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Book of Abstracts

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Criminology of Europe: Inspiration by Diversity

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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PLENARY SESSIONS

PL1

CRIME IN TRANSITION: CENTRAL EUROPEAN ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY

Chair: *Gorazd Meško* (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

PL1-1

The Czech experience of the transition: from a patience to the worries

Jiri Burianek (Charles University Prague, Czech Republic)

The transition to democracy in the Czech Republic after 1989 offered a picture of a “patient” society accepting necessary social costs of the change. Paper summarizes the lessons of societal transition describing the recent development in both crime rates statistics and fear of crime surveys in the Czech Republic. Paper analyzes the decline of crime rates and it examines the processes of the still continuing fear reduction and the influence of both the victimization and the local conditions on the fear of crime. However, the dynamics of fear and worries is strengthening now. During the period of economic crisis we could expect that some concerns and worries should rise up but there is a new subject of concerns emerging, maybe a new scapegoat: the corruption. In the final part the presentation demonstrates both an extreme rise in the worry about corruption and the involvement into bribery in everyday practices as well. The conclusion on a “risk normalization” covers two features: the patient reaction of people to the increase of crime rates after 1989 and the increasing differentiation of attitudes according to the local aspects.

Keywords: transition, fear of crime, crime rates, corruption, concerns

PL1-2

Problems of transition and current trends in Central and Eastern Europe: Crime from local and regional perspective

Emil Pływaczewski (University of Białystok, Poland)

At the beginning of the 90s, democracy spread to vast new territories, mainly as a result of the fall of communist governments in Eastern and Central Europe. On adopting democracy, people in these countries seek answers to the following questions: What is democracy? What principles should democratic society be based on? What rules should a democratic state obey?

The author attempts to show the main political and organizational changes and its consequences during the time of transformation in Central Europe. He discusses issues as transforming police, changes in structure and forms of crime, fear of crime and migrations. Especially the time before EU enlargement in 2004 and last decade with significant changes in criminality structure and dynamic.

Especially the main problems of crime (also organized crime) are presented. There was no place for organized crime in socialism period. The author stresses that the dynamic and practically undisturbed development of organized crime, especially in the first part of the 1990s, resulted from, among others factors, wrong political decisions which reflected a blind faith that social processes would lead to the automatic eradication of this form of crime.

The paper stresses the importance of transnational police cooperation in fighting crime, particularly organized criminal activities, as well as the role of the Interpol, Europol and the Schengen agreement in taking initiatives aimed at eradicating crime.

It is necessary to create international strategies, along with national regulations, which aim to prevent organized crime (e.g. some countries have different rules for starting investigations and gathering evidence). Author analyses the newest European initiatives in this area showing also social ideas and research devel-

opments which unique international example is the „Scientific University Network-Polish Platform for Homeland Security”. This Network has been established in order to create integrated technological and computer tools to support activities enhancing public security.

The concluding part of the paper shows correlation between public safety and the following three barriers: legislative, which can hinder the introduction of the legal solutions necessary for effective crime prevention; economic, which can reduce budgetary resources for law enforcement and criminal justice agencies; and barriers in social awareness, particularly when, in the process of shaping public opinion about suggested solutions, there is a tendency to offer only one-sided presentations of limitations, regulations and prohibitions.

Keywords: Crime in transition, security research, organised crime

PL3

KEY ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY

Chair: *Klaus Boers (University of Muenster, Germany)*

PL3-1

Situational Action Theory. Towards an Analytical Criminology.

Per-Olof Wikström (University of Cambridge, UK)

Summing up current criminological theorising, Frank Cullen argues that “criminology risks being a field of study in which many ideas are developed and all are chosen – in which all theories have equal claim to legitimacy and in which only the most highly specialized scholars can separate the theoretical wheat from the chaff”. In this presentation I will argue that to overcome the problems Cullen highlights and advance knowledge about crime, its causes, and prevention we need an analytical criminology, a criminology that moves beyond risk factors (crime prediction) and instead focuses on explicating key social and situational mechanisms (processes) involved in crime causation. Against this background I will introduce the key assumptions and propositions of Situational Action Theory (SAT), a theory that was developed to overcome problems of fragmentation and the poor integration of key criminological (and relevant social and behavioural science) insights by proposing an adequate action theory through which the role of people’s crime propensities, environments’ criminogenic inducements, and their interaction in crime causation can be comprehensively addressed.

PL3-2

The importance of social contexts in criminological theorizing

Dirk Enzmann (University of Hamburg, Germany)

The Situational Action Theory (SAT) has been developed to address the problem of fragmentation of criminological theorizing and knowledge by specifying the mechanisms that explain criminal actions and the breaking of rules. Although focusing on important social and situational processes in the generation of criminal acts the theory does not address the causes of the causes, i.e. historical, cultural, and social macro contexts that shape the conditions under which people develop and act. I will argue that criminological theory needs to integrate macro sociological processes to explain variations in crime rates across time and place in a global perspective. Equally important to the integration of micro and macro criminological theory is cross-national research that actually captures diverse cultural and social contexts in order to address these theoretical issues empirically.

PL4

DRUG USE, DRUG MARKETS AND DRUG CONTROL

Chair: *Michal Miovský* (Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic)

PL4-1

Learning from diversity on drugs: the promise of qualitative comparative analysis of drug and social policies

Alex Stevens (University of Kent, UK)

European criminologists have often claimed that efforts to control crime-related harms should go wider than the criminal justice system. This also applies to harms related to illicit drugs and drug control. Take, for example, Jock Young's claim in 1971 that drugs are a social problem that can only be resolved socially. This is a lesson that has continually been forgotten; the focus of discussion and investment in drug policy is still the use of the criminal justice system as a mode of control.

In recent years, the international consensus on drug control has fractured, and several countries have adopted new policies, including harm reduction, decriminalisation and legalisation. These policies, however, still assume that drug policy is the main method for reduction of drug-related harm. This paper argues that we can use the diversity of drug and social policies across Europe and similarly developed countries to test the influence of various policies on levels of drug-related harm.

This requires the use of methods that focus on the outcomes of complex configurations of policies, rather than attempting to isolate the effect of any one policy indicator, as in traditional regression-based methods. This paper uses Charles Ragin's technique of fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA) to test what we can learn from diverse policies on drugs.

Early analysis suggests that combinations of high levels of social expenditure and strong welfare states are more influential in producing low levels of the most harmful patterns of drug use (including injecting drug use and cannabis use by 15 year olds) than are indicators of drug and criminal justice policies. However, as Peter Reuter has noted, serious limitations remain in the quality of the available evidence for use in comparative research in this area.

PL4-2

Can Harm Reduction Help Solve the Paradox of Drug Control? Lessons for Criminology and Crime Control

Letizia Paoli (University of Leuven, Belgium)

Supply-oriented interventions have been the cornerstone of the international drug control regime since its inception in the early 20th century and have since the 1950s been equated with supply reduction, attracting the bulk of drug expenditure in most countries.

The first part of the lecture briefly discusses the history, aims, and effectiveness of supply-oriented policy. The analysis points to a central paradox of contemporary supply-oriented policy. Supply-reduction interventions ostensibly seek to improve the human condition through reductions in drug production and trafficking and, eventually, reductions in consumption. However, although the balance of the effects is not precisely known, these interventions have not prevented the emergence and continuation of a large illegal market and instead produce considerable adverse unintended consequences, such as the harms arising from violence, corruption and the reinvestment of the illegal drug proceeds. Moreover, the growing availability of a large variety of quasi-legal psychoactive substances, some of which can readily serve as substitutes of illegal drugs, further reduces the success chances of supply-reduction interventions.

Drawing from this paradox, the second part of the lecture argues that harm reduction—an approach originally developed to tackle the harms associated with injecting drug use—could and should become the

main guiding principle of supply-oriented policy, too. This second part also outlines a practical path forward for assessing harms and policy options on the basis of a new methodology, the harm assessment framework, developed by Greenfield and Paoli (2013) and thus for choosing more rigorously amongst policy options.

Lastly, the lecture proposes to extend the harm reduction approach to crime control policy more generally. It also indicates a new, highly policy-relevant task for criminologists. By identifying and empirically assessing the harms associated with crime and crime control policies, these can provide policy-makers with much-needed evidence to select what ought to be criminalized in the first place and what ought to be prioritized in crime control. By comparing the harms with the consequences of crime control policies, criminologists can eventually also assess the balance of effects of these policies. In such a way, they can help make concrete a key aspiration of an increasing number of scholars and yet a few “enlightened” states: namely, that the goal of crime control policies should be to minimize the total harms of crime and control policies.

Keywords: drugs, drug policy, crime control, harm reduction, harms of crime

PL5

MIGRATION CHALLENGES AND TRANSFER OF CRIME

Chair: *Krzysztof Krajewski (Jagiellonian University, Poland)*

PL5-1

Mobility, migration and new forms of organized crime in Europe

Dina Siegel (Utrecht University, The Netherlands)

The political changes in Central and East European countries in the beginning of the '90s led to a rapid growth in violence and crimes against property. Organised crime made use of the economic chaos after the reforms and developed activities throughout Europe, staking out their spheres of influence in the process. Today it appears that the large hierarchical organisations of the '90s have been replaced by dozens of smaller networks of professional criminals who seek each other out to commit specific criminal activities: some members focus on car-theft, others on organised raids on jewellers' shops, while yet others concentrate on the drug trade or human trafficking.

Corruption, social inequality and extreme poverty, low wages, discrimination and xenophobia are the main reasons for migration from East to West Europe. It appears also that the new opportunities for criminals from East and Central Europe have proven to be so attractive that 2013 has seen an increase in new illegal markets and new forms of organised crime.

The recent study in the Netherlands, based on different qualitative research methods, on the new forms of organized crime and new criminal markets was conducted in 2013. This was done from three theoretical perspectives: 1) the historical comparison and the lessons learned from comparable situations in the past and the inevitable negative effects of globalisation; 2) the power of attraction of the West in general and of the Netherlands in particular; 3) the gulf between the rich and poor and between West and East Europe. In this study, two types of criminals from East and Central Europe currently operating in the West were distinguished: 'survival thieves' and professional criminals.

In the Netherlands, Germany and Belgium diverse efforts have been made to tackle these new itinerant gangs, including both repressive and preventive measures, new laws and operational, administrative and technological innovations. However, there continue to be significant differences between West and East Europe regarding policy and practice concerning mobile criminal groups, due to capacity and as a result of different working methods and mutual prejudices.

PL5-2

Unwanted: Muslim Immigrants, Dignity, and Drug Dealing

Sandra Bucerius (University of Alberta, Canada)

Across borders and for reasons that are still up for debate, the crime levels of most second-generation immigrants are higher than those of their first-generation counterparts. Second-generation immigrants seem to be more cognizant of discrimination, exclusion, and systemic disadvantages than their parents' generation and are much less likely to interpret these experiences as isolated incidents. Building on five years of ethnographic research with an all-male group of fifty-five Muslim second-generation immigrant drug dealers in Frankfurt, Germany, this study examines whether and the extent to which experiences of exclusion, marginalization, and discrimination have an influence on the young men's involvement in the drug market. Max Weber's concept of social closure and Bourdieu's notion of symbolic violence will be used to describe how the young men tried to make sense of the distinctive forms of exclusion they faced in Germany, particularly within the school system and with respect to the citizenship law, and in which ways these forms of exclusion provided them with rationales for their participation in informal economies. Their shared negative experiences also helped them to form a strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood

and a mutual identity as “Bockenheimers”, which allowed the young men to find a place of belonging within an otherwise often xenophobic German society. The talk will also outline the relevance of the research by proposing several policy recommendations for addressing the plight of second-generation Muslim immigrants in Germany and marginalized populations elsewhere.

PANELS

P1-2

CRIMINAL POLICY AND PREVENTION

Panel Chair: *Helmut Kury (University of Freiburg, Germany)*

P1-2-1

Individualised Criminalisation: Using Civil Preventive Orders to Reduce the Risk of Serious Crime

Stephen Shute (University of Sussex, UK)

Since the late 1990s a sophisticated range of new civil preventive orders have been introduced in the United Kingdom with the aim of better protecting the public from serious offending, particularly sexual offending, offending by organised or so-called 'lifestyle' criminals, and violent offending. These orders all have a similar three-stage structure: risky behaviour, followed by a formal legal warning in the form of a civil order, followed by the possibility of criminal punishment if that legal warning is ignored. The paper will critically analyse the development and use of these orders - Sexual Offences Prevention Orders, Foreign Travel Orders, Risk of Sexual Harm Orders, Financial Reporting Orders, Drug Travel Restriction Orders, Serious Crime Prevention Orders, and Violent Offender Orders - as well as the new orders and changes introduced in the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. It will also ask whether use of the orders can be justified and whether they might be adopted in other jurisdictions.

Keywords: preventing serious crime, sex offending, violent crime, organised crime

P1-2-2

Limits to prevention. Why it is not always better to be safe than sorry.

Stefaan Pleysier (KU Leuven, Belgium)

Limits to prevention. Why it is not always better to be safe than sorry

Departing from a diagnose of our late modern society, this contribution reflects on some important and fundamental changes in the field of criminal justice and public safety. In a society where risk and precaution are guiding principles, where we witness with Lucia Zedner (2007) a shift from a post-crime to a pre-crime logic, the traditional distinction between prevention and repression blurs. We see the emergence of a dominant and convincing logic of 'early intervention' – after all, 'it is better to be safe than sorry' – and new forms of prevention, or, in line with Zedner's abovementioned distinction, of 'pre-repression' (see also Schinkel, 2011).

Based on an analysis of the mechanisms of local governance of safety and the Belgian system of administrative sanctions that can be imposed for public nuisance, indications of the above mentioned diagnosis can easily be observed. In that way, strategies of prevention and early intervention tend to conceal preemptive logics, mechanisms of exclusion and the criminalization of behaviour. In a society guided by precaution and the elimination of risk, questioning the limits of prevention – what sacrifice are we willing to make in the name of preventing a potential but uncertain harm – is therefore fundamental.

Keywords: Prevention, Early intervention, Public safety

P1-2-3**Distributive Justice in Crime Prevention**

Meike Hecker (Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen, Germany), **Rita Haverkamp** (Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen, Germany)

Meeting the prevailing demand for security seems impossible since with the aid of risk assessments ever new vulnerabilities are being quarried while chasing the illusion of absolute security. The security environment and perceptions of security depend on a variety of factors including regional and individual characteristics, political decisions and priorities, public and private investments. In terms of distributional justice security does not simply have to be equally allocated, but all these factors have to be taken into account to distribute security according to different requirements. Crime Prevention is one instrument to attend to the public responsibility to provide security. However when crime prevention becomes a way of enhancing well-being in the neighbourhood it attracts private investment leading to a demand and supply for security measures supplementary to public initiatives. A worthy objective is to find indicators on how to distribute public and private measures of crime prevention, so everybody gains a similar degree of security.

Keywords: distributive justice, crime prevention, security

P1-2-4**Crime Prevention: More severe Punishment or more Alternatives**

Helmut Kury (University of Freiburg, Germany)

Crime Prevention is in western countries a very important topic, discussed in the media and on a political level more extensively. People ask for more security concerning crime but accept other dangerous events. Especially after single severe cases of crime, mostly like violent or sex crimes, the political reaction on the background of a broad media coverage of these events and a pressure to prevent these crimes is regularly more severe punishment. Punishment as prevention of devian behaviour has an old tradition also in education. In Germany for example the penal law after changes of single regulations presents more and more severe punishment for several crimes. The question arises if (severe) punishment is a successful way to prevent crimes. The experience from different countries show that countries with death penalty don't have automatically a less severe crime rate. The presentation gives examples of research about the effects of (severe) punishment on an international level. The background of the (missing) effects of severe punishment on the level of crime in a country is discussed. Why is the effect of regular imprisonment so low, why is the recidivism rate so high after release, how should imprisonment be managed to have more positive effects on crime prevention. Another important topic is if alternatives to imprisonment, like mediation, victim offender restitution have more positive outcomes and are much cheaper than "classical" reactions on crime. Positive and negative aspects of different ways to react on crime are discussed.

Keywords: crime prevention, imprisonment, mediation, victim offender restitution

PA1-3

EUROPEAN JUDICIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL OVER PRISONS: HUMAN RIGHTS AS A SOURCE OF SHAPING AND MONITORING PRISON POLICIES?

Panel Chair: *Sonja Snacken* (Free University of Brussels, Belgium)

Other authors: *Christine Morgenstern* (University of Greifswald, Germany), *Frieder Dunkel* (University of Greifswald, Germany), *Pascal Decarpes* (University of Bern, Switzerland), *Gaëtan Cliquennois* (CNRS-University of Strasbourg, France), *Martine Herzog-Evans* (University of Reims, France), *Dilyana Angelova* (Helsinki Bulgarian Committee, Bulgaria), *Hugues de Suremain* (University of Paris I, France)

Despite the long-term development of the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), little research has been done into its influence over penal and prison policies. Instead, the few large-scale studies in this area have focused on showing the effects of the rights granted to prisoners on their situations in prisons, such as the humanization of certain aspects of prison life (van Zyl Smit and Snacken 2009; van Zyl Smit and Dunkel 2001), the weakness of the prison legal framework (Herzog-Evans, 1998) and the growth of prison population (Gottschalk 2006; Schoenfeld 2011).

In contrast to this focus on mass incarceration and the “punishment of poverty” in the US and Europe (Wacquant 2009), we would like to analyse the ECtHR jurisprudence and its impact. Through its judgments in cases brought by human rights groups, the ECtHR’s jurisprudence combined with the recommendations issued by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe and the Committee for the Prevention of Torture have constrained its Member States to adopt progressively penal and prison policies which respect prisoners’ human rights by:

- limiting overcrowding and poor conditions of detention,
- reducing long sentences, solitary confinement, disciplinary sanctions and repeated transfers,
- implementing prisoner suicides and homicides prevention programs,
- introducing procedural guarantees before imposing disciplinary sanctions,
- introducing regular evaluation of the risk of recidivism with risk management techniques,
- regularly assessing the mental health of prisoners,
- establishing independent parole board and judicial processes for deciding on conditional release and recalls to prison,
- developing health care structures, particularly for mentally ill prisoners.

Regarding these impacts, presenters of this panel question for Germany (Dünkel and Morgenstern), France (Decarpes), Belgium and the UK (Cliquennois and Herzog-Evans), Bulgaria (Angelova) and Russia (de Suremain) whether the establishment and strengthening of this ECtHR jurisprudence has contributed to the creation of an inverted monitoring system (based on human rights and complaints lodged by prisoners with the ECtHR), which has forced national administrations to develop political, legal and organisational responses. In other words, is there any evidence in addition to the constant multifaceted supervision of prisoners (as in the hypothesis of Foucault 1975), that prison administrations are now also monitored and supervised?

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Keywords: Council of Europe, Human Rights, Judicial and institutional Control, National Prison Administration

PA1-3-1

European judicial oversight of French, British and Belgian prison policies

Martine Herzog-Evans (University of Reims, France), **Gaëtan Cliquennois** (CNRS University of Strasbourg, France)

Little attention has been paid up to now to the concrete impact of the legal control exercised by the bodies of the Council of Europe on national prison administrations. In order to fill this gap, we shall rely on a socio-legal analysis of the Council of Europe's Recommendations and Prison Rules, of European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) rulings, and of the impact of those norms on Belgian, British and French legislation and jurisprudence.

In France, the Council of State, the highest administrative court, and the administrative and coroners' courts in the UK have significantly expanded their control over French and British prisons since the nineties, thanks to the influence of the Council of Europe and the ECtHR jurisprudence along with other systemic changes which took place over the last two decades. This control has been also reinforced by the complaints made by very active French and British human-rights groups to the ECHR. Despite some major conflicts between the British government and the Council of Europe, the French and British situations are characterised by interactions between the European and national organs of control, in contrast to the situation in Belgium, where the Council of State exerts only very limited control over prisons. The absence of effective internal control of prisons in Belgium can be explained by the lack of litigation initiated by human-rights groups and the refusal by the Council of State to exert control over the prison administration and to incorporate ECtHR jurisprudence. Therefore, control over Belgian prisons is exclusively exercised by the Council of Europe and in particular the ECtHR which has extended the scope of its supervision to cover suicides, illegal detention, healthcare and insanity.

This shows that it is necessary to give more consideration to the complementary supervisory role played by the European Court of Human Rights, the Committee for the Prevention of Torture and the Council of Ministers and their relationships with national governments and prison administrations. However, one must not expect too much from judicial remedies. As the French example reveals, if legal rights have been reinforced, prisoners' material conditions have not changed and there has been a disciplinary backlash in the overall governance of prisons along with a slowing down in jurisprudential progresses.

Keywords: Judicial and institutional Control, European Court of Human Rights, French Prison Administration, British Prison Administration, Belgian Prison Administration

PA1-3-2

Prisoners' rights in Switzerland and in France: state of play and challenges in the light of European standards

Pascal Décarpes (University of Bern, Switzerland)

French prisons and prisons in French speaking regions of Switzerland have made headlines over the last months since they've been sentenced because of their housing conditions judged as violating human dignity. Overcrowding, lack of private sphere, violent environment, etc: those carceral deficits are to be found on similar scales in both countries – also Switzerland's German speaking regions are nowadays facing these issues.

Beyond political and legislative considerations, the front-line actors to tackle prison problems are judicial and institutional control exerted by national courts and administrative bodies over French and Swiss prison administrations. More specifically, some independent authorities such as the General controller (CGLPL) and the National consultative commission on Human Rights (CNCDH) in France, and the National Commission for the Prevention of Torture (NCPT) in Switzerland contribute to more awareness and provide recommendations through technical and systematic reporting. The paper will be based on a desk-review methodology, analysing legal frame, national jurisprudence and monitoring reports.

This paper contribution aims at assessing the characteristics and outputs of such control mechanisms as to their efficiency and their impact in the light of European standards.

Keywords: Prison, Control, Human Rights, Comparison

PA1-3-3

Judicial Control of Prisons in Germany

Frieder Duenkel (University of Greifswald, Germany), Christine Morgenstern (University of Greifswald, Germany)

Traditionally, the judicial control over German prisons has been dominated by national jurisprudence. A prominent role has been played by the German Federal Constitutional Court (FCC) that shaped prison law and practice in important matters. Indeed it demanded the creation of a prison act for adult prisoners in 1977 and a special act for juveniles deprived of their liberty in 2006. In its decision it stated that the principle of the *Rechtsstaat*, according to which fundamental rights can only be restricted by substantive law, is valid for everyone, including prisoners. In 1973 the Court also linked the prisoner's and the society's interest that prisoners should be rehabilitated (or, in German terms, resocialized) to their human dignity and other constitutional principles such as the principle of the social welfare state. In that way the FCC established a constitutionally guaranteed right to (the chance of) resocialization. For many years European influences, namely by jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights, therefore were of minor importance. This changed considerably in 2009 with the case *M vs. Germany*. The German legislation had enabled courts to retrospectively order indeterminate preventive detention. This was seen as a violation of Art. 7 ECHR by the Court in Strasbourg, although the FCC had argued differently. The decision by the ECtHR had enormous impact on the legislation and practice of preventive detention in Germany. The relationship between the two courts and the question of how to deal with dissenting verdicts has not been solved ultimately. On the other hand, in prison matters the FCC in recent years not only sought to incorporate jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights in its reasoning but also "soft law" recommendations, namely the European Prison Rules. Finally the FCC incorporated the the ECtHR jurisprudence into its own decision of 2011 outlawing the then existent legislation on preventive detention. Our contribution seeks to explain these developments and also link them to other monitoring activities such as country visit reports of the CPT, the National Agency for the Prevention of Torture and the Joint Commission of the States (Länder) that are based on the Optional Protocol of 2002 to the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

Keywords: Prisons, Judicial Control, Human Rights in Prisons

P1-4**MEDICINE WITH FOCUS ON TRANSPLANTATIONS: ASSOCIATION WITH ORGANIZED CRIME**

Panel Chair: *Linde van Balen* (Erasmus MC University Medical Center, The Netherlands)

P1-4-1**Cross-border quest: Patients going abroad for paid organ transplants**

Linde van Balen (Erasmus MC University Medical Center, The Netherlands), *Frederike Ambagtsheer* (Erasmus MC University Medical Center, The Netherlands), *Ninoslav Ivanovski* (University of St. Cyril and Methodius, Macedonia), *Martin Gunnarson* (Lund University, Sweden), *Susanne Lundin* (Lund University, Sweden), *Ingela Byström* (Lund University, Sweden), *Willem Weimar* (Erasmus MC University Medical Center, The Netherlands)

Background: Patients are known to travel worldwide for living kidney transplants. Although travelling abroad does not directly imply an illegal organ purchase, it is commonly seen as an illegal and/or immoral endeavour involving risks. The limited amount of available data about these transplants makes it difficult to draw conclusions about its scale, nature and potential illegality.

Objective: We aimed to increase knowledge about transplants abroad (how, where and by whom it was facilitated) as well as to give a description of the motivations, experiences and characteristics of patients travelling abroad. The scope was on kidneys because these are the most frequently bought organ.

Methods: Between March and May 2014 half-structured interviews were performed with patients from Sweden, Macedonia and The Netherlands who travelled outside the EU for kidney transplantation.

Results: 22 patients (19 men; born between 1949–1985) were interviewed who travelled from Sweden (N=4), Macedonia (N=10) and The Netherlands (N=8). Transplants took place between 2000–2011. The most frequently reported countries were Pakistan (N=14), India (N=3) and Iran (N=2). 7 patients went to their country of origin. For 6 patients a facilitator organized their transplant abroad, the others received help from family while organizing with the transplant center. 17 patients directly paid the doctor, hospital or a broker; some paid for the transplant service as a whole. 13 patients met the supplier. One supplier received money from a patient. From the others it is unknown. The costs varied from €280–€33.000. Almost all patients mentioned a lack of hygiene and poor hospital conditions. 13 patients received functioning and uninfected kidneys; 9 patients had complications after the transplant (infections, poor kidney function or kidney loss). Patients' motivations to go abroad were the long waiting time for deceased organs, discrimination in the health care system and the impact of dialysis treatment on health. They sought for other strategies to obtain an organ, which was found abroad.

Conclusion: Despite the worldwide prohibition of organ trade, patients still purchase organs. Some purchases take place with the help of brokers. Knowledge about how these transplants are facilitated helps to disrupt and prevent illegal transplant networks. Warning patients against the medical, ethical and legal risks and increasing the supply of organs by encouraging living donation and introducing an opt-out system for donation are strategies to prevent patients from purchasing organs abroad.

Keywords: Transplant tourism, Organ purchase, Organ trafficking, Organ trade

P1-4-2

Transplant professionals and patients travelling for paid organ transplantation

Frederike Ambagtsheer (Erasmus MC University Medical Center, The Netherlands), **Linde van Balen** (Erasmus MC University Medical Center, The Netherlands), **Willem Weimar** (Erasmus MC University Medical Center, The Netherlands)

Background: Patients are known to travel abroad for organ transplants. Although travelling abroad is not directly proof of an illegal purchase, it is commonly seen as an illegal and/or immoral endeavour involving risks.

Objective: We aimed to gain insight into the experiences, attitudes, behaviours and knowledge of transplant professionals towards patients who travel abroad for alleged illegal transplantations, and their knowledge of the legal implications and their perceived conflicts of duties.

Methods: Between March and August 2013 a cross-sectional online survey was sent to 546 transplant professionals.

Results: 241 professionals were included (44%). Over the last 5 years (between 2008-2013) 42% of them had treated patients who travelled outside the EU for a kidney transplant with suspicion or certainty of organ purchase in 70% of cases. 85% understand why patients buy organs; 27% think they should be prosecuted but only 5% would report the patient to the police if purchase is certain and younger professionals are more likely to do so. When professionals are certain of a planned organ purchase, the majority (63%) would not give patients their medical record. More men than women approve of the patient's purchase and agree with a regulated organ market. We found significant differences in reported behavior between TPs with and without experience with patients who went abroad. Experienced TPs are less willing to ask colleagues for advice, to consult a lawyer or to report the patient to the police. Respondents are confronted with a conflict of duties (65%) when suspicions of purchase arise: by giving the medical record they possibly participate in an illegal act (n=78); because of their secrecy oath, nothing is done to prevent the crime (n=100) and they cannot protect the donor (n=117). Professionals have limited knowledge about how their rights and duties may apply to cases of possible organ purchase; 80% responded to be in need of guidelines.

Conclusion: The prohibition of organ purchase does not prevent patients from traveling abroad to purchase organs. Knowledge about the scope and applicability of health care legislation that regulate professional-patient relationships to organ purchase remains unclear. Our study indicates that transplant professionals need legal clarity and guidance of their rights and duties when confronted with possible illegal organ purchase.

Keywords: Transplant tourism, Organ trade, Organ purchase, Organ trafficking

P1-5**OFFENDERS OF ORGANIZED CRIME: THEIR CHARACTERISTICS AND SPECIFIC FEATURES**

Panel Chair: Marc Balcells (*John Jay College of Criminal Justice, The City University of New York, USA*)

P1-5-1**'Crash for Cash' Insurance Fraud and Organized Crime: A Criminological Analysis of Media Constructions of the Offender**

Karen Lumsden (*Loughborough University, UK*)

In recent years the motor insurance fraud known as 'crash for cash' has received increased attention in media reports, insurance industry publications, and criminal justice circles in the United Kingdom, with claims that the activity is linked to wider forms of organized crime including illegal firearms, drug dealing, and people trafficking (Insurance Fraud Bureau 2012). However, these claims appear largely anecdotal while media portrayals of 'crash for cash' rings and individual offenders emphasize race, ethnicity and the nationality of immigrant communities involved in 'crash for cash' in urban areas across England and Wales (Hobbs 2013). These make reference to a 'degree of ethnicity about the gangs committing these crimes' and for the reasons behind high incidences of crash for cash in specific regions (Wright 2009). Individuals within these communities are also claimed to be more likely to become victims of 'crash for cash' via recruitment into 'crash for cash' rings or as policy holders paying a higher premium due to residing in 'crash for cash' hotspots (Insurance Fraud Bureau 2012).

This paper explores the media representation of the 'crash for cash' phenomenon in the United Kingdom, focusing specifically on ethnic and racial stereotypes of the 'typical' offender, and the related claims of links to organized crime. Through presentation of preliminary findings from content analysis of press reports in the British media, it sheds light on the extent to which media representations of 'crash for cash' rings and individual offenders emphasize race, ethnicity and the nationality of immigrant communities, and the wider implications this has for the criminalization of particular groups. This is within the wider context of recent industry, criminal justice, and policing responses to soft insurance fraud (such as fraudulent whiplash claims) and hard/criminal insurance fraud (such as 'crash for cash'). As Levi (2009, 61) notes: 'Agencies' aims in associating the fraudulent acts with a "dangerous" group are not moral but tactical: to get police and prosecutor action, or raise public awareness so they take greater preventative measures...'

Keywords: media, organized crime, insurance fraud, ethnicity, race

P1-5-2**Corruption from the top: the case of the J. Paul Getty museum as an example of museum malpractice.**

Marc Balcells (*John Jay College of Criminal Justice, The City University of New York, USA*), **Tanya Lervik** (*ARCA, Association for Research into Crimes against Art, USA*)

Much has been said and written about Marion True, the Getty Museum's ill-fated curator. Charged with conspiracy to receive illegally excavated and exported Italian antiquities, True was on trial for five years in an Italian court until the case expired due to the statute of limitations in late 2010. Though not convicted, the damage to her reputation and career was complete. The Getty and other prominent museums were impelled to repatriate several important objects to their home countries, and a chilling message reverberated throughout the world of antiquities collecting. But the bulk of the Getty's problems began with J. Paul Getty himself. He set the stage by creating an environment of favouritism that eroded accountability and encouraged corruption to flourish under a succession of unethical managers. True allowed herself to be corrupted by this environment. What is most striking is True's hypocrisy. She became one of the most public proponents of measures to curtail illicit antiquities trafficking, while simultaneously acquiring looted items for the museum. This may explain why she was targeted, but True's "sins" pale in comparison with

those of others who, as is demonstrated below, were guilty of offences including the extensive misuse of Getty resources, blatant cronyism, accepting kick-backs for acquisitions, and tax fraud – not to mention facilitating (or tacitly enabling) the purchase of looted antiquities as well.

Keywords: Corruption, Illicit antiquities trafficking, Tax fraud, Theft, Embezzlement

P1-5-4

The Perpetrator of economic crime in Slovakia

Lucia Šimunová (Trnava University in Trnava, Faculty of Law, Slovakia)

Contribution *The perpetrator of economic crime in Slovakia* explores the issue of economic crime and focuses on its perpetrators. The theoretical base for it includes the current literature and academic knowledge on the field of the economic crime, which is interconnected with authors own research activities – analyses judgment 90 perpetrators of economic crime such as fraud, corruption, tax offences, etc.

The author presents a detailed view on criminological characteristic of perpetrator of economic crime such as age, sex, residence, education, occupation, criminal career and describes relations among them.

The last topic discussed is punishment of perpetrators of economic crime. This topic can be the suggestion to another article focused on efficiency of punishment of economic crime perpetrators.

Keywords: economic crime, white collar crime, criminological characteristic of the perpetrator, phenomenology of economic crime

WG1-6**FINDINGS FROM PHASE ONE OF THE POLICING EUROPEAN METROPOLES PROGRAMME**

Panel Chair: *Adam Edwards (Cardiff University, UK)*

Other author: *Paul Ponsaers (Ghent University, Belgium)*

The Panel will discuss key findings from Phase One of the Policing European Metropolises Programme, which will be published in a special issue of the European Journal of Policing Studies (EJPS) in Autumn 2014. The Panel will be introduced by Paul Ponsaers, on behalf of all contributors to this special issue, who will outline the origins and key themes of this Programme including the core concept of 'metropolises' and its analytical significance for comparative research in European criminology. In response, the three discussion papers will criticise the conceptual and methodological issues raised by the special issue. The remaining 20 minutes of the panel will facilitate responses to the three discussants and other contributions from the audience. In addition to disseminating findings from the first phase of this programme, a key purpose of this panel will be to discuss the opportunities and challenges for further comparative research in this area.

Keywords: Policing, European, Metropolises, Comparative criminology, Urban security

WG1-6-1**Phase One of the Policing European Metropolises Programme**

Paul Ponsaers (Ghent University, Belgium), Hartmut Aden (Berlin School of Economics and Law, Germany), Evelien de Pauw (Vives University College, Belgium), Elke Devroe (Leiden University, The Netherlands), Marleen Easton (Ghent University, Belgium), Adam Edwards (Cardiff University, UK), Christian Mouhana (CESDIP/CNRS, France), Ruth Prins (Leiden University, The Netherlands), Amadeu Racasens i Brunet (University of Barcelona, Spain)

The paper provides an overview of the key conceptual and methodological themes arising out of contributions to a special issue of the European Journal of Policing Studies concerning the first phase of the Policing European Metropolises Programme. This programme was instigated by a network of researchers interested in comparing developments in the policing of European cities, particularly in the contemporary historical context of 'austerity' and its uneven impact on the governing arrangements for urban security. In the broader literature on political-economy it is suggested that processes of globalisation have emphasised the importance of localities rather than nation states as key units of analysis for comparative research, as the de-regulation of national border controls has enabled the transnational projection of political and economic influence by some localities whilst eroding that of others. It is argued that such power is concentrated in certain city-regions or 'metropolises'. This process is expressed using the, admittedly inelegant, concept of 'glocalisation', which implies a concern with the specific and sub-national contexts of social problems such as policing. The first phase of the Policing European Metropolises programme has entailed case studies of policing in large European cities in Western Europe. The ambition is to provoke debate about policing at this level of analysis and the applicability of this kind of analysis in other city-regions of Europe.

Keywords: Policing, European, Metropolises, Comparative criminology, Urban security

WG1-6-2

Discussion of the Policing European Metropolises Programme'

Carla Cardoso (*Faculty of Law, University of Porto, Portugal*), **Josefina Castro** (*Faculty of Law, University of Porto, Portugal*)

The paper discusses the conceptual and methodological opportunities and challenges raised by Phase One of the Policing European Metropolises Programme. It considers conceptual arguments about the 'metropole' as a basic unit of analysis in European criminology, as contrasted with more familiar units such as the nation or the neighbourhood. It discusses the methodological challenges of comparing metropolises and the kinds of research design that are needed to distinguish the context-specific qualities from the general characteristics of policing in particular cities. Drawing upon the author's experience and expertise of policing in Portuguese cities, the paper discusses the applicability of the concepts and methods used in contributions to the first phase of the policing European Metropolises Programme, with its focus on cities in France, Germany, Netherlands, Spain and the UK. It questions how transferable are the societal and sociological concepts of policing metropolises used in this first phase to other European cities.

Keywords: urban security, policing, metropolises

WG1-6-3

Policing European Metropolises: Northern Perspective

Sirpa Virta (*University of Tampere, Finland*)

The paper discusses the conceptual and methodological opportunities and challenges raised by Phase One of the Policing European Metropolises Programme. It considers conceptual arguments about the "metropole" as a basic unit of analysis in European criminology, as contrasted with more familiar units such as the nation or the neighbourhood. It discusses the methodological challenges of comparing metropolises and the kinds of research design that are needed to distinguish the context-specific qualities from the general characteristics of policing in particular cities. Drawing upon the author's experience and expertise of policing in Finnish cities, the paper discusses the applicability of the concepts and methods used in contributions to the first phase of the policing European metropolises programme, with its focus on cities in France, Germany, Netherlands, Spain and the UK. It questions how transferable are the societal and sociological concepts of policing metropolises used in this first phase to other European cities.

Keywords: Policing, Metropole, Comparative research

WG1-6-4

Discussing Phase One of the Policing European Metropolises Programme

Rossella Selmini (*University of Minnesota, USA*)

This paper will discuss critically the main results of Phase One of the Policing European Metropolises Programme. Relying upon the findings from studies on the evolution of policing in Italian cities, the main theoretical concepts and empirical findings will be discussed with a focus on how policing needs to re-adjust its focus and activities on issues that are often at the same time transnational and local, in a framework in which national governments, while keeping the symbolic control of crime issues, are shifting responsibility for local governance of crime on different institutions at the local level. The concept of "glocalization" will be discussed as well, in order to understand if a shift paradigm is underway, and which are the reasons and consequences of this shift. Methodological issues will be raised in order to improve our ability to develop comparative research in this field. The Italian case, where the increasing involvement of local police, in the context of "municipal semi-criminal laws" - in dealing with migration issues, different social problems, young people behaviors, will be used as a case study for a comparison with the main results and findings of the Metropolises Programme.

Keywords: policing, social control

P1-7**ADDRESSING RESEARCH PROBLEMS USING CRIME ANALYSIS**

Panel Chair: *Leslie Kennedy (Rutgers University, USA)*

P1-7-1**Applying Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM) to Crime Analysis and Intervention**

Leslie Kennedy (Rutgers University, USA), Joel Caplan (Rutgers University, USA), Eric Piza (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

This presentation will describe research that is being conducted that connects risky places with police intervention strategies. The technique being used to conduct the research is called Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM), a geospatial method of operationalizing the spatial influence of crime risk factors to common geographic units. These factors are identified from insights gained from existing criminological theories and empirical research. Separate risk map layers are combined to produce a risk terrain map showing the presence, absence, or intensity of all risk factors at every location throughout the landscape. We will demonstrate a software utility that automates the processing of RTM. We will then discuss its application in a multi-jurisdictional study of a representative selection of cities in the United States. This study is designed as a quasi-experimental project with two primary goals: 1) to replicate and validate RTM in multiple jurisdictions and across many different crime types; and, 2) to evaluate theoretically- and empirically-grounded risk-based interventions targeted at high-risk micro-level environments.

