportunity structures obscures the view on dispositional, social, political or economic causes of crime. Many experts in Environmental Criminology seem to overlook the more distant explanations for crime such as cultural, demographic and socio-economic dynamics in a society. Regarding the environment exclusively under criminogenic aspects may neglect distinctive social, cultural and historical features of places. Approaches to the study of the distinctive “habitus of cities” can help define the physical, cultural, social, historical, political and legal conditions that need to be considered before design-led
crime prevention can be applied. I will incorporate some aspects of urban sociology into the debate on Situational Crime Prevention in order to elaborate and further develop both theory and practice in Environmental Criminology.

Stijn Van DAELE (Ghent University, Belgium)

Mobility and Distance Decay

Most crimes are committed near the residence of the offender. This has been observed both on the aggregate as on the offender level. At the first level, there is a gradual decline of offences as distance increases. This pattern has been described by various researchers and results in a so-called distance decay curve. At the offender level, near home offending is observed as well. Nevertheless, there has been discussion whether a distance decay does indeed exist at the individual level. Therefore, we believe it is important to distinguish near home offending from decay i.e. the gradual decline of offences when distance increases. This paper studies mobility patterns and decay curves from serious property crimes in Belgium. First, aggregated patterns are discussed and split into certain groups. Second, the step is made towards the level of the offenders. Studying individual offender patterns, it becomes clear that offender mobility and ‘decay’ are not to the same extent intertwined as they are when studying aggregate patterns. As such, it is important, at least on the offender level, to clarify whether either (average) distance is considered, or decay. If not, one may jump to certain conclusions all too easy.

Lieven PAUWELS (Ghent University, Belgium)
Wim HARDYNs (Ghent University, Belgium)

Does It Really Take an Urban Village? A Multilevel Analysis of Fear of Crime in Belgium

Community levels of fear of crime are sometimes interpreted as a reflection of the socio-demographic vulnerability of community inhabitants and sometimes seen as a reflection of genuine contextual effect of community informal control, crime and disorder. From the early days of urban sociology community stability has been referred to as one key structural characteristic that sets the stage for crime, fear and delinquency. In this study we discuss the contextual effects of setting characteristics such as residential stability, lack of informal control and community disorder that contribute in the unequal distribution of perceived risk of victimisation and avoidance behaviour, two dimensions of “fear of crime”, regardless of demographic background characteristics. The results are based on a multilevel analysis of 101,303 individuals in 346 Belgian municipalities. The data were provided by the Belgian federal Police and were conducted on the Belgian Federal Survey of Victimization and Fear (Dutch: Veiligheidsmonitor). The results show independent effects of community stability on individual differences in fear, but these effects are fully mediated by informal control and community disorder.
Broadening Horizons in Etiological ‘Fear of Crime’ Research. Sociological and Social-Psychological Approaches to the Study of Fear of Crime

The ‘fear of crime’ research tradition originated in the national crime and victim survey that are administered since the 1960s. Since these crime and victim surveys were primordially developed to have more accurate estimates of victimization rates, little attention was devoted to the possibilities of etiological research and the inclusion of theoretically interesting concepts in the questionnaires. This specific genealogy of the ‘fear of crime’ tradition has produced a line of etiological research that was narrowly focused on traditional covariates and the question ‘who is afraid, rather than why they are afraid’ (Fattah, 1993). Ditton & Farrall (2000:xx) state in their review of the literature that “(...) attempts to explain the fear of crime have met with a limited level of success”. Future etiological ‘fear of crime’ research should build on and further develop theoretically sound and robust models bridging sociological and social-psychological explanations (Ditton & Farrall, 2000). In this contribution, we start from the idea that ‘fear of crime’ absorbs vague feelings of insecurity concerning “(...) one’s neighbourhood, its social make-up and status, its place in the world, and the sense that problems from outside were creeping in” (Jackson, 2004:950; Pleysier, Vervaeke & Goethals, 2008). In this way, ‘fear of crime’ is “(...) an unconscious displacement of other fears which are far more intractable and do not display the modern characteristics of knowability and decisionability (or actionability) which add up to the belief in ones capacity to control the external world” (Hollway & Jefferson, 1997:263; de Haan & Loader, 2002). Using a large scale sample (N=1473), and multivariate regression and structural equation modelling, we have developed and tested an explanatory ‘fear of crime’ model inspired by what others have called a sociology of emotions and psychology of social order (de Haan & Loader, 2002; Jackson, 2005).
Human Rights – Linguistic Perspectives

Branko AŽMAN (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

The European Convention on Human Rights: An English Teacher’s Perspective

Based on the principles of linguistic analysis, the paper focuses on the English language characteristics found in the European Convention on Human Rights as perceived by a linguist teaching English for Specific Purposes (ESP) to the students of law and/or criminal justice and security. The scope of the register analysis spans the most interesting and linguistically relevant contrastive grammar issues encompassing morphological, syntactical, lexical and semantic criteria as perceived by L2 (Slovenian) learners, such as the specific use of grammatical and modal auxiliaries (dynamic, deontic, and epistemic), L1/L2 nominal phrase structure differences (premodification, postmodification), lexical and grammatical collocations, unique translation equivalents, and last but not least, frequency based minimal vocabulary items. To this end, the most simple corpus linguistic tools (e.g. Simple Concordance Program) are applied to establish the simplest quantitative aspects of the lexical items contained in the Convention (word frequencies) and provide for their visual presentation (key words in centre option) to facilitate more efficient learning of relevant collocations and multiword units. The quantitative aspects of the results show that, taken as a whole, the European Convention on Human Rights as an authentic English text is very applicable in terms of the ESP teaching methodology on the college level (stage B2 in terms of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages), as its lexical density is relatively high, and it is rich as far as the token/type ratio is concerned. Finally, practical implications of this corpus text analysis seen as a learning method are not limited to above theoretical findings only, for they reflect a higher degree of language learners’ motivation and better teamwork, a well structured learning process, a lower language learner’s anxiety level, and availability outside the classroom, not to mention its being a useful tool for any further text analysis aimed at vocabulary building.