Keywords: Risk Terrain Modeling, Crime Prevention

P1-7-2**Assessing discrimination in audit studies**

Jorge Rodriguez (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain), Martí Rovira-Sopena (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain)

Audit studies are increasingly popular experiments for assessing discrimination against minorities or ex-convicts. Typically, two CV's are sent to many potential employers. The CV's are identical in all respects except in the characteristic/stigma thought to trigger discrimination (e.g., having a criminal record). Discrimination is "proven" if response rates are significantly lower in the stigmatized group. This conclusion has been challenged. Differences in response rates often result from employers' higher uncertainty about stigmatized group members' job performance, without this meaning that they deem them to be inferior. We propose a method that "controls" for this potential source of differential response. The method partitions the variance in employers' response into a part due to candidates' expected performances in different jobs, and another due to membership in a stigmatized group. We prove method's validity by performing an audit study where we send 4 fake CV's to 600 jobs distinguished by how much decision-making they require. The CV's are identical expect in that half have higher qualifications than the others and, within each half, that half have prison records. We show that discounting employers' uncertainty about ex-convicts performance there is no discrimination.

Keywords: Audit studies, Discrimination, Criminal records, Methodology

P1-7-3

Exploring human trafficking operations: the case of a Nigerian trafficking ring

Paolo Campana (University of Oxford, UK)

How do traffickers organise their operations? The paper is an in-depth study of a major human trafficking ring operating between Nigeria and Europe. It relies on evidence collected during a vast police investigation that lasted several years and involved a number of European countries, including Italy, the Netherlands and the UK. A novel dataset was manually built and then analysed using several network analysis techniques. The paper sheds light on the organisational arrangements adopted by the trafficking ring, its internal structure as well as the mechanisms underpinning exchange among offenders.

The network exhibits a core-periphery structure with few offenders managing the operations. Activities tend to be highly externalised to individuals who are specialised in specific tasks. An overall pattern of role-specialisation emerges in the network. Furthermore, the trafficking ring adopted a clear separation between the transportation and exploitation phase to decrease monitoring costs and thus increase its 'trafficking capacity'. Transportation and exploitation also differ on a number of features, e.g. the former being male-dominated and the latter female-dominated.

Finally, the paper explores the strategies to secure control over and compliance from victims during the exploitation phase.

Keywords: Human trafficking, Organised crime, Network analysis

P1-7-4

Everyday discrimination

Valeria Kiss (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)

Diversity is the key topic of the conference, and discrimination is the dark side of the same coin. My presentation focuses on the understanding of the operation of anti-discrimination law in Hungary and the institutions which have to enforce it.

When we try to make sense of the effects of anti-discrimination law we have to place these set of state rules (which are, basically 'common to the member states' of the European Union) and institutions in a broader theoretical background. In the same time, we have to embed these rules in their social context. The law in context and legal consciousness approach leads us to some kind of legal phenomenology which helps to understand discrimination as an everyday experience of people and shows that instead of the 'impact of state law' we have to study the threads of 'legality' inweaved in the thick tangle of everyday experiences. This narrative approach suggests to understand discrimination and the effect of anti-discrimination legislation in the context of experiences included in life narratives.

Based on the first empirical findings of a three-year long ongoing research I would like to present the outline of such a theoretical interpretation of legal phenomena related to discrimination through the analysis of life narratives.

Keywords: discrimination, effect of anti-discrimination legislation, law in context, legal phenomenology, life narratives

WG1-8**INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE: PROBLEMS OF THE PAST AND CHALLENGES AHEAD (presented by the European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice)**

Panel Chair: *Susanne Karstedt (University of Leeds, UK)*

Other authors: *Nandor Knust (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany), Miren Odriozola Gurruchaga (University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), Spain), Leila Ullrich (University of Oxford, UK)*

The proliferation of International Criminal Justice procedures and institutions over the past decades had not been expected, and ICJ has developed in many ways that neither critics nor supporters predicted. The particular procedures of these courts, the jurisprudence that they have developed, the emerging role of victims and questions of sentencing have come to the fore. All these pose new problems and questions that can neither be addressed from the perspective of historical experience nor from the perspective of national criminal justice. The papers will address the complexities of victimhood, the role of emotions and the challenges from legal pluralism. They will develop fresh perspectives on contemporary problems of international criminal justice, and raise new issues with a focus on court procedures. The Panel presents the work of members of the European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice.

Keywords: Transitional Justice, Atrocity Crimes, International Criminal Justice, Post-Conflict Justice, Victimology

WG1-8-1**Emotions and transitional justice: The private, the public and expressivism in international criminal law**

Susanne Karstedt (University of Leeds, UK)

As a wave of “re-emotionalization” of criminal law profoundly changed criminal justice in western democracies, transitional and international criminal justice were not only shaped by this process, but might have considerably contributed to it. The different institutional forms, in which transitional justice emerged – from early Truth Commissions to Tribunals, hybrid courts and the ICC -, have all given particular space to victims and their families, and also to perpetrators to voice and express their emotions. These institutions provided public spaces for private emotions that extended into the society of affected populations. They thus might have contributed to shaping collective sentiments in a transition in ways that domestic justice hardly can achieve. Importantly, victims and their emotions generated and shaped expressions of moral sentiments of resentment and indignation, empathy and shame. The paper explores the role of such spaces of emotion for the ‘expressivist functions’ of transitional and international criminal law, and draws on a range of historical and contemporary cases, with a comparative perspective on different types of transitional justice institutions.

Keywords: emotions, victims, transitional justice, international criminal tribunals, criminal court procedures

WG1-8-2

The Criminology of Genocide: Need for a Reinterpretation of the "Intent to Destroy" Requirement?

Miren Odriozola Gurruchaga (*University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), Spain*)

The "intent to destroy in whole or in part a group", together with the limited number of protected groups, constitutes one of the specific requirements of genocide. Whereas an important group of scholars defends a knowledge-based approach of such intent, the international criminal tribunals have adopted a purpose-based approach. According to the purpose-based approach, the individual who only knows about the genocidal intent of other participants to the crime (or is aware of the genocidal context of his/her acts) does not fulfil the requirements to be found guilty as a principal to the crime of genocide. Although they could be considered accessories to the crime, they could never be condemned as principal perpetrators of genocide.

As a consequence, in some cases, the *ad hoc* tribunals have interpreted that all the members of a JCE - even in big groups where all the members could not be identified - shared the genocidal intent. On the contrary, in some other cases, the same tribunals have concluded that the genocidal intent of the members of the JCE could not be proved, and as a result, they have condemned them as accessories to the crime of genocide or as principals to crimes against humanity or war crimes. In light of the complexity of genocidal contexts, the approach adopted by the case law seems too simplistic. The criminological analysis of different cases of genocide, as well as the theoretical framework of atrocity crimes and the numerous typologies of perpetrators of international crimes, show that all kinds of individuals get involved in genocidal contexts. Not only their motivations and goals vary, but also their hierarchical status. Therefore, low level participants (normally, direct perpetrators of the crimes) do not usually possess the intent to destroy themselves. Instead, they merely know - and sometimes, they do not even know - about the genocidal intent of their superiors.

Thus, an adequate approach of the criminological reality of genocidal contexts requires a reinterpretation of the "intent to destroy" element, in the sense of a more flexible understanding of such intent.

Keywords: Genocide, Intent to destroy, Mass criminality, Criminological analysis of genocidal contexts, International criminal tribunals

WG1-8-3

The International Criminal Court and the Challenge of Legal Pluralism in the System of Post-Conflict Justice

Nandor Knust (*Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany*)

The International Criminal Court and the Challenge of Legal Pluralism in the System of Post-Conflict Justice
Nandor Knust, Head of International Criminal Law Section, Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

The International Criminal Court (ICC) started its work in 2002. The whole ICC system is based on Article of the 17 Rome Statute: the system of complementarity. The ICC is not allowed to intervene in a conflict so long as the State in which the conflict occurred is willing and able to "genuinely" deal with the conflict on its own. Therefore, the ICC can be seen as a court of last resort.

Within this system of complementarity two main problems arise:

1. What is to be understood by the term "genuinely" and the notions of "unwilling" and "unable"? As we can see in the case of Ghaddafi, the lack of clarity of such notions causes irritation within the system of the ICC.
2. How does the system of complementarity react to the interventions from regional mechanisms that are willing and able to "genuinely" create individual criminal responsibility?

This paper discusses the above-mentioned questions by using the ideas of a system of “positive complementarity”. Additionally, it develops new ideas within the ICC system which allow for the integration of new regional approaches of international criminal justice as a reaction to mass violence, without affecting the work of the ICC.

Keywords: Transitional Justice, Post-Conflict Justice, International Criminal Justice, Atrocity Crimes, Mass Violence

WG1-8-4

‘Infinitely Complex Victimhood’ at the International Criminal Court

Leila Ullrich (University of Oxford, UK)

The International Criminal Court (ICC) has been widely celebrated as the first ‘victim-oriented’ international criminal justice institution due to its provisions for victim participation and reparation. Yet, there has so far been no comprehensive analysis of how victimhood is actually understood and used at the ICC. A common argument in the victimology literature is that lawyers and policymakers oversimplify victimhood; they see victims and perpetrators as diametrically opposed categories and assume that ‘true victim status demands innocence.’ They also ignore how victimhood is experienced differently by different victims. In this paper, I will challenge this common victimological argument by showing that lawyers and policymakers at the ICC have rather complex ideas about victimhood. The paper is based on my interviews with 30 justice stakeholders at the ICC including judges, prosecutors, defence counsel, legal representatives for victims and bureaucrats as well as documentary analysis.

The Court’s first trial turned the binary of evil perpetrator versus innocent victims upside down with its focus on the crime of ‘child conscription’. Assumptions of ‘innocent victimhood’ were debunked by the fact that the ‘child soldiers’ that the ICC recognized as ‘victims’ were widely regarded as ‘perpetrators’ in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Indeed, many of the ICC staff members I interviewed argued that the diverse and often conflicting experiences and justice needs of victims make a context-sensitive approach to victim participation and reparation important. However, this notion of the complexity of victimhood is then often rhetorically used at the ICC to argue that the ICC’s victim participation and reparations are inevitably inadequate and therefore dispensable. This raises the question of whether this construction of ‘infinitely complex victimhood’ at the ICC is ultimately part of a broader strategy of marginalizing the role of victims at the Court and legitimating the Court’s *de facto* neglect of victims. The paper suggests that victimologists should be more alert to the different ways in which ‘victimhood’ is constructed at domestic and international criminal justice institutions and how notions of ‘infinitely complex victimhood’ can be used by justice stakeholders to disengage from formal victims’ involvement.

Keywords: Transitional Justice, Atrocity Crimes, International Criminal Justice, Victimology, International Criminal Court

PA1-9

MAX PLANCK PARTNER GROUP FOR “BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY” (part 1)

Panel Chair: *Hans-Jörg Albrecht* (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

Other authors: *Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac* (University Faculty of Law, Croatia), *Filip Vojta* (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany), *Reana Bezić* (Faculty of Law, Croatia)

The Max Planck Partner Group for ‘Balkan Criminology’ (MPPG) conducts scientific research and is building up a regional network of experts in the field of criminology and criminal justice in Southeast Europe. The panel will provide for a general introduction into the topic of “Balkan, Crime and Criminology” and introduce the research agenda of the MPPG. It will also present the three main research focuses of the MPPG: (i) Violence, Organized Crime and Illegal Markets, (ii) Feelings and Perceptions of (In)Security and Crime, and (iii) International Sentencing. The MPPG researchers will thus present first research findings on the topics of international sentencing and juvenile delinquency in the Balkans.

Keywords: Balkan, Southeast Europe, ISRD3, Organized Crime, International Sentencing

PA1-9-1

The Research Agenda of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology and its Network

Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac (University of Zagreb - Faculty of Law, Croatia)

The presentation will provide an introduction to the research agenda of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology (MPPG), which has been jointly established in January 2013 by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law and the Zagreb Faculty of Law based on the decision of the President of the Max Planck Society - Germany’s most successful research organization. The MPPG for ‘Balkan Criminology’, led by Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac, is conducting scientific research and building up a regional network of experts in the field of criminology and criminal justice in Southeast Europe and relevant neighbouring countries.

According to a UNODC study the Balkans do not have a conventional crime problem and do not fit the profile of a high crime region. Therefore it is plausible to direct regional research efforts towards those crime phenomena that are of particular relevance for the region, or that threaten its security and stability. ‘Balkan Criminology’ is no general criminology for or in the Balkans, but rather a specialized criminology focusing its research on Balkan-relevant crime phenomena, such as: 1. Violence, Organized Crime and Illegal Markets; 2. Feelings and Perceptions of (In)Security and Crime; 3. International Sentencing.

In addition to the research focuses which are covered by individual research projects, the MPPG also conducts so called *ad hoc* projects (ISRD3 Croatia – International Self-Report Delinquency Study; TRAFSTAT Croatia – Tools for the Validation and Utilisation of EU Statistics on Human Trafficking; RJ Croatia - Restorative Justice at Post-Sentencing Level - Supporting and Protecting Victims).

All this put together and combined with the Balkan Criminology Network of experts constitutes the research agenda of the MPPG (www.balkan-criminology.eu).

Keywords: Balkan, Southeast Europe, Regional Criminology

PA1-9-2**International Penology Under Scrutiny: The Enforcement of the ICTY Sentences**

Filip Vojta (*Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, MPPG for Balkan Criminology, Germany*)

The first part of the presentation will introduce a distinctive research approach to the issue of international sentencing as applied by the Max Planck Partner Group for “Balkan Criminology”. With the focus on the sentencing practice of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), this “Balkans Case Study” should be relevant not only for the Balkans, but also for other current and future post-conflict regions affected by large-scale violence, while simultaneously providing a solid basis for a much broader interdisciplinary scholarly discussion, including not only sentences’ imposition, but their enforcement as well.

With regard to the latter, ICTY has introduced a distinctive sentence-enforcement mechanism which to a large extent relies on the cooperation with individual states and has subsequently been adopted by other international tribunals (Rwanda, ICC), including recently established Mechanism for International Tribunals (MICT). As the enforcement of international sentences within national prison frameworks raises distinctive penological questions of intertwined relevance for both macro and micro levels of international criminal justice, the presentation will in its second part focus on their critical analysis on the basis of obtained empirical data.

The presentation will conclude by addressing the challenges for the improvement of the established mechanism.

Keywords: ICTY, The Balkans, Sentencing, International Penology, Enforcement of Sentences

PA1-9-3**Juvenile Delinquency in the Balkans: A Regional Comparative Analysis based on the ISRD3-Study Findings**

Reana Bezić (*Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia*)

The author will present the conceptual considerations on the added value of regional comparative quantitative surveys with the focus on main findings of International self-report delinquency study in Balkan region. Countries that will be covered from Balkan region are: Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Kosovo, Turkey and Croatia. Main idea of the comparisons is territory. All of these countries are in the same cluster: Central and East Europe of the ISRD3 study. There is an important fact that all of the covered countries, except Turkey, were a part of former Yugoslavia. The decision to involve Turkey is based on the idea that it is a part of the Balkan. Croatian ISRD3 study was conducted by the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology at the Faculty of Law - University of Zagreb as one of its ad hoc projects (www.balkan-criminology.eu/en/ad_hoc_projects/isrd3). The survey was conducted in paper and pencil version on a city based sample in Zagreb and Varaždin.

The author will also present main indicators on which the countries are going to be compared. For this purpose 7 Balkan countries will be compared with the focus on several characteristics: criminal justice system in the field of police making, religion, economy, and stability of the country in economical and political way, education system, degree of migration/immigration, social rights, impact of the war and refugees, and EU membership.

The main purpose of this is to find differences, similarities and trends in offending with the goal to develop or to find which should be made on policy. With the comparison between Balkan countries we can improve detected defects of juvenile system in one country by finding the solution in another country. For that we need to find answer to the question, what is one country working differently from another in the area of juvenile delinquency.

Keywords: Juvenile delinquency, ISRD3, Croatia, Regional comparative quantitative surveys

PA1-9-4

Balkan, Crime and Criminology

Hans-Jörg Albrecht (*Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany*)

The presentation will provide an introduction to the conference panel on the Max Planck Partner Group for 'Balkan Criminology' and its research focus on crime in the Balkans. It will discuss the state of art in criminology in the Balkans and indicate the need for stronger intraregional research efforts that would enable the European criminological research community to close the gap that so far existed with regards to research on and from Southeast Europe. In doing so one of the main tasks is to determine whether 'Balkan Criminology' should, and if yes to what extent, follow the trends set forth by Western European research regarding topics and methods, or if it should rather develop its own trends in research, by focusing on Balkan-specific research topics and methods. In this early stage of development of 'Balkan Criminology' this is obviously one of the conceptual core questions that has to be discussed. Closely connected to the task of setting a path for the 'Balkan Criminology' research trends is the task of mapping the criminological landscape in the Balkans. Therefore the presentation will give an overview of the current situation regarding criminological research and education, as well as crime in the region. First findings indicate that, regardless of a few exceptions, criminological research and education in the Balkans is in general far less developed than in Western Europe, whereas crime trends differ largely from what is happening on the crime scene in the rest of Europe. Therefore the presentation will try to give possible explanations for these findings and suggest solutions in order to consolidate the European criminological research area by encouraging Balkan-focused intraregional research efforts.

Keywords: Balkan Criminology, Balkans, Max Planck Partner Group

PA1-10**CONTOURS OF CRIME: THE CHANGING NATURE OF CRIME IN SCOTLAND**

Panel Chair: *Susan McVie (University of Edinburgh, UK)*

Other authors: *Ben Matthews (University of Edinburgh, UK), Ellie Bates (University of Edinburgh, UK), Rebecca Pillinger (University of Edinburgh, UK), Les Humphreys (Lancaster University, UK), Brian Francis (Lancaster University, UK)*

Pattens and trends in crime appear to have changed dramatically in recent decades across many countries and continents. An increasing body of academic work is focused on both understanding and explaining these changes. However, there has been an absence of complex modelling to explore in detail the changing contours of crime and the bulk of the research has focused on police recorded crime data only, which is well known for its flaws and limitations. Using Scotland as a case study, this panel will explore a range of sources of data in order to explore, challenge and begin to explain both aggregate and underlying trends in crime, offending and victimisation. Early findings from this novel programme of research indicate that although crime has fallen dramatically overall, some crime types differ markedly from others in terms of trends over time and there are significant differences between spatial localities in patterns of change. In addition, far from being a uniform process, the extent of the crime drop varies across victim types, suggesting that the benefit of any fall in victimisation is not equally shared across social groups. And the profile of those convicted of committing crime has also shifted which indicate signs of an aging population of offenders. These trends have profound implications for the response of criminal justice organisations to crime and raise important questions about existing theories of crime and desistance.

Members of the panel are collaborators on the ESRC funded research programme of the Crime and Victimisation Strand of the Applied Quantitative Methods Network (AQMeN) research centre (www.aqmen.ac.uk). The research is entirely based on secondary analysis of existing data sources, and so a secondary aim of the event will be to highlight the value of exploring and exploiting key data sources and linking data together to maximise the value of such datasets.

Keywords: crime trends and patterns, police recorded crime, victimisation rates, criminal convictions data, Scotland

PA1-10-1**Challenging the age-crime curve: the ageing population of offenders in Scotland**

Ben Matthews (University of Edinburgh, UK)

The aggregate age-crime curve, with a peak of offending during the teenage years followed by a decline in adulthood, has long been a central tenet of developmental criminology. This is despite assertions that the relationship between age and crime varies between places, times and types of offence. The recent, widely observed, crime drop provides a lens through which the stability of the age-crime curve can be reassessed.

This paper presents the initial findings of an investigation into the changing shape of the age-crime curve in the light of the crime drop. By analysing official convictions data from Scotland between 1989 and 2011 this research examines how the aggregate decline in convictions is reflected in the distribution of convictions and age for men and women and for different types of offence. The analysis displays a marked disparity in the crime drop, which is concentrated almost exclusively in the number of convictions received by young people, and young men in particular. This contrasts with the patterns of convictions served to older members of the population, which shows an aggregate increase over the period in question. The combined effect is of an increasingly ageing population of those convicted by the criminal justice system in Scotland. This raises important questions about how we understand the relationship between age and crime, and the changing nature of the justice system response to youth offending in Scotland.

Keywords: Age-crime curve, Crime drop, Youth crime

PA1-10-2

A different view of crime: shifting patterns of victimisation

Rebecca Pillinger (University of Edinburgh, UK), **Paul Norris** (University of Edinburgh, UK), **Susan McVie** (University of Edinburgh, UK)

In common with many Western democracies, overall victimisation in Scotland has been decreasing in recent decades. Yet this overall trend does not necessarily translate to a fall in the number of crimes experienced by all individuals in the population. Previous research has uncovered considerable variation between individuals in terms of frequency and the type of victimisation they experience (Hope, 2001). Analysing responses to the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, collected between 1993 and 2011, and in line with previous research (Hope and Norris, 2012), this paper begins by using Latent Class Analysis to identify several sub-populations within the data, each experiencing a different mix of victimisation.

The prevalence of these sub-populations is shown to vary over time, leading to the changes observed in the overall level of victimisation. This analysis suggests that, far from being a uniform process, the extent of any crime drop varies across victim types, suggesting the benefit of any fall in victimisation is not equally shared across society. The findings also call into question the extent to which any current downward trend in victimisation can be expected to continue in the future.

Keywords: Victimisation, Crime drop, Scotland, Latent Class Analysis, Longitudinal

PA1-10-3

Winners and Losers? Spatial Variation in the Crime Drop in Scotland

Ellie Bates (University of Edinburgh, UK), **Jon Bannister** (Manchester Metropolitan University, UK), **Ade Kearns** (University of Glasgow, UK), **Susan McVie** (University of Edinburgh, UK)

There is growing recognition that crime is falling across many developed polities. Existing research has tended to examine this phenomenon at the level of the nation state. Less attention has been devoted to the investigation of the crime drop at a finer spatial scale. Utilising police recorded crime data from a large metropolitan region in Scotland for the period 1998-2013, the research reported in this paper examines whether crime has fallen evenly across neighbourhoods within this region or whether there are winners and losers in the crime drop. Specifically, and through the deployment of group trajectory analysis (a form of latent class analysis), this paper explores the existence of distinct groups of neighbourhoods where crime has fallen in comparison to distinct groups of neighbourhoods where it has not. Further, this paper reports variation in these groupings according to crime type. Ultimately, the paper considers whether it is possible to classify the neighbourhoods that are the winners and losers of the crime drop in relation to a set of demographic, socio-economic and situational factors.

Keywords: crime trends and patterns, spatial analysis of crime, crime drop, trajectory analysis, Scotland

PA1-10-4

Has there been a crime drop in Scotland? Comparing, contrasting and understanding changes in Scottish recorded crime trends in different crime types

Les Humphreys (Lancaster University, UK), **Brian Francis** (Lancaster University, UK), **Susan McVie** (University of Edinburgh, UK)

The consensus from research from countries across the globe is that, since the 1990's, crime has been on the decrease. Evidence for this claim is based on analyses of various official sources of data including national and inter-national self-report surveys, and police recorded crime. Superficial examination of crime data in Scotland would suggest that Scotland is following the global trend. But to date no published re-

search has focused on trends in official crime data in Scotland. This paper is the first to report on rigorous statistical analysis of police recorded crime trends in Scotland since 1985. In doing so, periods of sustained increases as well as decreases in recorded crime are covered. Hence, rather than simply trying to explain the crime drop we set out to understand what factors are associated with *changes* in crime, how these factors are associated with crime, if the nature of the relationship between these factors and crime changes over time, and whether or not there is a discernible trend over time when we take account of increases in crime that took place before the decrease in raw figures started.

The focus here is on trends in overall crime as well as trends in different types of volume crime namely violent crime dishonest crime, motor vehicle crime, and miscellaneous crime. Results suggest that, with all available variables considered, apart from crimes of dishonesty crime in Police recorded crime in Scotland has generally followed an upward trend since 1985 but different types of crime require different explanatory models. Increases in the prison population in Scotland are associated with decreases in various types of crime. Measures of alcohol consumption on the other hand have different relationships with different types of crime – increased consumption is associated with a decrease in recorded dishonest crimes, but an increase in miscellaneous crimes. These results highlight the importance of considering long-term crime trends in various different types of crime and understanding the differential impact of potential explanatory factors.

Keywords: crime trends and patterns, police recorded crime, crime drop, long term trends, Scotland

P1-11

ROLE OF MEDICINE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Panel Chair: *Belinda Carpenter (Queensland University of Technology (QUT), Australia)*

P1-11-1

Expert Testimony in a death investigation: medical opinion as legal fact

Belinda Carpenter (Queensland University of Technology (QUT), Australia), Gordon Tait (Queensland University of Technology (QUT), Australia), Carol Quadrelli (Queensland University of Technology, Australia), John Drayton (Queensland Department of Health, Australia)

Previous criminological work on the role of expert testimony has focused on the criminal court and the ways in which false accusations of murder in Australia, Canada and the UK, especially around the death of babies and small children, has been supported by problematic forensic evidence. What such research has raised is the clash of assumptions between legal and medical/scientific discourses and the role of forensic medical evidence in a court of law. Briefly, pathologists are professionally trained to apply their personal opinion to a range of scientific facts about the dead gleaned through autopsy. The problem in an adversarial criminal trial is the process by which the personal opinion of the pathologist, supported by an interpretation of the evidence and their own professional training, are presented as legal facts in a court of law. Once this occurs such legal facts appear unassailable since they have passed medical-scientific scrutiny and been accepted as independent disinterested medical knowledge in the legal process. Little research has been conducted which examines expert testimony in contexts outside of the adversarial model of a criminal trial, in inquisitorial systems. In Australia, the inquest is a non-adversarial process through which a death can be investigated, especially when there are larger matters to consider such as prevention of such deaths in the future, concerns over institutional care practices, or when the cause of death is undetermined. Using data from one jurisdiction in Australia, this paper reports on the ways in which a range of coronial professionals (pathologists, coroners, police and counsellors) understand the role of pathologists and the evidence gathered at autopsy during the process of a non-suspicious death investigation.

Keywords: death investigation, forensic evidence, court of law

P1-11-2

The layperson's application of DNA results: A need for regulation?

Jessica Ritchie (Griffith University, Australia)

DNA results can be presented in different formats to jurors, the way these results are presented at trial can impact the way the jury understand and apply the evidence. As DNA evidence is being utilised more frequently in the Australian jurisdiction to the point now it can be the main or sometimes the only real circumstantial evidence admitted at trial, understanding how jurors respond to presentation DNA results is important as it could impact the outcome of a case. A recent Australian High Court case held that it was acceptable to express DNA results as either a frequency ratio or as an exclusion percentage. In order to understand if these two approaches could affect the outcome of a criminal trial, a study collected online survey data from the general public who were eligible for jury duty in Australia ($n = 258$). Participants were randomly assigned and completed two vignettes which presented two different forensic results that were manipulated in a 2x2 between group designs.

Results showed the way evidence was presented was sometimes statistically significant on the verdict in the case, and when not, the relationship was going in the predicted direction. Specifically when evidence was presented as an exclusion percentage (*99.9% of the population could not be expected to have this DNA profile*), participants were sometimes more likely to convict than when presented with frequency ratio evidence (*1 in 1,600 in the general population would be expected to share the DNA profile*). This is impor-

tant as research suggests that once evidence is admitted its' effect can be difficult to undo, even with extensive cross-examination and testimony, and even just the presence of DNA evidence can affect a case and how it proceeds. DNA is an incredibly valuable investigative tool, however this study considers whether there is a need for regulation in the way in which results are presented in a criminal trial to ensure that jurors do not fallaciously reason about the evidence.

Keywords: DNA, Jury, Regulation, Evidence, Criminal law

P1-11-3

The Need for a Paradigm Shift in the Study of Criminal Justice

Patrick Hynes (State of Connecticut, Department of Correction, USA)

The RNR Model, crafted by what has become known as the Canadian School, has been a guiding light to those in corrections. The model is based on a medical paradigm. In this paper the author promotes a paradigm shift that would broaden its focus in issues related to social and economic context.

The author argues that while the need for this shift is patently obvious, one can expect resistance. This resistance comes from two sources. First, in the United States there is a pervasive belief that individuals are responsible for their own behavior. Any emphasis that might lead to mitigation of individual responsibility is resisted.

Second, despite evidence that many incarcerated individuals come from areas of toxic concentrated poverty, accepting this would naturally lead to questioning the fact that the United States has been and continues to be involved in a process of greater and greater concentration of wealth. The Horatio Alger myth is alive and well in the United States and despite the evidence that much wealth is inherited and not earned by creative industrious individuals, any hint that perhaps there should be a shift in this trend will be and has been greeted with a great deal of resistance. The paper concludes with some concrete ideas about how to get out of this dilemma utilizing principles of Justice Reinvestment in a way that would be palatable to those across the political spectrum. The essential problem, the paper argues, is as much a political problem as it is a technical problem.

Keywords: paradigm shift, RNR Model, medical model

P1-12

POLICE WORK RESEARCH

Panel Chair: *Edwin Asencio* (University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez Campus, Puerto Rico)

P1-12-1

Knowledge of Lawyers and Police Officers from the West Region of Puerto Rico on the factors that influence the elucidation of criminal cases

Edwin Asencio (University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez Campus, Puerto Rico), *Bianca Caraballo* (University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez Campus, Puerto Rico), *Ansel Cancel* (University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez Campus, Puerto Rico), *Nairka Treviño* (University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez Campus, Puerto Rico)

During the research of this investigation the purpose was to identify where the biggest deficiencies in the judicial system lie: during police investigation, the trial attorney or the influence of the socioeconomic status. The investigation will allow us to determine the efficiency of the system in the clarification of cases as well as how to get the results that can bring tools for the elucidation of more cases. The research is based on the labeling theory, also known as “Howard Becker’s social reaction theory”. Becker’s theory offers tools to investigate whether the punishment that is given to the offender is merely based by their social environment and if there is an influence regarding the social class in which they belong. The study to be presented is one classified as observational cross because it has several purposes to be known. Most importantly, it is meant to establish the relationships between variables without specifying direction of causality, or to pretend to analyze causal relationships. The sample for this investigation will be probabilistic and convenience. Researchers contacted about 150 participants, including men and women, dedicated to the group of criminal investigations, trial lawyers and social classes. Participants will be over 21 years old. Most of the objectives of this research were completed satisfactorily, as the researchers were able to identify the factors that influence the investigation of criminal cases in the region of Mayagüez. At the same time the researchers were able to assess the knowledge of both groups, the police officers and the lawyers of this region. We were also able to compare their views on the factors that influence the investigation of criminal cases and a socio-demographic profile was created.

Keywords: Factors, Lawyers, Agents

P1-12-2

Perception of a sample of investigating officers: Implication of the public opinion in the investigation process of violent crime cases in the west-south region of Puerto Rico

Edwin Asencio (University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez Campus, Puerto Rico), *Barbara Baez* (University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez Campus, Puerto Rico)

The investigation, *Perception of a sample of investigating officers: Implication of the public opinion in the investigation process of violent crime cases in the west-south region of Puerto Rico*, intended to study the effect generated by the disclosure of information during the investigation process of violent crime cases. This research aimed to contribute to the improvement of the system that is currently used in the management of information arising from the investigation process in violent crime cases. Additionally, this investigation attempted to benefit multiple social structures of the country, such as the judicial system, the branch of law, and the citizens in general. On the other hand, the theoretical framework selected for the realization of this research was Howard Becker’s social reaction or labeling theory. This theory exposes the influence that may arise from the social reactions in individuals, which can also be related to public opinion and its effects. As to the type of investigation, it was a qualitative one. Regarding this, the research design that was used in this study was the phenomenological design. In turn, for the sample, we used the non-probabilistic design, but ran by volunteer subjects or by availability. To conduct the research, a sample of three agents for each region was selected, for a total of six command agents. For each agent, a semi

structured interview was programmed, these consisted of four socio-demographic questions and eleven general questions. These interviews lasted from forty to sixty minutes. In order to be selected, the participants were required to have an experience of no less than three years on the field, have updated knowledge of the public opinion of the country, and to be over twenty one years old. In conclusion, through this investigation, it was determined that the disclosure of information in the process of research and public opinion are factors that hinder performance of the investigating officer and affect constitutional guarantees of a person accused of committing a crime.

Keywords: public opinion, investigating officer.

Keywords: Public, Opinion, Investigating Officer

P1-12-3

Perception of safety and satisfaction of police work – Results from a representative survey

Egle Vileikiene (Ministry of the Interior, Lithuania)

The aim of this presentation is to report the main findings of a representative survey conducted in Lithuania each year since 2004. Lithuanian residents' opinion on law enforcement agencies studied in order to find out the evaluation of the state of public safety in the country by Lithuanian residents, their perception of safety, and experience after becoming a victim of crime and residents' opinion on law enforcement agencies.

This presentation analyses what the residents' opinion on law enforcement agencies is and how it has changed over the past year. It also seeks to find out whether personal experiences influence the opinion on those agencies and what the main sources are accessible for residents to obtain information on public safety agencies and the state of public safety in the country. The study aimed at finding out how residents evaluate police officials, that is, what qualities are ascribed to the latter and whether the opinion of persons who have had direct contacts with the police is different from the opinion of those who have had no such contact. Some positive and negative statements describing police officials were suggested for the evaluation by residents (e. g., well performing at work—poorly performing at work).

Keywords: perception of safety, police, trust, law enforcement

PA1-13

GENDER, DESISTANCE AND PUNISHMENT: INSIGHTS FROM RESEARCH IN NORTHERN EUROPE

Panel Chair: *Ross Deuchar* (University of the West of Scotland, UK)

Other authors: *Thomas F. Sogaard* (Aarhus University, Denmark), *Torsten Kolind* (Aarhus University, Denmark), *Denise Martin* (University of the West of Scotland, UK), *Bernice McGowan* (University of the West of Scotland, UK), *Maria Sapouna* (University of the West of Scotland, UK)

This panel session will focus on recent insights into the specific issues related to gender and crime, with a particular focus on diversion, desistance and punishment. The papers within the panel will provide key illustrations emerging from ethnographic research, policy discourse analysis and service evaluation from different parts of northern Europe. The panel will focus particularly on issues related to masculinity and violence, and on issues of penal reform and desistance as they pertain to female offenders.

Firstly, the panel will draw together emerging insights from an ethnographic study of young male offenders participating in a 'boxing-rehabilitation-center' (BRC) located in a community characterized by gang violence in Copenhagen, Denmark. In so doing, the presenters will explore how boxing provides avenues for alternative masculine identity constructions, generativity and desistance. Secondly, the panel will explore the process of penal reform in Scotland, England and Wales by using recent policy shifts towards female offenders as an example. Presenters will argue that, before we can understand what is happening in relation to current reforms, we need to examine what has occurred historically in relation to penal reform. And, thirdly, panel members will report on the evaluation of a diversion scheme within the UK that aims to divert women at the first point of contact with the criminal justice system, illustrating the challenges that the police have faced in their new role as early intervention providers within the service and providing recommendations about how these challenges can be addressed.

By sharing these examples from the presenters' recent research, the panel seeks to open up a wider scholarly discussion about trans-nordic European policy and practice in relation to gender issues and crime. Presenters aim to foster wider academic debate about the particular gender-related issues that need to be considered when punishing offenders and when trying to foster criminal desistance, and how different European countries can become more informed through sharing collective insights into what works for different genders from diverse social and cultural backgrounds.

Keywords: gender, diversion, desistance, penal policy

PA1-13-1

Pugilism and Desistance: Exploring the role of boxing and transitional masculinities in criminal desistance

Ross Deuchar (University of the West of Scotland, UK), *Thomas F. Sogaard* (University of Aarhus, Denmark), *Torsten Kolind* (University of Aarhus, Denmark)

In recent years much attention has been paid to street gangs as scholars and criminal justice officials strive to understand and counteract the effects of crime and gang membership. While studies that view men's crime as ways of doing masculinity have long contributed to our knowledge of the dynamics of crime and criminal careers (Messerschmidt and Tomsen 2012), only recently have scholars come to focus explicitly on role of masculinity in criminal desistance (Carlsson 2013). This paper draws together emerging insights from an ethnographic study of young male offenders participating in a 'boxing-rehabilitation-center' (BRC) located in a community characterized by gang violence in Copenhagen. The paper explores how boxing provides avenues for alternative masculine identity constructions, generativity and desistance.

Male offenders' desistance from crime is often the result of multiple factors. In recent years scholars have become more attentive to how family formation and stable employment in conjunction with the development of alternative masculine identities as fathers, providers or family men are among the powerful

factors (Moloney et al. 2009). Contributing to such studies focusing on alternative resources for doing masculinity, this paper explores how the boxing gym constitutes an arena for the formation of alternative homo-social peer-groups and masculinities.

In the paper we describe how boxing provides a masculine mythology of struggle, change and victory which are deployed by the young men to describe their refrainment from criminal involvement, to build a sense of agency, and to construct new respectable masculine identities. Sport, physical activities and pugilistic fighting are often claimed to have a “natural” appeal to marginalized men and to be effective technologies of re-socialization. While physical pugilist training at the BRC did hold the potential for youngsters to build confidence and self-worth, we show how fears of de-masculinization often led youngsters to refrain from active participation. Rather than the physical training in itself, we show how many young former offenders, eager to stay out of crime and gangs, are attracted to the BRC because here they can participate in an alternative homo-social peer-group bases on fun, easy-going interaction, responsible relationships, and non-criminal activities.

Keywords: Gangs, Desistance, Pugilism, Transitional masculinities

PA1-13-2

Ever too early? The effects of early intervention on female pathways to desistance from offending

Bernice McGowan (University of the West of Scotland, UK), **Maria Sapouna** (University of the West of Scotland, UK)

Over the last couple of decades there has been an acknowledgement that women’s pattern of offending is different from men’s. Women offend less frequently than men and their criminal careers tend to be shorter and less serious (McIvor, 2004). This acknowledgement has led governments to propose changes to the way women are processed through the criminal justice system to ensure responses are proportionate and sensitive to the specific profile and needs of women offenders. In her 2007 report *Women with Particular Vulnerabilities in the Criminal Justice System* (2007) Baroness Corston advocated the greater use of diversionary measures for low level women offenders. The same recommendation was made by the Commission on Women Offenders established by the Scottish Government in 2011. These recommendations were supported by growing evidence that contact with the criminal justice system can turn first time offenders into career criminals by creating a “revolving door” (McAra and McVie, 2007). As a result of these recommendations, a number of diversion schemes have been developed throughout the UK with the aim to support women to reduce their offending behaviour as early as possible. One such service that aims to divert women at the first point of contact with the criminal justice system is AVERT. Launched in 2013 by Lancashire Police, the AVERT service aims to provide a holistic package of support to women who have been arrested for an offence, however minor. This paper will report on the evaluation of this service highlighting the ways in which this early intervention supported women’s journey to desistance from crime. It will also discuss the challenges that the police faced in their new role as early intervention providers and recommend ways in which these challenges can be addressed.

Keywords: ‘Female Offenders’, ‘Diversion’, ‘Desistance from Offending’, ‘Evidence-based Policy’, ‘Police Culture’

PA1-13-3

The Slow Road to Reform-Exploring the changing nature of punishment and the carceral state for female offenders in the UK.

Denise Martin (University of the West of Scotland, UK)

There is now substantial evidence and support for the view that female offenders have differing needs than their male counterparts and that in order to ensure equality punishments need to be tailored to gender specific requirements (Carlen 2001, Corston 2007, Angiolini 2012). While this has led to a perceived shift in how policies have developed in relation to female offenders and there has been an acknowledgement of the need for change by governments and policy makers, reform has often made slow progress.

For example, a recent blog (<http://www.howardleaguescotland.org.uk/news?page=4>) where key personnel and academics have analysed changes to female imprisonment in Scotland following the Angiolini Commission stressed that two years after the Scottish Administration accepted the majority of recommendations and progress has been made, more work is still needed to fully reduce the female imprisonment rate in Scotland. Despite promises of closure, Corton Vale remains open and the number of prison places has been extended through the opening of HMP Inverclyde. A similar picture emerged in the follow up report by Baroness Corston in England and Wales who also specified that despite some positive outcomes, 'too little distance has been travelled' (Women in Prison 2012).

This paper aims to explore the process of penal reform by using recent policy shifts towards female offenders as an example. It will argue that before we can understand what is happening in relation to current reforms we need to examine what has occurred historically in relation to penal reform. By revealing contradictions and continuities with previous attempts at penal reform we can seek to address why change often seems limited. It will be argued that it is only by interpreting the past that we can understand the present.

Keywords: Female Offenders, Carceral State, Punishment, Penal Reform

WG1-14

GLOBAL CRIMINOLOGY NETWORK STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

Panel Chair: *Jack R. Greene (Northeastern University, USA)*

This panel is a closed meeting of the Global Criminology Network Steering Committee, a working group building connections among partner institutions for strengthening criminological research, the preparation of graduate students, and the advancement of a global criminological perspective. This working group reflects the interests of Northeastern University (USA), VU-Amsterdam, KU Leuven, and Griffith University (Australia) each institution participating in a collaboration to advance global criminological research, graduate education and the preparation of the next generation of academic researchers. This meeting is a working group meeting; as such it is closed to general audiences at this time. The meeting focuses on creating and institutionalizing the Network, creating a Global Symposium on criminological research, the creation of program linkages for the advancement of graduate education across the participating institutions, and the facilitation of cross-faculty collaboration in academic coursework, service to graduate student development and research advancement. It is anticipated that as this network broadens and develops it will engage other academic institutions, research centers and faculty for participation in these efforts.

Keywords: Global criminology, Networking

PA1-15

THE SECRET HISTORY OF EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY

Panel Chair: *Paul Knepper (University of Sheffield, UK)*

Other authors: *Christian Bachhiesl (University of Graz, Austria), Isabelle Montani (University of Lausanne, Switzerland), Janne Kivivuori (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland), Martti Lehti (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)*

Drawing on archival documents and other primary materials, this panel brings information about four founders of European criminology: Hans Gross from Austria, R.A. Reiss from Switzerland, Veli Verkko from Finland and Robert Heindl from Germany. While these individuals are to some extent known for their contributions to other fields, including forensic science (Gross, Reiss) and sociology (Verkko), much of their careers and contributions are yet to be explored. The presentations will demonstrate their theoretical and methodological contributions to European criminology and well as contribute to the history of criminology in general. Gross pursued an epistemology for criminology built from joining practical research and theoretical ideas. Reiss emphasised the importance of social milieu in understanding criminality through innovative use of photography. Verkko examined homicide, and the role of alcohol, through statistical analyses. Heindl developed the professional criminal, and would have contributed more to criminology, had the war not interrupted plans to develop an institute of criminology with financing from John D Rockefeller Jr.

Keywords: history of criminology, forensic science, theoretical criminology, comparative criminology

PA1-15-1

Accounts of the “underworld” carried out by R. A. Reiss at the turn of the 20th century

Isabelle Montani (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

In his teachings of modern criminalistics, Rodolphe Archibald Reiss (1875-1929), founder of the *Institut de police scientifique* in Lausanne, recommends studying the professional criminal in detail, even up to his daily gestures and coming and goings. He proposes a method of working directly in the field in order to seek out the habits and the places of daily life, of rest and of asylum of these criminals. His categorisation of these criminal activities is however carried out with a constant concern of avoiding their stigmatization, which would in turn diminish the comprehension of this complex and asocial way of life and weaken the opportunities to tackle this phenomenon. The study of this social milieu as a manner to understand the underlying criminality was documented by in situ photographs, made by R. A. Reiss himself during these observational studies.

Using writings, collected photographs, and accounts of these adventures, a tour will guide us across borders in search of this invaluable education, as was devised by R. A. Reiss himself.

Keywords: criminalistics, photography, history of criminology

PA1-15-2

Robert Heindl, the Institute that Almost Was, and Criminology Between the Wars

Paul Knepper (University of Sheffield, UK)

In the 1930s, the Bureau of Social Hygiene in New York proposed to fund an Institute of Criminology in Germany with Robert Heindl as director. The Bureau, underwritten by American philanthropist John D Rockefeller Jr, financed a number of criminology projects in the USA and Europe. The original proposal and correspondence with Heindl, preserved at the Rockefeller archives, offer a look at Heindl's career in criminology and German criminology in the Weimar period. Following political events in 1933, the Bureau decided not to pursue the institute. The discussion here situates 'the institute of criminology that almost was'

within three trends in criminology between the wars: nationalism vs internationalism, criminals vs criminal justice, and crime science vs sociological criminology. The proposed institute was an example of internationalism in an era when criminology became increasingly nationalist. It sought to encourage research on criminals, not criminal justice as in other countries. It was based on a vision of crime science as part of criminology; these two areas became separate disciplines during the 20th century.

Keywords: historical criminology, German criminology, international criminology

PA1-15-3

Veli Verkko – a Pioneer of European Homicide Research

Martti Lehti (*National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland*), **Janne Kivivuori** (*National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland*), **Karoliina Suonpää** (*National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland*)

It is debatable whether any single scholar can be regarded as a classic in the field of European homicide research. Among possible contenders, the Finnish sociologist and criminologist Veli Verkko (1893–1955) is a candidate. From the 1920s to 1950s, he published several studies on homicide which combined a strong descriptive basis with an aim to look for general patterns and invariant features. His core findings in this field are often known as “Verkko’s laws”, an expression which captures his nomothetic orientation to research. He was keenly interested in cross-national comparative analysis, and also studied the link between alcohol consumption and homicide rates. While his own research was based on a sociological orientation, he followed developments within natural science approaches such as early behaviour genetics. Apart from his substantial contributions to homicide research, he pioneered the creation of long-term European homicide databases, publishing a unique homicide data series from the 1750s (for Sweden and Finland).

Keywords: Veli Verkko, homicide research, theory, history of criminology, Verkko's laws

PA1-15-4

Structural oblivion of scepticism – some remarks on the epistemology of Hans Gross

Christian Bachhiesl (*Hans Gross Kriminalmuseum, Austria*)

Hans Gross was one of the fathers of modern criminology. One of the characteristics of his “encyclopedic”, aetiological criminology was the integration of practical criminalistics and theoretical criminology under one epistemological roof. The epistemological basis on which this criminal science was built upon was the inductive empirism of the exact natural sciences, especially of classical physics, and the concept of evolution established by Darwinian biology (which was essentially received in its distorted form of social darwinism). Choosing the methodology of these well established and prestigious branches of science as the fundament of his criminology, Gross thought he had found a guarantee for finding out the objective truth. But exactly this overreaching confidence in the natural-scientific methods opened the gates for the influx of political and ideological elements. Together with an obsolete and simplified concept of causality, this led to a structural oblivion of scepticism and a precarious status of criminological epistemology.

Keywords: criminology, criminalistics, epistemology, history of science, penal law

PA1-16

FROM NATIONAL STATISTICS TO INTERNATIONAL FINDINGS ON LEVELS AND TRENDS OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Panel Chair: *Kristiina Kangaspunta (UNODC, Austria)*

Other authors: *Ernesto Savona (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy), Matti Joutsen (European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI), Finland), Enrico Bisogno (UNODC, Austria), Mario Palma (Mexican National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), Mexico)*

To provide society with relevant, timely and quality statistical information on crime is crucial to develop a better understanding of this phenomenon, produce solid research and above all to design, implement and evaluate public policies aimed to address it. Both countries and the international community have produced and disseminated information on crime and criminal justice for decades, traditionally through the collection of administrative data recorded by police forces, prosecution offices, prisons and Courts, and more recently in some nations also through the implementation of different statistical methods.

Although important developments have been made in the provision of crime statistics, the fast-evolving dynamics of criminal activities and the heightened public awareness of these phenomena pose new challenges to the endeavours of the countries to produce this kind of information. Complex, transnational and complicated to measure forms of crime –such as organized crime, money laundering, trafficking in persons, corruption and cybercrime–, have considerably increased in recent decades. Alongside, the growing demand for comprehensive information on trends and levels of criminality, which helps to better understand the crime situation, requires a broad range of statistics covering besides the nature of criminal events, the characteristics of victims and perpetrators, the status of the prosecution of delinquency and administration of justice, public perception of the institutions responsible to address crime, among other elements.

This situation urges the implementation of technical and quality standards in the production of crime statistics at both the national and international levels, as well as the development and strengthening of different data-collection tools and statistical systems on crime. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has promoted several initiatives to globally improve and expand the production of statistics on crime and criminal justice. The purpose of the panel is to promote a discussion on some of the efforts and experiences that, in this context, have been undertaken by both nations and the international community to improve the production of crime statistics. It will bring together experts coming from both the spheres of official statistics as from the academic world, who will cover the endeavours and share the perspectives of international organizations, research institutes and National Statistical Offices (NSOs) on this subject.

Keywords: Statistical Frameworks, Statistical comparability, Quality of data, Global trends

PA1-16-1

Towards a comprehensive measurement of crime: The Mexican case

Mario Palma (*National institute of statistics and geography of Mexico (INEGI), Mexico*)

Despite its relevance for human security, economic development and the general governance of any nation, crime and criminal justice information have traditionally not been considered as a priority by statistical agencies in most countries of the world. Until recently, Mexico was not an exception to this attitude and regardless of some scattered attempts, the country lacked a system of official statistics on these subjects.

In 2008, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI) undertook the initiative of building a Subsystem of Information on Government, Public Security and Justice in order to provide society and policymakers with relevant and useful data on these matters. To cope with the complexity and sensitivity of the task, the Institute has, inter alia, developed different statistical tools (surveys, censuses and

administrative records) to measure these subjects as comprehensively as possible, established means of coordination with other public entities involved in the production and use of data in the country, and joined the efforts of international organizations –such as UNODC, OECD, among others– to nationally promote the implementation of technical and quality standards in the production of statistics on crime and to internationally improve their comparability. The coordination with other national stakeholders and the collaboration with international organizations are undoubtedly two of the main elements which have made possible the provision of statistical information on these phenomena by the Institute.

The presentation will review INEGI's experience in the production of statistics on crime and criminal justice. It will describe some of the policy decisions taken by this National Statistical Office (NSO) in order to provide Mexican society with this information and analyze some of the main results that the Institute's statistical instruments offer in that respect. The presentation will also provide an opportunity to reflect on the key role that NSOs may play in building and/or strengthening the capacity of countries to provide data on these subjects, and particularly on the importance of adopting international methodological and quality standards for the development and improvement of national statistical systems on crime. INEGI's experience may be useful for other nations, especially those who are also facing the challenge of producing this kind of information.

Keywords: NSO, CRIME INFORMATION, STATISTICAL TOOLS, COORDINATION NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS, SUPPORT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

PA1-16-2

Macro/micro approach in analyzing and policing crime in Latin America

Ernesto Savona (Universita' Cattolica Milan, Italy)

Security is one of the main challenges that Latin American and the Caribbean countries have to face today. In this presentation, the author explains how a combined approach between macro and micro data is crucial for analyzing and policing crime in Latin America and the Caribbean. According to this perspective, the specific interventions at micro level should be combined with a broader comprehension of the criminal phenomena at macro level and their relationships with other contextual factors (political, cultural, socio-economic). If micro-data help in understanding and policing places where crime occurs, macro-data help in producing a big picture of crime at country level. Combining these approaches will help governments and institutions to focus on effective policies to reduce overall crime at country level improving the levels of security and its perception.

To clarify this approach, the author will introduce two different research experiences that Transcrime is developing in Latin America:

1. A methodology to collect data and measure the presence of organized crime in the Latin American countries. This project funded by UNODC/INEGI aims at having a more precise "big picture" of this crime and its drivers;
2. An impact evaluation of the STAD program in Chile, a security policy funded by IDB and implemented by *Carabineros de Chile* in order to improve their actions to reduce crime. The presentation will outline the design of the impact evaluation of STAD Program and point out research, organizational and policy implications.

Keywords: Macro/micro data on crime, analyzing and policing crime

PA1-16-3

Victimisation and corruption surveys: do we have international data?

Enrico Bisogno (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Austria)

It is well known that victimisation surveys are a fundamental tool to assess levels and trends of crime and they are needed to complement data on reported crime produced by the Police. Victimisation surveys are a statistical tool with a pluridecennial history and there is an increasing number of countries that have a regular program of such surveys, especially in Europe and the Americas. However, when data are needed to portray general trends of crime, at international or regional level, there is not yet alternative to the use of figures on reported crime. As a consequence, there is yet high uncertainty on actual level or trends of crime for most countries in the world and even more difficult is to draw regional or international profiles of crime patterns. Insufficient country coverage and lack of international standards on victimisation surveys are the main cause of such situation. After many years since the launch of victimisation surveys, there are some promising developments, such as its growing use in countries of Latin America, paralleled with other less favourable experiences, such as the lack of a common victimisation survey at the EU level. An open discussion on the reasons of such situation is needed, together with a constructive debate on what remedial measures can be taken. Corruption surveys, the young kin of victimisation surveys, are following a similar path and some reflections can also be made on ways to foster the international developments of such statistical tools.

Keywords: victimisation survey, corruption survey, statistical standard, international crime victimisation survey

PA1-17**PRISONS IN TRANSITION: UNDERSTANDING CHANGE TRAJECTORIES IN PLACES AND PEOPLE**

Panel Chair: *Alison Liebling* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Other authors: *Katherine Auty* (University of Cambridge, UK), *Amy Ludlow* (University of Cambridge, UK), *Jason Warr* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Whilst the Government in England and Wales talks of a rehabilitation revolution in criminal justice, prisons have undergone a quieter but profound revolution in their size, organisation, management, and purpose. The work of the Cambridge Prisons Research Centre follows this revolution and considers its impact and implications. This workshop presents four relevant studies, arguing that the moral economy of prison life is changing in several important ways. Privatisation, competition, benchmarking, austerity, longer sentences, and a 'return to punishment regimes' pose major challenges for both staff and prisoners.

Keywords: Prisons, Rehabilitation, Policy, Privatisation, Punishment

PA1-17-1**Procuring and Privatising Prisons: A Case Study of Process and Impacts at HMP Birmingham**

Amy Ludlow (University of Cambridge, UK)

The Government promises that private sector competition in public services will deliver cheaper, high(er) quality services. In reality, there is little empirical evidence to support these Government claims and there have been many high profile 'scandals' involving private companies that provide public service in the UK. The private sector's performance in delivering prison services has been at best 'mixed'. While there is evidence of high performance in some privately managed UK prisons, there is also evidence that some private prisons are unsafe, often because staff are 'absent', or insufficiently active in managing trouble. This is perhaps unsurprising given the downwards pressure competitive tendering exercises exert on costs but it seems concerning in light of what we know about the importance of prison staff in creating conditions that support human 'flourishing'.

This paper challenges the Government's portrayal of competition policies as self-evident sources of improvement for public services. By drawing on data from a case study of the competitive tendering exercise for management of HMP Birmingham that was held between 2009 and 2011, this paper highlights the damage that can be caused by competitive processes to social capital and the organisational, cultural and employment strengths of a public service. Its main conclusions are that competition is driven by process rather than aims and outcomes and that the complexity of the public procurement rules, coupled with inadequate commissioning expertise and organisational planning, result (in Birmingham's case at least) in the production of contracts that lack aspiration and are insufficiently focused upon improvement or social sustainability. In sum, this paper casts doubt upon the suitability and desirability of using competition as a policy mechanism to improve public services.

Keywords: Prisons, Privatisation, Contract law

PA1-17-2

Organizational Differences and 'Quality of Life': A Three-Year Comparative Study of Public and Private Sector Prison Change Trajectories

Bethany Schmidt (University of Cambridge, UK), **Alison Liebling** (University of Cambridge, UK)

This paper presents key findings from a three-year study comparing quality of life changes between two English prisons, one in the public sector and one recently transferred from the public to the private sector. Both establishments are Victorian, with histories of poor performance and reputations for having 'traditional' and resistant staff cultures. For three consecutive years between 2011 and 2014, members of the Cambridge Prisons Research Centre team conducted detailed surveys of staff and prisoners' perceptions of their quality of life over time. These methods were supplemented by focus groups, observations, formal interviews, and informal discussions with staff and prisoners.

Overall, the public-to-private prison experienced significant and positive changes by the end of the period of study, for both prisoners and staff, despite an initial drop in scores related to the transition. The public prison's scores remained consistently low and poor, despite the implementation of new initiatives introduced by a popular and dynamic governor. The study's findings raise important theoretical, moral, and policy matters.

Keywords: Prisons, Privatization, Organizational change, Quality of life

PA1-17-3

Positive Effects of Mindfulness and Yoga in Prison: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Katherine Auty (University of Cambridge, UK), **Bethany Schmidt** (University of Cambridge, UK), **Alison Liebling** (University of Cambridge, UK)

Incarcerated populations have a disproportionately high prevalence of mental illness, substance misuse and personality disorders. Therapies such as yoga and other mindfulness-based techniques are widely considered to have positive effects on the psychological well-being and overall quality of life of those who have been incarcerated; particularly those who do not wish to attend standard treatment programs. However, the nature of these positive effects is not well understood.

This presentation describes results from the first systematic review and meta-analysis of the effects of yoga and mindfulness-based therapies on incarcerated populations. An overview of the rationale and elements of the treatment programs will be described, including a description of their adaptation to prison populations. Next, we will present the results of a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials and observational studies. Several electronic databases, specialist journals, reference lists, textbooks, and conference abstracts were searched for relevant studies of both male and female prisoners. Studies were included if they measured outcomes such as depression, re-offending, and other psychosocial outcomes, such as general psychological well-being. A hierarchy of evidence which evaluated randomised controlled trials, cohort studies, and case-control studies was used to categorize the studies. The findings of the review and meta-analysis revealed that yoga and mindfulness meditation had an overall positive effect on the various psychological and behavioural outcomes for prisoners. These findings are discussed and implications for policy, practice and future research are considered.

Keywords: Prisons, Yoga, Rehabilitation, Systematic review, Well-being

PA1-17-4**Deprivation of Certitude: Immigration and Foreign National Prisoners***Jason Warr (University of Cambridge, UK)*

Sykes' deprivation model with its associated 'pains of imprisonment' has been exhaustively explored. This paper argues that there is a new range of 'pains' faced particularly by Foreign National prisoners in England and Wales who come under the scrutiny of the Home Office Immigration Service. These new pains relate to a lack of certitude with regard to both carceral and post carceral life. At the time of writing nearly 1 in 7 prisoners are faced with the prospect of having to prove, or resolve, their immigration status or enforced removal from the country. This presents a novel set of challenges for both Her Majesty's Prison Service and for those prisoners. Together with the incumbent Justice Minister's new punitive agenda, this results in a situation where efforts at rehabilitation, carceral progress, future plans, family life and release can be negatively impacted.

In a paper entitled *Refugees in a Carceral Age: The Rebirth of Immigration Prisons in the United States* (Public Culture, 1998, 10(3): 577-607), Jonathan Simon forewarned of a political shift towards the imprisoning of refugees. Mary Bosworth, with Emma Kaufman (2011) and in a forthcoming volume[1], argues that though 'prescient' in many ways it is not the refugee who has become the focus of this US and UK politico-carceral shift but instead 'alien others' such as the 'undocumented worker' and the designated 'non-citizen'. These authors argue that these specialised populations are subject to new matrices of political, carceral, ethical and practical discourses that render them hidden from much contemporary criminological inquiry.

This paper is based on the author's experience of working within a mid-sized (600+), medium secure prison with a significant, high turnover, Foreign National Prisoner population. It aims to begin the alleviation of this lacuna of understanding. Though not there to research the experiences of FN prisoners, in the course of the 30 months spent engaging with the prisoner population, it became apparent that there were novel and specific issues being brought to light that were particular to this population. These issues are reflected upon in light of the relevant penological literature and other novel discoveries on the 'pains' of imprisonment.

References:

[1] Bosworth, M. and Kaufman, E. (2011) 'Foreigners in a Carceral Age: Immigration and Imprisonment in the United States, *Stanford Law & Policy Review*. 2011, Vol. 22 Issue 2, p429-454. 26p

Bosworth, M. (Forthcoming), *Inside Immigration Detention: Foreigners in a Carceral Age*, Oxford University Press.

Keywords: Prisons, Immigration, Punishment, Deprivation

P1-18

IMMIGRANTS AND STATE

Panel Chair: *Agnieszka Gutkowska (Faculty of Law, Warsaw University, Poland)*

P1-18-1

Foreigners in Polish prisons. Do cultural differences matter?

Agnieszka Gutkowska (Faculty of Law, Warsaw University, Poland)

There are not only the citizens of a given country, but also foreigners in prisons. In various countries the share of foreigners in the prison population varies from a few to several percent. Their presence, however, always is an additional challenge for the operation of the prison. Also, from the perspective of inmates, to serve a sentence of imprisonment in a foreign country can be more inconvenient.

The paper presents the results of Polish research concerning foreigners in Warsaw prisons, with particular emphasis on the importance of cultural differences. During the research, interviews were conducted with both prison staff and foreign inmates. The study aimed to examine the impact of cultural differences on the situation of detainees, how Polish prison system is adapted to deal with prisoners belonging to different cultures and what distinctions (if any) in terms of the objectives of punishment and ways of applying it to the convicts who are not Polish citizens, occur in the Polish prison system.

Keywords: cultural differences, foreigners, prison

P1-18-2

State as a perpetrator of violence – crimmigration approach in Poland

Witold Klaus (Institute of Legal Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

“Crimmigration” is a quite new phenomenon which could recently be observed in a number of developed countries. Using this term, we describe an idea of applying criminal justice institutions to migration processes and starting to perceive migrants from the security perspective – mainly as a threat for the society. This approach is strongly connected with public opinion about migrants and their presence in modern societies. On average more than 40% of the EU inhabitants in a 2011 poll supported increasing of control of migrants and migration. In Poland crimmigration has been observed since Poland started the EU accession process.

In my paper I would like to present a criminological point of view for the Polish migration policy. I focus on the regimen in detention centers (including a lack of protection for vulnerable groups), conditions of deportation, process of examination of “truthiness” of Polish-migrant marriages. It is worth to mention as well the ways of “fighting” with undocumented migrants and their presence by the so-called sanction directive (2009/52/WE).

The goal of the paper is to present how violent the state is and how this approach affects immigrants – how harmful it is. To show this I would like to present the findings from two studies I conducted. It is based on a series of in-depth interviews with refugee women and economic migrants. They shared their stories about living in Poland. On this basis we could observe how Polish migration policy works in general and how some of its particular institutions function. Migrants’ testimonies discover serious violence standing behind immigration law.

Keywords: crimmigration, symbolic violence, violence against immigrants

P1-18-3**Undocumented Migrants and the Processes of Criminalisation and Control**

Claire Fox (*University of Manchester, UK*), **Jon Spencer** (*University of Manchester, UK*)

Undocumented migrants are currently the subject of tough Government rhetoric and policy in the UK, with immigration a pivotal issue in the 2014 European elections. This situation is likely to intensify in advance of next year's general election. Although undocumented migrants are known to be excluded from society and to experience high levels of criminalisation and victimisation, there are significant gaps in the understanding of their experiences in the UK, which could usefully inform policy in this area. This paper develops some of the themes that have emerged from a recent engagement project based in Manchester (UK), which has engaged with Migrant Community Organisations, NGOs, and legal and welfare professionals working with undocumented migrants. The dominant themes of criminalisation and control that have emerged from this research will be explored in this paper. For many undocumented migrants, being perceived as a criminal whilst having their own experiences of victimisation not recognised or addressed is common. Forms of individual and institutional discrimination and prejudice are underpinned by a number of deeper social processes. The paper concludes by arguing that it is critical to have a detailed understanding of these processes to ensure that policy developments afford protection to migrant communities rather than presenting them as criminally problematic.

Keywords: migration, undocumented migrants, victimisation, criminalisation

WG1-19

PENAL ADAPTATION AND COMMUNITY PUNISHMENT (ESC Working Group on Community Sanctions)

Panel Chair: *Fergus McNeill* (University of Glasgow, UK)

Other authors: *Miranda Boone* (University of Utrecht, The Netherlands), *Gwen Robinson* (University of Sheffield, UK), *Kerstin Svensson* (Lund University, Sweden), *Ioan Durnescu* (Univ. of Bucharest, Romania), *Christine Morgenstern* (University of Greifswald, Germany), *Kristel Beyens* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

In this panel, a number of contributors will present a series of short papers each discussing a specific example of how institutions, cultures and/or practices of community punishment have adapted to their changing social and political contexts. The examples may be historical (for example, the shift to social work forms of supervision in some jurisdictions in the mid-20th century) or contemporary (for example, the shift to surveillant or punitive forms of supervision in some jurisdictions in the more recent past). These short contributions will act as the stimulus to a roundtable discussion exploring and seeking to develop comparative analyses of penal change, particularly as it relates to community sanctions and measures.

This panel is being organised by members of COST Action IS1106 on 'Offender Supervision in Europe' (www.offendersupervision.eu) and is linked to the ongoing preparation of a book on 'Community Punishment: European Perspectives' (edited by Gwen Robinson and Fergus McNeill). The chapter authors and editors will be the contributors to the panel session.

Keywords: Penal adaptation, Community sanctions and measures, Punishment, Comparative criminal justice

WG1-19-1

Penal transformations during and after the Communism regime

Ioan Durnescu (University of Bucharest, Romania)

This paper will focus on the changes in the community punishment during the Communism regime. Two important practices – 'correctional work' and 'close control' - will be described as main core features of the Communism community penalty. The practices will be analysed in their development from the Communism to the post-Communism era. The transformations in these practices could illustrate again the intimate relationship between punishment and the political climate.

Keywords: penal transformation, community sanctions, Communism, Romania

WG1-19-2

Community punishment in England & Wales: exposing a 'punitive' narrative

Gwen Robinson (University of Sheffield, UK)

For many advocates of community sanctions and measures, perhaps especially in European jurisdictions, the idea that these might have a deliberately punitive dimension is anathema. Traditionally, such sanctions have been associated not just with the provision of welfare, but also the avoidance of state punishment. For example, the probation order established in England & Wales by the 1907 Probation of Offenders Act enjoyed the legal status of an alternative to punishment until the 1990s. In this paper I consider the tendency toward 'penalisation' in the jurisdiction of England & Wales – that is, the growing tendency to expose and enhance the 'punitive credentials' of community sanctions and measures. I will argue that the evolution of community sanctions and measures in England & Wales has been characterised by increasing attention to their 'punitive weight', and that this has been a significant part of the quest for legitimacy in

the last 25 years. It is however a development which has to be understood as only one part of the complex story of how community sanctions and measures have been 're-branded' in a turbulent penal field.

Keywords: Community punishment, Penalisation, England & Wales, Probation

WG1-19-3

Rehabilitation, Reparation and Constitutional Change

Fergus McNeill (University of Glasgow, UK)

This paper explores the effects of a shifting political context on policies about, practices of and public debate concerning rehabilitation and reparation in Scotland. Since the establishment of the devolved Scottish Parliament in 1999, criminal justice policy and practice have become much more prominent themes in political and public discourse. Initially, under Governments composed of unionist parties (which favour retaining the constitutional structure of the UK), the tenor of these discourses suggested a shift towards somewhat more populist, punitive and managerialist approaches to punishment. However, under the nationalist administrations of 2007-2011 and 2011-today, these discourses changed, and a new emphasis combining aspirations to reduce the prison population, reduce reoffending and to render community sanctions more reparative emerged. This paper explores this discursive shift, examining how and why the politics of nationalism expressed itself in this way in the penal context. However, I also suggest that economic, social, cultural and technological changes also play a part in explaining these changes -- and the limitations of its effects.

Keywords: Rehabilitation, Reparation, Punishment, Nationalism

WG1-19-4

"Der Resozialisierungsgrundsatz" – Social Reintegration as dominant narrative for community punishment in Germany?

Christine Morgenstern (Ernst Moritz Arndt Universität, Germany)

'Resozialisierung' as important aim of punishment has never really been contested in Germany since the 1970s. According to prevailing penal theory it is even the most relevant element in the phase of executing a sanction (Roxin 1966). 'Resozialisierung' can best be translated into English as 'social reintegration', because the German Constitutional Court argued in its leading decision from 1973 that "viewed from the perspective of the community, the principle of the social state requires public care and assistance for those groups in the community who, because of personal weakness or fault, incapacity or social disadvantage, were adversely affected in their social development; prisoners and ex-prisoners also belong to this group." Within the Criminal Justice System the principle of 'Resozialisierung' serves as an overarching principle for sentencing, for the execution of sentences and for dealing with offenders once the sentence has been served. It equally claims validity for all types of sanctions and measures, custodial or ambulant. Accordingly, the question whether an intervention serves (or is contrary to) the aim of social reintegration can often be found as leading argument in judicial decisions; in criminal policy debates new developments are usually measured against this principle.

This, however, often is done in a quite formal way and shape and content of the concept have remained vague (Cornell 2009). Interpretations differ not only between the disciplines and professional groups involved (criminology, law, social work) but also within these groups. This is partly due to the fact that in the last decades other penal adaptations that have been characterized as influential for shaping in particular community sanctions - managerial, punitive and reparative adaptations (Robinson, McNeill & Maruna 2013) - can be found in Germany as well. Additionally, many discussions are prison related: 'Resozialisierung' is

defined as the main aim of executing a prison sentence in the Prison Act while, quite ‘un-German’, an Act that regulates the execution of community sanctions does not even exist.

This paper explores the existing contours of the principle of ‘Resozialisierung’ and where the conceptualization has been weak and vulnerable for other influences and penal adaptations. Additionally a new initiative for a Resocialisation Act will be introduced. It strives for a uniform approach for the implementation of both custodial and ambulant sanctions, provides for a strong link to regional social welfare providers and may fill some of the conceptual gaps identified.

Keywords: Resocialisation, social reintegration, aims of punishment

WG1-19-5

Recent changes in forms of supervision in Spain

Ester Blay (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain), Elena Larrauri (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain)

In line with other continental jurisdictions, suspended sentences and fines constituted, together with prison, the landscape of penal punishment in Spain for long. Since the mid 1990s, however, community sentences (mainly suspended sentences with requirements and unpaid work) involving supervision and some measure of control have grown, basically as a result of changes in the penalization of intimate partner violence and driving offences.

In order to identify the relevant elements in the development and current situation of community penalties in Spain the authors draw on previous research involving the analysis of official criminal justice and judicial statistics, legal and administrative documents on the practice of supervision by public officers, interviews with judges and Justice Department officials and results from ongoing research on the nature and extent of supervision.

The aim of the presentation is to show the development of new forms of supervision, in particular in the context of unpaid work orders.

Recent (2010) legal reforms restricting the use of unpaid work for driving offences have led to the change in the profile of offenders subject to unpaid work; thus, from a mainly middle class population deemed by probation officers as not needing (nor deserving) supervision, to a population perceived to have criminogenic needs. This change, together with a decreasing number of orders to be managed, has led to a great transformation in the way unpaid work orders are implemented. Whereas before the supervisor limited his task to find a placement and ensure compliance, currently a risk assessment is made at the beginning of the order, and the probation officer decides if the order is to be complied with at one of three levels of intensity of supervision. Thus a level of individual supervision has been introduced where there was none. In this way, the probation service has almost changed the nature of the order (from unpaid work to an order with stricter requirements and supervision).

This development reflects some general issues in the Spanish penological context: the importance of legal reform for the practice of supervision; the weight of pragmatic reasons in the legal evolution of penalties; the absence of specific regulation about implementation which leaves great power to the Probation Service to shape the actual dimensions and contents of orders; the existence of an exclusively formal judicial control of the orders.

Keywords: Community sanctions and measures, Supervision, Punishment, Penal adaptation

WG1-19-6**Balancing between prison and social services***Kerstin Svensson (Lund University, Sweden)*

In this presentation I will raise the question of community sanctions as vehicles for transferring ideas between prison and social services.

Community sanctions are most often implemented with a dual purpose, to support and control. In organizing the practice of community sanctions the organizations are placed in relation to on the one hand the social services and on the other hand the prisons. In relation to support and control, the social services represent supporting aspects, whereas the prisons represent the controlling aspects. Balancing in-between is the probation service, or similar agencies working with community sanctions.

In Sweden community sanctions has developed parallel to changes in the social services, and specifically in child protection. It all started in early 20th century as a way of separating children from prisons and in the mid-20th century probation became part of the stately Prison and Probation Service (PPS). In the 1980's when the Social Service Act was changed, the idea of uniting probation and social services was discussed. The idea was never implemented, and in the 1990's probation was even closer connected to prisons. The PPS became in the late 20th century a precursor of implementing ideas of evidence based practice that also affected the social services.

From taking clients from the prisons to the social services and community sanctions, the prison and probation service today has a role in testing and evaluate methods used also in the social services.

Keywords: probation, social services, transferring ideas

WG1-19-7**More is less. Community punishment in Belgium***Kristel Beyens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)*

Since the nineties of the previous century Belgium witnesses a continuous and unseen rise of its prison population. To tackle the encompassing severe prison overcrowding, a policy of non- or partly executing prison sentences of up to three years has been installed. Since the last ten years these prison sentences are more and more replaced by electronic monitoring in the phase of sentence implementation. Together with a sharp rise of the use work penalties (community service order), also the population of people serving sentences in the community is on the rise. In reaction to this expanding penal population in the community, a two-track policy with regard to community punishments has been installed, implying downsizing the social support for a growing group of offenders serving a community sentence at the front door of the penal system and intensifying the supervision and control for those prisoners who are conditionally released at the back door of the system. I will argue that adaptations in community punishments in Belgium must primarily be understood as an expression of political rhetoric longing to (re-)establish the credibility of the penal system by increasing the possibilities to execute prison sentences through electronic monitoring. At the level of the organization of the administration of community punishments, managerial adaptations took place through the introduction of new public management techniques, accompanied by a decline of social support and supervision in the daily follow up of offenders under electronic monitoring or serving a work penalty. The current managerial people processing approach aims to process as much as possible offenders through the system at the lowest possible cost. Together with a strongly technology driven approach this leads to an erosion of the rehabilitative nature of community punishment.

Keywords: community punishment, managerialism, electronic monitoring

WG1-19-8

From client focused to society focused: adaptation strategies of the Dutch probation service

Miranda Boone (*Utrecht University/Groningen University, The Netherlands*)

Postwar probation-service in the Netherlands was mainly focused on the welfare of the client. It tried to address the problems (in the circumstances) of individuals in their immediate interests. If this had the effect of reducing recidivism, this was considered a positive effect, but it was not the primary goal of probation activities. Controlling and supervising community sentences were difficult to fit into that philosophy and so the introduction of csm led to serious image problems and an identity crisis within the probation organization. The increasing government intervention raised the question for whom the probation was working now: for the individual or for the Department of Justice? In subsequent policy documents the response of probation to that question was clear: for the good of society. Not the welfare of the offender was longer considered to be the main objective of the probation activities, but the contribution to the safety of society. In this presentation the question will be discussed how Dutch probation service changed from a primary client-oriented organization into a society-oriented organization and what wider implications this adaptation had for the penal climate in the Netherlands.

Keywords: Probation Service, Penal Change, Community Sanctions

WG1-20**ADAPTATION TO PRISON LIFE (ESC Working Group on Prison Life & Effects of Imprisonment)**

Panel Chair: *Kirstin Drenkhahn (Freie Universitaet Berlin, Germany)*

Other authors: *Dorien Brosens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), Cristina Dâmboeanu (Romanian Academy, Romania), Leonel C. Gonçalves (University of Minho, Portugal), Holger Schmidt (University of Cologne, Germany), Christopher Young (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)*

This panel session comprises five presentations on different aspects of adaptation to and compliance with prison life with a view to different groups of prisoners as well as to prison staff. Although there has already been a lot of research on adaptation to prison and social relationships in prison, much of this research focusses on prisons in the Anglo-American world. The value of this panel is that it not only provides a stage for research from Continental European prison systems, namely from Belgium, Germany, Portugal, Romania and Switzerland, but also presents some aspects that have not been studied much recently. The first two presentations are based on quantitative research with male adult prisoners, the third and the fourth on quantitative and qualitative research with juvenile prisoners and the fifth on qualitative research with prison staff. They cover the following aspects:

- characteristics of prisoners that are relevant for participation in prison programmes,
- factors of prison social life, life experiences and prison conditions that contribute to prisoners' misconduct,
- a longitudinal perspective on institutional adjustment and health care utilization of young prisoners,
- the perception of procedural justice in everyday decisions in prison in a biographical perspective, and
- the construction of staff perceptions of prison by the interplay of different public and organizational discourses and local interaction.

Keywords: prison life, adaptation and compliance, prisoners' perspective, staff perspective, misconduct

WG1-20-1**Participation in prison programs: An analysis of the determinants of participation**

Dorien Brosens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), Liesbeth De Donder (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), Sarah Dury (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), Dominique Verté (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

Background: The positive associations of participation in prison programs (e.g. educational courses, mental health care, socio-cultural training courses, sport activities, vocational training) and reduction of recidivism, improvement of wellbeing and contributions to self-worth are increasingly recognized. However, little is known about the characteristics in which participants differ from non-participants. The purpose of this study is to examine the determinants of inmate participation in prison programs.

Methodology: Survey data from a research project in a remand prison in Flanders (Belgium) (N=486) provided the empirical evidence for the analyses. Multiple linear regression analyses are conducted to test the relations between individual characteristics (importation), the prison environment (deprivation) and prisoners' participation.

Results: Findings indicate that deprivation variables are more likely to predict participation. In particular, an increase of time spent in prison and receiving visitors enhances participation. Although importation variables are less likely to predict participation, the results demonstrate that prisoners who have a better understanding of the Dutch language (= the medium of communication) are more likely to participate.

There is also a significant correlation between age and participation. The older prisoners, the less likely to be a participant. However, our findings highlight that the combined effects of importation and deprivation characteristics are more powerful in explaining participation.

Implications: Conclusively, the implications of these findings for the development of policy and practice are highlighted. It provides impetus to organize and increase participation in prison programs, taking into account the diverse characteristics, needs and competences of the prison population.

Keywords: Prison programs, Participation determinants, Deprivation model, Importation model

WG1-20-2

It's all about procedures, isn't it? A complementary perspective on perceptions of (in-)justice in prisons

Holger Schmidt (University of Cologne, Germany)

In recent years criminological research has seen a revival of interest in the quality of relationships between prisoners and staff. There is considerable agreement among penological scholars that especially the use of procedural justice in day-to-day interaction is an important fact of the imprisonment experience. Although this research has contributed to our understanding of everyday life in prison these studies tend to ignore the biographical dimension of perceptions of (in-)justice. However, pre-prison experiences need to be taken into account because they shape the frame of reference under which a fair and decent treatment by prison staff gets evaluated. Based on 36 in-depth, semi-structured interviews with juvenile prisoners, this presentation seeks to illuminate the interplay of institutional and biographical processes.

Keywords: procedural justice, prisons, qualitative research, biographical research

WG1-20-3

Prison staff subjectivities in a late-modern criminal justice system. A Swiss example

Christopher Young (University of Fribourg, Switzerland, Switzerland)

Prisons 'make' prisoners. They shape prisoners' experience and performance of self, even while they do not determine them fully (as Rhodes, Hannah-Moffat or Crewe have argued). But prisons also 'make' *prison staff*, and this presentation explores how staff subjectivities are constructed by the interplay of different public and organisational discourses and local interaction.

Following Bourdieu and Butler, subjectivity is conceptualised as layered, embodied dispositions which are actualised and performed in response to specific situations, often routine, but never mere reactions. Performing the prison-officer self involves a "citation" of available, legitimate subject positions. The presentation will reconstruct narratives in media reporting on criminal justice stories and in prison staff training documents which construct staff subject positions, i.e. possible identities. Using ethnographic field notes and interviews from a Swiss prison, it will explore how these subject positions are integrated into local narratives and performances of staff, and how they mesh with the masculinities and social class habitus of prison staff. Emotional dimensions, such as the management of empathy, disgust or fear also play an important part in prison-staff subjectivities.