Branko AŽMAN (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

English Nominal Phrase Structure Diversity in Human Rights Articles Corpus

Given the need for a rich language/linguistic input by the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security students, this study aims at generating a sufficient minimal corpus of free authentic professional/scientific internet texts on human rights issues published in English that would embody, represent, and visually present a full scope of nominal phrase structure rules of the English language. It takes a qualitative approach by applying some simple corpus linguistics methods and tools (concordancer), while excluding all quantitative aspects and related statistical methods. It focuses on lexical collocations and
multi-word units and thereto related concordances to make students aware of particular embodiments of syntactical parameters. The analysis reveals that the current corpus is well representative of the qualitative aspects of the English nominal phrase syntax, with some grammatical aspects (parts of speech, nouns, in particular, and adjectives) more amply represented than others. The lexical material studied is, indeed, very suitable for didactic purposes and provides sufficient authentic material for devising a corpus-based English for Specific Purposes grammar book. Further, it is an ample enough lexical base for selecting practical examples to contextually illustrate correct application of English grammar rules by the students of criminal justice and security. Finally, the paper draws attention to the fact that grammar, if studied or taught within the scope of focus-on-form instruction method, needs to be properly contextualized. However, bearing in mind its exclusive qualitative bias and topic, it remains a question whether or not the results are generalizable across other fields of criminal justice and security studies topics, on the one hand, and higher ranking simple and complex sentence syntactic rules, on the other. Therefore, any future research in this direction should verify whether or not this particular custom-tailored corpus offers enough explicit representation of the syntactic rules governing both simple and complex sentence structures.
Organised Crime V

Silvia CIOTTI (St. John International University, Italy)

A New Phenomenon: Piracy in the Niger Delta

Law enforcement agencies and researchers all over the world started to deal seriously with modern piracy only since a few years. They focused their attention mainly on the problems connected with piracy in the Horn of Africa or in the Malacca Straight, and in Asia as well, owing to the economic relevance of the attacks in these areas. However, also the area of the Niger Delta is deeply affected by piracy, and the political and economic effects of these criminal activities are of great relevance not only for the local population but mainly for the international economy. In fact, besides the different kind of techniques and weapons used by the Niger Delta pirates (this geographical area is characterized by different ecosystems, from the river one, to the swamp and then to the sea), the attacks are always aimed at stopping the Western, or however the foreigner, activities in this part of the continent. In fact, in this part of Africa we can find some of the most relevant oil industries, controlled by Western oil companies, and which products are mainly used for the export. The attacks are against the industrial buildings and structures as well as against the Western personnel of the industries, and the number of kidnapping is quickly increasing. This presentation examines the level of dangerousness of the Niger Delta pirates, their activities, connections and international role, analysing also the causes of this phenomenon and proposing some forecasts for the future.

Andrea Di NICOLA (University of Trento/Catholic University of Milan, Italy)

Evaluating Policies Against Organised Crime: Towards a Methodology

Criminological research on the evaluation of policies against organised crime in the European Union is still at a rising stage. Many questions have not been still adequately answered, such as: is it possible to measure the effectiveness and the efficiency of criminal and non-criminal measures against organised crime in the EU Member States and beyond? What methods and which indicators are to be used? How to choose among alternative policies against organised crime? This paper – starting from some research experiences carried out by Transcrime, University of Trento-Catholic University of Milan – aims to propose and discuss some possible models of evaluation of policies against organised crime.

Vincent C. FIGLIOMENI (Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Italy)

Combating Maritime Piracy and the Essential Role of Criminologists in Formulating the Next Steps

Maritime piracy is a historical crime that brings to mind images of skull and cross bone
flagged sailing ships, one-legged sea captains and maps of desolate islands with buried treasures. Nowadays, the images instead reveal small speedboat craft with half a dozen masked riders who leap aboard unsuspecting low riding large ships to seize control of the crew and cargo for the purpose of obtaining routinely paid ransoms, now commonly attributed to the normal cost of doing business by multinational commercial businesses who charter those vessels. Missing from this modern crime scene is the one-legged sea captain, but the enormous vessels have become the mysterious islands and the ransom paid is the buried treasure. In the past there was also the scene of the pirates being brought to justice, standing trial and often times resulting in a brutal end with a death sentence. However, justice is curiously missing from the modern-day scenario as these modestly organized criminal pirate gang members have not generally been fully prosecuted. The U.S. Navy has vast historical as well as modern-day experience with maritime piracy. Noted recently is the successful interdiction of the a U.S. flagged ship captured by pirates and subsequently liberated by US authorities in April/May 2009 off the coast of Somalia. Pirating of commercial ships has also occurred off the West coast of Africa near the Gulf of Giunea further threatening global economic interests there as well. Why be concerned? Overall, maritime piracy increases the risk to maritime security through the threat of forcible entry and kidnapping crews by pirates holding them and their cargo ransom until payment is received. This has most often, but not always, resulted in a peaceful resolution from the pirates point of view. But, such incidents add to the costs of secure transit in the form of increased personnel security and force protection requirements adding to the list of global threats often accepted by commercial shipping firms as part of the cost of doing business. Thorough social scientific studies including extensive original empirical data collection and analysis are needed to understand, prevent, deter, interdict, disrupt, and defeat piracy, which has become a new form of terrorism on the high seas and within territorial waters of developing nations that have yet to possess the capability to provide for their own security or for any vessels transiting near their coastal waters. Herein recommended is research that must be done by criminologists to assist in understanding and combating maritime piracy.
Victims II