Legislation and public opinion in Switzerland have seen a pronounced punitive drift in recent years, as in many other late-modern democracies. What this means for prison staff has, however, received little attention. Ultimately, staff subjectivities are relevant because they translate into particular prison practices and forms of power. One could ask e.g. what "soft power" (Crewe) does not only with prisoners but with prison officers as well.

Keywords: Prison staff, Ethnography, Subjectivities

WG1-20-4**Prison Adjustment among Young Offenders: A Longitudinal Study**

Leonel Gonçalves (University of Minho, Portugal), **Anja Dirkzwager** (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, The Netherlands), **Carla Martins** (University of Minho, Portugal), **Rui Abrunhosa** (University of Minho, Portugal), **Peter Van der Laan** (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, The Netherlands)

Despite being a group of special risk and needs, knowledge on prison adjustment among young offenders is still incipient. Using a sample of 75 young males newly admitted to a Portuguese prison, this study explores changes in their institutional infractions and health care utilization. Additionally, predictors of inmates' adjustment patterns were examined. Inmates were assessed 1, 3, 6, and 12 months after arrival in custody. The pattern of severe infractions was irregular. Minor infractions increased until the sixth month and decreased thereafter. While health care utilization for mental health problems remained stable, treatment for physical problems was highest during the first month and then declined. Infractions were associated with fewer visits, being single and non-White, having higher hostility levels and being a property offender. Health care utilization was associated with time in prison, mental problems, Portuguese nationality, older age at 1st imprisonment, criminal history, and severe infractions. The implications of the results for theory, research and practice are discussed.

Keywords: prison adjustment, young offenders, infractions, health care, longitudinal study

WG1-20-5**Effects of Imprisonment on Institutional Misconduct of Romanian Male Prisoners**

Cristina Damboeanu (Institute of Sociology, Romania)

Most of the criminological literature focused on the influence of prison on inmates' misconduct is based on US data. This paper tries to extend the research in this field by bringing data from Romania, a South-Eastern European (post-communist) country, whose prison system is facing numerous problems related to overcrowding, obsolete prisons' architecture and poor conditions of confinement. The presentation relies on the preliminary findings of a postdoctoral research project conducted with the broader purpose of investigating the influences that imprisonment exerts on offenders' lives. Methodologically, it used a cross-sectional research design and employed a quantitative approach of data collection, based on a small-scale survey administered to a sample of 280 inmates, as well as on official records drawn from the prisons' administration electronic database. The sample of research participants have been divided in three groups: long-serving prisoners, who had spent in prison more than five years of their current sentence, medium-serving prisoners, who had served between two and five years of their term and short-serving prisoners, who had served less than two years of their sentence. This classification allowed us to examine whether the longer the inmates have been in prison, the more frequent and severe have been the institutional misconduct they have committed. Different sets of variables associated to both deprivation and importation theories have been used to explain the effects of imprisonment on inmates' misbehaviour. The paper concludes by advancing a set of policy recommendation to reduce the incidence of institutional misconduct in Romanian prisons.

Acknowledgement: The study is part of a postdoctoral research project financed by the Romanian Ministry of Education, CNCS – UEFISCDI, project number PN-II-RU-PD-2012-3-0116.

Keywords: effects of imprisonment, institutional misconduct, Romania

PA1-21

FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF ORGANIZED CRIME

Panel Chair: *Edward R. Kleemans* (VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

Other authors: *Michele Riccardi* (Università Cattolica, Italy), *Edwin Kruisbergen* (Ministry of Security and Justice, The Netherlands), *Atanas Rusev* (Security Programme, Bulgaria)

This session focuses on financial aspects of organized crime. What is known about investment, management and ownership of Mafia companies? How do organized crime offenders invest their money in legal economy? Is their investment behaviour best explained by profitability, power or proximity? And what can be said about sources and mechanisms of financing for organized crime groups? These questions will be answered by authors from Italy, the Netherlands and Bulgaria, based upon extensive research into financial aspects of organized crime.

Keywords: Organized crime, Money laundering, Criminal investments, Mafia, Criminal activities

PA1-21-1

Investment, management and ownership strategies of Mafia companies

Michele Riccardi (Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy), *Cristina Soriani* (Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy), *Priscilla Standridge* (Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy)

This paper analyses the investment, management and control strategies adopted by the companies controlled by Italian Mafia groups. What are the differences with respect to “legal” companies? In what business sectors do Mafia companies operate? What are the characteristics of these sectors? In what type of territories? How are they financed? What forms of corporate ownership and control do they use? Do they rely on “Chinese boxes” schemes or prefer running small individual businesses? Through a quantitative analysis of about 2,000 companies confiscated from Mafia groups in Italy between 1983 and 2012, this paper provides some answers to these questions, and explores whether different Mafia organizations (e.g. Camorra, ‘Ndrangheta, Cosa Nostra, etc) may adopt different investment strategies depending on the area of operation or on other drivers. Finally, it presents some policy implications, discussing how the results of this analysis may be used both in term of financial investigation and of money laundering risk assessment.

Keywords: Money Laundering, Organised Crime, Mafias, Financial Crime, Risk Assessment

PA1-21-2

Profitability, power, or proximity? Organized crime offenders investing their money in legal economy

Edwin Kruisbergen (Research and Documentation Centre (WODC), The Netherlands), *Edward Kleemans* (VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands), *Ruud Kouwenberg* (Research and Documentation Centre (WODC), The Netherlands)

In this presentation we give empirical insight into the choices organized crime offenders make when they invest their money in legal economy. Using a database of roughly 1,200 individual investments, light is shed on what kind of assets offenders purchase and where these assets are located. The results are used to assess the tenability of different theoretical perspectives and assumptions that can be found in literature on money laundering and organized crime: the standard economic approach (‘profit’), the criminal infiltration approach (‘power’) and social opportunity structure (‘proximity’). The results of this study show that offenders predominantly invest in their country of origin or in the country of residence and that their investments consist of tangible, familiar assets such as residences and other real estate and (small) companies from well-known sectors, whereas investments such as stocks and options are far less common. In

other words: offenders usually stay close to home with their investments. So, instead of profitability or power, proximity seems to be a better description of their investment choices.

Keywords: organized crime, money laundering, financial crime

PA1-21-3

Investing in illicit markets: sources and mechanisms of financing for organised crime groups

Atanas Rusev (CSD, Bulgaria), Rositsa Dzhekova (CSD, Bulgaria)

Financing of organised crime activities have never received much attention from academics and practitioners. Little is known about how OC groups access and raise capital for initiating or running established criminal activities. Criminal enterprises at some point face many of the financial challenges that are typical for legal businesses. Criminal entrepreneurs may need financing to start business, meet recurring financial needs, cover incidental expenses, support expansion of their enterprise or retire from market. The research findings, which will provide some insights in this little explored area, build on the FINOCA study, which is an EU-wide research where academia and law-enforcement practitioners have worked together. The research focuses on several key criminal activities - illicit tobacco trade, cocaine trafficking, organised VAT fraud. The methodology of the study includes survey among experts in 27 EU countries, follow-up interviews and 11 country case studies. The preliminary results from the study show that both criminal and legitimate sources play important role in the financing of organized crime activities. Furthermore, most organised crime activities are to a large extent embedded in the legitimate economy and dependant on the legitimate financial institutions for their financial transactions.

Keywords: organised crime, financing, illicit tobacco trade, cocaine trafficking, organised VAT fraud

P1-22

VIOLENCE AND RESISTANCE IN PRISONS

Panel Chair: *Anna Isenhardt* (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)

P1-22-1

Prisoners' Misconduct in Switzerland – An Ongoing Empirical Study

Anna Isenhardt (University of Fribourg, Switzerland), *Ueli Hostettler* (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)

The contribution deals with the occurrence of different forms of prisoners' misconduct in the Swiss prison system. Prisoners' misconduct leads to negative consequences for prisoners, employees, institutions and society. Security is affected at the individual and the institutional levels and, when instances of misconduct become public, feelings of insecurity in wider society can increase. Detailed knowledge on the everyday occurrence of misconduct is important to avoid serious incidents such as homicide, hostage taking or aggravated assault as well as numerous less serious forms of prisoners' misconduct and to identify specific needs for action.

In Switzerland knowledge about the issue is low or close to nonexistent. Mostly due to the federal system itself and the federal state responsibility for the enforcement of sentences and the provision of prison infrastructure, no centralized government data sources exist on the national or even federal state level. In addition, the prisons and forensic-psychiatric institutions are highly autonomous with regard to their management. Therefore information on the frequency and forms of prisoners' misconduct is produced and kept today mostly at the level of the single institution.

To close the knowledge gap we examine in the context of a three-year research project funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (grant #143207) the occurrence of different forms of prisoners' misconduct in the 22 main institutions (covering about 26 % of the whole prison system in Switzerland). This allows us, for the first time, to generate detailed nationwide information and to evaluate the dimension of the problem in the Swiss context. Furthermore we can examine differences by prison category or prisoners' gender and compare our findings with other countries.

Keywords: prisoner misconduct, prison system, Switzerland, quantitative study

P1-22-2

'I'm not a number, I'm a free man': Configurations of identity in real and fictional prisons

João Zamith (Porto University, Portugal), *Diana Miranda* (Research Centre of Social Sciences, University of Minho, Portugal)

Literature fuels research in the social sciences by allowing us to understand, by comparison, fictional representations, or perspectives, and reality. This paper explores how the book "La Cárcel" (Jail), by Colombian author Jesús Zárate, deals with the subject of life in prison. In this piece of fiction, prison is treated as a metaphor, or an allegory, that allows the author to deal with themes as varied as freedom, personal and collective identity, authority and basic human nature. The literary treatment of prison, when associated with an empirically based sociological study allows us to understand how an idealized and imagined representation connects to reality. Questions such as the utilization of numbers as identifiers, the erosion of the name, the importance of inmate/guard interactions, clothing options and regulations, and a variety of other forms in which authority deals with identity, will be compared, between a fictional Colombian prison of the mid nineties and a case study, developed in three contemporary Portuguese prisons. The intention is to realize not only the differences or similarities between an artist's perspective and those of people actually involved in the penitentiary world, but also to understand how the weight and sense attributed by literature to these practices can help us frame them in a real world context.

Keywords: Prison, Literature, Identity

P1-22-3**Violent behavior in youth custody - Risk factors of perpetration and victimization**

Stephan Hagl (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany*), **Dirk Baier** (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany*), **Marie Christine Bergmann** (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany*)

Since most of studies on violence in prisons have focused on victimization and perpetration in adult law enforcement only, research on victimization and offenders among juvenile inmates is an academic void (Baier & Bergmann, 2013).

According to Power, Dyson & Wozniak (1997) about 76% of juveniles imprisoned witnessed at least one time physical assault by other inmates. In comparison to the prevalence of violence among adult prisoners, juvenile delinquents are more often victimized during imprisonment (Bartollas & Sieverdes, 1981).

In a quantitative survey in five federal states of Germany more than 900 juvenile inmates (from the age of 14 to 24) reported on their experiences with violence as offender and/or victim during custody.

The collected data includes frequencies of physical violence, threat, sexual violence, property crimes and extortion. More than one third of the male respondents indicated physical victimization in prison. Even 14.9% experienced physical violence regularly. 3.2% of the respondents indicated that they experienced sexual violence during custody.

Besides descriptive results the presentation depicts the influence of personal and contextual determinants, such as norms of violence, drug consumption, prison characteristics, etc. in order to explain differences in the likelihood of perpetration and victimization.

Keywords: Juvenile custody, Perpetration, Risk Factors, Victimization

P1-22-4**Life in a convict station: the case of John Fletcher.**

Jo Turner (*University of Chester, UK*)

The use of convict stations was commonplace during the nineteenth century. They were part and parcel of the international reach of the British penal establishment. There has been some research into the operation of these stations, in particular into the health of the convicts there, yet little is known about how they were experienced by the convicts themselves. Using primary documentary sources - licences documents, census reports, birth, death and marriage documents, and newspaper reports - the life history of one man, John Fletcher, a one-time inmate of the convict station on Gibraltar, has been reconstructed. Fletcher was a serious offender, a murderer and bigamist, and a violent man. He was an unpopular prisoner who not only fell out with other convicts but prison officers as well. For this he suffered a particularly brutal time whilst on Gibraltar, including spending periods of time in the 'sweat box' and being put to work on the worst jobs. Fletcher did eventually leave Gibraltar, to return to England. With poorly healed injuries, he did not work or offend again. This paper discusses the place in his life of Fletcher's time on Gibraltar with the aim of situating convict stations in the British penal establishment during the nineteenth century.

Keywords: Convict Stations, Life Histories

P1-23

COMMUNITY POLICING

Panel Chair: *Maja Modic (Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia)*

P1-23-1

Do Slovenian police officers and citizens perceive community support of policing activities the same way? Implications for community policing

Maja Modic (Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia), Gorazd Meško (Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia), Mahesh Nalla (Michigan State University, USA)

Perceived community support of police is one of the critical factors in shaping officers' attitudes toward community policing. In this paper we examine if Slovenian police officers and citizens perceive community support of policing activities in the same manner. We further examine how the officers' perceptions of citizen support affects their attitudes toward community policing.

Using survey data collected in 2011 from a larger project with a national sample of 581 Slovenian police officers and 961 citizens we analysed both groups' perceptions of community support and examined how police officers' perceptions of community support affects their attitudes toward community policing.

Results show that there are statistically significant differences between how police officers and citizens perceive community support - citizens express much more support of the police than officers believe about citizen support. We found that community support is one of the contextual factors which significantly affect police officers' attitudes toward community policing - the more community support police officers perceive, more effective they believe the police are in community policing activities.

This research identifies a gap in perceptions of community support of the police between Slovenian citizens and law enforcement officers, which has to be bridged to make community policing more effective.

Keywords: community support, attitudes, community policing, Slovenian Police

P1-23-2

'It doesn't make you a better officer giving out tickets': performance management and discretion in community policing

Elizabeth Aston (Edinburgh Napier University, UK)

This paper presents results from the Scottish Institute for Policing Research funded *Local Policing in Scotland* (LPS) study, which was conducted in three case study areas prior to the merger of Scotland's eight territorial police forces into a single force, Police Scotland, in 2013. The focus is on findings relating to performance management, which emerged from qualitative interviews conducted with police officers (n=58) and police managers (n=36). In case study A officers described a target driven culture where local policing activity was directed towards enabling the fulfilment of Key Performance Indicators. Issuing Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) formed an important part of performance monitoring, but police in management roles tended to be keen to emphasise that these were group (not individual) targets. However, officers on the ground experienced these as individual targets.

Officers felt that the pressure to issue FPNs, and the commensurate erosion of discretion, was having a negative impact on both intelligence gathering and police-community relations (e.g. in terms of trust). Results echo Entero and Silverman's (2012: 57) claim that 'excessive top-level supervision' results in a lower quality and distorted police service and an increase in public distrust. They also argue that this results in unfair police practices, whilst findings from the LPS study suggest that the pressure to meet performance targets may result in FPNs being distributed more widely across socio-economic groups. It is argued that

this actuarial and managerial focus (Feeley and Simon, 1992) widens and deepens social control in the community (Cohen 1979).

Keywords: community policing, performance management, discretion

P1-23-3

Difficulties and potential of social policing

Tijs Van Steenberghe (University College Ghent, Belgium), **Marleen Easton** (University College Ghent, Belgium), **Didier Reynaert** (University College Ghent, Belgium), **Rudi Roose** (University Ghent, Belgium)

The tasks of police and social work stem from a shared background, including a controlling strategy, that contained the term 'policing'. Police and social work were originally both integrative strategies that served to make humans conform to a predetermined standard (Bouverne-De Bie, 1997; Bouverne-De Bie and De Droogh, 2005; De Savornin and Raaff, 2001). With the development of the post-war welfare state, the distinction between social work and the police, faded. Social work was no longer merely an instrument to control social problems (Bouverne-De Bie, 2002). The police evolved from an institution with a purely criminal law nature of social control to an actor with a welfare-enhancing role of 'peacemaking' (Ponsaers, 2002b). These evolutions have led to blurring boundaries between police and social work, which lead to 'new' difficulties and discussions in the growing interdisciplinary cooperation.

We present the results of one research phase of an ongoing research project: "Police and social work: a difficult encounter?" We organized focus groups between police workers and social workers in order to discuss the different views on police work and social work in relation to difficulties in cooperation. The day to day practice of police and social work are indeed closely interrelated. The police is as well a first line of care, taking on a variety of complex social problems, as a final safety net for those difficult 'clients' that have no success in social work. In that day to day practice, both police workers and social workers have a discretionary space in which they balance elements of welfare and justice. There is however a fundamental field of tension between police and social work, which relates to the goal(s) of police and social work in society. The encounter between police and social work is a difficult one but contains many potential. The difficult encounter can become a learning encounter, when more knowledge about each other's work leads to dialogue and discussion on the goals of police and social work in modern society.

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Keywords: policing, interdisciplinary cooperation, social work, discretionary space

P1-24

DANGEROUS OFFENDERS AND POLICING

Panel Chair: *Krzysztof Krajewski (Jagiellonian University, Poland)*

P1-24-1

Supervision of conduct for dangerous criminals in Germany

Jörg Kinzig (University of Tübingen, Germany)

Sanctions in German Penal Law can be classified in two sections: there is penalty (Strafe) in proportion to one's guilt but also a second track of so called measures of rehabilitation and incapacitation (Maßregeln der Besserung und Sicherung) that can be ordered in reaction to dangerousness. Part of the latter is supervision of conduct (Führungsaufsicht), a measure ordered in cases of dangerous criminals being released from prisons or psychiatric hospitals. It is a measure where the offender is not being detained and has gained importance since several ECHR rulings on German preventive detention (Sicherungsverwahrung).

Nevertheless, empirical research in the field of supervision of conduct is scarce. Hence the Federal Ministry of Justice of Germany has funded an extensive research project designed to gain a comprehensive overview over the character and effectiveness of the (reformed) measure of supervision of conduct. The goal of this research conducted by the Tuebingen Institute of Criminology is to evaluate the statutory rules and their implication in practice and come to the conclusion whether and how the law needs to be modified. Methodical starting point is an exhaustive theoretical analysis of the regulations. The pivotal empirical part of the research consists of analyzing 600 files from all states of Germany (including 100 files from offenders with high risk of recidivism) and surveys of 900 protagonists of supervision of conduct (probation officers, supervision officers, judges and psychiatrists); in addition to that up to the fall of 2012 a total of 23 interviews have been conducted.

The presentation will introduce the main results and insights of the recently completed research project.

Keywords: Dangerous Criminals, Supervision of Conduct, measures of rehabilitation and incapacitation, Empirical Study

P1-24-2

Rule of law vs. public security: controversy regarding dangerous offenders in Poland

Krzysztof Krajewski (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Most European legal systems know the so called security measures possible to impose because of offender's dangerousness. They may be imposed in addition to punishment and are of indeterminate character. Therefore they are often referred to as post-penal security measures. But in 2009 the European Court of Human Rights convicted Germany in case H. v. Germany for violation of the European Convention on Human Rights because of the possibility to apply security measures introduced retroactively, i.e. after petitioner has been convicted for his original offence. In 2013 a similar issue emerged in Poland. In 1989, briefly after the fall of the communist regime, Polish Parliament adopted an amnesty bill which commuted all pending at that time death sentences to 25 years of imprisonment (this was the most severe sanction possible as life imprisonment was unknown at that time in Poland). Two among the pardoned in 1989 were serial killers, considered already at that time to pose eventual serious risk of reoffending in the future. One of them was to be released in February 2014. This resulted in various attempts to keep him detained after release from prison, because of his supposed psychiatric and psychological disturbances. After many drafts were presented starting early in 2013 finally in November of 2013 the law has been adopted permiting to confine dangerous offenders indefinitely on medical grounds after they served their sentences. This was extremely controversial solution because it made possible to impose such measures after original conviction. Having that in mind the legislators tried at any price to follow the opinion of the ECHR in case

H. v. Germany to avoid eventual future conviction of Poland for violation of the European Convention on Human Rights. This meant that the entire problem was 'medicalized' to detach proposed measures from any association with reaction to original offence, prison, punishment etc., and to justify it by treatment needs. For instance measure is to be imposed by civil court, proceedings are governed by civil procedure and any reference to penal consequences and criminal law is avoided in the new provisions. The new law provoked strong criticism on psychiatric and constitutional grounds. Psychiatrists complain about impossibility of predict accurately that an offender poses a high risk. Lawyers complain about violation of the principle *lex retro non agit*. In sum it is argued that the new law under the pretence of treatment provides for the possibility of indefinite confinement because of security reasons.

Keywords: dangerous offenders, security measures, human rights, risk management

P1-24-3

Reflections on Why Places Don't Riot

Tim Newburn (London School of Economics, UK)

In contrast to much of the literature in the field of public disorder, rather than focusing on the nature and aetiology of riots, this paper investigates why riots don't happen. Typically, during periods of civil unrest the disorder, though starting in one location will, over time, often spread to other locations, sometimes over quite considerable geographical distances. This spread offers the opportunity not only to study of causes of rioting, but also what might be thought of as 'preventive factors'. More particularly, during widespread disorder there are some locations that, whilst apparently sharing many of the features of the places where significant unrest is occurring, do not fall prey to rioting themselves. Why? This paper looks at two locations which saw early signs of disorder during the period of the 2011 riots in England, both of which had experience of serious disorder in the past, but which did not experience full-scale rioting on this occasion. Using the 'flashpoints model' developed by Waddington and colleagues the paper seeks to analyse the factors that might help explain their relative peacefulness.

Keywords: Riots, Disorder, 'Flashpoints', Policing, Community

P1-24-4

The European Directive and Disability 'Hate'

Loretta Trickett (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Despite the Paralympics in 2012 the harassment of disabled people is still commonplace and their rates of victimisation remain high. The researcher conducted research on crimes against disabled people in the East Midlands Region of England and found that rates of prosecution were extremely low. Through the examination of case files on prosecution it was found that cases were usually pursued as 'ordinary crimes' rather than Hate Crimes and that the increased tariff for a longer sentence which is available under legislation was rarely used. Several problems were identified with the way that data was collected by prosecuting authorities including the Police, the Crown Prosecution Service, the Courts and Probation Services. Unless changes are made to the way that potential 'Hate' Crimes against Disabled people are investigated and prosecuted it is highly unlikely the the UK's obligations under the EU Directive on Minimum Standards for Victims will be met. The researcher discusses these problems and makes recommendations for reform.

Keywords: Disability, Minimum, Standards, EU, Directive

PA2-2

HOMICIDE IN EUROPE (part 1)

Panel Chair: *Marieke Liem (Leiden University, The Netherlands)*

Other author: *William Pridemore (Georgia State University, USA)*

This Panel aims to fill an important empirical and academic gap: Homicide research in Europe.

Relative to the United States and several commonwealth countries, Europe does not have a long tradition of studying the trends, pattern and explanations of homicide. Differences in legal definitions of and data sources on homicide have hampered cross-national comparisons. Further, population-level studies of homicide have long been at the periphery of criminological research, and this is especially true of European criminological scholarship.

There is hope, however: In light of these challenges, recent initiatives include the construction of the European Homicide Monitor (EHM), the publication of a Handbook of European Homicide Research, and a forthcoming Special Issue of the European Journal of Criminology on Homicide in Europe. For this Panel, we sought to gather work concerned with various aspects of homicide to highlight these recent developments and the diversity of this research area: Ranging from theory-based contributions, to empirical work making use of macro-level or national data, national data and data related to specific types of homicide.

Keywords: Homicide, Violence, Europe, Monitor, Developments

PA2-2-1

Repeat, spree and serial homicides in Sweden 1973 to 2012

Joakim Sturup (National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden)

Background: Research on repeat homicide offending and serial homicides outside the USA are scarce. The study was set up to examine the prevalence and offenders that had committed at least two homicides (at different occasions) in Sweden. Homicide is defined as murder, manslaughter, infanticide or assault in combination with causing another's death, and serial cases included two or more victims following FBI's revised definition (FBI, 2011).

Method and material: The study includes cases of repeat homicides from January 1 1973 to December 31 2012. A search in the national register of Criminal Convictions administrated by the Council for Crime Prevention resulted in 643 court verdicts (including attempted, instigated and prepared homicides). All court verdicts were collected from the court to identify recidivist, spree and serial cases. Secondly the administrative Forensic Psychiatric database administrated by the National Board of Forensic Medicine holding data on all forensic psychiatric evaluations were collected.

Results: Seventy offenders were identified whereof seven were females (10%). Of the 70 offenders 38 had committed repeated homicide offences (54%), 9 had committed spree offences (13%) and 23 had committed serial offences (33%). The mean number of victims was 2.3 ranging from 2 to 11. The presentation will include more in-depth description of the offenders (social, criminological and clinical) and the modus operandi.

References:

FBI (2011) Serial murder: Multi-disciplinary perspectives for investigators. FBI.

Keywords: Repeat homicide, Serial homicide, Spree homicides, Homicide

PA2-2-2**Homicide types in Sweden. Structure, trends, and some comparisons with other European countries***Sven Granath (Swedish national Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)*

In Sweden, as in several other north western European countries, the most serious forms of violence, homicide, is characterized by a relatively large share of expressively motivated crimes, for example intimate partner violence, jealousy, and spontaneous alcohol-driven disputes. The overall homicide rate is low in a global perspective, and has slowly but steadily declined during the 1990s and 2000s. There are also indications of some ongoing structural changes in the homicide patterns in Sweden since the 1990s, for example regarding the method of violence and the share of homicides related to criminal milieus. The later typ of homicides seem to have increased since the 1990s, in opposition to a number of other homicide types that seem to have decreased. This paper examines structural changes in homicide in Sweden 1993–2012 according to available data and in regard to certain typologies. Some comparisons are also made with results from other European countries, where earlier studies have been conducted using the same kind of homicide typologies.

Keywords: Homicide, Violence, Europe, Sweden, Trends**PA2-2-3****Sexual homicides in Sweden***Joakim Sturup (National Board of Forensic Medicine, Sweden)*

Background & aim: There is a lack of research on sexual homicides wherefore this study were set up. The aim is to report the characteristics of sexual homicide offenders, victimology and crime characteristics.

Method and material: Sexual homicide offenders from four ongoing homicide studies were included in the study. The studies are: I) all homicide cases between 2007 and 2009 (n=11), II) all child homicides 1990 to 2012 (n=2), III) lifetime sentenced offenders that has applied to get their sentence time determined (n=7), and IV) a study of all repeated homicide offenders between 1973 and 2012 (n=9) resulting in a total of 29 sexual homicide offenders. Court verdicts were collected for the cases and data extracted using a code scheme. The data presented are preliminary and more detailed data will be presented at the ESC.

Results: The mean age of the offenders at the sexual homicides were 28.1 (sd=8.1; median 27 years) and the mean number of victims 1.3 (sd=0.6, median 1) ranging from 1 to 3 victims. Half of the offenders killed a known victim while half killed a stranger and a majority of the victims were females (83%). One third of the offenders had displayed serial killer behavior killing, or attempted to kill, more than one victim at different occasions (n=9).

Keywords: Sexual homicide, Homicide

WG2-3

INTERNATIONAL CRIMES: ETIOLOGY & CRIMINAL LAW REACTION (presented by the European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice)

Panel Chair: *Barbora Hola* (VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

Other authors: *Maartje Weerdesteijn* (Tilburg University, The Netherlands), *Alette Smeulers* (Tilburg University, The Netherlands), *Joris van Wijk* (VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

International crimes, such as genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, are – by definition – manifestations of collective violence. They are often state sanctioned and characterized by mass involvement of both military functionaries as well as civilians. In discussing etiology of international crimes, criminologists generally make a distinction between those planning, inciting and organizing the atrocities – leaders – and those getting involved by following orders or conforming to prevailing societal norms which promote participation in international crimes. Many otherwise law-abiding citizens get involved in a period of collective violence and commit crimes on direct orders or instigation of national or military leaders. Because of these characteristics social scientists have labeled international crimes as crimes of obedience and alleged that international crimes are a different type of criminality compared to ordinary crimes. It has furthermore been alleged that the perpetrator of international crimes is a different kind of perpetrator than the ordinary and common criminal. Within international legal discourse this has triggered the fundamental debate as to whether international criminal law should develop its own concepts and principles rather than relying on the concepts and principles derived from national criminal laws which deal with ordinary crimes.

In this panel both etiology as well as reaction to international crimes will be discussed and contrasted. The first two papers will discuss etiology of international crimes focusing on the specific role of (i) leaders and (ii) their followers in development of this systemic criminality. The other two papers will focus on the international criminal law reaction and reflect on the current practices of the international and domestic criminal courts with respect to (iii) sentencing of leaders and followers and (iv) their rehabilitation.

Keywords: International crimes, Etiology, International criminal justice

WG2-3-1

The microdynamics of mass violence

Alette Smeulers (Tilburg University, The Netherlands)

Extreme forms of mass violence such as genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes have devastating effects on victimized communities and threaten international peace and security. They have been qualified by the international community as international crimes and international criminal courts and tribunals have been established to prosecute the perpetrators of these crimes who have been qualified as so-called *hostes humanis generis*, enemies of all mankind. Yet research has shown that despite the fact that these crimes are so extreme and atrocious and almost seem to be beyond what victims, bystanders and observers can imagine – most perpetrators are just ordinary people. These ordinary people commit their crimes in a very specific political, ideological, institutional and social context. One of the main features thereof is that these crimes are by definition forms and manifestations of collective violence committed by people in groups and organisations. In this paper the focus will be on these groups and the microdynamics within the groups which induce people to commit such atrocious crimes. In doing so I will draw from my research on the crimes committed in Nazi Germany, former Yugoslavia and in Rwanda by the killer groups during the genocide in 1994. The aim of the paper is to get a better understanding of the microdynamics of international crimes and to find commonalities and differences between the various groups within the three case studies.

Keywords: Mass violence, international crimes, Perpetrators

WG2-3-2**Authoritarian leaders – A comparative case study of Tito and Milosevic***Maartje Weerdesteijn (Tilburg University, The Netherlands)*

Authoritarianism has been identified as one of the major risk factors for international crimes but certainly not all repressive regimes commit violence on such a large scale. While Yugoslavia remained relatively peaceful throughout Tito's 40 year reign, the country unravelled in the fifteen years following his rule. Under the leadership of Milosevic, Yugoslavia was torn apart through a brutal civil war. Early theories argued that ancient hatreds were the cause of the war but this was soon debunked as an explanatory theory by those who noted that the different groups had been living together peacefully for decades under Tito. Apart from the ethnic divisions which largely pre-dated their rule, both leaders had to cope with particular factors that compounded the risk that atrocities would ensue; under Tito the country had just come out of a violent war, while Milosevic faced a declining economy. None of these risk factors, however, made international crimes inevitable. Ultimately it is not the risk factors themselves which are the cause of the crimes but what the leader decides to do with them. Through a comparative case study of Tito and Milosevic it will be analyzed how and why some dictators lead their countries down the path of mass violence while others do not. In the process of consolidating his rule, Milosevic actively used existing risk factors to create a willingness to accept the crimes among the wider population and to foster the willingness to perpetrate the violence among a smaller subgroup. Tito on the other hand ruled on the basis of "brotherhood and unity" and had always steered away from such antagonistic policies, preventing mass conflict from materialising during his rule.

Keywords: International crimes, Authoritarianism, Milosevic, Tito

WG2-3-3**3. Reaction: Sentencing of leaders and followers – The case of Rwanda***Barbora Hola (VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands)*

Perpetrators of international crimes committed during genocide in Rwanda in 1994 have been prosecuted by both international and domestic courts. Dozens of "leaders" have been tried at the international level by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, while the vast majority of their followers has been dealt with by domestic courts in Rwanda. The simultaneous operating of these two different legal systems - with different legal traditions and differing dogmatic underpinnings - has generated widely reported incidents of "vertical inconsistencies" in sentencing of the leaders and followers. As mainly leaders are sentenced by the ICTR, their allegedly more lenient sentences easily fuel ideas of "those most responsible getting off the lightest". An example that led to a popular outcry is the death penalty in Rwanda in the late 1990s where twelve low ranking perpetrators of genocide were executed by firing squad while the organizers of the genocide were awaiting trial at the ICTR that excludes the death penalty by law. Both legal scholars and the general public assume - on the basis of mainly anecdotal evidence - that sentencing at the ICTR and at the domestic courts is widely inconsistent. However, no systematic empirical inquiry of sentencing of perpetrators of international crimes committed during the Rwanda genocide has ever been conducted. This paper will present preliminary findings of the empirical study comparing sentencing of leaders at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and their followers by the ordinary courts in Rwanda and will reflect upon the allegations of vertical inconsistency of international sentencing.

Keywords: international crimes, Rwanda genocide, sentencing, vertical inconsistency

WG2-3-4

4. Reaction: Rehabilitation of leaders and followers – The case of Yugoslavia and Rwanda

Joris van Wijk (VU University, The Netherlands)

While cited as one of the goals of international sentencing and used as a factor for deciding on early release, rehabilitation of perpetrators of international crimes has thus far been largely neglected by academia and practitioners. Based on an analysis of early release decisions and interviews with prison officials I will in this paper describe how the ad-hoc tribunals use a rather conventional concept of rehabilitation in relation to these ‘enemies of mankind’ and explain why the success rate of rehabilitating international prisoners - leaders and followers alike - has so far been regarded very high. Next, I will problematize the currently applied concept of rehabilitation, as well as the currently applied methods to assess whether an international prisoner has been rehabilitated. The paper will conclude with suggestions on how to reconceptualize rehabilitation of perpetrators of international crimes and how to adjust the enforcement system of international sentences accordingly. Building on the experiences and expertise related to prison based deradicalization and disengagement programmes for convicted terrorists, I will propose to develop tailor made ‘prison based reconciliation programmes’.

Keywords: international crimes, rehabilitation, sentencing, deradicalization, Yugoslavia Rwanda

P2-4**ORGANIZED CRIME AND POLITICAL CORRUPTION IN UKRAINE AND RUSSIA**

Panel Chair: Petr Pojman (*Charles University / Czech Society of Criminology, Czech Republic*)

P2-4-1**Organized crime and its role in latest development in Ukraine**

Petr Pojman (*Charles University / Czech Society of Criminology, Czech Republic*)

My presentation is an attempt to characterize internal modernization of organized crime in Russia and in Ukraine. Special emphasis is placed on nowadays situation in Ukraine. I possess solid knowledge about the current situation in Ukraine based on the first-hand experience on the ground. My last visit to Ukraine took place at the end of April 2014 when I studied the situation in Kharkov, Odessa and Kiev. In my presentation I proffer the different characteristics of regimes as for the relations between the state authorities and organized crime. I have analyzed the influence of the organized crime on the Ukrainian politics and also its role in Russia. The most visible difference in the nature of functioning of organized crime in Russia and Ukraine lie primarily in the fact that in Ukraine (especially during the Yanukovich rule), organized crime has taken control of a large section of the state apparatus which, in its hands, has become an instrument for achieving high financial profit. On the other hand, in Russia, significant groups of organized crime have been swallowed up by the state, which in turn has taken over a large segment of the criminal marketplace. The power elite of the country consider a strong state to be the greatest imperative. Financial profit is therefore allowed only for those criminal networks which are not at odds with this concept. This differences are now playing very important role in current crisis. Recently, I have paid special attention to the situation in Kharkov in Donbas region and also in the Crimea.

Keywords: organized, crime, Russia, Ukraine, Yanukovich

P2-4-2**Life According to Ponyatiya: Unwritten Rules of Conduct in Organised Crime Communities in Russia**

Svetlana Stephenson (*London Metropolitan University, UK*)

Ponyatiya are the overlapping particularistic forms of moral regulation, which include the rules of juvenile gangs and the moral codes of bandits and professional thieves (*vory v zakone*). They have historically formed the basis of alternative social regulation in the Russian street culture and criminal communities. The paper analyses the system of *ponyatiya* on the basis of interviews with members of criminal gangs in Russia. It also looks at the place of *ponyatiya* in the contemporary public discourse.

I examine the underlying principles of *ponyatiya*, which I regard as practical and moral instructions that support the social order of criminal societies. I show that, with the weakening of the disciplinary power of the state and proliferation of self-serving networks throughout the Russian society, these particularistic forms of regulation have increasingly been seen as applying to the whole of society.

Ponyatiya have acquired a prominent place in the Russian public discourse, symbolising corrupt, illegal practices and unwritten conventions, which put force over the rule of law, and personal connections and favours over formal procedures. There is a common understanding in Russia that there is a parallel system of law whose principles are never entirely formulated yet clearly understood by wide sections of population, and that is used equally by those in positions of official and criminal authority. I consider the causes of this wide cultural dissemination of the criminal *ponyatiya*.

Keywords: organized crime, gangs, criminal conduct code

P2-4-3

The influence of civic society on curbing political corruption in Ukraine

Olena Shostko (Yaroslav the Wise National Law University, Ukraine)

The purpose of this presentation is to show the changes in Ukraine during the revolution of 2013-2014 in criminological perspective. The role of civic society on curbing political corruption in Ukraine will be presented. Among the institutions of civic society that will be discussed are independent investigative journalists, non-governmental organizations, civic activists, some professional associations etc. Specific examples of influence of the Ukrainian third sector on current anticorruption policy will be described; as well as achievements and failures of the third sector's activity by systemic corruption of kleptocratic regime of Yanukovich. The main criminal schemes of the mentioned regime will be presented. The current presentation is the results of author's research activity in the United States as a Fulbright Scholar (2013-2014 AY), working with scholars, representatives of think tanks, law enforcement, Ukrainian revolution activists, reviewing of literature and materials of the journalist investigations that will afford to delineate the perspectives, achievement and preventive role of civic organizations in fighting political corruption.

Keywords: political corruption, civic organizations

P2-5**GLOBAL ORGANISED CRIME, TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM**

Panel Chair: Marco Dugato (*Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy*)

P2-5-1**Measuring the Presence of the Mafias in Italy**

Marco Dugato (*Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy*), **Francesco Calderoni** (*Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy*)

This paper discusses the measurement of the presence and the mapping of different types of mafias in Italy (2000-2011). It provides the Mafia Presence Index, a composite indicator assessing the presence of the Italian mafias across more than 8,000 municipalities. The MPI is the arithmetic mean of the normalised values of a) Reported mafia murders and attempted mafia murders, 2004–2011; b) People reported for mafia-type criminal association, 2004–2011; c) City councils and public bodies dissolved for mafia infiltration, 2000–2012; d) Assets confiscated from criminal organizations, 2000–2011; e) Groups reported by the DIA and the DNA's reports, 2000–2011.

The paper also measures the presence of five different types of mafias (Cosa Nostra, Camorra, 'Ndrangheta, Apulian mafias, and other mafias). The analysis used the official reports by the DIA and the DNA from 2000 to 2011 (24 semi-annual reports of the DIA, from the first half of 2000 to second the half of 2011, and 11 annual reports of the DNA). The results highlight the differences in the regional diffusion of Italian organized crime.

Keywords: Italian Mafia, Organized Crime

P2-5-2**Economic, social and political shape factors of right-wing violence in Canada**

Maxime Berube (*Universite de Montreal, Canada*)

Right-wing radical movements' history in Canada goes back to early last century. Since 1920, the American most important supremacist group, the *Klu Klux Klan* (KKK), is trying to gain ground on Canadian soil. Still, extreme right movement never really raised beyond the simple presence of social movements and radical small groups. As a result of the low attendance of right-wing social movements and a lack of significant right-wing political parties, only few studies are looking at the scope and the potential influence of such ideologies. Thus, without any official electoral statistics, level of popularity is hard to measure, and factors that might impact on this popularity also are. In other geopolitical context, lots of searchers have shown economic conditions, social developments, and political trends as sources of explanation for this radical tendency. But, what about the Canadian situation? What are the factors that make individuals to mobilize for an extremist ideology like the radical right? In order to get a better understanding of the Canadian phenomena and to answer these two questions, we identified 241 right-wing violent incidents between 1977 and 2010. We consider right-wing violent incidents as any action of coercive physical violence directed against noncombatant humans, material or symbolic targets, and characterized by a feeling of hatred and aimed to harm, directly or indirectly, a population or a specific ideology. By using a mixed method, far-right events have been collected within three databases, and major Canadian newspapers. As well, we seek to establish the impact of explanatory factors, such as unemployment, unemployment on 15 to 24 years old individuals, inflation, immigration, percentage of population aged between 15 and 24, political trend and public's dissatisfaction with the political regime, on changes in the frequency of violent acts committed in the name of extreme right. More exactly, our ARIMA time series analysis present the relevance of these variables on changes in the frequency of right-wing violence incidents in the Canadian situation, in addition to compare the impact on three ideological categories involved in more than 85 % of

the reported incidents. These ideological categories reports to violent acts based on religious, racial or physiognomic grounds.

Keywords: Right-wing, Hate crime, Unemployment, Immigration, Time-series analysis

P2-5-3

Maritime Piracy Off the Coast of Africa Update 2007 to 2014: Organised Crime, Terrorism and Failed States

Vincent Figliomeni (*Francesco Figliomeni Social Science Research Center (Centro Studi di Ricerca di Scienze Sociali), Italy*)

The research presented is meant as an update to a previous study presented in LIEGE, Belgium at the 2010 European Society of Criminology Conference and later published as an article titled “Countering Piracy and Other Organised Illicit Activities in East Africa: Piracy, Illicit Activities of Organised Crime and Failed States” in the NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme (Journal), Vol. 95, IOS Press, 2012. The study concluded that without a sufficiently comprehensive campaign plan for countering piracy as well as other illicit activities in Somalia, the international community runs the risk of failing to stop the systematic negative evolution of illicit trafficking and corruption that is undermining fragile adjacent states, which will over time, lead to conditions of having even more failed states to contend with in East Africa.

From 2007 to 2012, with increased pirate activity off Somalia, 3592 seafarers have been held hostage out of a total of 4858 worldwide. However, recently the International Maritime Bureau (IMB) stated that maritime piracy on the world seas is at its lowest first-quarter level since 2007. The rationale for the decrease particularly off the coast of East Africa is increased active military action on suspected skiffs, military land based anti piracy operations and an increase in armed guards onboard ships. These actions together represent a successful effort to deter pirates and directly protect transiting vessels from becoming victims of successful pirate attacks and hijacking (leading to pirate hostage taking and ransom payments required to gain freedom).

While we may be encouraged by the relative decrease in maritime pirate activities reported in East Africa, we are concerned for the persistence of piracy and sea robbery crimes in West Africa particularly near Nigeria as those incidents are often very violent and pirates / sea robbers have attacked, hijacked and robbed vessels / kidnapped crews along the coast, rivers, anchorages, ports and surrounding waters. While recent patrols by Benin and Nigerian Authorities resulted in a drop in the number of attacks, vessels are advised to continue to be vigilant.

This study will provide an update of maritime piracy as it exists off the coast of Africa as well as present a overview of related organised criminal activity, terrorism, and the status of failed or near failed states, as those elements may be contributing factors to the persistence of maritime piracy and that confronting these issues comprehensively may avoid creating more failed states.

Keywords: Maritime Piracy, Organised Crime, Terrorism, Failed States

P2-5-4

Organized crime and the state in post-Soviet Eurasia

Alexander Kupatadze (Princeton University, USA)

Organized crime is typically viewed as a reason, a sign or a consequence of a weak state. The paper goes against the conventional view and builds on some work of state theorists suggesting that the state is not autonomous to societal forces (Mitchell 1991) and needs to rely on it to exercise power. It addresses the question when and how organized crime contributes to state strength. Based on the examples from post-Soviet Eurasian countries, it demonstrates that the state-organized crime relationship supplements the formal structures and allows the exercise of government authority. It is argued that the political-criminal links are more operationalized for rational purposes of politicians and/or criminals and help to aggregate the capacity of the individual politicians to govern but it also benefits the consolidation of political control over the short and medium term. However the same relationship functions to empower organised crime and hence does little to benefit the long-term functioning of the state.

Keywords: organized crime, post-Soviet Eurasia, State

PA2-6

BLURRING THE BOUNDARIES BETWEEN CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LAWS. NEW FORMS OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE OF CRIME AND DISORDER IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Panel Chair: *Rossella Selmini (University of Minnesota, USA)*

Other authors: *Marco Calaresu (University of Sassari, Italy), Adam Crawford (University of Leeds, UK), Lena Podoletz (ELTE University, Hungary), Amadeu Recasens i Brunet (University of Porto, Portugal)*

The use of municipal orders and civil regulations to address a wide range of urban issues, from minor crime to behaviour of young people, is becoming common in many European and American cities. The use of these hybrid legal instruments – administrative or civil at a first step, and eventually criminal – began first in England and Wales, with the well – known Anti-Social Behaviour Orders and in the US with the so-called “civility rules” - and then widespread in many European cities, where a wide range of administrative tools – legally different in their nature but with similar goals and consequences – has been created in the last decade to regulate social problems and disorder at the urban level. The panel will present national case studies in a comparative perspective: The role of legitimacy in the use of Anti-Social Behavior (ABS) with young people in England and Wales, the use of administrative instruments in Italian cities and its impact on local public policies, the criminalization of homelessness in Hungary and the “municipal orders” in the city of Barcelona and in the Italian context. The aim is to single out a general common trend towards criminalization of social problems and of young peoples’ behaviour and to raise questions about the convergence of civil and criminal measures and about broader changes in social control at the urban level.

Keywords: Urban governance of crime, Disorder, Young people, social control

PA2-6-1

Controlling crime, disorder and social problems in European and American cities. A comparative perspective on new forms of urban social control.

Rossella Selmini (University of Minnesota, USA)

This paper focuses on the main results of a comparative study on some relatively new forms of social control at the local level, known under the definition of civility rules in the US and of administrative orders in the European context (or anti-social behaviors orders in England and Wales). These tools are becoming increasingly common in American and European cities as a way to regulate minor crime, disorder and some social problems at the municipal level. Despite some differences in their legal nature, they share many common features and the same goals. Starting from the Italian experience of “Mayor administrative orders”, the paper will discuss these similarities and differences in a comparative perspective, trying to answer to some questions: do these tools represent a new way to regulate local governance of crime, that is gradually replacing the “golden age” of crime prevention and community safety policies? How do criminal and civil (or administrative) mechanisms interact and overlap? How do the local contexts re-shape these tools according to the local peculiarities? Which social groups are mostly affected – and how is the urban landscape re-designed – by these new regulations?

Keywords: Urban governance of crime, social control, disorder, comparative criminology

PA2-6-2**“It ain’t what you do it’s the way that you do it”: The role of legitimacy in the implementation of Anti-Social Behaviour interventions with young people in England**

Adam Crawford (University of Leeds, UK), **Sam Lewis** (University of Leeds, UK), **Peter Traynor** (University of Leeds, UK)

This paper will explore the role of legitimacy in the use of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) interventions with young people. Underlying the logic of the ASB agenda is the belief that early intervention can stop the escalation of future criminality and that early interventions should seek to work with the underlying capacities for self-control and self-regulation that exist within individuals, families and communities. This paper will question the extent to which ASB interventions with young people foster perceptions of legitimacy and fairness and support the capacity of young people and their parents to avoid criminalisation. It will draw upon research conducted in four sites across England, notably interviews with young people who were given a warning, ABC or ASBO, their parents and professionals involved in their implementation. It will consider the manner in which ASB interventions are experienced, interpreted and responded to by those subject to them. It will explore the extent to which, in their implementation, ASB interventions accord with principles of legitimate authority in the use of non-criminal ‘civil’ sanctions namely voluntariness, parsimony, fairness/equity and procedural justice that inform notions of compliance. It will question the manner in which such principles may be corrupted in operation by conditionality, ‘coerced support’ and the criminalisation of non-compliance. The paper will conclude with reflections on the implications of the proposed changes to ASB interventions in the current ASB and Policing Act 2014 for the arguments presented and the research findings.

Keywords: Anti social behaviour, civil powers, youth, early interventions, legitimacy

PA2-6-3**The criminalization of homelessness in Hungary**

Lena Podoletz (Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) Faculty of Law, Hungary)

The criminalization of homelessness has been discussed at great length by politicians, police chiefs, academics and the general public during the past few years in Hungary. Due to recent legislative changes now it is possible for local governments to criminalize “living in public places”. Even though these regulations belong to the field of administrative law (and homelessness is not regulated specifically by the Criminal Code of Hungary), breaking them can still result in punishments which are quite similar to criminal sanctions such as fines or in worst case, incarceration.

In my presentation I would like to shortly describe the series of legislative changes in Hungary that lead us to the current situation, including the groundbreaking decision of the Constitutional Court in which the Court ruled that the criminalization of homelessness was unconstitutional and which decision was followed by an amendment of the Constitution that made these kind of regulations constitutional. Aside the explanation of the current situation, my aim is to examine the underlying reasons, interests and possible consequences together with the most problematic questions of dealing with such issues via criminal (or criminal-civil) law in Hungary and try to draw some more general conclusions by using the Hungarian case as an example.

Keywords: Urban governance of crime, Disorder, Criminalization of homelessness

PA2-6-4

The Top-down Instruments for Governing Crime: the Italian Experience between Administrative Orders and Security Pacts (2007–2009)

Marco Calaresu (University of Sassari, Italy)

This article focuses on the use of administrative orders and Security Pacts in Italy between 2007 and 2009, both of them considered as top-down instruments used by the public authorities for governing crime at urban and local level. The instrument known as Security Pacts was introduced in Italy on March 20th, 2007, with the Law No 296/2006, art. 1 par. 439 (2007 Financial Act). Prefects were granted the power to under-sign agreements with the elected local authorities, for the implementation of coordinated surveillance territorial plans and the strengthening of the logistic, instrumental and financial collaboration between the Government and the above local authorities. In the same years, the city mayors were also allowed by the Legislative Decree No 267/2000, art. 54 (as amended by Decree-Law No 92/2008 and converted into Law No 125/2008) to address a wide range of urban security issues using the so-called administrative orders, in order to prevent and fight serious hazards threatening public safety. This paper will then explore the spread, the geographical distribution, the content and the difference among the aforementioned practices. By definition, Pacts are in fact used for “negotiation” and “accommodation” between possibly divergent interests, in a “long term bargaining game”, while the municipal orders are instead a more “direct”, “urgent”, and “for use in emergency” instrument in the hands of the Mayor as governmental official. It is therefore questionable whether those two top-down instruments are entirely incompatible and/or mutually exclusive, or vice versa they were considered by public administrations as compatible and convergent, despite the conditions referred to above. In the conclusion, this paper will also try to analyze the level of uniformity and mimetic isomorphism achieved by the two different top-down instruments, and their impact on local public policies in Italy for the indicated period.

Keywords: Urban and Local Security, Local Governance of Crime, Security Pacts, Administrative orders

PA2-6-5

The dark side of wonderland: public order, administrative orders and municipal laws in Barcelona

Amadeu Recasens (Porto's University, Portugal)

The penal power remains in the hands of the centralized nation-state even though multiple factors (social and political crisis, neoliberal ideology, incompetent management and control...) make that power more symbolic than real. In practice, the state has neglected large areas of safety issues related to small crime and public disorder.

Thus, the sub-state administrations (regions and municipalities) must try to control these problems without instruments or criminal legal resources. To do this, these administrations have developed a set of orders and municipal laws, but trying to cover all aspects, the result is a set of rules without coherence and broad spectrum that ultimately point to the most diverse sectors of the citizenship. That means the establishment of a kind of “governing through threat”.

The decriminalization of petty offenses under criminal law has resulted, paradoxically, by reintroduction of the enactment of such conduct by administrative authority. This means, basically, a defeat for those who defended the decriminalization.

Concerning public order, administrative orders and municipal laws in Barcelona, the city bets, since the organization the Olympic Games as a city of (wide) services, especially leisure and tourism, which incorporates special problems affecting safety issues. Thus the city has to ensure the safety and especially the image of order and security, which does not always coincide with the tourism offer.

The paper will discuss public security policies in the city of Barcelona in recent years from these parameters.

Keywords: criminal law, local governance, administrative law, public order

P2-7 SEX OFFENDERS

Panel Chair: *Bas Vogelvang* (Avans University of Applied Science, The Netherlands)

P2-7-1 Desistance in adult male child sex offenders: Exploring the role of excuses

Joanne Hulley (University of Sheffield, UK)

This paper presents doctoral research which explores the desistance process in a sample of 15 adult male child sex offenders living in the community following a period of incarceration. Findings indicate that the majority of participants between 1 and 9 years post-prison release were making excuses for their past offending behaviour. These individuals acknowledged that they had committed crime/s but blamed some other factor outside of their control as the cause. This finding reflects similarities with Maruna's (2001: 94), who highlighted that the desisting non-sexual offenders in his sample with 12 months of crime- and arrest-free behaviour tended to use "subtle linguistic devices to avoid directly acknowledging responsibility" for their past failures but took responsibility for present and future accomplishments. However, the majority of the participants in the current sample who had been released from prison for between 9 and 15 years were not making excuses but accepting full responsibility for their past offending behaviour.

Cognitive distortions may also be seen as a type of excuse and are common in the narratives of this offender type, however, the typical justifications and minimisations (such as children desire sexual contact with adults) (Brown, 2005) were not apparent in the current sample, the majority of whom had undergone sex offender treatment.

Making excuses for acts or behaviours of which we are ashamed is perhaps a healthy psychological mechanism. Indeed, Harris (2011: 64) argues that

...excuses for past behaviour provide a way for people to distance themselves from their past selves in attempts to preserve or re-create a possible self that is still worthy to be redeemed in the future. This discourse becomes one mechanism that motivates individuals to change their lives...

Given that the ex-offenders in the current sample have committed sexual offences against children and are typically portrayed by the media as "the personification of evil" (Kitzinger, 2004: 126), excuses may serve to protect the individual from feelings of guilt or shame (see Friestad, 2012) and preserve their self-esteem. It is, however, unclear why the use of excuses appears to cease around 9 years post-prison release. Potential reasons will be discussed in this paper, although it is acknowledged that such findings cannot be considered generalizable given the small sample size.

Keywords: Desistance, excuses, sex offenders

P2-7-2 Circles4EU: Dissemination of COSA – Circles of Support & Accountability – in Europe

Bas Vogelvang (Avans University of Applied Science, The Netherlands)

COSA stands for **Circles of Support and Accountability**. Professionals and volunteers work together to form a circle around a high-risk sex-offender who is released from prison. The COSA approach, developed in Canada in the mid-nineties, has proven to be very successful in terms of both social inclusion and reduction of re-offending; not only in terms of preventing new victims, but also in protecting existing victims of sexual abuse from further victimisation.

From 2009-2011, the use of Circles has been expanded from Canada to the USA, England & Wales, the Netherlands and Belgium. This success has drawn attention from many European countries. Given the Circles model is still relatively new and has to be developed within the context of often hostile and ignorant

public perceptions, this international expansion is remarkable and encouraging. However, premature, hastily adaptations of the Circles model in new countries could severely damage the credibility and reputation of Circles wherever they are in operation. The success of Circles is for a large part due to strict compliance with the programme integrity in all countries where Circles has been implemented.

To prevent such damage, the **Circles4EU project** supports the expansion of Circles with a true sustainable **European approach**, based on programme integrity and research. The project focuses on 3 main actions. The first action aims at **unifying** Circles principles, values, standards and processes to ensure European cohesion and model integrity. The second action aims at high-quality implementation and deliverance of Circles in Europe. Circles4EU assists the actual **implementation** of Circle projects in 3 starting countries: Spain (Catalonia), Latvia and Bulgaria. Next to these countries, 3 orienting countries (France, Ireland and Hungary) are 'looking over the shoulder' of the starting countries during study visits and seminars. The third action aims at Circles **research** that accompanies and evaluates the first two actions.

Circles4EU is supported by the **Daphne fund** of the European Commission (Directorate-General Justice) and runs from January 2013 until December 2014. The project is managed by the Expertise Center for Criminal Justice and Safety Policy of the **Avans University of Applied Sciences**.

In this presentation, a full outline of the project will be given, combined with emergant findings and an overview of the COSA model with the use of multimedia.

Keywords: sex-offenders, reintegration, volunteers

P2-7-3

Psychopathy and anger among incarcerated sexual offenders and violent nonsexual offenders

Martina Lotar Rihtarić (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation, Croatia), **Đulijana Badurina Sertić** (Ministry of Justice, Croatia), **Smiljka Baranček** (Ministry of Justice, Croatia)

Sexual offenders represent heterogeneous group that differs in risk, criminal act, treatment needs, personality (e.g. Rebocho & Gonçalves, 2012; Robertiello & Terry, 2007). Previous research results suggest that rapist are motivated by violence, anger and power (e.g. Miller, 2014; Vukota, 2010), whereas child molesters are motivated by the sexual experience itself (e.g. Porter et al., 2000). Rapists have greater anti-social history, and show greater violence. Taking into account all these results it is justifiable to conclude that different profile sexual offenders also differ in psychopathy. This assumption has been confirmed by different studies that have shown that rapists have higher levels of psychopathy than child molesters (e.g. Firestone, Bradford, Greenberg & Serran, 2000; Porter et al., 2000; Olver & Wong, 2006).

The aim of this study was to explore contribution of different psychopathic personality traits and anger in differentiating rapist, child molesters and violent nonsexual offenders.

The participants in this study were imprisoned adult males convicted of rape (55 inmates), child molestation (40 inmates) and nonsexual violent crimes (51 inmates) currently serving their sentences in the Croatian's penitentiaries. All participants filled out Psychopathic Personality Inventory-Revised (PPI-R; Lilienfeld & Widows, 2005) and State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory-2 (STAXI-2, Spielberger, 2000).

Results have shown that sexual offenders (both convicted rapists and child molesters) have lower result on Carefree Nonplanfulness (CN) and Deviant Responding (DR) than nonsexual violent offenders. Rapists show significantly higher Coldheartedness (C) than child molesters while the nonsexual violent offenders showed the highest Coldheartedness. There are no differences in anger as state and trait, and also anger expression and anger control between these three groups of offenders. This research results suggested that the most prominent trait that differs rapist, child molesters and nonsexual violent offenders is emotional deficit, just one aspect of psychopathy, and not psychopathy altogether.

Keywords: sexual offenders, violent nonsexual offenders, psychopathy, anger

P2-7-4

Juvenile sex offenders and non-sex offenders: The same or different characteristics and intervention needs?

Celina Manita (*Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Porto, Portugal, Portugal*)

At GEAV - Center for Research and Counseling of Victims and Perpetrators of the University of Porto, we intervene with adult and youth offenders since 1998. The work we have been developing with juvenile offenders/delinquents and the research we have been conducting at the University of Porto has led us to reflect on the similarities (common characteristics and needs) and differences between young sexual offenders and non-sexual offenders.

In this communication we will present the results of an empirical study regarding the psychological and behavioral characteristics of a Portuguese sample of juvenile offenders who are undergoing psychological or psychosocial intervention. Among various aspects, we studied the types of offenses committed, aggressive behaviors, the experience of anger and anger management, cognitions, self-concept, and sexual interests.

We will compare the two groups and reflect upon the implications of the similarities and of the differences between juvenile sexual and non-sexual offenders for intervention. We will briefly describe the intervention program for youth offenders used at GEAV and the evidence-based changes implemented in this program in the last years.

Keywords: Juvenile Sex Offenders, Juvenile Non-Sex Offenders, Treatment, Evidence-Based Programs

PA2-8

THE THERAPEUTIC IMPACT OF REPARATION FOR VICTIMS IN CASES OF INTERPERSONAL CRIME AND CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

Panel Chair: *Tinneke Van Camp (University of Sheffield, UK)*

Other authors: *Jo-Anne Wemmers (Université de Montréal, Canada), Jonathan Doak (Durham University, UK)*

Crime can impact victims in many different ways and result in victims experiencing multiple needs, including a need for reparation. Reparation refers to making amends for a wrong that has been committed. It may take on many different forms including compensation, restitution and an apology. In recent years there has been growing interest in reparation for victims both individually (e.g. victim-offender mediation) and collectively (e.g. Truth Commissions). In addition, the way in which victims' concerns are responded to matters. Victims have certain expectations towards judicial authorities and with regard to the proceedings that are undertaken in response to the crime. The treatment they receive from the judicial authorities has been found to affect victim recovery. Clues for how proceedings can advance healing can be found in therapeutic jurisprudence literature. Therapeutic jurisprudence is a way of looking at the law. It recognizes that victims are affected by the law and considers how the law can be healing or therapeutic. In this workshop we apply notions drawn from therapeutic jurisprudence to reparation. More specifically, we present original research on the healing impact of reparation and consider reparation at both the individual and the group level.

Keywords: Victims of crime, Therapeutic jurisprudence, Restorative justice, Reparation

PA2-8-1

The Healing Role of Reparation

Jo-Anne Wemmers (Université de Montréal, Canada)

Each year countless people fall victim to crimes against humanity. Unlike previous Ad-hoc tribunals, the International Criminal Court includes provisions for the reparation for victims. However, the question of reparation for victims of crimes against humanity has proven to be a challenge for the newly established court. In this presentation we reach beyond the boundaries of law and psychology and take a multidisciplinary approach. We consider research on the needs of victims of crimes against humanity as well as research on reparation. These two bodies of work are considered together in order to arrive at a better understanding of how reparative systems can be therapeutic for victims. Following a victim-centred approach to reparative justice, we begin by prioritizing victims' needs. Next, we consider the various sources of justice for victims and how different forms of reparation can provide victims with a sense of justice. This results in a four-step model, which characterizes reparative systems that promote healing.

Keywords: Victims, Reparation, International criminal law, reparative justice, therapeutic jurisprudence

PA2-8-2**Restorative justice as meaning making and other reasons why victims are interested in meeting their offender***Tinneke Van Camp (University of Sheffield, UK)*

Restorative justice (RJ) invites the victim and the offender of a crime to play an active role in search of reparation and conciliation through indirect, written or face-to-face communication. Common restorative interventions are victim-offender mediation and conferencing, which are being used in response to property crime and crime against a person committed by either juvenile or adult offenders. Independent evaluative research, including random control trials, consistently reveals that RJ outperforms criminal justice proceedings in meeting victim needs for insight, voice and healing, particularly in cases of serious crime. Yet, RJ requires a considerable effort from the parties involved and implies that a victim-participant is willing to engage in communication with the offender; this is not always easy to do. Why, then, are victims willing to take this potentially challenging step? In this paper, I seek to advance insight into the reasons for victim-participation in RJ and how these are associated with self-relevant and prosocial purposes. I draw on findings from a qualitative study regarding experiences of 30 victims of property crime or crime against a person who agreed to do victim-offender mediation or conferencing in Belgium and the UK. Participants were interviewed at the start of the restorative procedure and again after its conclusion. Findings reveal that although respondents did not have previous experiences with restorative justice, they agreed to engage in it because they expected it would have multiple benefits. More particularly, victims appreciate the chance to communicate with their offender because it enhances perceptions of justice for themselves as well as for the offender and the society and a sense of reparation, be it symbolic or other. They care about the opportunity for voice and fair treatment through RJ as well the opportunity to help the offender and contribute to a safer society by raising victim awareness. As such, RJ contributes to meaning making, a common need among people having experienced adversity. Consequently, the findings of this study advance insight into why restorative justice matters to victims of crime and underscore the appropriateness of victim-led RJ.

Keywords: Justice motives, Meaning making, Procedural fairness, Restorative justice, Victims

PA2-8-3**Locating the Right to Reparation in 'Ordinary' Criminal Justice***Jonathan Doak (Durham University, UK)*

The concept of a right to reparation is now a well-established principle of international law, and tends to feature prominently in discussions concerning how to deal with the aftermath of large scale civil conflict or gross violations of international humanitarian law. It is now widely accepted that the acknowledgement of harms and providing redress to victims is a core element of peacebuilding in post-conflict settings. However, not quite so much attention has been paid to whether such a right might be said to exist for victims of 'ordinary' crime and, if so, what it might look like in practice. This paper argues that criminal justice systems within 'settled' societies may be substantially enriched by drawing lessons from the discourse surrounding the right to reparation in human rights and transitional justice. In particular, valuable lessons may be gleaned the roles of victims, offenders and wider communities in ensuring the reparation is delivered in a fair, consistent and legitimate fashion that complies with international standards of best practice.

Keywords: victims, reparation, criminal justice

PA2-9

MAX PLANCK PARTNER GROUP FOR “BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY” (part 2)

Panel Chair: *Hans-Jörg Albrecht* (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

Other authors: *Karlo Ressler* (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Croatia), *Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička* (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Croatia), *Aleksandar Maršavelski* (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Croatia)

The panel will continue with presenting the Max Planck Partner Group for ‘Balkan Criminology’ (MPPG) and further discuss the research agenda of the MPPG. It will also present the three main research focuses of the MPPG: (i) Violence, Organized Crime and Illegal Markets, (ii) Feelings and Perceptions of (In)Security and Crime, and (iii) International Sentencing. The MPPG researchers will thus present first research findings on the topics of trafficking in human beings in and through the Balkans, criminal responsibility for severe economic crimes and responsibility of political parties for criminal offences.

Keywords: Balkan, Southeast Europe, Organized Crime, Economic Crime, Political Parties

PA2-9-1

Responsibility of Political Parties for Criminal Offences

Aleksandar Marsavelski (Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb // Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology, Croatia)

In most countries it is difficult or impossible to attribute criminal responsibility to political parties. This is mainly due to legal obstacles to prosecute or convict political parties, or because of unwilling law enforcement bodies to undertake criminal procedures and hold political parties criminally liable. There is some paradox in such state of affairs, because political parties have the highest responsibilities when governing state administrations, however, they bear little responsibility when they abuse the given powers.

The phenomenology of the criminal activities of political parties is somewhat specific due to the particularity of the position they have in states and societies. The categories of crimes that can be attributed to political parties are mainly limited to: economic crimes, election crimes, political crimes, international crimes, crimes against privacy, hate speech, unlawful imprisonment and torture.

The causes of criminal activities of political parties are linked to the misbalance of two colliding interests: the duty to act for the benefit of the people vs. the will to power. When political parties' main goal is to satisfy their will to power – the driving force of using all possible means to obtain or to maintain a political or financial power – there is a tendency to engage in criminal activities. Furthermore, when there is a lack of mechanisms of control over political parties' performance, particularly in underdeveloped and transitional societies, such settings provide additional incentives to their engagement in criminal activities.

There are two main models of criminal responsibility of political parties, both related to their status. The first model is to treat political parties as legal entities, while the second is to treat them as criminal organisations. However, the consequences of criminal proceedings and imposed sentences against political parties can be fatal for their political future. Various controversies linked to political trials throughout history have demonstrated the need of restrictions to the criminal responsibility of political parties in political settings where there is a danger of instrumentalisation of criminal proceedings in confrontations with the opposition parties. Therefore, it is necessary to find an adequate balance between the interests of justice and the need of preserving the functioning of the democratic system. This requires reconsidering possible alternatives to criminal law approach (constitutional, political, civil, administrative) since criminal law ought to be the “*ultima ratio*”.

Keywords: political parties, criminal responsibility, legal entities, criminal organizations

PA2-9-2**Criminal responsibility for severe economic crimes committed in transitional period**

Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička (Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb / Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology, Croatia)

Research has its focus on the concept of qualifying severe (transitional) economic offences as international crimes. It aims at exploring legal and social preconditions under which severe (transitional) economic offences could be qualified as crimes under international law. Accordingly, possible amendments to expand the International Criminal Courts' *ratione materiae* jurisdiction will be proposed.

Placing more emphasis on the indivisibility of human rights and on the importance of including the protection of economic rights in the Statute of ICC could be seen as the next necessary step in order to correspond with the new global development and the concept of human security. Furthermore, the project is exploring whether it is possible at all to aim to achieve security and "well-being of the world" in today's global world without prosecuting severe economic crimes, especially ones that were occurring in transitional period.

Not seldom have serious economic crime offences been neglected in criminal proceedings, and/or reports of Truth Commissions, that followed economic transitions or war conflicts. Although those economic crimes resulted in substantial loss of profit and had a major effect on overall economy, society and rule of law, they were not prosecuted enough. The Balkan region is no exception to this rule. In order to answer research questions, the Croatian experience in addressing severe transitional economic offences will be taken as an example. Croatia abolished the status of limitations for transitional economic offences with retroactive effect with the justification that those crimes are regarded "*as extremely grave crimes for which it is necessary, right and justified to rule out application of statute of limitations, particularly having in mind the time, circumstances of perpetration and consequences caused.*"

Keywords: serious economic crimes, crimes under international law, transitional justice

PA2-9-3**Trafficking in Human Beings in and through the Balkans – a Qualitative Analysis**

Karlo Ressler (University of Zagreb - Faculty of Law, Croatia)

This presentation will introduce the doctoral dissertation project on trafficking in human beings in and through the Balkans within the MPPG Research Focus I - Violence, Organized Crime and Illegal Markets.

Neither the trend of the increased attention of governments, international bodies, NGOs and media to the human trafficking, nor the methodological difficulties related to its research has bypassed the Balkans. Collecting data is often laborious and even when the data exists, interpreting and comparing the statistics is very challenging. Firstly, countries use various counting methodologies which makes the performance indicators practically incomparable between countries. Secondly, data on numbers of victims of trafficking in human beings, provided by official sources or regional NGOs varies considerably and it often represents only imprecise estimates. Thirdly, because trafficking in human beings is relatively rare phenomenon, detected cases of human trafficking are not frequent enough that quantitative methods could provide meaningful and comprehensive results.

Because of the imperfections of quantitative research, qualitative methods, especially case studies and interviews of victims, traffickers and stakeholders, will be dominantly employed in the doctoral dissertation. Bringing together different methods with their own blend of strengths and weaknesses can counter the weaknesses of one method by using the strengths of the others. In many cases, short stories containing the details of particular trafficking cases and interviews with relevant respondents could give us more understanding of the patterns and trends in human trafficking than incomparable figures. Research challenges arising in the study of the issue will be discussed as well.

Keywords: Trafficking in human beings, Organized Crime, Qualitative methods, Balkans, Southeast Europe

PA2-10

RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS OF CYBERBULLYING IN EUROPE AND INTERVENTION PROGRAMMES

Panel Chair: *Anna Costanza Baldry (Second University of Naples, Italy)*

The growing use of electronic communication among children and adolescents affects daily life and way young people interact with each other. Internet can also be a dangerous tool for some kids who harm or get harm by unlawful use of it. Threats, spread of rumours, sexting, posting videos without consent, spying, spreading rumors; these are just possible harmful behaviors that constitute cyberbullying. These actions can be precursors or even more serious unlawful crimes if not immediately addressed and handled. As a consequence of cyberbullying some children committed suicide. More and more research is needed to know about risk and protective factors of such behaviours by adopting efficient programmes and following them up in time.

This panel is unique because not only it will present different overview of what cyberbullying is across Europe, but it will present data from a unique European sponsored project: **"Tabby Trip in EU -Threat Assessment of Bullying Behavior in Youngsters Transferring Internet Preventive procedures in Europe"** (DAPHNE program JUST/2011-2012/DAP/AG/3259).

The panel is a combination of presentation from 8 different countries: Italy, France, Greece, Bulgaria, Spain, Hungary, Cyprus and Poland partners in the project who will present not only data about prevalence and nature of cyberbullying and cybervictimisation across EU, but will draw attention on the efficacy of the intervention programme 'Tabby' for teachers and students and drawing some conclusive considerations.

Keywords: Cyberbullying, Juvenile delinquency, risk factors, crime prevention, bullying

PA2-10-1

Assessing the risk of cyberbullying in Greece: The "Tabby Trip in EU" Project

Marialena Kostouli (*Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece*), **Christina Athanasiades** (*Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece*), **Harris Kamariotis** (*Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece*)

The "TABBY Trip in EU" is a European Community-funded research Project (Daphne, N° JUST/2011-2012/DAP/AG/3259), which aims to increase adolescent's awareness and knowledge of the potentially negative impacts of Internet use (mainly social networks) with the goal to ensure their wellbeing and safety. The presentation discusses the results of the implementation of the Project in Greece. One thousand two hundred and eleven (1211) secondary schools students (48.6% boys and 51.6% girls), between 13 and 14 years of age, participated in the Greek study. Participants filled out online the Tabby checklist, which assesses types of cyberbullying the students might suffer or perform, their perception of risk, and the actions they might take to deal with these risky behaviours. The checklist provides participants with their personal risk profile as well as useful tips to avoid the cyberbullying phenomenon. Results showed that 67.2% of the Greek sample had a safe Internet profile while the remaining 32.8% was found to exhibit a riskier use of the Internet, especially boys. Almost one in ten students (11.4%) reported having sent mean or nasty messages to someone else over the past four months, while 15.6% of the participants felt underestimated by cruel gossips, rumors and other harmful material that have been posted online. Moreover, 11.8% of the students reported that they had been excluded from an online group during the same period of time. Through the implementation of the Project, the Greek team achieved to sensitize a significant part of school officials about the rapidly growing phenomenon of cyberbullying and to provide the school community with a comprehensive intervention against risky Internet use.

Keywords: cyberbullying, risk assessment, adolescents, school-based intervention

PA2-10-2**Risk factors in bullying – Tabby Hungary**

Katalin Parti (National Institute of Criminology Hungary, Hungary), **Andrea Schmidt** (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary), **Bálint Néray** (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary), **György Virág** (National Institute of Criminology Hungary, Hungary)

TABBY in Internet (JLS/2009-2010/DAP/AG) is a complex action research managed through 2011 and 2012, with the participation of 5 European countries. The presentation aims to describe the structure and the most important results of the research.

We tested 11-17 year-old pupils' environmental and personal risk factors of getting involved in offline (school) and online bullying situations, in a pre-test and a post-test survey, by an online self report risk assessment toolkit. Between the two tests, we provided sensitization trainings for teachers and students (adult and peer mentors), so the effectiveness of the trainings and the activities done by the mentors could be measured by comparing the outcomes of the first and the follow up tests.

According to the cluster analysis, **committing an offline (school) bullying act does have a smaller impact in creating a risk profile**, compared to committing an online bullying act. Among online bullying acts, **the most significant predictor in creating a risky profile was excluding someone from an on online group on purpose**, and sharing personal info without permission, putting down someone by sending cruel gossip or messages online, pretending to be someone else (creating a fake online profile) and sending or posting material and this way causing damage to the victim. We can say, that **these are specific risk factors or predictors**, so that the person who are actively involved in committing these online bullying acts, will likely be involved in any other bullying activities in general.

From what the cluster analysis revealed, we suspect that **there must be a small deviant group (a hard core bully group) responsible for most of the online bullying acts**. This small group is actively involved in committing especially those online acts, which were mentioned to be predictors in getting a more severe risk profile.

By identifying the most contributing factors in getting into a high risk group, and suspecting that a small student group is responsible for committing most of the online bullying acts, **we can conclude, that anti-bullying preventional programs are supposed to address two issues** at school: (1) besides helping to create an overly general peaceful and understanding school climate, (2) **small groups of hard core online bullies have to be addressed** by teaching specific competencies to increase their resiliency in general and preventing them from getting actively involved into harmful online acts.

Keywords: risk factors, cluster analysis, group exclusion, hardcore online bully group

PA2-10-3**Minimising the risk of cyberbullying, strategies integratd by by school students in Cyprus**

George Poyiadjis (University of Cyprus, Cyprus), **Andreas Kapardis** (University of Cyprus, Denmark)

Cyberbullying involving school students is generally acknowledged to be increasing and to constitute a cause for concern in Cyprus, as in other EU member States. Teaching students how to identify bullying behaviour on the inetrnet, how to cope with it and how to manage it generally is important in the effort to tackle this phenomenon and protect younf people from such predatory behaviour. Implementing a school-based intervention programme in the context of the European project «TABBY in Internet» (Threat Assessment of Bullying Behaviour of Youngsters in Internet) and in the first study of its kind in the republic of Cyprus, teachers and students were taught how to identify and manage/cope with cyberbullying behaviours. A total of 125 private high school students (54 males and 71 females) completed the training and the questionnaire as in the other participating countries. The school students were divided into a control and an experimental group. Participants from both groups completed the online questionnaire in January

2014. Upon completion of the questionnaire, the students were provided with a TABBY Profile, indicating the risk of engaging in Cyberbullying behaviours. For the Control group no intervention took place while the intervention for the Experimental group included teacher and student training in matters of cyberbullying, using both in-class as well as the custom-made game devised for the purpose of this project. Statistical analysis of the data obtained yielded significant differences between the experimental and the control group. Findings about the TABBY profiles (from none to high risk) and the protective factors identified by the low-risk group. Finally, the methodological and policy implications of the findings obtained will be discussed.

Keywords: cyberbullying, risk, protective, students, Cyprus

PA2-10-4

Sticks and stones may break my bones, but can the Net hurt me? Italian students experience of cyber bullying

Anna Sorrentino (Second University of Naples, Italy), *Anna Costanza Baldry* (Second University of Naples, Italy), *Cesare Alessandro Porcaro* (Second University of Naples, Italy)

The TABBY Trip in EU Project's (Daphne Programme n° JUST/2011-2012/DAP/AG/3259) aim is to develop a comprehensive cyber bullying intervention and prevention programme and a reliable and predictive measure of the risk related to youngsters involvement in cyber bullying.

This presentation aims to highlight the main results about the Italian sample involved in the TABBY Trip in EU Project, in terms of students' online habits, traditional bullying and cyber bullying prevalence, types of bullying and gender differences and co-occurrence of traditional bullying and cyber bullying.

For this purpose 2.222 Italian students aged 7-20 ($M= 12,30$, $SD= 2,33$), sufficiently balanced by gender (48,1% males), filled in the anonymous TABBY checklist.

Results show that both bullying and cyber bullying are quite spread in our sample, in particular we focused on the relationship existing between gender and the different bullying and cyber bullying typologies. Consistent with other studies we found that males are more involved both as bullies and victims than their female counterparts in physical and verbal bullying (Wang, Iannotti, Nansel, 2009), while females are more likely to be victims of relational bullying than males (Ma, 2002; Olweus, 1993). With respect to cyber bullying we found no significant differences between types of cyber bullying acted and suffered and gender (Livingstone, Haddon, Görzig, & Ólafsson, 2011; Smith, Mahdavi, Carvalho, Fisher, Russell & Tippett, 2008), the only exception is for flaming which remains a "males prerogative" (Willard, 2007). We also decided to investigate traditional bullying and cyber bullying co-occurrence. Results underline a large overlap between these two types of aggression, these results are in line with numerous and well replicated findings (Salmivalli & Pöyhönen, 2012; Livingstone, Haddon, Görzig, & Ólafsson, 2011; Gradinger, Strohmeier, & Spiel, 2009; Smith et al., 2008; Raskauskas & Stoltz, 2007; Ybarra & Mitchell, 2004).

In conclusion, our data support the importance to consider that some adolescents may be involved in traditional and cyber bullying both as bullies and/or as victims. Implication for students and teachers are discussed.

Keywords: cyber bullying, bullying, Italy

PA2-10-5**Analysis cyberbullying in Madrid (Spain) with the TABBY Checklist: preliminary results**

Juan Calmaestra (Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain), **Tatiana García-Vélez** (Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain), **Lourdes Alba-Crespo** (Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain), **Antonio F. Maldonado** (Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain)

New forms of bullying, those that incorporate the use of the information and communication technologies, have called cyberbullying. According Willard, cyberbullying can be classified according to the behavior that takes place in: Flaming, harassment; cyberstalking; denigration; masquerade/impersonation; Outing and Exclusion.