Michelle THOMAS (Glasgow Caledonian University, United Kingdom)
Lesley MCMILLAN (Glasgow Caledonian University, United Kingdom)

Tensions & Ambiguities in the Role of the Police Sexual Offence Liaison Officer (SOLO) in Rape Cases

The conviction rate for rape cases in England and Wales is at an all time low of less than 6% of reported rapes. Research suggests most cases are lost at the earliest stage of the justice process and therefore satisfactory policing is of crucial importance. One of the most significant reasons for early loss of cases is withdrawal by the complainant, and the negative experience many rape complainants have of the criminal justice process is known to contribute significantly to the likelihood of withdrawal. In order to improve the experience for the victim Sexual Offence Liaison Officers (SOLOs) were introduced in England and Wales. SOLOs are police officers who are allocated to victims of rape when they report to the police and whose role it is to support the victim through the criminal justice process. The data presented in this paper will explore the role of the SOLO in rape cases and the experience of officers who undertake this victim-support task. The data that informs this paper was collected as part of a larger research project funded by the Economic & Social Research Council, UK (ESRC Res-061-23-0138) which explored factors influencing attrition in rape cases. The data presented comes from in-depth qualitative interviews conducted with 40 serving police officers in the county of Sussex, England. The research findings show there are both ambiguities and tensions in the role of the SOLO and these primarily surround the often incompatible aspects of victim care and police investigation. This paper will explore these tensions and contradictions in more detail from the perspective of the police officer. It will also highlight that given a satisfactory outcome (i.e. conviction) cannot often be delivered for the victim, as a result a satisfactory experience of the process takes on greater significance.

Cristina CABRAS (University of Cagliari, Italy)
Debora PINNA (University of Cagliari, Italy)
Carla RACCIS (University of Cagliari, Italy)

Kidnap Victims and Narrative

The "kidnapping for financial gain" is a particular subtype of kidnapping crime. In Italy, in the past, kidnapping was more frequent in Sardinia than in other areas. The victims of kidnapping show different reactions after the release and during the investigation and the trial, but the outcome of the kidnapping is usually the same: a highly emotive situation where a threat is made by an external, often unknown, force intent on pursuing its own agenda with the target as a tool. This research is based on a sample of nar-
narratives given by a victim in both trial and extra trial context. The aim is to identify both narrative elements that are fundamental to a reconstruction of the experience of being kidnapped and elements associated with the victim's action during the kidnapping. The method used is content and narrative analysis of the documentation available, with the software T-Lab.

Madeline LAMBOLEY (University of Montreal, Canada)
Marie-Marthe COUSINEAU (University of Montreal, Canada)
Jacqueline OXMAN-MARTINEZ (University of Montreal, Canada)

Forced Marriage and Crime

Crime follows the same evolution pace as society; some crimes like murder or theft are not debated. Others like homosexuality or abortion (declared institutional, but still present in the criminal code) on the other hand are highly debated. Then others, like genital mutilations are emerging. And what about forced marriages? In our contemporary minds, this consensus tends to give precedence to individuals choices. Regarding the question of marriage, diverse international treaties are unanimous on the necessity of a free and enlightened assent of both parties of the marriage. However, a practice we believed to be obsolete, forced marriage, is re-emerging. Several European countries have taken position on the matter. Belgium is the second country in the world, after Norway, to promulgate a criminal law prohibiting forced marriage. The Netherlands set up a criminological approach resulting in a service specialized in matters related to the honour and developed specific methods of analysis. France, in its penal code, does not foresee any specific infraction regarding forced marriage. On the other hand, the Minister of Justice, Rachida Dati, wants to create an aggravating circumstance and thus consider forced marriage as a form of worsened violence. In Quebec, the initiatives are quasi non-existent. However, different(s) professional(s) announce that the situation regarding women living a forced marriage, not only exist in Quebec, but that it touches particularly vulnerable women thus resulting in harmful living conditions, when it is not more dramatically question of consequences endangering their security. What is a crime, simple legislative measure or "imperceptible object"? Can we consider forced marriage as a crime? And if it is the case, is the law sufficient to repress this practice or is it time and integration that will see the end of it?

Matthew HALL (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Victims of Crime: International Perspectives on Policy

In recent years, ‘victims of crime’ have come to the forefront of the criminal justice reform agenda in many of the world’s jurisdictions and have received significant attention from international bodies such as the UN and the EU. This paper sets out and explores some early results from an ongoing project to gather first-hand interview data from nine jurisdictions which together have driven the global resurgence of policies ostensibly in-
tended to put victims ‘at the heart’ of their criminal justice systems. The countries under review are England and Wales, Scotland, the US, Canada, South Africa, the Netherlands, Austria, Ireland and Australia. In each country, key section-heads and other representatives from relevant government departments are being interviewed in order to uncover the background and driving forces behind such victim policies. The views of such respondents are being combined with those of local service-providers, lawyers and criminal justice administrators to provide a fully rounded impression of victim policy in all the jurisdictions under review. The objectives of the study are: 1) To develop a conceptual framework for understanding the international move towards victim-based policies. 2) To provide a combined analysis of the policy situation in each jurisdiction which compares and contrasts the ‘policy’ presented by policy makers and documents with the substantive reforms rolled out in practice in each jurisdiction and to explain these differences by reference to the organisation of state bureaucracies. 3) To test the validity of wider ‘macro’ influences put forward by Garland and Boutellier as the underlying foundation of victim policies and 4) To analyse the implications of the now ‘globalised’ approach to victim support; both for victims and for the future of policy-making in this area.
Post-conflict Societies and the Role of ‘Police’ in Democratic Reform