Method: The participants were 1461 pupils (46.9% girls) who completed the Tabby Checklist. Mean age of the pupils (grades 5^o to 10^o) was 13.22 years old (s. d. = 1.793). 14 schools collaborated with this research. Tabby Checklist is an online questionnaire composes for 64 items, retrieves information about socio-demographic variables; use of ICT; involvement in bullying and cyberbullying; sexting; internet addiction; empathy; and moral disengagement. The checklist also returned to the student a tabby risk profile: red, orange, yellow or green based on their answers.

Results: Our data show that 13.2% of the sample had experienced flaming situations as cyber-victim; the 9.2% suffered denigration; 6% impersonation; 9.4% outing and 9.2% exclusion. In the other hand, the 19.6% admit having committed flaming against someone; 5.7% committed denigration; 3% impersonation; 7.6% outing and 10.7% exclusion. Regarding sexting, the 7.5% of the sample had published or shared pictures that portrayed them naked or half- naked. 3.8 say that anyone published or shared pictures that portrayed them naked or half- naked without their permission. According with the risk profile, the 53.1% of the sample obtained the code green; 43.1% yellow; 3.1 orange and only 0.7 red.

Conclusion: About 50% of the sample assumes some risk behaviors internet and near of 4% are at very high risk. This data tell us about the need to improve the education of adolescents on issues of cybersecurity. More than 20% of students admit to having committed some cyberbullying behavior. These students could be committing cybercrimes.

Acknowledgment: Authors acknowledge the E.U. DAPHNE project “Tabby Trip in EU -Threat Assessment of Bullying Behaviour in Youngsters Transferring Internet Preventive procedures in Europe” (Code: JUST/2011-2012/DAP/AG/3259), for making this paper possible.

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Keywords: Tabby, Cyberbullying, Adolescents, Spain, Cybercrime

PA2-10-6**TABBY trip in Bulgaria**

Svetla Encheva (Center for the Study of Democracy, Bulgaria), **Atanas Rusev** (Center for the Study of Democracy, Bulgaria)

The general aims of the TABBY questionnaire (self-assessment tool) are to increase the pupils' awareness related to cyberbullying and – through three data collection rounds – to monitor the dynamic of their attitudes as a result of the participation in the TABBY trip project.

The analysis is based on a qualitative method (survey). The results of using the self-assessment tool are exported in an SPSS file.

In Bulgaria, the students participating in the project are recruited using the following procedure: recruiting volunteer teachers to participate in the project as a part of the experimental and the control group and to

work with their students. 24 teachers are involved in the project. 17 of them are in the experimental group, 7 are in the control group. 15 schools are a part of the project – 10 in the experimental and 5 in the control group. From the first data collection there are 1258 valid responses – 841 (66,9 %) are from the experimental group and 417 (33,1 %) – from the control group.

Some of the most important results are: 11,3% of the students claim that they have suffered cyberbullying (before or after “traditional” bullying; or just cyberbullying). 4,1% say that they have bullied others online. “Traditional” bullying appears to be more “popular” amongst the respondents – 19,6% have been bullied at school and 5,1 confess to have done “traditional” bullying at school. 68,8% don’t say they don’t have experience neither with traditional nor with online bullying. 50,4% of the students have “Green Tabby” profile, 44,5% - “Yellow Tabby”, 4,4% - “Orange Tabby” and only 0,7% - “Red Tabby”.

Keywords: cyberbullying, Bulgaria, survey, self-assessment

PA2-10-7

Tabby in the Internet in France: uses and harm in the Internet among primary and secondary school children.

Catherine Blaya (University Nice Sophia Antipolis, France), **Michael Fartoukh** (University Nice Sophia Antipolis, France)

With the growing use of electronic communication among children and adolescents, Internet has become an important tool for their socialization and has opened up new perspectives for network and community building opportunities. However, the Internet and electronic communication tools can be used either positively or negatively and the spread of its use in these recent years has led to online risky behaviours and harm. This questionnaire survey that is part of an ongoing study within the "**Tabby Trip in EU -Threat Assessment of Bullying Behavior in Youngsters Transferring Internet Preventive procedures in Europe**" (DAPHNE program JUST/2011-2012/DAP/AG/3259) research programme was completed in 5 primary schools and 7 lower secondary schools in the South of France. It sets out to assess the digital uses, risk taking and negative experiences online among primary and secondary school students in France (N=4,200). Findings show that primary school students are pretty well involved in digital communication since they spend an average of 150 minutes per day online vs. 180 for secondary school participants. Social networking is also part of their lives with 17% primary school children and 50% secondary school students who use Facebook. In terms of risk taking, only 49% primary students and 39% secondary school students report they personally know all their online friends. Cyberbullying figures show that quite a few respondents to the survey have been affected with negative experiences among which some were repeatedly victimized (14% in primary schools and 5% in secondary schools). These findings highlight the necessity to take the issue of educating towards a positive and safe use of the Internet seriously and that primary school children also need to be provided with proper guidance towards a safer Internet, the onset age for towards a safer Internet (Holloway, Green & Livingstone, 2013).

References:

Holloway, D., Green, L. and Livingstone, S. (2013). Zero to eight. Young children and their internet use. LSE, London: EU Kids Online.

Keywords: Internet, Risk, Harm, Primary and Secondary Education

P2-11**NEW TYPES OF CRIME AND CORPORATE CRIME**

Panel Chair: *Giulia Mugellini (University of St-Gallen, Switzerland)*

P2-11-1**Multiprofessional co-operation in supervision and prevention of environmental crimes**

Terhi Kankaanranta (Police University College, Finland, Finland), Iina Sahramäki (Police University College, Finland, Finland)

Environmental crimes are mostly hidden criminality. They can be defined as victimless crimes as often it is difficult to find out who the victim was. In Finland, environmental crime supervision and prevention are included in several authorities' duties. As diversified range of information is needed to conclude whether the crime has occurred or not, cooperation between authorities is essentially important.

This paper explores the factors influencing co-operation between environmental supervisory authorities in municipalities, the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment, as well as the police, and prosecution. Collaboration can be defined in several ways. In this study it was defined as a multi-professional process, whose content and meaning are constructed in the interaction between authorities.

Data was collected in spring 2013 in the Uusimaa region in Southern Finland. Totally 24 officials were interviewed. The qualitative analyzing method of the data was content analysis.

Professional cultures seem to play an important role in co-operation between authorities, who interpreted the law from their own perspective. When exploring the environmental crime suspicions, supervisory authorities focused to consider how to restore the legal state. However, the police analyzed whether the "reason to doubt" threshold was realized. Also attitudes and strong occupational identities influenced co-operation. Despite of challenges authorities faced when constructing co-operation, all interviewees emphasized that positive attitude towards environmental crime supervision and prevention as well as co-operation has increased.

Keywords: environmental crime, co-operation

P2-11-2**From understanding the areas of vulnerability to predicting the risk of white and blue-collar crime inside the firms**

Giang Ly Isenring (University of St-Gallen, Switzerland), Giulia Mugellini (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland), Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland)

Not all firm victims of white and blue-collar crime are the same.

Is this statement true?

Could the size of the firm influence its likelihood of being victim of employee crime? Could the economic sector in which a firm operates influence its victimization? Does the area of location of the firm or the volume of its turnover matter?

To answer these questions, the paper uses the data collected from more than 2'000 Swiss firms in both commercial and financial sector.

The paper presents results from in-depth examination of the structural characteristics of each firm. Thorough statistical analysis is performed in order to assess to what extent the vulnerabilities and exposure of the firm could be attributed to its structural and inherent characteristics.

In particular, the paper focuses on the analysis of predictors of theft committed by employees against Swiss financial and commercial firms.

In conclusion, some reflections are made as to how the findings might help shape the future research agenda in relation to crimes against business.

Keywords: white and blue collar crime, crime against businesses, risk factors

P2-11-3

Employee offences: which strategy of prevention for which business?

Giulia Mugellini (University of St-Gallen, Switzerland), **Giang Ly Isenring** (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland), **Martin Killias** (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland)

Employee offences represent a serious issue for firms in terms of economic and social costs. Hence, the prevention of such crime should be of every firm's agenda.

However, when it comes to prevent against employee offences, are the firms adequately equipped with measures and strategies of prevention? Which are the types of measures the most used in firms and which ones are the most efficient? Which types of measures suit better the retail stores? Which ones are more adequate for financial firms?

Based on the data collected from more than 2'000 Swiss firms, this article aims at providing answers to these questions and at offering a full understanding of adequate strategies of prevention for each type of business.

First, the paper describes the strategies of prevention implemented by the firms. It also seeks to identify the structural, environmental and organizational factors affecting the presence or absence of specific preventive strategies.

In conclusion, the paper points out the right direction for the prevention of business crime as well as for future research in this field.

Keywords: employee offences, crime against businesses, measures of prevention

P2-11-4

Specialized Fraud in Japan

Tomonobu Kaya (National Police Agency of Japan, Japan)

“Specialized fraud” is a current major problem on the crime situation in Japan. (*) The number of reported specialized fraud cases in 2013 is more than 11,000, nearly 40% increased over previous year. The total damage amount is about 48.7 billion yen, or 487 million US dollar, which makes as much as 46% of the total damage amount of all property crime. Many of specialized fraud cases are committed as organized crime, and approximately 80% of victims of specialized fraud are over the age of 60.

Japanese Police have asked cell phone services to reinforce customer ID checks, financial institutions to warn customers of specialized fraud and have established a countermeasures office in NPA headquarters. We also asked people to pretend to be duped when contacted by fraud criminals to set up sting operation. Through these varieties of measures, Japanese Police are appealing “resistance” to the public, with which people are more aware of the risk to be victimized by specialized fraud and join the social canmapin to fight against these fraud more actively.

(*) “Specialized fraud” is a general term for types of fraud mainly by means where phone is used instead of directly meeting victim, to transfer money to specific bank accounts. That includes “it’s me” fraud, the most typically, in which suspect make a phone call pretending to be a relative and make victims to believe

firmly as if cash was required for emergency reasons of the “relative”. It also includes fraud by ways getting transferred to specific accounts as a guarantee money for getting loan, and fraud in which suspects make phone calls pretending to be government officials and make victims to believe that cash was required for earning tax refund.

Keywords: fraud, crime prevention, phone call

P2-12

PUNITIVE ATTITUDES

Panel Chair: *Eva Aizpurúa (University of Castile-La Mancha, Spain)*

P2-12-1

Gang Presence in Social Media: A Content Analysis

John Rodriguez (University of Texas at Arlington, USA), Alejandro del Carmen (Tarleton State University, USA), Randall Butler (University of Texas at Arlington, USA), Frank Rodriguez (Mercyhurst University, USA)

The research project is an exploratory study to determine the existence and prevalence of gangs on social media. Street gangs have taken to social media sites to promote gang culture, brag about exploits, and threaten rivals (Cohen, 2014). The presence of street gangs is growing on social networking sites, allowing a wide and vulnerable population to be exposed to individual gang member's exploits of criminal behavior and the lifestyle of the gang. By conducting a content analysis using this statistical package software, this will allow the researchers to collect a given data sample for all terms collectively and allow the researchers to observe multiple key terms embedded and provide a larger data sample from which bad data can be reduced or removed. A qualitative content analyses was employed to observe gangs on the social media which may have global implications for law enforcement, military, and intelligence agencies.

Keywords: gangs, social media

P2-12-2

Is rehabilitation still a widely supported ideal? An analysis of public opinion towards the rehabilitation of juvenile and adult offenders

Eva Aizpurúa (University of Castile-La Mancha, Spain), Esther Fernández (University of Castile-La Mancha, Spain)

In recent decades there has been a marked increase in research examining the public's punitive attitudes towards criminals. In contrast, few works have aimed to assess public opinion towards the reintegration of offenders. Despite the fact that rehabilitation is one of the guiding principles of criminal justice, the public's stance towards it remains unexplored.

Taking into account this deficiency, and in light of public opinion's potential to transform criminal policy, this work features the two-fold purpose of exploring society's support for rehabilitation and analyzing the effect which attributions of crime have on it. To this end we used a representative sample of the Spanish population composed of 1,000 subjects, ages 18 years and over (51.1% male and 48.9% women, with an average age of 46.33 and a standard deviation of 16.45). Descriptive analyses and canonical correlation analyses were performed.

The results obtained show pronounced support for the rehabilitation of young offenders and adults, debunking the notion that the public endorses purely punitive measures. In addition, the data reveals the existence of a significant relationship between support for rehabilitation and external attributions. Our results also suggest that those who consider social factors to sow the seeds of criminal behaviour are more likely to support the rehabilitative philosophy.

Keywords: public opinion, delinquency, rehabilitation, attributions of crime, canonical correlation analysis

P2-12-3**Factors that influence public opinion towards the punishment of juvenile offenders: Evidence from a factorial vignette experiment**

Esther Fernández (University of Castile-La Mancha, Spain), **Olalla Baz** (University of Castile-La Mancha, Spain), **Eva Aizpurúa** (University of Castile-La Mancha, Spain)

In recent decades approaches designed to assess public opinion towards the punishment of juvenile offenders have proliferated. However, most of these have been carried out using rudimentary measuring instruments whose methodological deficiencies have limited the development of this body of research. Therefore, this study aims to explore the effect that certain variables related to the offence and the offender have on attitudes, specifying their relative contribution and the interactions between them. To meet this objective a factorial design was applied. A collection of 256 unique vignettes was created, based on the combination of four factors: age, criminal history, degree of involvement in the crime, and type of offence committed. The collection was divided into groups of eight randomly ordered vignettes and presented to the 32 subjects.

The results obtained, consistent with recent research, reveal that the violent nature of crimes and youths' level of involvement are the most important predictors of public opinion towards the punishment of juvenile offenders. Age, however, a key variable in the organization of juvenile justice systems, has only a minor impact. Finally, the work shows the explanatory potential of this set of factors, debating their implications and presenting certain elements useful for the future methodological and theoretical development of this field of study.

Keywords: punitive attitudes, punishment, explanatory factors, factorial design, vignettes

PA2-13

LONDON EDUCATION AND INCLUSION PROJECT: A CLUSTER-RANDOMISED CONTROL TRIAL OF AN INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND REDUCE SCHOOL EXCLUSION

Panel Chair: *Ingrid Obsuth* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Other authors: *Manuel Eisner* (University of Cambridge, UK), *Alex Sutherland* (University of Cambridge, UK), *Rosanna Hall* (Catch22, UK), *Sarah Scott* (University of Cambridge, UK), *Liv Nordby* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Symposium theme: This panel will present an overview of conducting, and findings from, a large *cluster randomised control trial* of a new intervention aimed at reducing school exclusion, improving educational outcomes and reducing aggression.

Structure: There will be five presentations made setting out (i) the context for the study and why this is an important area for research. (ii) The study design – what can others learn from our experience? (iii) A discussion of the intervention component. (iv) Baseline data from the pupils, teachers and based on official records relating to pupil, school and neighbourhood characteristics. (v) Results from the outcome evaluation.

General description: The LEIP trial took place between September 2013 and July 2014 in 36 of the most deprived secondary schools in London, with a ‘high-risk’ sample of 700 pupils in Years 9 and 10 (aged 13/14; 14/15 respectively) who were most at risk of school exclusion or further sanction. The intervention aimed at improving the communication skills and emotional regulation of pupils and improving the classroom behaviour management skills of teachers through a 12-week intervention. Our intention for this panel is to present results and discuss the ‘nuts of bolts’ of a complex, multi-site randomised field trial. Such trials are difficult to implement and are still quite rare in criminology, hence the need for discussion about how to go about conducting them.

The evaluation component of the trial was funded by the European Commission (EC) via a Social Experimentation Grant (EC reference VS/2012/0345) awarded to the Greater London Authority for this specific project in collaboration with the University of Cambridge. The intervention component of the trial was funded by the Education Endowment Foundation (EEF).

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, randomised control trial, outcome evaluation, school exclusion

PA2-13-1

An introduction to the London Education and Inclusion Project (LEIP)

Manuel Eisner (University of Cambridge, UK), **Ingrid Obsuth** (University of Cambridge, UK), **Alex Sutherland** (University of Cambridge, UK)

LEIP is a cluster-randomised control field experiment designed to evaluate the effectiveness of a social and communication skills based intervention (Engage in Education – London, Catch22) for Year 9 and 10 young people at high risk for **fixed-term school exclusion** in 36 Greater London schools. In 2011/2012 there were 304,370 fixed period exclusions across all maintained primary, state-funded secondary and special needs schools across England and Wales, equating to 4.05% of the school population being given a fixed term exclusion at least once during that school year (Department for Education, 2013). The first talk of this panel will introduce theoretical and empirical background of the project. The topic of school exclusion and offer an overview of the evidence demonstrating its significant short- and long-term adverse impact on young people’s lives. The known risk factors as well as reasons for school exclusions will be also reviewed and implications for intervention and prevention will be derived. Pupils who are experiencing fixed-term exclusions generally receive minimal support despite exclusion being a risk factor for numerous negative life outcomes. This talk will highlight the importance of the LEIP project in filling this very important gap.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, randomised control trial, outcome evaluation, school exclusion

PA2-13-2**Implementing a cluster randomised control trial: study design challenges, pitfalls and solutions****Alex Sutherland** (University of Cambridge, UK), **Ingrid Obsuth** (University of Cambridge, UK)

The next talk will introduce the practical components of the London Education and Inclusion Project. Specifically, how the project was planned, what challenges were encountered, how they were addressed (including the practical and logistical tradeoffs), how the research design was implemented, and how the project fieldwork was eventually carried out. Each step of project development and delivery, with their concomitant pitfalls and challenges, will be described - in particular: inclusion criteria, school recruitment and the logistics involved in setting up multi-site randomised controlled trials. We will further discuss our selected approach to randomisation via minimisation. In addition, this talk will also discuss issues of statistical power and sample size in cluster-randomised trials within the context of what is practically feasible and affordable for funding bodies. While describing each step practical suggestions for future similar trials will be offered from our 'lessons learnt'.

Keywords: Randomised Controlled Trials (RCT), Research Design**PA2-13-3****Profiling LEIP participants, schools and neighbourhoods****Sarah Scott** (University of Cambridge, UK), **Liv Nordby** (University of Cambridge, UK)

The next talk will introduce the study participants, their schools, and their neighbourhoods. Information about 610 young people representing 36 secondary schools from across 15 boroughs of London will be presented. Information is collected and will be presented based on the young people's self-reports, teacher reports as well as official data from schools, the UK Department for Education, and the Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (Ofsted). Data will be presented based on the teacher questionnaire, which asks about the young person's behaviour problems, prosocial behaviours and likely reactions to disciplinary actions that had been taken against that child, as well as their communication skills and the quality of the teacher-student relationship. The young person questionnaire addresses the same topics and in addition assesses family characteristics, peer experiences and peer delinquency, bullying experiences, resilience, self-control and moral neutralisation. School and neighbourhood characteristics will also be presented related to rates of free school meals, employment, socio-demographic status and other relevant characteristics.

Keywords: education, intervention, demographics, young people**PA2-13-4****Results from the LEIP cRCT: is Engage in Education - London effective?****Ingrid Obsuth** (University of Cambridge, UK), **Alex Sutherland** (University of Cambridge, UK)

In the final talk we will present the results of the randomisation as well as the results of the key analyses addressing the effectiveness of the Engage in Education – London intervention. Effectiveness of the Engage in Education – London intervention will be assessed and presented based on several key outcome variables, which are targeted in the intervention. Specifically, we will assess whether young people's behavioural problems, including the likelihood of school exclusion and delinquency will have decreased in treatment schools compared to control schools. Similarly, we will assess whether young people's academic outcomes and communication skills in treatment schools have improved significantly in the intervention group compared to the control schools. In addition, a range of factors will be explored and results will be presented related to potential mechanisms of change (mediators/moderators) in behavioural outcomes,

including change in communication skills, changes in teacher-child relationships, changes in empathy and prosocial skills.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Randomised control trial

PA2-13-5

The LEIP intervention component EiE London: what, how and why

Rosanna Hall (Catch22, UK), **Ingrid Obsuth** (University of Cambridge, UK)

In the next talk the Engage in Education – London (EiE – L) intervention, the target of the evaluation, will be described. The Engage in Education – London was adapted for the purposes of the LEIP evaluation from a broader already established Engage in Education (EiE) programme at Catch22. EiE – L consists of a 12-week-long structured group intervention (one one-hour session per week) as well as weekly one-to-one meetings with Catch22 trained core workers. Family support is also provided where necessary based on the needs of the young person. Engage in Education - London aims to develop the young peoples' communication and broader social skills in order to facilitate more adaptive interactions (prosocial behaviours) with others and eliminate problem behaviours often linked to school exclusion. In addition to the general description of the programme and what specifically is delivered to the young people, specifics of programme development and adaptation in order to fulfil the criteria for a structured and comprehensive evaluation will be discussed.

Keywords: outcome evaluation, school exclusion, adolescents

WG2-15**THE EUROPEAN SOURCEBOOK OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS, PANEL I: APPROACH AND NEW COMPARATIVE RESULTS (European Sourcebook Group)**

Panel Chair: *Joerg-Martin Jehle (University of Goettingen, Germany)*

The European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (ESB) is an endeavor to collect comparable crime and criminal justice data across Europe. The workshop presents fresh information on the current state of the ESB gained from the recently published fifth edition. It will show the approach and methodology, trend analyses based on ESB data as well as a differentiated picture of the newly included community sanctions and measures across Europe.

First, it will be discussed how to comprehend crime and criminal justice in Europe and the approach of the ESB will be introduced. Then two exemplary studies demonstrate what the huge amount of data on all levels of the criminal justice system can be preferably used for: i.e. trend analyses across Europe which are performed with respect to police data and on the basis of conviction statistics. Another interesting comparative approach presented in the workshop is a cross-sectional and longitudinal study on attrition and punitivity in Europe. Finally, a paper will refer to the most recent expansion of the ESB data collection with respect to community sanctions and measures supervised by probation agencies. The methodology and the outcome of this data collection will be discussed.

Keywords: European Sourcebook, comparative criminology, crime statistics, crime trends, methodology

WG2-15-1**Trends in Police-recorded Offences**

Beata Gruszczyńska (*University of Warsaw, Poland*), **Markku Heiskanen** (*HEUNI, Finland*), **Rannveig Þórisdóttir** (*Metropolitan Police, Iceland*)

The presentation is based on the police data collected for the European Sourcebook. The dataset comprises metadata and rates (crimes/100 000 population) of 22 offence types. Although, data collection started in 1993, this presentation focuses on results from the last 10 years (2002-2011), which also have high policy relevance.

Police data do not represent comprehensively all crime. A large proportion of crimes remain unrecorded, and crimes that are recorded vary across countries. Also crime definitions differ. Therefore standard definitions were developed for each crime type. Thus, in spite of the limitations, for the moment police trends are especially important, because up-to-date European wide victimization survey data is not available.

We show European and regional (EU15, EU15+, other countries) trends and average annual change for certain crimes, such as homicide, bodily injury (assault), sexual assault, rape, theft, burglary, car theft, robbery and drug offences. The dynamics of complex crime e.g. fraud, money laundering and corruption are outlined. The presentation also discusses offender issues: gender and age (minors) of the perpetrators.

Keywords: police data, offences, crime trends

WG2-15-2

Attrition and Punitivity in Europe

Paul Smit (*Dutch Ministry of Justice, The Netherlands*), **Stefan Harrendorf** (*University of Göttingen, Germany*)

In this study we focus on the reaction of the criminal justice system after a crime has been recorded by the police. Both the attrition of cases and the punitivity of the justice system will be investigated.

Attrition can be defined the filtering out of cases during the criminal justice process: Many cases never come to the attention of any of the bodies involved in criminal proceedings, other cases become known to the police, but are not registered. Others are registered, but no suspect is found. Even if there is a suspect, the case might be dropped for legal or factual reasons. Cases can also be combined, or be transferred to another authority. Usually it is also possible to drop cases due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons. In many countries, the prosecutor (or the police) can even issue some kind of sanction. Not all cases brought before the court by an indictment are accepted. Moreover, the court might still drop the case conditionally or unconditionally. Some final court judgments are acquittals. Finally, one will see that only a fraction of those convicted will be sentenced to an unsuspended prison sentence. Insofar, the criminal justice process resembles a kind of funnel.

Once an offender has been found it is interesting to look at the reaction of the criminal justice system: How severe or lenient will the offender get punished? Will there be an unconditional custodial sanction (with the assumption that this is the most severe sanction possible), and how long will this sanction be, both formally (the length of the original sentence) and in practice (the time the offender actually spends in prison)? This is called the punitivity of the criminal justice system.

We investigate four indicators in relation to attrition and punitivity. Two attrition indicators: the offender ratio being the number of suspects compared to the number of recorded offences and the conviction ratio being the number of convicted persons compared to the number of suspects. Next, one punitivity indicator: the number of prisoners compared to the number of convicted persons. And finally one indicator that can be used both for attrition and punitivity, i.e. the prison sentence ratio which is the number of persons sentenced to a (significant) unsuspended custodial sanction compared to the number of persons convicted.

Using data from the European Sourcebook both the values of the four indicators for the year 2010 and the trends from 1995 – 2011 are presented and discussed. The indicators are not computed for individual countries, but for different European regions.

Keywords: European Sourcebook, comparative criminology, attrition, punitivity, criminal justice statistics

WG2-15-3

Crime and Criminal Justice in Europe: The Approach of the European Sourcebook

Joerg-Martin Jehle (*University of Goettingen, Germany*)

The European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics has been developed and maintained by a group of experts since two decades. It is an endeavor to collect and evaluate national data on all levels of the criminal justice chain and to bring them together in the European comparative perspective. In contrast to other data collections, it has established a common understanding of concepts, furthered comparability by using standard definitions for crime types and penal measures or at least improved the evaluation by demonstrating the deviations across jurisdictions.

A coordinated network of national correspondents who have full responsibility for the accuracy of the data of their respective countries provides data from current statistical sources within each country. These data are then supplemented by the collection of information on statistical and legal definitions. For every of-

fence and legal measure standard definitions are given. Additionally, questions are asked about the rules of statistical recording used in the different countries.

After having conducted five data collection waves covering the years 1990 to 2011 for countries all over Europe the Sourcebook can present a huge data base. It provides a plentitude of data on all levels of the criminal justice systems, on police, public prosecution, court, prison and probation level that can be analyzed from different points of view and via different approaches. With respect to all the problems and pitfalls of international comparisons one cannot simply compare crime levels between European countries in a cross-sectional manner. But of course, cross-sectional comparisons are not useless; they can demonstrate how the criminal justice systems react on crimes differently, e.g. how far attrition processes take place. Even more fruitful are longitudinal studies. If the legal definitions for offences and their statistical recording have not changed fundamentally one may interpret the development of figures as real trends which can be compared between countries. The workshop demonstrates the productiveness of such analyses.

Keywords: European Sourcebook, comparative criminology, crime statistics, crime trends, methodology

WG2-15-5

Analysing two decades of conviction statistics

Marcelo F. Aebi (*University of Lausanne, Switzerland*), **Antonia Linde** (*Open University of Catalonia, Spain*), **Claudia Campistol** (*University of Lausanne, Switzerland*)

This presentation is placed in the context of the on-going debate about the evolution of violent offences in Europe. Until the recent publication of the 5th edition of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, comparative analysis had only been conducted until 2007. The availability of data from 2008 to 2011 allows establishing trends for more than two decades. In that context, this presentation uses convictions statistics to establish trends in violent offences from 1990 to 2011 for different Western European countries. These trends are compared with the ones shown by property offences in the same countries, as well as with the ones shown in some Central and Eastern European countries that dispose of shorter series. The validity and reliability of conviction statistics as indicators of crime trends is discussed before proposing an explanation to the trends observed. This explanation is compared to the ones proposed by researchers having studied the evolution of crime in European and non-European countries.

Keywords: crime trends, conviction statistics, crime drop

PA2-16

DEVELOPMENTS AND PROBLEMS IN QUANTITATIVE CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND METHODS

Panel Chair: *Heinz Leitgöb (University of Linz, Austria)*

Other author: *Daniel Seddig (University of Zurich, Switzerland)*

In order to continue the tradition of offering a panel session on quantitative methods started two years ago in Bilbao we are assembling contributions concerned with methodological developments and problems in empirical criminology. This includes presentations on statistical modeling (e.g. non-linear, multi-level, structural equation, and panel data modeling), innovative research designs (e.g. strategies for estimating unbiased treatment effects in case-control studies with non-random assignment to treatment and control groups, factorial designs, vignette studies), issues on data collection (e.g. unit nonresponse, mode effects, strategies for collecting and storing official crime data), measurement and scaling.

Keywords: quantitative methods, empirical criminology

PA2-16-1

How to Draw Causal Inferences from Cross-sectional Data - An Exemplification for the Effect of Victimization on Fear of Crime

Heinz Leitgöb (University of Linz, Austria), Daniel Seddig (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Most quantitative empirical analyses are motivated by the desire to estimate the causal effect of an independent variable on a dependent variable. As noted by Taris (2000, p. 3), at least three criteria must be satisfied before the effect of an independent variable on a dependent variable can be interpreted in causal terms: (i) covariation, (ii) non-spuriousness, (iii) temporal order of events. Even in cases where evidence relevant to all three criteria can be obtained from data generated by cross-sectional surveys, the estimated effect may be heavily biased due to the inability of considering preceding interdependencies between the two variables.

In order to adjust the cross-sectional effect under study, we first propose a theory-based mathematical model with multiple equations to formally derive the expected bias. In a second step we will use external empirical information about its constituting terms (e.g. from existing studies, estimations from available longitudinal data sources) to estimate the amount of bias. Finally, a correction of the cross-sectional effect for the expected bias will be conducted. For validation, we will draw a comparison between the corrected cross-sectional effect and the estimated effect from the two-wave panel model.

We will exemplify the approach by investigating the effect of victimization on fear of crime based on data from the British NDC household panel survey. For validation purposes, we will draw a comparison between the corrected cross-sectional effect and the estimated effect from the two-wave panel model.

References:

Taris, T.W. (2000). A primer in longitudinal data analysis. London, Thousand Oaks & New Delhi: Sage.

Keywords: causal analysis, cross-sectional data

PA2-16-2

Modelling high frequency attacks in domestic violence data- confronting the issues of capping and heaping

Brian Francis (Lancaster University, UK), **Sylvia Walby** (Lancaster University, UK), **Jude Towers** (Lancaster University, UK)

This presentation discusses the statistical issue of high frequency attacks in domestic violence. It identifies that such attacks are hidden from official estimated incidents in England and Wales by a process known as capping. Introduced in the US National Crime Victimization Survey, capping was taken up by the British Crime Survey, now known as the Crime Survey of England and Wales. The intention of capping is to limit the maximum number of recorded incidents of a survey respondent to a fixed number, in order to avoid a small number of cases over inflating the estimated number of incidents.

We investigate the effect of uncapping domestic violent incidents, and show that there is a small but consistent proportion of women who report a large number of violent attacks. However uncapped numbers are subject to a process called heaping, where for example high frequency respondents round to the nearest 10 or respond "too many to count". We discuss the use of a zero-inflated Poisson mixture model combined with a model for the heaping process to produce better estimates of the number of incidents and show how this can help to understand the distributional structure of high frequency attacks.

Keywords: domestic violence, incidents per year, mixture modelling, England and Wales, gendered violence

PA2-17

FIRST ISRD-3 RESULTS FROM SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (part 1)

Panel Chair: *Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland)*

Other authors: *Anna-Maria Getos (University of Zagreb, Croatia), Reana Bezic (University of Zagreb, Croatia), Almir Maljevic (University of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina), Mensut Ademi (University of Pristina, Kosovo), Anastasiia Dzyuba (Academician Stashis Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Crime Problems, Ukraine), Ljiljana Stevkovic (University of Belgrade. Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia)*

The purpose of this panel is to present the first results of the third wave of the International Self-Report Study of Delinquency (ISRD3), an international collaborative survey study of self-reported delinquency, victimization and substance use among 7th, 8th and 9th graders in selected cities in about 35 countries. Fieldwork started in late 2012, and is expected to conclude by the end of 2015. In this panel, the first results from Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo and Ukraine are presented.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, crime rates & methodology

PA2-17-1

ISRD3 Croatia

Reana Bezic (University of Zagreb - Faculty of Law, Croatia), Anna-Maria Getos Kalac (University of Zagreb - Faculty of Law, Croatia)

The authors will present the main findings of the Croatian ISRD3 component conducted by the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology at the Faculty of Law - University of Zagreb as one of its *ad hoc* projects (www.balkan-criminology.eu/en/ad_hoc_projects/isrd3). The survey was conducted in paper and pencil version on a city based sample in 2013 and 2014 in Varaždin and Zagreb with an overall sample of 1.728. Taking into account the city populations and the fact that Croatia is a relatively small country with overall approx. 4.5 million inhabitants, the Croatian ISRD3 may already be called a success - especially since Croatia participated in the ISRD-study for the first time and without any funding. The survey covered participants in 7th and 8th grade of elementary schools and 1st grades of secondary school, which corresponds to the ISRD3 target group. The presentation of the Croatian ISRD3 findings will focus on several modules of the ISRD3 questionnaire (victimization, offending, substance use, attitudes towards police) and investigate possible explanations related to background, family and morality. It will be particularly interesting to compare the ISRD3 findings for Croatia with findings from other countries in the region.

Keywords: Juvenile delinquency, ISRD3, Croatia

PA2-17-2

First results of ISRD-3 in Ukraine

Anastasiia Lukash (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland), Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland), Anastasiia Dzyuba (Academician Stashis Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Crime Problems, Ukraine)

ISRD-3 in Ukraine as well as in other 9 countries has been coordinated by the research group of Prof. Martin Killias and funded by The Jacobs Foundation (Switzerland). Ukraine did not participate in the two previous waves of this study (ISRD-1 in 1992 and ISRD 2 in 2006). Nevertheless, the survey in Ukraine offers very interesting findings because of the new tendencies in Eastern European countries and the current revolutionary changes in Ukraine.

Data were collected in the two biggest cities in Ukraine (Kharkiv and Odessa) during the fall semester of 2013/2014. The paper presents the preliminary findings and discusses the main issues about the life time

and the last year victimization, the offending, as well as the substance use among juveniles. In comparison with the first results of ISRD-3 in other countries being part in the research group, findings of ISRD-3 in Ukraine reveals new observations which can be explained by cultural differences between post-soviet and West European societies, as well as other modern social developments.

Also in Ukraine ISRD-3 survey took place in the form of off-line computerized survey. The main methodological aspects of this method will be discussed.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, International self-report delinquency study (ISRD-3), victimization, delinquency

PA2-17-3

First results of ISRD-3 in Serbia

Ljiljana Stevkovic (University of Belgrade, Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia), *Vesna Nikolic-Ristanovic* (University of Belgrade, Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia), *Martin Killias* (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland), *Anastasiia Lukash* (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland)

ISRD-3 in Serbia as well as in other 8 countries has been coordinated by the research group of Prof. Martin Killias and funded by The Swiss Federal Office for Migration. Serbia did not participate in the two previous waves of this study (ISRD-1 in 1992 and ISRD-2 in 2006). Nevertheless, the survey in Serbia and its results is very important because of the following reasons: (1) There is lack of research on juvenile delinquency in Serbia, especially those kind based on the use of self-reported survey; (2) Serbia is one of the main sources of immigrants in Switzerland and other Western European countries; (3) Participation in ISRD-3 is important and useful for Serbia since it provides the opportunity to compare the results with other results in other Western and Eastern European countries.

Data were collected in the two biggest cities in Serbia (Belgrade and Novi Sad) during the spring semester of 2012/2013 and fall and spring semesters of 2013/2014. The paper presents the preliminary findings and discusses the main issues about the life time and the last year victimization, the offending, as well as the substance use among juveniles. Since the ISRD-3 in Serbia took place in the form of off-line computerized survey, the main methodological aspects of this method will be discussed too.

In comparison with the first results of ISRD-3 in other countries being part in the research group, findings of ISRD-3 in Serbia reveals new observations which can be explained by cultural differences, as well as other modern social developments.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, International self-report delinquency study (ISRD-3), delinquency, victimization

PA2-17-4

First results of ISRD-3 in Bosnia-Herzegovina

Almir Maljevic (University of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina), *Martin Killias* (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland)

First results of ISRD-3 in Bosnia-Herzegovina

ISRD-3 in Bosnia-Herzegovina as well as in other 8 countries has been coordinated by the research group of Prof. Martin Killias and funded by The Jacobs Foundation (Switzerland). Bosnia-Herzegovina participated in one of the two previous waves of this study (ISRD-2 in 2006). At the moment the data collection is not completed because of the natural disaster in Bosnia-Herzegovina (spring 2014), although the first findings of International self-report delinquency study will be presented. Data obtained in 2006 (ISRD-2) and in 2014 (ISRD-3) on juvenile delinquency, victimization and substance use can be compared to the one in the

official statistics. Also the main changes of Bosnian society since the previous wave (ISR-2) will be discussed.

In accordance with the research plan, cantons of the North-West, North, North-East, Central, and South of Bosnia-Herzegovina will participate in the survey: Bihac, Odzak, Tuzla, Sarajevo, Zenica and Mostar. The methodological issues of ISR-2 and ISR-3 in Bosnia-Herzegovina will be discussed. At the moment the survey is conducted in off-line regime with using of the tablets and in ISR-2 it took place in the paper-pencil form.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, International self-report delinquency study (ISR-3), victimization, delinquency

PA2-17-5

First results of ISR-3 in Kosovo

Mensut Ademi (*University of Pristina, Kosovo*), **Martin Killias** (*University of St. Gallen, Switzerland*), **Anastasiia Lukash** (*University of St. Gallen, Switzerland*)

ISR-3 in Kosovo as well as in other 8 countries has been coordinated by the research group of Prof. Martin Killias and funded by The Swiss Federal Office for Migration. Kosovo did not participate in the two previous waves of this study (ISR-1 in 1992 and ISR-2 in 2006). Nevertheless, the survey in Kosovo offers very interesting findings because of the following reasons: (1) Kosovo is one of the main sources of immigrants in Switzerland and other Western European countries. (2) Kosovo is a very interesting society with a special culture. (3) Results of ISR-3 in Kosovo are very interesting to compare with other results in other Western and Eastern European countries.

Data were collected in the two biggest cities in Kosovo (Pristina and Prizren) during the fall semester of 2013/2014. The paper presents the preliminary findings and discusses the main issues about the life time and the last year victimization, the offending, as well as the substance use among juveniles. In comparison with the first results of ISR-3 in other countries being part in the research group, findings of ISR-3 in Kosovo reveals new observations which can be explained by cultural differences and West European societies, as well as other modern social developments.

Also in Kosovo ISR-3 survey took place in the form of off-line computerized survey. The main methodological aspects of this method will be discussed.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, International self-report delinquency study (ISR-3), delinquency, victimization

WG2-18**VICTIMS AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (ESC Victimology Working Group)**

Panel Chair: *Antony Pemberton (Tilburg University, The Netherlands)*

Other authors: *Sonja Leferink (Slachtofferhulp Nederland, The Netherlands), Maarten Kunst (Leiden University, The Netherlands), Nathalie Koster (Leiden University, The Netherlands)*

A key issue in victimology concerns victims' experiences with criminal justice agencies. In many jurisdictions across Europe there is legislative activity to improve the experience of victims of crime in the justice process, stimulated by the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime. The papers in this panel session seek to further our understanding of victims' interaction with criminal justice, addressing key issues such as the match between needs and services, perceptions of justice and the impact of participation.