*Andy AITCHISON (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)*

**Exploring Police Activities During Armed Conflict: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo and FYR Macedonia**

The legacy of war crimes hanging over post-war police forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been observed in a number of cases at the ICTY (Aitchison 2007). Trials of police officers and reservists show involvement in forced population transfer, beatings, murder, and cooperation with military and paramilitary units in mass murder (e.g. Prosecutor v Todorović; Prosecutor v Mrđa). Prosecutions of politicians at all levels in BiH also give evidence of the political context in which police actions take place (e.g. Prosecutor v Deronjić; Prosecutor v Kordić & Čerkez; Prosecutor v Krajišnik; Prosecutor v Plavšić). The recent release of evidence, complementing trial judgments and transcripts already available, via the web pages of the International Criminal Tribunal in The Hague provide a rich source of documentary material which can make a contribution to understanding the role of police bodies in the different contexts of conflict that have accompanied the disintegration of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This paper begins an examination of the available evidence.

*Graham ELLISON (Queens University, United Kingdom)*

**Turkey as Fulcrum and Agent of Contradictory Security – Development Agendas: Modernisation, Dependency and Reform**

Turkey is a unique fulcrum for distinct and contradictory forms of police and military transformation. And increasingly, Turkey is promoting itself as a regional and international actor – as the watchman of Europe facing the unstable Middle East and resurgent Russia, as the cultural model of a modernizing western Islam, and as the commercial doorway to the wealth of Central Asia. Turkey’s military sees itself as both the avant-garde of modernity, but its role is also a handicap to the country’s image as a civilian democracy. However, Turkey’s new internationalist, regional and European roles as enforcement actors and as models of humanitarianism and liberalism clash, especially in the case of security sector reform. The paper explores the contradictory nature of security sector reform in light of current EU accession negotiations by drawing upon experience of recent International Development Agency interventions with the Turkish police and Ministry of Interior. I propose a more refined conceptual framework analysing police and security sector reform and also argue that the now admittedly out of vogue ‘sociology of development’ can still provide some useful lessons in terms of our understanding of police and security sector reform processes.
Maren Eline KLEIVEN (Police University College, Norway)

First in, Best Dressed? The Importance of the Police in Post-Conflict Democratic Reform

In many countries in the world today there are a need for the presence of the international community to help tackle an ongoing conflict or to assist in rebuilding a country that has been in crisis. In a disrupted state military peacekeeping operations are conducted to enforce stability, together with a multitude of other organizations. However, when this process has entered a post-conflict face, other state agencies are needed to help democratize the state. One of the agencies that are paramount to include in this stage is the police to re-establish the rule of law. A democracy cannot be accountable or meaningful if violence and fear prevail. Thus, democracy building in post-conflict zones cannot be successful without a particular focus on providing order and security. In a democratic state the police function as a defender of civil order, and the police organization is an evidence of what authority the state holds and how accountable it is since policing is a reflection of governance and vice versa. Creating peace and stability demands for the inhabitants to have faith in the government that is trying to get the country back on its feet. Ergo, being successful in a country that is in the process of reforming itself towards a democracy, equalize being successful in creating trust between the police and the public. This paper will focus on some key issues around the role of the police in a post-conflict reform program.

Sonja STOJANOVIĆ (Centre for Civil-Military Relations, Serbia)
Radomir ZEKAVICA (Police Academy Belgrade, Serbia)
Želimir KEŠETOVIĆ (University of Belgrade, Serbia)

Policing Minorities in Post-Conflict Serbia

Although Serbian society traditionally was, and continues to be, diverse in a number of ways, social position of minorities has been neglected by politicians. Between 1989 and 2000 civil war occurred in former Yugoslav republics, which led to rise of nationalism and massive repression against national and religious minorities in Serbia, while disabled persons and sexual minorities remained on social margins. After democratic changes in October 2000 and the gradual transition towards establishing the values and norms of democratic society, the problems of vulnerable social groups became the legitimate subject of public debate. In an attempt to emphasize the break with the Milosevic regime, the authorities demonstrated their readiness to pursue a novel policy with regards to national minorities as part of building a more tolerant society. Position of other minorities also were placed on public agenda. As police was the pillar of autocratic regime, attached to conservative and traditional values, its reform seems to be very important for new policy towards minorities. Achievements, challenges and obstacles in police reform in context of minorities treatment will be described in the paper.
The ESDP and the Procurement of Public Security in Post-Conflict Societies

This contribution evaluates the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) concerning the procurement of public security in post-conflict societies. Considered to be not only a core business of modern states, but also a precondition for international security and regional stability, public security has become a point of particular interest in peace and related stability operations. Endorsing the United Nation’s (UN) objectives to maintain global peace, prevent conflicts and enhance international security, the European Union (EU) has been making attempts to promote the rule of law and safeguard law and order in, amongst others, Bosnia Herzegovina, Kosovo, the Palestinian Territories, Afghanistan, Congo and FYR Macedonia. Based on a document analysis and a literature study of completed and ongoing police missions, this contribution examines how the EU copes with combating crime in post-conflict societies. Special attention is paid to policy formation concerning the control and prevention of crime and the actors involved.
Jessica BREEN (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)

Researching the Secondary Effects of Imprisonment Through Life History Interviews with Multiple Family Members: Methodological, Practical and Ethical Issues

By international standards, Ireland has a modest imprisonment rate; however, recent quantitative research has shown that imprisonment disproportionately affects young men from disadvantaged communities (O’Donnell et al. 2007). The unanticipated consequences of such highly concentrated incarceration on norms related to family structure and support, transitions into adulthood, levels of social capital and informal social control remain largely unknown in an Irish context despite their relevance to both academics and policy makers. This presentation is based on ongoing research into the unanticipated secondary effects of concentrated imprisonment on families in the North Inner City of Dublin, Ireland. This is a place which is home to many ex-prisoners as well as current prisoners serving sentences in Mountjoy, the main committal prison in the State for males aged 18 years and older. Historically regarded as a “classic slum” (Prunty 1998), the North Inner City presents an interesting case for examination. Generally characterised by elevated levels of deprivation and social problems such as drug addiction, more recently the area has experienced government efforts at urban regeneration as well as rapid transformation of its population in terms of foreign in-migration. In-depth life history interviews with multiple family members were chosen as the primary method of data collection in order to situate the lived experiences of prisoners and their family members within the historical and social context of the North Inner City. This approach raises a number of complex questions, including: How to access multiple perspectives in families? How to make sense of accounts from multiple family members? What are the ethical considerations when researching with multiple family members? What are the practical considerations? This presentation will begin to address these issues in a broad sense and with relevance to one specific topic emerging from the research, the disclosure and/or discovery of parental imprisonment.

Tomi LINTONEN (Police College of Finland, Finland)
Heikki VARTIAINEN (Prison Health Services, Finland)
Jorma AARNIO (Prison Health Services, Finland)
Virpi von GRUENEWALDT (Prison Health Services, Finland)
Sirpa HAKAMÄKI (Prison Health Services, Finland)
Päivi VIITANEN (Prison Health Services, Finland)
Terhi WUOLIJOKI (Prison Health Services, Finland)
Matti JOUKAMAA (University of Tampere, Finland)

Drug Abuse among Finnish Prisoners

The prevalence of drug abuse among prisoners is many-fold compared to general popula-
However, comparisons across studies are hampered by the use of a variety of mutually non-comparable methodologies. We report substance use among Finnish offenders using three methods and analyze these differences. The material consisted of 711 Finnish offenders (male and female prisoners, life sentenced offenders, fine defaulters, and offenders carrying out community service) and represents all Finnish offenders. The subjects participated in a comprehensive field study consisting of laboratory tests, questionnaires, interviews, clinical medical examination (ICD-10), and a standardized psychiatric interview (DSM-IV; SCID-I). Alcohol abuse/dependence was diagnosed among 68% to 72% of men and among 70% of women. Drug abuse/dependence was diagnosed among 62% to 69% of men and 64% to 70% among women prisoners. Interview data revealed that the majority had at least tried most substances. Injecting drug use was reported by more than half of the prisoners. Compared with other studies, both alcohol and drug abuse/dependence were vastly more common among Finnish prisoners than reported elsewhere. Non-clinical interview-based prevalence figures may overestimate harmful use of drugs unless known risk patterns of use (e.g. intravenous use) are specifically addressed.

Clare DWYER (Queen’s University Belfast, United Kingdom)

Human Rights, Equality and Mobilisation: the Reintegration of Ex-Prisoners in Northern Ireland

The prisoner provisions in the Good Friday/Belfast Agreement clearly emphasised the importance of the reintegration and civic inclusion of politically motivated former prisoners, however numerous barriers to full reintegration still remain. Prisoner groups have consistently worked on addressing the issues that prevent politically motivated ex-prisoners resuming full citizenship and have continually lobbied for the removal of both legislative and non-legislative barriers. This paper details and examines the work of the prisoner ‘self help’ groups in relation to pursuing the full reintegration of politically motivated former prisoners in Northern Ireland.

Katariina WALTZER (University of Joensuu, Finland)

The Life Structure of a Recidivist at the Time of Release from Prison

The purpose of this paper is to observe the theoretical backgrounds, methodological solutions and results of my study of the life structure of prisoners at the time of release. The research is part of my doctoral thesis. The theoretical frame of the study is built on two major concepts, life structure and well-being. In this study I concentrate on the life structure of a young adult: family, work and free-time. Well-being is here seen as a sociological concept and it is defined to include three main elements, having (standard of living, health, education), loving (social relations) and being (status). In my study I observe the elements of well-being within each domain of life structure and in this paper I concentrate on work and education. The data was collected by a questionnaire addressed to prisoners leaving prison for the second or third time. They answered the
survey while still in prison. Some of the informants also took a test of reading and writing disabilities. The results show that the two groups differ from each other in terms of number of years being employed, vocational education gained as well as fears and expectations for the future.

**Carina TETAL (Max Planck Institute, Germany)**

**Analysis of Recidivism on the Basis of Official Registrations**

Currently a recidivism statistic for Germany is being built up by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in cooperation with the University of Göttingen. All offenders who received either a non-custodial sentence in 2004 or who were released from prison in 2004 will be examined over a three year period, with an interest in looking at whether they were sentenced again. Recidivism by type of offence, sanction, number of previous convictions and demographic characteristics such as age and sex will be analysed. The data for this study comes from the Bundeszentralregister (BZR) which is the Federal Register of judicial decisions. It is planned that the recidivism statistic should not only be a cross-section statistic but rather that it should be turned into a longitudinal analysis. In the future new data will then joined on an individual level with the already existing data, enabling recidivism rates and offender biographies to be analysed for a period of time well in excess of the initial three years. Furthermore databases in other countries and the kind of recidivism analyses carried out will be described and compared with first results from Germany.
Recidivism and Desistance

Keith SOOTHILL (Lancaster University, United Kingdom)
Brian FRANCIS (Lancaster University, United Kingdom)

When Does the Risk of Recidivism Decrease to That of Non-Offenders?