Sonja Leferink's paper discusses victims' *needs*. In particular she queries the extent to which different characteristics of victims of crime correspond with specific or general needs concerning the victim assistance they require. Nathalie Koster focuses on victims' *perceptions*, in particular of their experience with the police force. She reports on a longitudinal study of victims views on police legitimacy and willingness to cooperate with the police in the future. Maarten Kunst finally views the *impact* of the justice process. In establishing the impact of participation, strategic behavior on the part of the victim – like malingering, i.e. lying about health benefits- is often neglected. However Kunst presents the findings of a study which reveals the importance of incorporating malingering in our understanding of victim-oriented therapeutic jurisprudence.

Keywords: Victimology, Criminal Justice, Procedural Justice, Therapeutic jurisprudence

WG2-18-1**The challenge of diversity: meeting the needs of victims**

Sonja Leferink (*Slachtofferhulp Nederland, The Netherlands*)

Victimological research has taught us much about the generic needs of victims of crime. Needs most often identified are information, respectful treatment, safety, compensation, voice and participation in criminal proceedings, and support.[1] In the Netherlands (the fulfilment of) these needs are acknowledged by law as victims' rights.[2] The Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime[3] goes one step further by requiring Member States' legal provisions and support services for victims to take individual needs and characteristics into account.

What an individual person who fell victim to a specific crime wants and needs is a result of and influenced by a wide variety of factors. What complicates the matter further is that asked directly for his or her needs and wishes a victim of crime often does not have a clear answer. For many victimhood is a first time experience for which they have no framework of reference. To 'translate' the impact of the incident into clearly expressed needs or wants takes time, sometimes even months or year. The fact is that the majority of victims does not have a clear cut idea to what they are entitled to in terms of rights, provisions and services

This presents Victim Support NL, a national NGO providing support to victims of crimes, traffic accidents and calamities, with the challenge to find means to accurately assess the needs and characteristics of individual victims but to meet those needs effectively with accordingly tailor-made services. To accomplish that, two questions have to be answered:

- What characteristics of victims, of the crime they suffered and the circumstances during and after the crime correspond with certain specific or general needs?
- What evidence do we have that the tailor-made service we aim to provide is effective (meets their needs)?

This paper will explore different scientific strategies to find an answer to these questions. Key principle is to make innovative use of existing data sets, both qualitative and quantitative, and to focus on actual help-seeking and help-accepting behaviour instead of needs assessment surveys.

References:

[1] Leferink (2012), Mierlo & Pemberton (2009), Boom & Kuipers (2008), Malsch (2004)

[2] Wet wijziging van het Wetboek van Strafvordering, het Wetboek van Strafrecht en de Wet schadefonds geweldsmisdrijven ter versterking van de positie van het slachtoffer in het strafproces (Stb. 2010, 1)

[3] 2012/29/EU

Keywords: Victimology, Criminal Justice, Victim Support

WG2-18-2

Determinants of crime victim cooperation with the police; an empirical study

Nathalie Koster (Leiden University, The Netherlands)

Crime victims may provide crucial and detailed information about the offender and the circumstances of the crime and are therefore important sources of information for the police. However, of the victimizations reported to the police, most of them will remain unsolved. As crime victims are more likely to be victimized again compared to others who were not victimized in the first place, they may also be a relevant source of information to the police in the future. It is therefore important that crime victims continue to cooperate with the police when they are re-victimized, regardless of whether the previous victimization was solved or not. According to a process-based model of cooperation, crime victims' willingness to cooperate with the police depends on victims' perceptions of police legitimacy and perceptions of police procedures in response to their primary victimization. Although some empirical evidence supports these assumptions, they have not yet been tested simultaneously. The purpose of the current study is to examine whether perceptions of police procedures in response to their primary victimization empirically relates to perceptions of police legitimacy and willingness to cooperate with the police as a possible future crime victim. To do so, Dutch victims of property and violent crime who reported their victimization to the police were interviewed by telephone on three separate occasions (within 4 weeks after report, 1 month and 3 months later). Preliminary findings will be presented and its implications and recommendations for future research in this topic will be discussed.

Keywords: crime victim, police, police procedures, legitimacy, cooperation

WG2-18-3**Residual malingering in victims of violent mock crimes: An experimental vignette study**

Maarten Kunst (Institute for Criminal Law & Criminology, Faculty of Law, Leiden University, The Netherlands)

In line with the framework of therapeutic jurisprudence, victimological scholars often argue that positive experiences with the criminal justice system can help victims emotionally recover from the crime, while negative experiences may frustrate their recovery and even result in retraumatization (i.e., an increase in psychological suffering). However, when estimating the impact of participation in legal procedures on crime victims' mental health, researchers should adjust for the presence of malingering – lying about health problems to obtain certain benefits. If they do not, effect sizes are likely to be biased and may result in erroneous conclusions about the psychological impact of involvement in such procedures.

A recent study suggests that malingering may not only bias symptom reporting when attempting to acquire particular gains during legal procedures, but also afterwards. In an experimental study, Merckelbach and colleagues provided participants with a vignette about a fictional criminal case and instructed them to imagine that they had committed the crime and were required to undergo forensic evaluation to assess their criminal responsibility. In addition, they asked them to fill out the Dutch version of the Structured Inventory of Malingered Symptoms and instructed them either (1) to fabricate symptoms to minimize criminal responsibility or (2) to respond honestly. After about an hour, they were again instructed to fill out the SIMS, but this time all participants had to respond honestly. Surprisingly, participants who had to fabricate symptoms on first assessment scored higher on the SIMS than those who had to respond honestly on both assessments. Apparently, they had started believing in their faked symptoms. More specifically, they suffered from *residual* malingering (Merckelbach, Jelicic, & Pieters, 2011). In this presentation, the author will share preliminary findings from a replication and extension of this experiment in Dutch university students ($N = 90$) who had been instructed to fake symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder in response to a film vignette of violent crime victimization in order to obtain financial compensation from the Dutch state. Results will be discussed in terms of implications for state compensation practices.

References:

Merckelbach, H., Jelicic, M., & Pieters, M. (2011). The residual effect of feigning: How intentional faking may evolve into a less conscious form of symptom reporting. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*, 33, 131-139.

Keywords: violent crime, victimization, compensation, mental health, malingering

P2-19

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Panel Chair: *Jana Kudlacek (Ruhr-University, Germany)*

P2-19-1

Juvenile justice in Europe: Juveniles as active participants in criminal proceedings or as children whose fate is decided by others?

Milica Kovacevic (Faculty for Special Education and Rehabilitation, Serbia)

Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights guarantees the right to a fair trial, whereas Article 12 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child establishes the right of juveniles to receive information on matters affecting them and to freely express their views. In that way, these two international documents establish the right of juveniles to participation, which is very important for the development of the feeling of self-esteem in children and for the recognition of personal dignity of youngsters. However, psychological and physical characteristics of children, their limited capacity to articulate their own views, so as the unwillingness of other participants in the criminal proceedings to acknowledge juvenile's will, could significantly affect the right of a juvenile to a fair trial and participation. Analysing the said international documents and cases from the European Court of Human Rights' practice, this paper therefore aims at pointing to the problems which impede active participation of juvenile offenders in criminal proceedings, and also to the ways of overcoming these problems. The author concludes that it is, among others, necessary to educate all official stakeholders within the system of juvenile justice about the special needs and rights of children as subjects with the right to self-determination.

Keywords: juvenile justice, criminal proceedings, participation, protection

P2-19-2

Warning-shot detention – Sense and nonsense of a current change in the German criminal law relating to young offenders

Jana Kudlacek (Ruhr-University, Germany)

In the German criminal law relating to young offenders there have been three different forms of detention for juvenile offenders. Free-time-detention which takes place over the weekend, short-time-detention which takes two to four days and custody which takes between one and four weeks. Empirical studies could figure out, that all of these detentions have one thing in common: they all have a presumption of relapse of around 70%.

Because of this researchers require to dispose detention for juvenile offenders. In reality it happened exact the other way around: The last big improvement in the German criminal law relating to young offenders was the so called "Warnschussarrest" (warning-shot detention) which means a juvenile detention of up to four weeks in addition to young offender sentence.

The background of the implementation was, that young offenders who were sentenced but are on probation should see how hard life in prison could be. The "Warnschussarrest" has not only to face the presumption of relapse of around 70% it is also only possible if the requirements of probation are given. But young offenders whose sentences are on probation have generally already run thru an appropriate carrier, which means they do not need a warning-shot.

So maybe the German criminal law relating to young offenders is questing into the wrong direction?

Keywords: detention, warning-shot detention, juvenile sentence, corrections

P2-19-3**Violence and Victimization of Children and Youth: Prevention Strategies, Enlightened Policies, and Treatment Outcomes**

Peter Benekos (*Mercyhurst University, USA*), **Alida Merlo** (*Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA*), **Bitna Kim** (*Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA*)

In the United States, the Attorney General has developed initiatives to address child and youth victimization. Being a victim of violence or being exposed to violence is recognized as a contributing factor in understanding child misbehaviors and adolescent offending. As a result, there is an emphasis on prevention and safeguarding children and youth is a priority. Research has examined this cycle of violence and the dynamic factors in the lives of children and youth who become crossover cases in the child care and juvenile justice systems. In this context, the authors examine Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) supplementary homicide data on children and adolescent victims and critique efforts to reduce childhood violence and victimization. This paper suggests that there are indications of a shift in the way youthful offenders are perceived and treated in the system. The authors review trauma-informed approaches, evidence based policies, and the reaffirmation of prevention and treatment in juvenile justice.

Keywords: child and youth victimization, trauma-informed treatment, juvenile justice policy, youth victims and offenders

P2-19-4**Attitude of Elites to Juvenile Justice System in Iran**

Maryam Abachi (*University of Freiburg, Germany*)

The first juvenile delinquency Act was approved by Parliament of Iran in 1959. It was one of the translated and borrowed laws from Western Europe which was completely accepted by Iranian judicial culture in practice. Nevertheless, after the 1979 Revolution and for the purpose of Islamizing society, this Act was abolished and no especial Act has been replaced yet. In recent years, Iranian legislature has attempted to determine some rules concerning juvenile delinquents according to the international obligation and Shari'a in the General Penal Codes. However, due to the ignorance of elite visions, he has not been successful in this regard. In this survey, the attitude of elites to juvenile justice system in Iran has been studied. To evaluate how elites see the issues in this field, two target groups were sampled. The main criteria to choose these target groups were based on their potential influence in revising and enacting laws. The first group includes criminal trial judges, prosecutors and investigators, social workers and defense lawyers which serve in justice system, while the second group contains law faculty members, Islamic lawyers and master students in criminal law and criminology. In fact, the result of this survey shows that there are positive potential to deal with juvenile delinquents according to the European standard, international obligations and also the new interpretations of Shari'a which support the Global standard.

Keywords: Juvenile Justice, Attitude of Elites

WG2-20

PRISONERS' PERSPECTIVES ON LIFE AFTER IMPRISONMENT (ESC Working Group on Prison Life & Effects of Imprisonment)

Panel Chair: *Marguerite Schinkel* (University of Glasgow, UK)

Other authors: *Jennifer Doekhie* (Leiden University, The Netherlands), *Gunda Wößner* (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

This panel comprises three presentations on research with persons who were released from prison or just before release and were confronted with how to integrate into life in the community. All three projects adopted a qualitative approach. They are concerned with different groups of (ex-)prisoners and – due to their roots in different criminal justice systems – with different release situations. The first presentation reports on research with Dutch prisoners who were about to be released from sentences of at least 2,5 years. This research focused on prisoners' plan for life after imprisonment and their thoughts about quitting crime. The second presentation draws on research from a project in Scotland with prisoners released after long sentences and a project with persons who had been in and out of prison over a period of 10 years. This research analyses how these persons give meaning to these different experiences of imprisonment and integrate them in the life stories. The third presentation focusses on experiences with release preparations in prison and the transition process in Germany of released prisoners who were sentenced for violent or sexual offences.

Keywords: Release preparations, Re-entry, Life story, Desistance

WG2-20-1

To desist or not to desist? A qualitative study of long-term prisoners and their plans for life after prison.

Jennifer Doekhie (Leiden University, The Netherlands), *Anja Dirkzwager* (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, The Netherlands), *Paul Nieuwbeerta* (Leiden University, The Netherlands)

In the Netherlands about 40.000 people are released from prison every year. Although crime prevention is one of the primary goals of imprisonment, still 50 percent of these ex-prisoners reoffend and end up in the criminal justice within two years after their release. It is possible that the length of imprisonment affects recidivism. On the one hand, a longer prison sentence provides more time and opportunities to try to change inmates' problematic behavior (e.g. by behavioral interventions). On the other hand, spending a long time in prison may cause more disruptions in important life domains, like employment prospects or social relationships, or may lower inmates' self-esteem. An important question remains why and when people decide to quit crime. The aim of this article is to explore the future expectations that long-term prisoners in the Netherlands envision for themselves shortly before they are released. Their expectations, ambitions and whether they intend to quit crime are the main focus. As part of a longitudinal study, 10-15 semi-structured in-depth interviews are conducted with long-term prisoners (at least 2,5 years in prison) at the end of their sentence. The interview consisted of questions about their plans for life after prison, their motivation to quit crime and factors that could play a role in this process of desistance (e.g. social support from significant others and self-efficacy). The results show that, although finding a job, a place to live and support from significant others are important, factors like hope, believe in oneself and one's own abilities also play a key role in (thinking) processes of desistance. Prisoners create a sort of 'script for desistance'; a scenario of what they think will happen after their release and whether or not they want to give up their criminal activities.

Keywords: desistance, long-term prisoners

WG2-20-2**Imprisonment and the life story****Marguerite Schinkel** (*University of Glasgow, UK*)

How criminal sanctions are given meaning in the context of wider lives is an under-researched area of enquiry. This talk examines the life stories told by (ex)prisoners. It draws on the data collected for two separate research projects through narrative interviews with 27 long-term (ex)prisoners and life story interviews with 35 people who have been imprisoned (short-term) many times over at least 10 years. By bringing the findings of these two projects together (one of which is still ongoing) it is possible to examine how the experience of short, but repeated, sentences is different from the experience of a long-term sentence. The discussion will focus on the impact that external circumstances and the envisaged future have on the meaning of imprisonment and vice versa. The talk will conclude by examining implications for policy and practice.

Keywords: imprisonment, narratives, life stories, institutionalisation, rehabilitation

WG2-20-3**“I was thrown in at the deep end...” Transition from prison release into the community and its challenges from the point of view of ex-prisoners**

Gunda Woessner (*Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany*), **Elke Wienhausen-Knezevic** (*Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany*), **Kira-Sophie Gauder** (*Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany*)

Over the last decade, increasing attention has been given to the issue of how prisoners re-enter the community. Consequently, aftercare programmes and supervision measures have mushroomed. By now, it has been widely acknowledged that ex-prisoners' needs centre on such issues as mental health (i.e., substance use treatment), social integration, accommodation, and employment. While researchers have thoroughly addressed some of these factors, other facets have ostentatiously been neglected (i.e., accommodation). At the same time, little is known about how ex-prisoners experience the very transition between imprisonment and release in their daily lives. In this presentation we synthesise research results from a qualitative analysis of 26 interviews with released or newly incarcerated serious (sexual and violent) offenders one year after prison release in order to identify transition formats and challenges that ex-prisoners face during the transition from prison back into the community. Particular attention is paid to the ex-prisoners' experiences with correctional release preparation that aim at facilitating this transition. We thereby apply a reconstructive research approach based on the method of grounded theory.

Keywords: transition, release preparation, reentry, grounded theory

PA2-21

BUILDING POLICE LEGITIMACY AND WILLINGNESS TO COMPLY WITH THE LAW: THE IMPORTANCE OF PROCEDURAL JUSTICE POLICING

Panel Chair: *Kristina Murphy (Griffith University, Australia)*

Other authors: *Elise Sargeant (University of Queensland, Australia), Jon Jackson (London School of Economics, UK), Ben Bradford (Oxford University, UK)*

Research has consistently shown that people view police more positively if they utilise procedural justice when encountering members of the public. Procedural justice has also been shown to shape people's willingness to cooperate with police and comply with the law more generally. This panel of papers brings together leading policing researchers from the United Kingdom and Australia to explore the important role that police play in fostering a culture of voluntary compliance and cooperation. Specifically, Paper 1 explores how 'place' can play a major role in shaping people's attitudes to police. Paper 2 examines how procedural justice policing can promote compliance with the law across countries that have different social, legal and political contexts. Paper 3 shows how procedural justice policing can foster greater identification with society, thereby enhancing people's compliance with society's norms and laws. Finally, Paper 4 examines how crime victims' perceptions of procedural justice can shape their willingness to report victimisation and crime to police. Together the papers demonstrate that police play a significant role in fostering people's willingness to voluntarily comply and cooperate with the law.

Keywords: policing, procedural justice, survey research, compliance

PA2-21-1

A Tale of Two Cities: An Exploratory Test of Sampson's Theory of Context

Elise Sargeant (University of Queensland, Australia), Lorraine Mazerolle (University of Queensland, Australia), Rebecca Wickes (University of Queensland, Australia), Ben Bradford (University of Oxford, UK)

In his 2012 Presidential Address to the American Society of Criminology Professor Robert Sampson presented "a theoretical framework and analytic strategy for the study of place as a fundamental context in criminology, with a focus on neighbourhood effects". In the current presentation we utilize his framework to compare and contrast the relationship between perceptions of police and place across two large cities: London, United Kingdom and Melbourne, Australia. The police are important to the context of "place" not only because of their existence within places but also because of their role in defining places. Using survey data collected in both Australia and the United Kingdom, we find differences in the way that place shapes perceptions of police across the two cities. Importantly, place and neighbourhood context appear to matter much more in London when compared to Melbourne. Reasons for these differences are discussed and implications for policing will be canvassed.

Keywords: policing, place, Australia, UK

PA2-21-2

Compliance with the law: A cross-national, comparative analysis

Jon Jackson (London School of Economics, UK), Ben Bradford (University of Oxford, UK), Mike Hough (University of London, UK)

Deterrence theory predicts that people who comply with the law also believe that the police are effective at deterring, catching and responding to crime, and that there is a high probability that they would get caught if they were to commit a crime. This model of crime-control states that the police must communicate strength to citizens if they to secure compliance. By contrast, procedural justice theory posits that it is how people in power wield their authority that is most important; that people are more interested in

process than outcome because of the relational implications of their treatment at the hands of authorities; and that the fairness of institutions influences their legitimacy and subsequently shapes individuals' propensity to cooperate with them and comply with the laws they represent. In this paper we present findings from a cross-national study of compliance with the law. Combining Round 5 of the European Social Survey with new, comparative national samples of the US, Japan, Albania and South Africa, we assess the empirical evidence for instrumental and normative modes of compliance and social regulation in diverse social, legal and political contexts.

Keywords: policing, procedural justice, deterrence, comparative research

PA2-21-3

Exploring the role of social identity in procedural justice theory

Ben Bradford (University of Oxford, UK), **Kristina Murphy** (Griffith University, Australia), **Jon Jackson** (London School of Economics, UK)

Encounters with police officers shape people's perceptions of the legitimacy of the police and, perhaps, their readiness to comply with the law. The dominant explanatory framework for this relationship revolves around the idea that procedurally just practice enhances people's connections to justice institutions, which in turn encourages compliance with the laws those institutions represent and enforce. But there have been few assessments of the idea – central to procedural justice theory – that social identity acts as an important social-psychological bridge in these processes. In this paper data from two studies are used to, first, explore the extent to which social identity mediates the association between procedural justice and perceptions of legitimacy. Second, the role of group identification as an alternative predictor of rule compliance is explored. Results suggest that social identity may have a significant role in shaping both legitimacy and compliance. It seems that when people feel fairly treated by police, their sense of identification with the superordinate group the police represent is enhanced, strengthening police legitimacy and motivating compliance with the law. By contrast, unfair treatment signals to people that they do not belong, undermining identification, legitimacy, and adherence to the law.

Keywords: policing, procedural justice, social identification, compliance, legitimacy

PA2-21-4

Fostering victims' willingness to report crime to police: How important is procedural justice?

Kristina Murphy (Griffith University, Australia), **Julie Barkworth** (Griffith University, Australia)

Research has shown that procedural justice is an important predictor of victims' satisfaction with the criminal justice system. What remains relatively unclear, however, is whether procedural justice is more important to victims than other instrumental factors, such as the outcome favourability of their encounters with police. Some studies find that victims are more satisfied with the criminal justice system when they have received a favourable outcome, while others show that procedural justice elements dominate their concerns. To date, only three studies have investigated this issue in the context of victims' willingness to cooperate with the police. Again, however, the results have been inconclusive. The present study utilizes survey data collected from a representative sample of 1,204 Australians to show that the effect of procedural justice on victims' willingness to report crime to police is context specific. For some victim types, procedural justice is more important, while for other victim types, instrumental factors dominate their decision to report crime and victimisation.

Keywords: policing, procedural justice, victims of crime, crime reporting

WG2-22

ESC GENDER, CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE/SPINHUIS CENTER: PUNISHMENT AND ITS IMPACT

Panel Chair: *Michele Burman (University of Glasgow, UK)*

Other authors: *Elanie Rodermond (VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Anne-Marie Slotboom (VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Katharina Joosen (VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Catrien Bijleveld (VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Candace Kruttschnitt (VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Jo Deakin (University of Manchester, UK), Robin Robinson (University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, USA), Loretta Trickett (Nottingham Trent University, UK)*

The Gender, Crime and Criminal Justice Working Group has been in existence for five years (since 2009). Interest is growing and these three panels showcase some of the work being carried out by members of the group. We are gradually moving towards the possibility of a special issue of the *European Journal of Criminology* and these three panels will be important to considerations of the shape of such a volume at some point in the future.

The first panel focuses on methodological and conceptual challenges of researching gender, crime and justice. The second (joint) panel with the Spinhuis Centre takes as its theme: punishment and its impact. The third panel looks at young women, and girls and justice.

Keywords: gender, crime, criminal justice

WG2-22-1

“After this I’ll be going home”: Women, Desistance, Theory, and Praxis

Robin A. Robinson (University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, USA), Jo Deakin (University of Manchester, UK)

In this paper the authors speculate on ways to transform their original theoretical model of women and desistance – built upon feminist criminologies, psychodynamic theory, socio-political analysis of power, narrative theories of desistance, and ethical decision-making in biographical context – to praxis. They advance their theory-building discussion of concurrent biopsychosocial factors that influence women’s behaviors, decisions, and abilities to plan, to judge and to problem-solve, post-carcer control, to propose aspects of efficacious implementation, whether in contentious bureaucracies or supportive social services. A gendered theoretical approach to women in the discourse about desistance is largely absent, even given the lessons of feminist criminologies over the last few decades. As we have proposed in consideration of Maruna’s proposition of redemption scripts, e.g., trauma histories so rampant amongst women offenders, and the traumagenic effects that likely ensue, including revictimization, may alter redemptive scripts and, instead, may produce rational calculi and defenses – conscious and unconscious, adaptive and maladaptive – that serve a coherent narrative to persist rather than desist, despite laws, rules, and normative morality to the contrary. More than just the intellectual satisfaction of a theoretical framework for understanding women and desistance, we argue that an integrative, interdisciplinary approach is critical to the creation of effective policy, programs, practice, and evaluation. Case study materials illustrate the concepts toward developing an argument for action.

Keywords: women, desistance, feminist criminologies, psychodynamic theory, theory to praxis

WG2-22-2**Women's Re-incarceration: The Influence of Marriage and Children**

Elanie Rodermond (VU University, The Netherlands), **Anne-Marie Slotboom** (VU University, The Netherlands)

Although research on criminal careers of females has grown substantially over the past decades, female desistance remains relatively underexplored. Studies based on male samples show that marriage and parenthood is related to reductions in crime and desistance, but the question is whether these findings are also applicable to females. What is more, the effects of marriage and children on crime and desistance do not a priori pertain to female offenders in the post-release context as well. Using criminal career data and population register data on a large sample of Dutch female prisoners, we analyze data on re-incarceration, incarceration histories, marriage and parenthood. A series of Cox proportional hazard models with time varying variables is estimated to model the influence of marriage and children on the occurrence of re-incarceration. Findings show that marriage reduces the likelihood of re-incarceration. However, no effect is found for the influence of children. Considering separated and combined effects, results show that only a full-family package has a beneficial effect. In discussing the findings, we elaborate on the importance of these different life events in light of the specific nature of the sample used.

Keywords: Desistance, Re-incarceration, Female offenders

WG2-22-3**The Role of Romantic Relationships in the Lives of Incarcerated Women: Early versus Late Starting women**

Anne-Marie Slotboom (VU University, The Netherlands), **Katharina Joosen** (NSCR, The Netherlands), **Carrien Bijleveld** (NSCR, The Netherlands), **Candice Kruttschnitt** (University of Toronto, USA)

Increasingly, studies are finding that adult onset offending is particularly common among women. However, explanations for this adult onset are scarce. Literature suggests that dynamic factors such as intimate relationships might be important, for both women's victimization and offending histories (e.g. Simpson et al. 2008, Richie, 1996, Mullins & Wright, 2003). It is also suggested that romantic involvement with a deviant, abusive partner might be related to the onset of offending. Adult onset offenders e.g. have been found to be less involved in victimization of sexual abuse in childhood than early offenders but were more apt to violent victimization in adulthood (Simpson et al., 2008). In a sample of 400 Dutch detainees we found that adult onset offenders (starting after the age of 25) had more troubles after age 25 than earlier onset women. Late onset offenders were more often a victim of violent offences and had more often violent, criminal partners after the age of 25. Within this sample of incarcerated women we collected survey data and Life History Calendars, but we also conducted in depth interviews with a part of the sample. Women were asked about the role of different life experiences in their pathways to prison. In this paper we use data from these qualitative interviews to analyze the perspectives of women on the role of intimate partners in their pathway to imprisonment. We also relate these perspectives to their age of onset of offending. Findings from this study might have implications for policies and programs regarding female adult offenders

Keywords: Women offenders, Late onset, Relationships

WG2-22-4

Challenging 'honour' – masculinity, violence and sexual assault

Loretta Trickett (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

This paper draws on an earlier article by the author about attitudes of gang members towards young women which outlined lessons for the formation of government policy on sexual assault both within and outside of the gang context. The high levels of sexual abuse of women in England and Wales and the limited number of prosecutions has long been a subject of concern. As part of this the Coalition Government outlined its commitment to ending Gang Violence and pledged its support for initiatives aimed at helping young women at risk of sexual violence by gang members. This paper discusses the honourable/dishonourable male and female dynamic that informs much sexual violence against women and explains how the 'doing of masculinity' within the gang context meant that women were used to challenge, shore up and defend masculine identities within an environment where the raison-etre of the masculine identities of the young men was violence towards others. The author moves from this interpretative lens of masculine identity to draw on a range of criminological theories including subcultural theories, symbolic interactionism and labelling theories and integrates these with theories around honour in order to make suggestions for working with young people about sexual relations, consent and abuse. The author suggests that by drawing on a range of criminological theories we can better inform and educate young people about abuse.

Keywords: sexual, abuse, honour, symbolic interactionism, labelling

P2-23**PROSTITUTION AND PORNOGRAPHY**

Panel Chair: *Dominique Boels* (*Ghent University, Belgium*)

P2-23-1**A survey on the prostitution market in Switzerland**

Lorenz Biberstein (*Killias Research & Consulting, Switzerland*), **Martin Killias** (*Killias Research & Consulting, Switzerland*)

A survey among red-light establishments is currently being conducted with the aim of gaining insight into mechanisms and methods of operation of the sex market in Switzerland. The purpose is to explore the possible involvement of human trafficking in the Swiss sex market and to evaluate feasible counter-measures. Prostitution and soliciting is not illegal in Switzerland.

Interviews are conducted with managers of sex clubs who, occasionally, also work as prostitutes themselves. The focus is on indoor prostitution that largely prevails in Switzerland.

Special attention will be given to the business model, i.e. relationships between owners/managers, clients and prostitutes, including employment status and mode of payment. Regulations regarding these aspects differ substantially across cantons (due to the Swiss federal system). Of special interest is the background of women and other actors operating on the sex market in Switzerland, including their origin, motivations, and backgrounds.

The presentation will focus on the current structure of the sex market in Switzerland and the methodology of the study. If possible, preliminary results will also be presented.

Keywords: Prostitution, Human trafficking

P2-23-2**Regulating the Belgian informal economy: comparative study of seasonal work, street selling and prostitution**

Dominique Boels (*Ghent University, Belgium*)

In the past ten years, research has revealed the universal character of the informal economy in a variety of settings (Portes & Haller, 2005), an increase in informal employment in most parts of the world and its important role as a source of income (Coletto, 2010). This finding has led to a revival of research on the informal economy and a reappearance of the topic in the agenda of international organisations such as the ILO (Coletto, 2010) and the OESO (Pacolet & De Wispelaere, 2009). Within criminology however, a scarceness of research on the informal economy in Western-Europe is still detected. With a four-year empirical study, I try to fill in this lacuna by conducting an in-depth comparative analysis of three Belgian employment sectors by means of three case studies (seasonal work in horticulture, street selling and prostitution). More specifically, I explore the nature of informality in each case and the way in which the government tries to regulate informality in these cases. The empirical data draw on a combination of document analyses, semi-structured interviews (58 in seasonal work; 41 in street selling and 38 in prostitution), observation (50 hours in street selling) and case file analyses (70 files in seasonal work). The comparative analysis indicates the presence of similar types of informality in each case (e.g., undeclared labour and income, social fraud) but different motives of informal workers to engage in them. This finding has both theoretical and practical relevance. Furthermore, informality is regulated differently in each case. The 'policy of involvement' in the case of seasonal work seems to have a normalizing influence on informality, although some aspects of the regulation have an increasing informality influence. The case of street selling is characterised by a 'laissez-faire' approach, which is related to a status-quo or maybe even an increase in informality. Lastly, the case of prostitution is characterised by a 'policy of tolerance' and a 'laissez-faire approach', which is associated with a normalizing and informalising influence at the same time. Remarkably, governmental regulation seems not in all cases to be in line with identified motivations to work infor-

mally (e.g., no congruence between policy and informal work in order to top up an allowance). In sum, the results indicate the importance of studying informality in different sectors to have a more nuanced view on motives and on policy influences.

Keywords: informal economy, Belgium, qualitative, regulation

P2-23-3

Police attitude towards prostitution: the influence of a legal approach based on soft prohibitionism

Carolina Villacampa (*Universitat de Lleida, Spain*), **Nuria Torres** (*Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain*)

Spanish policy on prostitution cannot be completely framed in any of the traditional models of addressing this reality. Prostitution remains in a sort of legal limbo in Spain, not completely prohibited nor regulated. While in politics abolitionism is the mostly followed model, from a legal perspective the only strategy to this question had been deep silence.

However, since 2005 some Spanish municipalities, starting with Barcelona, adopted civic ordinances prohibiting the offer, request, negotiation and acceptance of sexual services in the street or engaging in sexual relations in public spaces. With the adoption of these standards, it started what can be called a soft prohibitionist approach to this reality. Prostitutes can now be punished, even if not by criminal rules but imposing administrative fines. This approach is outperforming the municipal level to directly colonize the state, as can be observed in the national Draft Law for the protection of public safety (2013). But the implementation of this policy, far from eradicating prostitution has led primarily to a change in the attitude of police agents towards sex workers. This is evidenced by an empirical quantitative and qualitative study conducted in Lleida (Spain) with 79 sex workers, whose main results refer to the change of police attitude brought by the passing of the civic ordinance.

Keywords: prostitution, police, civic ordinances, prohibitionism

P2-23-4

Elaboration of a Spanish Classification of Child Pornography images to improve efficacy of police investigation

Andrea Gimenez Salinas (*Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain*), **Alejandra Pascual** (*Universidad Castilla La Mancha, Spain*), **Carlos Igual** (*Guardia Civil, Spain*)

Interchange of child pornography material has increased in the last decades due to the general availability of production techniques and the opportunities for dissemination and interchange of material provided by the Internet. Spanish police investigators face significant challenges regarding child pornography: the wide volume of cases of child pornography detected annually, the scant resources available for those cases, and the identification of serious profiles that can progress to future sexual aggressions. The research presented in this communication aims to improve police effectiveness and resource management regarding child pornography by providing a Spanish classification of child pornography images and videos, depending on the seriousness for the content. At present time, there are similar classifications in Canada, Ireland and England. To get to a Spanish classification we have collaborated with Judicial Central Units of one of the Spanish polices (Guardia Civil) to review 4.116 photos and 400 videos coming from investigations conducted between 2008 and 2013. In the first phase of the research we conducted a classification that was validated twice with the two samples of photos and videos. Finally, the classification was adjusted to be useful for videos and images. This classification includes 5 levels depending on the severity of the content. This communication will present the levels defined and the limits encountered in the process of definitions. In addition, we will present descriptive analysis about the images and videos most prevalent regarding child pornography in both samples

Keywords: Child Pornography, Classification of Child Pornography images

P2-24**CHANGES OF DRUG MARKETS AND DRUG POLICY**

Panel Chair: *Daniela Kmetonyová (First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic)*

P2-24-1**Online market with new psychoactive substances in the Czech Republic - current situation and new techniques of monitoring**

Daniela Kmetonyová (First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic), Tomáš Záborský (First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic), Viktor Mravčík (The Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Czech Republic), Vendula Běláčková (First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic), Kateřina Grohmannová (The Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Czech Republic)

Introduction: New psychoactive substances (NPS) have been retailed on the world wide web in the last decade. The EMCDDA has been monitoring their online availability through multilingual “snapshots” since 2006. The aim of the paper is to assess the current situation of the online market with NPS in the Czech Republic with a novel monitoring tool developed by the authors.

Methods: A new (“scraping”) software tool has been developed, enabling automatic data collection from various internet sources. The advantages of the method are such that the input of human resources is minimized, and the frequency of data collection, in contrast to the existing monitoring tools, can be increased from a 6-months to a daily basis.

Results: A list of 29 webshops was identified in Jan 2014 through the scraping tool (in contrast to 19 webshops identified in the snapshot monitoring from March 2013). From this list, 6 were chosen based upon their ranking, durability on the market, and their marketing strategy (so-called “RC-shops” vs. “Commercial shops”). The selected shops were “scraped” for their products, pricing strategies, and purchasing forms (bath salts, fertilizers etc.). Several items had to be coded manually (labelling and marketing strategies for substitute/complementary products etc.). The paper will present outcomes of the monitoring, and compare it to the up-to-date snapshots.

Conclusions: The scraping tool for monitoring availability of NPS in the online space seems to be an effective data-collection tool. The tool will be made freely available to research institutions and drug monitoring institutions.”

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Keywords: new drugs, internet, monitoring, psychoactive substances, Czech Republic

P2-24-2**Criminal Background Checks, Drug Testing, and the Employment of White, Black and Hispanic Workers**

Joshua Guetzkow (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel), Alexandra Kalev (Tel Aviv University, Israel)

The War on Drugs and the drive to get tough on crime have had wide-ranging social consequences and transformed the topography of citizenship in 21st century America. From loss of voting and welfare rights, to barred access to certain professions and employment in general. The impact has been strongest on racial and ethnic inequality in the US, because blacks and Hispanics are commonly stigmatized as drug users and are highly overrepresented among convicted offenders. Scholars have been hard at work tracing the effects of drug use and criminal records on employment and earnings, looking mostly at individuals. In this paper, we take an organizational perspective. We shift the focus to employers, who have themselves been enlisted in the war on drugs and crime, and increasingly adopt policies for screening job applicants for drug use and criminal backgrounds. We seek to understand the aggregate impact that these screening

programs have had on the share of blacks and Hispanics in employment. We use longitudinal data on the adoption of these screening methods among a national sample of American employers, coupled with information about the demographic composition of their workforce. We find that drug testing increases the share of black men and Hispanic men and women in low skill jobs, suggesting that in the absence of testing employers overestimate drug use in these populations. We find that criminal records checks lower the share of minorities in the workforce, indicating that after introducing these criminal record checks, employers exclude minority workers from employment who would not have been excluded otherwise (in particular low-skill Hispanics and black professionals). These hiring policies thus institutionalize the mark of the criminal record within labor markets. This paper contributes to our theoretical understanding of the connection between the labor process, organizational structures and ethnic and racial stratification.

Keywords: Criminalization, Employment, Reentry, War on Drugs

P2-24-3

It Came From the North: Assessing Canada's Potential as a Key Exportation Source for Synthetic Drugs

Carlo Morselli (Université de Montréal, Canada), David Farabee (UCLA, USA), Sheldon Zhang (San Diego State University, USA), Martin Bouchard (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

During the mid-2000s, several claims were made from international policy makers, governmental agencies, law-enforcement groups, and investigative journalists regarding Canada's pivotal status in the world supply of synthetic drugs. This study assesses this claim with a variety of data sources and three independent methods. Population estimates and capture-recapture analyses focus on the scope of consumption, production, and potential exportation in the country. Chemical composition analysis examines the level of 'maturity' and the structural features of the country's domestic synthetic drugs market. Spatial analyses of border seizure data focuses on the level of centralization (or decentralization) for trafficking routes at the Canadian border. Results indicate that Canada's contribution to the world supply of synthetic drugs is neither productive enough, sophisticated enough, or centralized enough to warrant its status as a key source country. Our conclusion addresses the problems extending from such misclaims for research and policy.

Keywords: Drug trafficking, Synthetic Drugs, Methodology

P2-24-4

Explaining Racial Disproportionality in Arrest Rates for Drug Offenses

Cassia Spohn (Arizona State University, USA), Steven Belenko (Tempe University, USA)

One of the enduring realities of the U.S. criminal justice system is that blacks are substantially more likely than whites to be arrested for drug offenses. Since 1980 the black arrest rate for drug possession has been from two to four times greater than the white arrest rate. For drug trafficking, the black arrest rate has been four to seven times greater than the white rate. In this paper, we assess the evidence in support of three possible explanations for these disparities: The first explanation is that blacks use drugs at higher rates than whites, the second is that blacks sell drugs at higher rates than whites, and the third is that the police arrest blacks for drug offenses in numbers disproportionate to their involvement in using and selling drugs. We conclude that there is little evidence that blacks use or sell drugs at higher rates than whites, but persuasive evidence that black drug users and sellers face higher odds of arrest than do white drug users and sellers. We discuss the implications of these findings for criminal justice policy and practice.

Keywords: drug offenses, arrest

PA3-1**TESTING SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY IN THE GERMAN-SPEAKING AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES**

Panel Chair: *Helmut Hirtenlehner (University of Linz, Austria)*

Other authors: *Stefanie Eifler (Catholic University Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, Germany), Deborah Schepers (University of Bielefeld, Germany), Nele Schils (University of Ghent, Belgium)*

Situational Action Theory marks one of the currently most prominent attempts at explaining why people break moral rules. Consequently it attracts lots of empirical research aimed at testing key propositions of the theory. One of the particularities of this research is that it is conducted relatively concerted, with the various scholars knowing each other's work and advancements.

The aim of this panel is to present the findings of some of the research groups to a broader audience, but also to consolidate the exchange of ideas, methods and findings within the research community. The session draws on studies from Germany, Austria and Belgium, all of them designed to test hypotheses derived from Situational Action Theory.

Keywords: Situational Action Theory, Quantitative Criminology

PA3-1-1**On the conditional relevance of controls. The case of shoplifting.**

Helmut Hirtenlehner (University of Linz, Austria)

Situational Action Theory's principle of the conditional relevance of controls suggests that controls only influence behaviour when moral hurdles have been taken. Thereby, the failure of the moral filter to preclude crime from the catalogue of perceived action alternatives can be due to both low personal norm acceptance and exposure to a crime-affirmative moral context. In detail it is assumed that deterrence only becomes relevant when personal morality is weak, and that self-control only matters when an individual is exposed to crime-permissive moral surroundings. Both hypotheses are tested with a large-scale student survey from Austria that is dedicated to the explanation of adolescent shoplifting delinquency. Based on nearly 3000 students aged 12 or 13 years, two interactional relationships are investigated: whether the deterrent effect of perceived detection risk depends on personal morality and whether the criminogenic influence of exposure to delinquent peers is moderated by level of self-control. The results are in line with the theoretical expectations, thus providing firm support for key propositions of Situational Action Theory.