Kurlychek and his colleagues have produced pioneering work to determine whether individuals whose last criminal conviction occurred many years ago exhibit a higher risk of acquiring a further conviction than do individuals with no record at all. This important work needs replication in another time and context. It also needs to be challenged on theoretical, methodological and empirical grounds. Our present study uses criminal conviction records from a one in 13 sample of offenders in England and Wales born in 1953 and 1958. Our findings broadly support the Kurlychek et al work but the approach needs modification. We consider the practical implications of our findings.

Christopher SCHLEMBACH (Austrian Road Safety Board, Austria)

Models of Desistance: Theorizing Recidivism in and Desistance from Crime in a Parsonian Framework

Recent criminological work theorized processes of desistance from and recidivism in crime in the frameworks of biographical research and narrative theory. Theses processes are framed within the dialectics of structural conditions (occupation, housing, marriage) and identity change. Desistance, it is argued, is not a moment in a timeline, but an ongoing process of desiting (Shadd Maruna). In this paper I want to integrate this line of research and some other recent work on desistance into the theoretical framework as outlined by Talcott Parsons in “The Social System” arguing that processes of becoming deviant and of rehabilitation can be analyzed by Parsons’ concept of deviance and his “two models of illness” (The Social System, chapter 10), which has been elaborated by Uta Gerhardt. From a sociological point of view, desistance processes are to some extent analogous to processes of recovery from illness. This includes the institutionalisation of roles (like the ex-role concept of Bonita Veysey) and building up of emotional bonds. Recovering from illness is reconstructed by Parsons around the doctor-patient relationship including structural and psychodynamic elements, following the capacity model of illness. Denying recovery, then, can be understood as the destruction of relationship between doctor and patient, following the deviance model of illness. The theoretical framework shall be outlined by using qualitative interviews with recidivists and desisters from petty crime that were conducted in a research project on recidivism and desistance in 2008.
Recidivism and Age of Onset. An Analysis of Court Adjudications of the Freiburg Cohort Study

Based on the data of the Freiburg cohort study the frequency of criminal offending and particularly the rate of first adjudications in adult life are determined in the case of German males. Subsequently, the age dependent probability of recidivism in groups with different ages of onset is analyzed. For onset and desistance age is salient, however, desistance is mainly independent from the age of onset. Within the groups with different ages of onset a development consistent with the age-crime curve cannot be observed but rather a slowly declining course of criminal activities which – according to Sampson/Laub – might be labelled a persistent life course desistance. The results obtained from decomposing the age crime curve into courses defined through the age of onset are not consistent with the typology of adolescence limited and lifetime persistent offenders. First time convictions can be observed in all ages and the rate of first time conviction in adulthood remains significant. The rate of first time adjudications is highest around age 20 (convictions only) or age 17 (all adjudications, dismissals included). The probability of a first conviction resulting in further convictions declines with increasing age (14 years: 73%; 25 years: 35%). At a given age the rate of those still active in a criminal career is independent from the age of onset (in relation to the number of those starting a career at a certain age).
Attitudes towards Crime and Punitiveness in Japan

Ayako UCHIYAMA (Mejiro University, Japan)

Current Trend of Crime and Cognition of Seriousness of Crime

In Japan, citizen judge system was enacted and enforced in May 2009. In the background of introduction of this system, there might be a gap on cognition of crimes and trial results between professional judges and citizens. It is supposed that citizens’ participation on trial would minimize the gap. How do citizens recognize the severity of crimes? In this report, it is examined how inhabitants recognize the seriousness of crimes, how this cognition has changed for thirty years, and whether the cognition was related to the crime rate. Procedure Measurement of severity of crime was conducted three times in 1975, 1993 and 2008. Seriousness of crimes was measured in category scale and magnitude scale for students’ samples. Inhabitants’ samples responded only in category scale, their responses were transformed into magnitude value by linear regression equation. Seriousness score of each type of crimes was calculated. This score was compared with current trend of crimes. Most serious crime was homicide in 1975 and 1992. However, there was a rape in 2008. On the other hand, minor offenses were rated more serious than before. Relative seriousness of felonious offenses became lower than before. The interaction of crime rate and perception of seriousness was discussed. The more crime rate per 1,000,000 inhabitants increased, the less the citizens felt the seriousness of felonious crimes.

Mai SATO (King’s College London, United Kingdom)

Predicting Support for the Death Penalty in Japan

Japan and the US are the only industrialised and democratic states that retain the death penalty in law and practice. There has been extensive research on the death penalty in the US, including the demographic profiles of retentionists and abolitionists. There is, however, limited empirical research on Japanese public attitudes towards the death penalty system in that jurisdiction. This paper examines findings from a large-scale online survey conducted in Japan. The survey asked the Japanese public about their views on the death penalty, and collects information on demographics, experiences of victimization, level of media consumption, and attitudinal orientation including trust in institutions and social outlook. Multivariate analysis was carried out in order to find out the determinants of death penalty support in Japan.
Attitudes to Crime and Punishment – Experiences from Japan

Attitudes to crime and punishment changed the last decades in a lot of western (industrialised) countries. The presentation reports results from a survey in Japan. Students of different subjects at the university of Sapporo/North Japan were asked with a standardized questionnaire about their attitudes to crime and punishment and fear of crime. The results are reported and compared with similar results from western European countries.

Debating the Death Penalty in Japan: Preliminary Results from a Deliberative Consultation

There is a lack of empirical research conducted on public opinion and the death penalty in Japan. This paper provides preliminary findings from a deliberative public consultation, which is an innovative methodology in measuring the knowledge of, and attitudes towards, the death penalty. 50 participants living in Tokyo were assembled to learn about the Japanese death penalty system, discuss and exchange opinions on the issue, answer pre- and post-consultation surveys, and take part in a follow-up interview. The experiment was designed to identify the considered attitudes and policy preferences that people express when they have been given the time and information to consider the issues fully. It was also designed to measure how people understand and interpret new information.
Private Policing II

Peter PUNGARTRNIK (Ministry of the Interior, Slovenia)
Tomaž ČAS (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Community Constable’s Service Organized under the Law of Community Constable’s Service Represents the Beginning of the Origin and Reestablishment of Community Policing

This contribution studies thoroughly the arrangement and the actually part of Community Constable’s Service after the acceptance of Law of Community Constable’s Service which enables operating competence and authority of the community constables. Its present function is compared with the historical facts of the Municipal Constable’s service and police as the institutions of restoring order, welfare and public morale. The study of the influence of local community on safety is presented and compared with some international and national facts. Comparative viewpoints of present function of the Community Constable’s Service in Slovenia take a great part in this research. The aim of the study was to find out the connection of historical sources and present activities of community constables. The influence of the local community on safety, international and national comparisons could help us to declare for development and reestablishment of the community policing in Slovenia. The main accession of studying is quantitative analysis which presents the development and present function of the Community Constable’s Service in the Slovenian local communities. Firstly, the prevalent theoretical accessions and viewpoints about safety in local communities are presented. Secondly, the study includes the historical facts of development of the Community Constable’s Service in Slovenia. Finally, the international comparisons of the influence of local community on safety and the activities of local safety agencies are introduced. The study finds out the local communities execute different safety activities in which the local communities play a great role. The historical sources corroborate that the Community Constable’s Service is not a new safety form in the Slovenian area. The historical facts give evidence that community constables existed as early as gendarmes and police were operated. The aspiration for decentralization provides the constitutional – legal basis to transfer some safety activities to local communities and regions. The Law of Community Constable’s Service which was established in 2006 presents an important historical turning point. This law determines obligatory establishment of Community Constable’s Services in city communities. Its activities such as operating competence and authority are precisely determined. Police has a task to provide it a professional support. Local Community Constable’s Service and police work in partnership to assure safety in local community. Safety in local community is a strategic task which presents a part of common internal security. Each country is aware of its safety so it is important for the local community to have the competence to cooperate in assurance of safety at local level. Community Constable’s Services present a special agency of local community which represents a for-
mation of reestablishment of community policing in Slovenia. Limitation / practicability of contribution: This contribution presents the historical sources and some international comparisons of organizing and operating of community constables in local communities which refer to particular activities and cooperating work with police. Community Constable’s Services are differently formed and organized in different local communities in Slovenia. In the future it will be necessary to make a research of activities of Community Constable’s Services in different local communities and make the safety action programmes of local community. This contribution finds out the ascertainments which the formers of Slovenian safety policy could use in changing decisions of effective forms of safety in local communities. The content of contribution is useful for planning the local safety action programmes. It is an authentic contribution because it incorporates different parts as historical facts, international comparisons and development of different Community Constable’s Services. The ascertainments are also used for planning the local safety programmes.

Andrej SOTLAR (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Maj FRITZ (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Jarosl BRITOVŠEK (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Dejan ULCEJ (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Military and Intelligence Privatization – Options for Slovenia?

Post cold war era and changes in security environment led to intensive privatization in security area at all levels. However, private military and intelligence are not new phenomena in human history, but in the last decade we may witness a rapid growth of private military and intelligence companies and even corporations. There are different reasons for this process. Globalization, changed security environment, and reducing number of military personnel are definitely the main factors that contribute to development of a military and intelligence market for private companies. Free enterprise initiatives took advantage of the situation and started to offer services in this field. A question arises which areas of security should or must remain under sovereign authority of the state and should not be privatized. The primary interest of the states should be legislative regulation of these activities, especially control and prevention of illegal violation of human rights and freedoms and consequently prevention of criminal acts. The state must do everything possible to prevent illegal acts of such private companies (crime prevention). Yet the secondary interest of the states is to appear as potential users of services that these private companies provide (military and intelligence outsourcing). Both activities, military and intelligence, are complementary and share similar legal dilemmas regarding regulations, control and collision with human rights and freedoms. International organizations and some countries are already addressing these questions coming up with certain suggestions about regulating the process of privatization. In Slovenia there are no private military companies so far, but private security companies and some private “intelligence” companies mostly dealing with business intelligence and analytical activities do appear on Slovenian market. There arises an open dilemma
about how to approach military and intelligence privatization in Slovenia in the future when this process occurs. The main question is how to regulate the private military and intelligence companies and how to control.

**Staci STROBL (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, United States of America)**

**Theoretical Contours of the Emergence of Women Police in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Countries**

This paper will focus on theoretical models related to gender integration of national police forces through an examination of the experiences of the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The emergence of modern policewomen in the Gulf has cultural and social meaning that can be uncovered through an examination to the attitudes and perceptions of the policewomen and those concerned with developing and maintaining national policies around gender and policing. Using the “comparative feminist studies” model, policewomen can be viewed as two sides of the same coin. They can be considered a progressive, modern endeavor and, at the same time, their existence also can be traced to traditional notions of gender segregation which necessitates specialized, gender-based units. This challenges the dominant theory of policewomen’s development put forth in mainstream criminal justice academia, a universalist-style theory based primarily on the experience of western. In western literature on policewomen, the increased deployment of women in policing is construed as always secular and progressive while in the GCC context, their burgeoning deployment has occurred alongside regional trends of neo-traditionalism and Islamism.
Safety and Security of CJ Professionals

Kauko AROMAA (European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, Finland)

Threats, Violence and Other Irregular Influences at Prosecutors and Judges

Web surveys targeting all prosecutors and judges in Finland and Sweden were carried out in 2008, with the purpose of assessing the extent and contents of “irregular influences” (threats, harassment, violence, extortion, bribery) that they had experienced in their work. The most common types of problems were threats and harassment in both countries, even if all other forms of irregular influences were also found. The victimisations occurred on the workplace, and very rarely in leisure time. Also, family members were targeted very rarely. Victimisations related to actions of organised crime were reported to be significantly more common in Sweden than in Finland.

Gorazd MEŠKO (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Bojan DOBOVŠEK (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Katja EMAN (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
Lija MIHELIČ (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

An Empirical Study on Safety and Security of Courts and Judges in Slovenia

The aim of the study is to answer the questions about self-protection of the judges and the ensuring of the safe operation of the courts in Slovenia. Researchers have studied the legal regulation of the scope of protection of the judges and the courts, and the ensuring of the safe procedures in the courts. In the empirical part of the research report the fields of protection of knowledge of the courts, the sense of threatening to the judges, the technical and physical protection of the courts and judges, the problem areas in the protection of the courts, the knowledge about the work of the security guards, and assessment of their work and self-protection have been debated. The survey results show that the judges believe that crime in Slovenia is increasing. According to this, they believe, that increasing of the threats towards them is connected with the increased crime. Furthermore, it should be stressed out that a sense of threat and fear of threats to the families of judges appeared. As regards the technical protection, the judges consider that all courts should be technically protected, especially the parts of the building, where the important documents are being held. In the field self-protection may be determine that the judges considered the professional attitude to work and protection of the secrets of as part of self-protection. The judges want to have more secure and transparent environment in order to be able to detect the possible danger. They also tend to the establishment of the judicial police, who would in addition to other duties also include the protection of courts and judges.
Plenary Session IV – Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings
Stephan PARMENTIER (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium)

Smuggling in Europe

The fall of the Berlin wall in November 1989 has not brought the “end of history” but the beginning of a new era of instability, uncertainty and conflict. One of the outputs of the opening of the borders in Europe has been the rapid increase of trafficking in human beings in the 1990s, coupled with the rise of research on the phenomenon of human trafficking. Despite all research done it remains very difficult to get a good grip on the phenomenon. Albrecht, using a variety of sources, mentions estimates of between 200,000–500,000 women who are trafficked to Western Europe for the purpose of prostitution on an annual basis, many of them coming from the former socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Since the 1990s as well the issue of trafficking has become the object of systems of crime control worldwide, both through criminal legislation and criminal justice system enforcement. Both national states and international organisations have adopted a variety of legal instruments that make trafficking a criminal offence and have reinforced the investigation and the prosecution of such offences. Enforcement, however, remains a problem in most countries, partly because of the close relationship with organised crime, partly because victims are not always willing to testify out of fear for revenge. At the same time it is interesting to note a shift from conceiving human trafficking as a law enforcement problem relating to offenders to understanding it as a serious violation of human rights and putting the emphasis on the human dignity of the victims. This shift has also facilitated the development of protection mechanisms for victims, including access to justice for them, which at the same time may strengthen the model of law enforcement. In this contribution I will focus both on the phenomenon of trafficking, its antecedents and its manifestations, as well as on the policies designed to combat trafficking. In doing so, I will also highlight fundamental conceptual paradigms used to view the phenomenon, such as ‘moral panics’ (Cohen), left realism (Young et al.) and crime and human rights (Parmentier and Weitekamp).

Vesna NIKOLIĆ RISTANOVIC (University of Belgrade, Serbia)

Smuggling and Trafficking of Human Beings in the Balkan Area

The paper intends to give an overview and critical analyses of causes and recent trends in smuggling and trafficking of human beings in the Balkan area, as well as of criminal policies and mechanisms for protection of victims. First, the problems related to definitions and distinction between smuggling and trafficking will be analysed in relation to geographical position of Balkan, and attention will be drawn to the scarce serious academic research in this field, as well as to overall low quality of data about victims, perpetrators and policies. Then, main contributing factors and recent trends will be explored, suggesting large parts of population being involved in smuggling and trafficking “business”, while large portions of victims are invisible and stay out of any support system. Particular attention will be paid to both victims and perpetrators coming from marginalised groups, as well as to victims who are invisible because they do not fit widespread
stereotypes about victims (illegal migrants, men, sexual workers, street children, children used by organised crime for guiding victims etc.). Criminal policies and mechanisms for protection of victims will then be analysed in relation to the role and social position of perpetrators, and socio-economic status, social visibility and stereotypes related to both victims and perpetrators. I will argue that, in spite of obvious positive developments recent years, comprehensive and holistic approach to smuggling and trafficking in human beings, which goes beyond stigmatization, "otherness" and social exclusion, is not established neither in Balkan, nor in Western countries. In the concluding part, the paper will suggest possible directions toward policy which would be oriented toward prevention and social inclusion of both victims and perpetrators, with more victims assisted and human rights of both protected.
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