Keywords: Situational Action Theory, Quantitative Criminology

PA3-1-2**How invariant is the interaction between extremist propensity and exposure to extremist moral settings in sub groups by gender and immigrant background? Testing a leading hypothesis of the Situational Action Theory.**

Nele Schils (Ghent University, Belgium), Lieven Pauwels (Ghent University, Belgium)

The principal object of this paper is to study the effects of extremist propensity, exposure to extremist moral settings and their interaction effect on offending in sub groups by gender and immigrant background. Many theories often assume independent and additive effects of these concepts on offending, and therefore do not specifically address the question of interaction from a theoretical point of view. As both individuals and settings are of considerable difference, it should be expected that they interact in explaining individual differences in offending. The situational action theory, as outlined by Wikström is used as a framework. Although some previous studies have addressed the aforementioned interaction

effect empirically and found empirical evidence for this interaction effect, no study has up to now addressed the question how stable this interaction effect is by gender and immigration background. Furthermore, no study has empirically applied SAT to the study of political violence. The present study is based on a large web survey on self-reported political violence to test how invariant the interaction effect is of exposure to extremist moral settings and extremist propensity. Strong support is found for the hypothesis that the effect of exposure to extremist moral settings is depending on the strength or weakness of individual extremist propensity, indicating that exposure to extremist moral settings has the strongest effect on political violence for individuals with a high propensity to violent extremism. This pattern is found for boys and girls of both native (Belgian) and immigrant background.

Keywords: situational action theory, immigrant background, gender, political violence, individual/environment interaction

PA3-1-3

Moral Values as Explanation of Adolescents' Deviant and Delinquent Behavior: An Application of SAT.

Debbie Schepers (University of Bielefeld, Germany)

Situational Action Theory (SAT), introduced by Wikström and colleagues, is a promising new developed general theory of crime. SAT combines individual and contextual constructs into an integrative explanatory framework. In its basic assumption, the theory proposes that the interaction of propensity and exposure determines delinquency. Criminal behavior is basically controlled by moral values, and less by a rational evaluation of action alternatives. The probability of a criminal act to be committed, depends on the criminal tendency (propensity) of a person and their exposure to criminogenic settings (exposure). Criminal acts are the result of a perception-choice-process, which can be explained by the interaction of criminal propensity and criminogenic conditions.

The study "Chances and Risks in the Life Course" will be used as data set for the application of SAT. The study uses a cohort sequential design and was first conducted in 2012, with yearly follow up measurements. The sample, so far, consists of two waves in two cohorts. The first wave is composed of German students from the fifth (N=1336) and ninth (N=1421) grades in the cities of Dortmund (North-Rhine Westphalia) and Nuremberg (Bavaria). In 2013, questionnaire interviews were carried out in both cities in sixth (N=1690) and tenth (N=1308) grades.

The central hypotheses of SAT will be tested by applying structural equation modeling. The results largely confirm the postulated theoretical person-environment interdependencies. The importance of interactions between propensity and exposure will be researched by adopting interactional effects and implementing multiple group comparison.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, Situational Action Theory

PA3-1-4

The Concept of Situation in SAT: Theoretical and Empirical Analyses of Embezzlement

Stefanie Eifler (Catholic University of Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, Germany)

Within the framework of Situational Action Theory (SAT), criminal action is conceptualised as the outcome of an interaction between person and situation: If morality is weak and behavioural norms are not mediated by the situation, criminal action is to be expected. If – on the other hand – morality is strong, actors refrain from criminal action regardless of the concrete situation.

The concept of situation has hardly been specified in recent empirical analyses of SAT. Instead, it has been frequently assessed on the basis of individual attributes. The present study starts from these experiences and elaborates on the concept of situation in particular. Social-psychological interactionism (Magnusson

1976, 1981) and the distinction between high-cost and low-cost situations within the framework of sociological action theories serve as a basis for this elaboration. The considerations will show that SAT and sociological action theories lead to contradictory predictions: While the explanatory mechanism is morality in a low-cost situation and deterrence in a high-cost situation, SAT leads to the assumption that the explanatory mechanisms in low-cost and high-cost situations depend on the individual level of morality.

The empirical analysis of these ideas takes place within the framework of the project "Living Together in Cities". A mail survey of a random sample of residents (aged 18 to 65) of a German city was carried out in 2012. Embezzlement opportunities are modelled using vignettes, including a 2x2 factorial design referring to low-cost and high-cost situations. Influences of morality and deterrence are analysed for different types of situations using multiple group comparisons. Finally, the performance of SAT and sociological action theory are evaluated and discussed with regard to the underlying theoretical framework.

Keywords: SAT, high-/low-cost situations, interaction of person and situation, morality, deterrence

PA3-2

HOMICIDE IN EUROPE (part 2)

Panel Chair: *William Alex Pridemore* (Georgia State University, USA)

Other author: *Marieke Liem* (Leiden University, The Netherlands)

PA3-2-1

Hazardous drinking and violent death among Russian males: Evidence from a population-based case-control study

William Alex Pridemore (Georgia State University, USA)

The goal of this study was to determine the risk of homicide victimization associated with hazardous drinking. Data are from the Izhevsk Family Study, a large-scale population-based case-control study. There were two sets of cases: all men aged 25-54 years living in Izhevsk who, during October 2003–October 2005, (a) were homicide victims (n=45) or (b) were homicide victims or died of injuries of undetermined intent (n=156). Controls were selected at random from a population register. Extensive information was obtained via interviews with proxy informants living in the same household as the cases and controls. Measures of alcohol consumption included the standard quantity-frequency method and multiple behavioral markers of hazardous drinking, with the reference period being the prior year. 64% of homicide victims were classified as problem drinkers relative to 20% of controls. Relative to non-problem drinkers, men that were problem drinkers were nearly five times as likely to become a homicide victim net of controls. Nearly 60% of homicides were attributable to hazardous drinking. These findings provide strong evidence of an association between an underlying pattern of hazardous drinking and vulnerability to violent death. The overall pattern of findings also suggests that hazardous drinking is more important than the amount of ethanol consumed.

Keywords: Alcohol, Hazardous drinking, Homicide, Violent victimization, Case-control study

PA3-2-2

Patterns and Theories of European Homicide Research: Towards a Systematic Description

Janne Kivivuori (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland), *Karoliina Suonpää* (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland), *Martti Lehti* (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)

This paper describes an effort to build a more systematic description of the quantity and the topical and theoretical emphases of European homicide research. The first nucleus of this scientometric project emerged in an article (Kivivuori et al. 2011) published in the *Handbook of European Homicide Research*, and the project is further developed in an article forthcoming in the homicide research special issue of the *European Journal of Criminology*. Focussing on peer reviewed articles published in English by European scholars in the field of social science criminology, we conclude that European homicide research is increasing, but still relatively concentrated on specific countries with strong homicide research traditions. On a more tentative note, we additionally describe emerging findings on topical questions, such as the balance between general homicide research versus homicide subtype research, and theoretical emphases. The limitations of the current analysis are discussed as challenges to future developments.

Keywords: homicide, homicide research, Europe, theory, patterns

PA3-2-3**Homicide and seriality: from the detective approach to the psycho-criminological comprehension of criminogenic processes**

Astrid Hirschelmann (University Rennes2, France), **Pascal Lebas** (Prison of Ploemeur, France), **Aude Ventéjoux** (University Rennes 2, France)

Criminal seriality is the subject of various approaches, media, sociological, psychological, psychiatric, for which references are more and more numerous in the international literature. This presentation focuses on the founder fallover that occurs in the elaboration of criminal seriality when we compare the American detective analyses and the European psychological theories of homicide crimes. More precisely, what we mean by serial analysis is a principle of analysis that reads the author of crime in terms of his existential vulnerability and not exclusively of his dangerousness to others. A critical and international overview of the concepts of serial (sexual) murderers, organized- disorganized crimes (Ressler et al., 1992), geographical profiling (O Leary, 2009; Rissmo, 2000), modus operandi study methods such as SALVAC (*Système d'Analyse des Liens entre les Crimes de Violence*) and ViCLAS (*Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System*) discusses the actual limits in the comprehension and prevention of crime. This presentation tries a new approach based on researches conducted over the past ten years at the University Rennes (France) with the pathobiographical analysis model (Villerbu et al. 2003, Lebas 2011). The different results show that seriality is a polymorphous phenomenon and an attempt to solve problems with a precise scope of interpellation (health, justice, work, sexuality...). From a criminological point of view, the author-victim dynamic is directed towards the vulnerability of the other: authority, integrity, privacy, autonomy. The aim is to show that homicide only finds sense in an integrative approach and needs longitudinal, existential pathways studies (Hirschelmann et al., 2013) for better risk prevention.

Keywords: homicide, seriality, pathobiographical approach, author-victim dynamic, prevention

PA3-2-4**Explaining trends in homicide in Western Europe from the Swinging Sixties to the Social Networking 2010s**

Antonia Linde (Open University of Catalonia, Spain), **Marcelo F. Aebi** (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

This presentation analyses rates and correlates of homicide in fifteen Western European countries from 1960 to 2010. The presentation starts with a general overview of the trends in victims of homicide according to the World Health Organization (WHO) mortality statistics during the fifty-one years under study. These trends are confronted with the ones shown by the main predictors of homicide according to the latest reviews of the literature and meta-analysis of the research. The results show that none of these predictors can explain neither the levels of homicide nor the trends in homicide in the countries studied. Homicide rates and trends are then breakdown by gender and groups of age in order to obtain a better understanding of the patterns of homicide across Europe. This detailed analysis allows testing the main explanations of homicide trends given by criminologists with empirical data. Both a period of increasing trends from the mid 1960s to the early 1990s and period of decreasing trends since then are taken into account. The authors propose a comprehensive explanation of the trends observed, base on changes in European lifestyles during the latest half Century. This explanation includes the role played by intimate partner homicide and pays special attention to the distribution of homicide victims in Western Europe, which is not comparable to the one shown in other regions of the world.

Keywords: Homicide, Western Europe, Crime Trends, Lifestyle, Crime Drop

PA3-3

A NEW BULLYING PREVENTION MODEL: UNIVERSITY TEACHING CENTERS

Panel Chair: *Elizabeth Englander* (Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater, Massachusetts, USA)

Other authors: *Katalin Parti* (National Institute of Criminology, Hungary), *Meghan McCoy* (Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater, Massachusetts, USA)

This panel will present a new model: A University-based Center which provides bullying and cyberbullying prevention programs, research, and resources, while training future educators, criminologists, and clinicians. The Massachusetts Aggression Reduction Center (MARC), now in its tenth year, is staffed by faculty, graduate students, and undergraduates, and provides violence prevention programs at no cost to K-12 Education in Massachusetts. MARC offers schools programs for students, faculty, administrators, parents, and the general community. We specialize in bullying, cyberbullying and cyber-behaviors that result in social conflict and problems. This workshop will feature a panel of speakers who will review both major findings in our research program and information about how this highly adaptable model can be developed at any local College or University, with its advantages of lower cost, higher quality programs, and local/personal assistance to schools, while producing well-trained graduates. Research on common obstacles to prevention will be presented, including problems with the indiscriminate use of conflict resolution, perceptual problems in digital communications, and difficulties frequently noted in school environments that can obstruct effective prevention work. This panel will also review specific programs about the training of adults and children, the use of the high-status peer model, methods for establishing and adapting such Centers, notable benefits of this model, and will present the results from a year-long review of the Center and its programs.

Keywords: bullying, cyberbullying, Children, Prevention, Research

PA3-3-1

University Teaching Center: K-12 Bullying Prevention and Research Findings

Elizabeth Englander (Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater, Massachusetts, USA)

In spite of a virtual tsunami of information about bullying and cyberbullying aimed at educators, these behaviors remain a significant problem. Research at the Massachusetts Aggression Reduction Center has studied obstacles that are preventing better resolution of social conflicts. These include the overuse of the terms “bullying” and “cyberbullying;” the inappropriate use of mediation techniques; the cognitive and perceptual changes that occur in digital environments; and cutting-edge data on cyber-problems such as self-cyberbullying and coercive sexting. In addition to these research findings, this presentation will review the general model of MARC, and how other institutions of higher education can adapt this model to develop their own Centers. MARC is a teaching center that utilizes faculty and students (both graduate and undergraduate) to bring bullying and cyberbullying prevention services to students, faculty, administrators, and parents in Massachusetts schools (and across the United States). Programs include peer leadership training, presentations to students, training for faculty, policy and procedures help, surveying of the entire school community, needs assessment, research-based curricula, and downloads and presentations for parents. While the model emphasizes personal training and assistance, the Center also utilizes technology heavily to deliver many services and programs.

Keywords: bullying, cyberbullying, Prevention, Programs, Aggression

PA3-3-2**Efficacy and Outcomes Research on the MARC Model: A Year Long Study***Katalin Parti (National Institute of Criminology, Hungary)*

The paper will present the results from a year-long independent review of the Massachusetts Aggression Reduction Center (MARC) and its programs conducted as a visiting Fulbright and Hungarian Eötvös State scholar in the academic year of 2013/14 at Bridgewater State University. The evaluation embraced various programs by MARC, such as assemblies for students, and for parents, peer mentor, and faculty trainings, Train the Trainer workshops, and the K-12 curriculum. I applied both quantitative and qualitative research methods to collect data and to have insight to the programs applied in the practice. In comparison with other programs, MARC received excellent marks: the intelligibility and logical structure of the curriculum received the top marks, but it also received a positive evaluation as regards its organization, and the information of problem solving methods in comparison with other programs. Those who have already participated in similar programs – not organized by MARC – gave unanimously positive feedback on the organization of the program and its practical usefulness in comparison to other anti-bullying programs. As regards a better understanding of the problem, offering effective practical solutions, early detection, communication with students and parents, and the creation of a positive and proactive school atmosphere, the training not only met, but exceeded the expectations of the participants. Based on the feedback, attention should be given to the development of the following areas: offering the best possible practical solutions to students and parents for bullying, and understanding how students experience bullying situations.

Keywords: outcomes, Efficacy, Bullying, Prevention, Program**PA3-3-3****University Students and Their Younger Peers: the High-Status Peer Model***Meghan McCoy (Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater, Massachusetts, USA)*

From a developmental perspective, school-age children are highly motivated to learn from high status peers. Despite this, most bullying and cyberbullying programs and curricula utilize adult-led learning. A University-based Center has access to college students who, in contrast to adults, represent high social status for school-age, preadolescent, and adolescent children. The Massachusetts Aggression Reduction Center at Bridgewater State University has developed curricula for training undergraduate and graduate students, that enables these students to be important role models and high status peer educators for students in K-12 schools. A variety of student-led programs have been developed, all of which are age-appropriate and have been evaluated by independent research. This presentation will review these programs, including both didactic versions (i.e., assembly presentations) and highly interactive training programs that feature undergraduate students teaching younger peers how to conceptualize the social problems and challenges that they feel are most pertinent in their schools, and secondarily, how to brainstorm and create new student-led programs designed to be part of an ongoing effort to improve their school's climate and psychological environment.

Keywords: adolescents, Bullying, cyberbullying, Program, Peers

WG3-5

EUROC 1: DEFINING AND CRIMINALISING CORRUPTION

Panel Chair: *Éva Inzelt (Faculty of Law, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)*

WG3-5-1

Medical white collar crime in Hungary. The situation of the 'gratitude' payments.

Éva Inzelt (Faculty of Law, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)

Fraud by doctors, bribery in medical service delivery, unnecessary surgeries, procurement corruption in the health care system, improper marketing relations, misuse of positions and undue reimbursement claims are usually considered as medical crimes. In 1949 Sutherland noted that doctors were unlikely to commit crimes. He stated that physicians were probably more honest and less criminal than other professionals. Since then much evidence indicates that many doctors engage in criminal activities.

In my presentation I will focus on 'gratitude' payments in the Hungarian health care system. This phenomenon is interesting because 'gratitude' payments are not necessarily perceived as a corruptive practice. It is important to point out, however, it depends on the generally accepted functional, moral and legal norms of a society what kind of actions are considered as corrupt ones. The regulations do not explicitly prohibit these payments. The 'gratitude' payments made after the medical services are not considered as bribery. After the change of the Labour Code – on July 1st, 2012 – the situation became most complicated, because it depends on the decision of the director of the given healthcare institution since the director can allow the acceptance of the money offered by the patients. The Hungarian Prosecutor Services analyzes the problem because this behavior could be passive public bribery according to the Hungarian Criminal Code. If the doctors expect or ask unlawful advantage or accept money before the medical treatment, it is evidently consider as bribery.

According to several research results (TÁRKI 1999, Szinapszis Kft.2009 and 2013, Baji, Gulácsi 2012) to give informal payments to health care system's employees – not just doctors - is particularly prevalent in the Hungarian health care sector. The studies show that the situation has not changed dramatically in the last 20 years, after the change of regime. Reforms of the health care system have not solved this problem. The examinations also dealt with the attitudes of the physicians concerning the acceptance of these payments. In my contribution these research results will be analyzed and some typical Hungarian cases will be examined.

Why this type of behavior is widespread in Hungary? Why this is tolerated by the state and the society? What kind of preventive measures could we do to reduce this phenomenon?

This project was supported by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA K106011.2012).

Keywords: medical crime, white collar crime, corruption, Hungary

WG3-5-2

Legitimacy and politics: exploring the role of criminal underworld in Ukraine.

Anna Markovska (Anglia Ruskin University, UK), Alexey Serduyk (National University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine)

In the last ten years Ukraine has developed as a country where criminalisation of political power has been completed, and as such criminal norms came to dominate the socio-economic and political life. The authors have previously argued that in Ukraine criminal underworld united with political upper-world; corruption became a symbol and an instrument of the state management, and police turned out to be a dysfunctional institution of social control. This paper provides a brief overview of the main features of the process of criminalisation on the basis of selected case studies. The paper discusses the following features

of the criminalisation process: a) institutionalisation of corruption and the phenomenon of the criminal common cash; b) understanding of the rule of law, and the role of the criminal justice agencies. The paper presents the results of the recent monitoring of the public opinion in Ukraine (Kharkiv) on the subject of corruption and political engagement.

Keywords: corruption, rule of law, criminal underworld

WG3-5-3

Task related rule-breaking behavior in policing

Robin Christiaan van Halderen (*Avans University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands*)

Laws and other formal regulations are sometimes violated by employees of public and private organizations. Police officers are no exception. Some of these violations are intended to support task performance. Officers can break the rules in order to act in an easier, faster and/or more adequate way. The results of these violations are partly beneficial to the police organization and the community. In police studies, these types of behaviors are commonly referred to as 'noble cause corruption'. However, as a concept the term 'noble cause corruption' seems to fall short on several points. For example, the types of rules that are violated are not specified and research in other disciplines shows that conscious intentions do not always have to be present for these behaviors to be displayed. The term 'task related rule-breaking behavior' is suggested as a more refined alternative construct. In this paper this proposed new term is related to approximately fifty closely related concepts used in police research and other scientific domains. The relationships between the different concepts are described in a conceptual framework. 'Task related rule-breaking behavior' is most connected to constructs such as 'unethical behavior', 'white-collar crime' and 'corruption'.

Keywords: police, task related rule-breaking behavior, noble cause corruption, ethics, white-collar crime

PA3-6

ETHNOGRAPHIES OF IMMIGRATION DETENTION

Panel Chair: *Thomas Ugelvik (University of Oslo, Norway)*

Other authors: *Mary Bosworth (University of Oxford, UK), Sarah Turnbull (University of Oxford, UK), Raquel Matos (The Catholic University of Portugal, Portugal)*

There has traditionally been a special relationship between the state, its citizens and the territory it controls, often thought of as a form of contract binding the three together. Huge shifts have occurred in recent years, however. Increased international mobility means non-citizens are showing up, legitimately or illegitimately, in unprecedented numbers. Consequently, "the immigrant" has become a new political and administrative object for (Western) states. The states, in turn, are developing new systems for the greeting, evaluation, classification and ultimately either integration or deportation of the outsiders at the border.

Criminological scholarship has in recent years brought renewed attention to the transformative impact of migration on issues of crime and justice. Generally speaking, the focus has been on the impact of migration on crime practices and crime rates. Researchers have particularly focused on immigrant gangs, various forms of migration-related crime and the deepening of urban marginality. While acknowledging the importance of these contributions, we want to argue that there is also a need to describe systematically the specific impact that migratory flows have had on the everyday life of people on "both sides" in the migration control system.

Migration control is, as migration itself, an intrinsically transnational phenomenon and thus challenges traditionally national footing of state policies and state laws. It involves measures within and beyond national and European territories. These practices create novel spaces and notions of territoriality: 'in between spaces', borderlands or what Saskia Sassen has called 'third spaces'. Our objective is to examine the spaces where national systems of justice meet their limits. We want to study these institutions ethnographically, "from the ground up", partly to compare different institutions in different jurisdictions and partly to explore whether it makes sense to see these institutions as part of the same development on the European level.

Keywords: Immigration detention, migration, ethnography, globalisation

PA3-6-1

'Stuck in the middle': Waiting and uncertainty in immigration detention

Sarah Turnbull (University of Oxford, UK)

A defining feature of immigration detention in the United Kingdom (UK) is its indeterminacy; that is, there are no statutory constraints on the length of time an individual can be detained. As such, detention is uncertain and unpredictable; it may last a few hours or a few days, or weeks, months, and even years. Consequently, the lived experience of detention is one of waiting: waiting to know both when and how detention will end (i.e., release to the community or expulsion from the British soil). The denial of liberty and the conditions of confinement present additional challenges for detainees, as they must contend with significant limits to their agency as they await the decisions of a variety of others (immigration caseworkers, judges, detention custody officers, solicitors). Waiting, Khosravi (2014) observes, is an exercise of power, one that manipulates others' time. Although waiting is a common human experience, for immigration detainees, the lived experience of waiting in the uncertain and unpredictable context of detention is especially challenging. 'Doing time' in immigration detention raises important questions about affect, identity, agency, and resistance within this unique quasi-penal space. This paper draws on ethnographic fieldwork within immigration removal centres in the UK to explore the lived experiences of waiting.

Keywords: immigration detention, ethnography, identity, methodology

PA3-6-2**Techniques of Legitimation: The Narrative Construction of Legitimacy among Immigration Detention Officers***Thomas Ugelvik (University of Oslo, Norway)*

In many countries, the question of immigrating detention is controversial. These institutions often lack the prison's "natural legitimacy" in the general public. They are often targeted by immigration activists and seen as concrete examples of the most problematic side of state immigration control. Sykes and Matza famously introduced five so-called 'techniques of neutralization' used by (would-be) offenders to counter and negate the social pressures towards conform behavior. If we follow Maruna and Copes, and understand neutralizations as part of human identity construction and sense-making in general, there can be no surprise that state agents like immigration detention officers also use them. I will look at the informal narrative self-legitimation work that goes on over lunch or a cup of coffee in detention centres backstage areas, and argue that the canteen conversations officers engage in and the narrative strategies they employ have much in common with the five techniques described by Sykes and Matza.

Keywords: Immigration detention, Canteen culture, Techniques of neutralization, Ethnography, Policing

PA3-6-3**Identity and Ambivalence in Immigration Detention***Mary Bosworth (University of Oxford, UK)*

In this presentation Mary will discuss themes from her book, *Inside Immigration Detention* (OUP, 2014). Drawing on research conducted in 6 British immigration removal centres (IRCs) she will argue that detention centres confound many usual categories of analysis, defying neat explanation. Prison-like yet not penal, they are filled with people recognizable but foreign. They are overseen by uniformed custody officers who possess little power. Those who make the decisions are located elsewhere. As spaces in which foreign nationals may be held for indefinite periods of time, IRCs have no assured outcome or inherent purpose beyond providing secure housing. Neither staff nor detainees know how long a period of confinement will last, nor who will succeed in challenging their expulsion. In contrast to our usual expectations about risk and dangerousness, in detention it is those who are familiar who are difficult to govern, not those who are different. Staff find it hard to coerce women and men whom they recognize and with whom they connect. People are linked by aspirations, accents, and religion. They may share a history of migration, an ethnic background, a socio-economic class. Simply living in close quarters and interacting daily can bring people together. Detainees often struggle to make sense of their treatment. For them and for those who guard them, 'citizenship' is not always a sufficiently compelling mode of differentiation or justification of custody. Concentrating on staff accounts, Mary will explore the tensions felt by staff in managing detainees, suggesting that their ambivalence reveals an important line of critique of this practice.

Keywords: immigration detention, staff, detainees, ambivalence, denial

PA3-6-4**Migration, gender and control in the life paths of foreign national women detained in Portugal***Raquel Matos (Catholic University of Portugal, Portugal)*

In the last decades, with the increase of mobility and new migration patterns in Europe, terms such as 'resident', 'temporary', 'legal' or 'illegal' immigrants became part of the public and private discourses (Matos, 2013). Furthermore, the national cross-border control agencies became more complex and broader in their scope of action. Therefore, several foreign national citizens, men and women, have been detained for

citizenship purposes. This paper concerns a research project that aims to understand how gender, migration paths and control intersect in the lives of women detained for not having permission to stay in Portugal. Several visits were made in the last months to a Housing Unit of the Portuguese Border Control Agency and six detained women were interviewed. The project findings challenge assumptions about the relation between gender, migration and the detention of foreign national women. Several examples of the complexity of such relation are provided. For instance, results show that gender plays a crucial role in women's decision to migrate (to escape from a certain context or relationship); and that the lack of citizenship itself can be used as a control device within the context of a gender relationship. The way detention reinforces or mitigates adversity in the lives of these women is also discussed.

Keywords: Women, Detention, Migration

P3-7**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

Panel Chair: Olga Cunha (*University of Minho, Portugal*)

P3-7-1**Victim Cooperation and the Prosecution of Violence against women in Spain**

Fernando Vázquez-Portomeñe Seijas (*University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*), **Natalia Pérez Rivas** (*University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*)

This presentation focuses on the role of victim cooperation in the prosecution of intimate partner violence cases in Spain. A total of 582 files classified as IPV from the prosecutor office of Santiago de Compostela (NW Spain). Roughly 81% of the proceedings were initiated by a victim's report or a police statement with victim's report. However, the victims didn't display the same attitude and mentality toward reporting the different types of abuses: 9.8 out of ten proceedings related to habitual violence were initiated by the victims, whereas the proportion goes down to 8.6 in cases of occasional violence. The victims declared as a witness (either called by the prosecution or by the defense) in approximately 85% of the cases. The combination of a police report or a family report increased the presence of the victims (to a 91.66% and a 100% respectively) to testify in the process. The importance of the victim's testimony in the prosecution of these abuses is confirmed by the fact that 13% of the cases ended with a not guilty verdict on the charges due to the fact that the women availed themselves of their right not to testify. We found that three personal and social factors generate distortions, both in terms of content and expression of victim's testimony: the socio-economic and family circumstances and the cohabitation with the aggressor.

Keywords: Violence against women, Victims

P3-7-2**Intervention and change: Data from a Portuguese program for perpetrators of domestic violence**

Margarida Matias (*Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Porto, Portugal, Portugal*), **Celina Manita** (*Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Porto, Portugal, Portugal*)

In this presentation we will present the GEAV program for perpetrators of domestic violence in Portugal and some data about its participant's characteristics and processes of change. GEAV is a center for research and counseling of victims and perpetrators of violence and/or crime, within the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences of University of Porto, in Portugal.

We will present empirical data in order to describe the perpetrators of domestic violence we work with at GEAV, having in consideration the last 5 years. We have worked only with men, involved in heterosexual relationships, most of them with a judicial order to complete the program and with others as voluntary. The data suggests that the majority of the perpetrators assume the violence adopted against their partners although not considering the criminal aspects of it; all of them are accused of psychological violence and the vast majority of physical violence too. Almost all of them maintain a relationship with the victim of the violence, who, in some cases, is contacted during the program. Many perpetrators have children and still have contact with them, aspect that deserves special attention during the program.

We propose to describe the program developed and applied in GEAV and the methods and strategies implemented. We will emphasize the particularities of the work developed with perpetrators, the difficulties associated and the potentialities of this work, especially when it comes to preventing more/future crimes against women.

Keywords: Perpetrators of Domestic Violence, Treatment, Intervention Program for Perpetrators, Processes of Change

P3-7-3

The impact of court-ordered community treatment in a Spanish sample of intimate partner violence offenders

Meritxell Perez Ramirez (Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain), **Andrea Gimenez-Salinas Framis** (Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain), **Manuel De Juan Espinosa** (Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain)

Domestic violence has been a big concern for Spanish society during the last two decades. The National Observatory on Violence against Women reported that the Spanish police have recorded 735,730 domestic violence cases between 2005 and 2012. That means 350 incidents of domestic violence were reported to the police per day. A number of legal changes have been introduced to provide a coordinated response to intimate partner violence (IPV). For example, domestic violence perpetrators' treatment is delivered in prisons and in the community. For first-time convicted intimate partner violence offenders serving sentences less than two years, incarceration can be replaced by mandatory community treatment. In sentences above two years, inmates can access voluntary treatment in prison. The community-based programme consists of cognitive-behavioural treatment with a feminist perspective. The goal of this research is to evaluate the impact of mandatory community treatment in a Spanish sample of intimate partner violence offenders. The evaluation was based on a sample of 492 male offenders convicted of a domestic violence offence. 388 perpetrators in treatment were compared with 104 perpetrators in a waitlist control group. This control group was composed of domestic violence offenders on a waiting list for treatment. Participants in the programme were assessed pre and post programme using self-report questionnaires. The control group passed through the same double evaluation. The time lapse between pre and post evaluation was similar in both cases (treatment and control group). Results of the study found a significant change in pre- and post-programme self-report scores. The impact of treatment on perpetrators as well as the limitations of this type of research will be discussed.

Keywords: intimate partner violence, treatment efficacy, mandatory community program

P3-7-4

Process of change in perpetrators of intimate partner violence

Olga Cunha (University of Minho, Portugal), **Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves** (University of Minho, Portugal)

Intervention programs for perpetrators of intimate partner violence emphasize mostly the results while the process underlying how changes actually occur remains less studied. For this reason, a qualitative research was conducted in order to describe and analyze the process of change underlying batterers' participation in an intervention group. The study consisted of the analysis of interviews conducted with the 16 male batterers serving community sentences who had successfully completed an intervention program. The intervention program has a multimodal (e.g. motivational interviewing, cognitive-behavioral and psycho-educational strategies) and a multilevel (individual and in group) approach. The program is composed of 24 sessions, on a weekly basis. The main goals of this program are: 1) ending of the abusive behavior against women; 2) changing irrational beliefs and attitudes toward marital violence; and 3) promoting personal and social skills to prompt healthy relationships and the use of non-violence strategies in the resolution of domestic conflicts, thus fostering respect towards women.

Through Grounded Analysis procedure three main categories emerged from the participants' discourse: (1) experience in psychotherapeutic intervention (pre-intervention expectations and reflections about the psychotherapeutic process); (2) changes during psychotherapeutic intervention (reflection about the changes, acknowledgment of new abilities and alternative performances related to the problem, awareness of individual vulnerabilities post intervention); and (3) change facilitators (group as a support for changing, acquired intervention/learning skills, personal commitment, significant others, partner changes and facilitator). In general, participants described the intervention process positively and recognized its

efficacy and utility. Additionally, the participants identified significant changes in several dimensions (behavior, cognitions, emotions and self perception), highlighting the end of violence against the intimate partner, the accountability for the violence and the awareness for the impact of violence and the acquisition of new abilities and skills. The changes were attributed to the intervention, assuming the facilitators/therapists, the group, the learning acquired during the intervention and their own involvement in the therapy as the main change facilitators'.

Results obtained reinforce the importance and the need of intervention with batterers and alert to the impact of the group, the therapist and the participant in the process of change.

Keywords: intimate partner violence, batterers, intervention program, change

WG3-8

CONTINGENCIES OF SECURITY (ESC Crime, Science and Politics Working Group)

Panel Chair: *Sirpa Virta* (University of Tampere, Finland)

Other authors: *Adam Crawford* (University of Leeds, UK), *Steven Hutchinson* (University of Leeds, UK), *Sandra Walklate* (University of Liverpool, UK), *Gabe Mythen* (University of Liverpool, UK), *Sophie Body-Gendrot* (CNRS CESDIP, France)

The panel Contingencies of Security will discuss theoretical, conceptual and practical developments of security and security research, in order to promote multi-disciplinary approaches, theoretical and conceptual innovations, as well as practical solutions. The themes of the papers are "Socially Sustainable Security Practices: Towards Principles for Containing Excess" (by Adam Crawford and Steven Hutchinson), "Counter-Terrorism and the Reconstruction of (In)security: Dualisms, Divisions, Duplicities" (by Sandra Walklate and Gabe Mythen), "Public Disorder: Theories and Practices" (by Sophie Body-Gendrot) and "Opening up the Contingencies of Security" (by Sirpa Virta).

The objective of the panel is to open up the contingencies of security and the theoretical, conceptual and practical consequences and policy implications they cause. The panel has a multi-disciplinary approach, offering perspectives from criminology and political science. The papers will introduce various theoretical and conceptual innovations, question contemporary practices and discuss future developments.

Keywords: Security, Theories, Concepts, Practices

WG3-8-1

Socially Sustainable Security Practices: Questions of the Everyday

Steven Hutchinson (University of Leeds, UK), **Adam Crawford** (University of Leeds, UK)

This paper seeks to build upon, and yet go beyond, the insights provided by a wide body of scholarship that has highlighted the dangerous consequences of 'governing through security'. It acknowledges the risks implicit in conceiving issues through the lens of 'security', but also stresses that security projects can foster confidence and assurance which build upon people's aspirations and generate expectations that individuals and groups can count on to enhance the exercise of autonomy, enable collective vitality and allow them to live confidently in the face of risk and uncertainty. We therefore attempt to move critical engagement with security beyond the diagnosis of harms, and toward a set of principles which might help us to think about, deliberate and study security projects in a way which directly incorporates their often inequitable and differential effects. Our interest is not in defining or theorising 'security' as such, but rather in focusing upon the 'lived realities of security'; the wide variety of activities and practices that are carried out in the name of security, how these are experienced by different individuals and groups, and indeed how contemporary societies live with and experience (in)security more broadly. Our focus therefore is on how security is constituted by and through practices of governance and peoples' everyday encounters with (in)security, as well as their attempts to assure and prompt their own and others' safety. We suggest that foregrounding such lived experiences provides an invaluable critical vantage-point from which to identify power differentials and expose social inequalities, in that security endeavours often highlight the uneven distribution of both vulnerabilities and our responses to them. In conclusion, we argue for an analytical framework that incorporates several core principles, including proportionality, equity, sustainability and attentiveness to change. We see these not as 'values' or norms for the provision of 'good security', but rather as dynamic principles for containing the harmful excesses of security and thinking about how we might encourage more equitable and sustainable security practices in the future.

Keywords: security, social sustainability

WG3-8-2**Counter-Terrorism and the Reconstruction of (In)security: Dualisms, Divisions, Duplicities***Gabe Mythen (University of Liverpool, UK)*

In this paper we draw on our recent work (to be published more fully as a book during 2014) exploring the effects of counter-terrorism regulation on suspect populations in the U.K. and elsewhere in order to reflect on the reconfiguration of security practices in the West over the last two decades. Focusing primarily on the impacts of pre-emptive policies, we highlight the shift from universal guarantees of security toward partial pledges of security by the State and examine the ramifications of this shift for those who fall outside of the boundaries considered to be deserving safety. Drawing on empirical data, we develop notions of collective attribution, self-subjectification and securitized reflexivity in order to explore both the conductive potentialities of, and the limits to, State counter-terrorism strategies. Drawing out a series of dualisms that are embedded in these practices, we elucidate the contradictions that arise in policy-making and the problems that stem from pre-emptive modes of risk governance.

Keywords: insecurity, risk, pre-emption, counter-terrorism

WG3-8-3**Public disorders: theories and practices***Sophie Body-Gendrot (CESDIP/CNRS, France)*

Public disorder, interpreted as a nuisance by some, is a sign of democratic vitality and innovation for others. Depending on context, it takes many forms. Hooligans, gangs, rioters, radical groups engage in violent rituals. A breakdown of order allows opportunistic actions. Broken negotiations, or organized social processes, themselves devoid of violence, may lead to coordinated destruction or scattered attacks. Police are an essential piece in the dramaturgy of disorder. They may act as an activator or a brake to public disorder. Their responses reflect what they know how to do and what is institutionally sanctioned. Theories of public disorders address structural and empirical causes (relative deprivation, broken windows) and dynamics (mobilization of resources, spark and tinder, flashpoint model). The interactionist/ comprehensive perspective examines how routine relations may be modified by the operation of multiple forces which, in the course of fluid and undetermined situations, come together to produce public disorder, thus modifying the context. Finally, whether or not collective disorders lead to public policy benefits is debatable. All proposed solutions are controversial and no expertise is accepted as fully authoritative. The spatial dimension is to be emphasized, allowing the empowerment of protest.

Keywords: public disorder, street violence, police riots, strategic interaction, space occupation

WG3-8-4**Perceptions of security 'from below': findings from the Youth On Religion study***Nicola Madge (Brunel University, UK), Kevin Stenson (Kent and London Metropolitan Universities, UK)*

Security is often conceptualised as 'formal' operational processes put in place by the state, its delegates, and commercial corporations. In this sense it represents an attempt at governance 'from above'. It is, however, also a more informal set of attitudes, behaviours and strategies 'from below' on the part of citizens engaged in their own security practices. Findings from the Youth On Religion study are drawn together in this presentation to illustrate the perspectives of young people living and conducting their everyday lives in British multi-faith communities. Funded by a large grant from the government-funded AHRC/ESRC Religion & Society programme, this study surveyed over 10,000 young people from a range of faith backgrounds in the London Boroughs of Hillingdon and Newham, as well as Bradford, and spoke face-

to-face with around 170. We present and discuss their reports on harmony and tensions in their neighbourhoods as well as some of the ways in which they seek to ensure their own safety and security.

Keywords: young people, multi-faith, survey, interviews, community cohesion

WG3-8-5

Opening up the Contingencies of Security

Sirpa Virta (University of Tampere, Finland)

The paper deals with the contingencies of security, their policy implications, and the opportunities for deliberative security. The point of departure of the Open Security research project is that only by understanding and taking account on the contingencies of security, forms of deliberative security could be developed and policy making processes opened. Like politics is living with ambiguity, so is governing of security today, and therefore ambiguity is seen productive of security. It is argued that the contemporary "New Public / Security Governance" model ignores politics (or treats it as a trouble, to be avoided) and the intimate relationship between security and order. The hypothesis is that the more democratic security (in terms of governance, policy, politics) the more secure democracy (in terms of social, political and public order). The Open Security research project is striving to create theoretically and empirically novel conceptual and practical approach and model to fill the gap between recent developments in security (state security, following the Snowden case) and society, security studies and deliberative democracy theories and, on the other hand, the need to apply this understanding to innovative societal security practices and their theoretical understanding in the age of growing uncertainties, contingencies and diffusion of state.

Keywords: Security, Contingency, Democracy

PA3-9

WHAT'S PAST IS PROLOGUE: NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN HISTORICAL CRIMINOLOGY

Panel Chair: *Sverre Flaatten (University of Oslo, Norway)*

Other authors: *Christian Borch (Copenhagen Business school, Denmark), Vidar Halvorsen (University of Oslo, Norway), Per Jørgen Ystehede (University of Oslo, Norway)*

The interconnection between society and history is visible in leading social theoretical debates in criminology today. As the punishment and welfare complex as we knew it came to an end, criminology seems to have lost some of its flair of authority. With the end of the Post-War era a whole political and legal culture became unbalanced. The crumbling of the Post-War political consensuses, which bequeathed criminology a natural part in the formation of the welfare state, threw the science into a state of vertigo where old authorities on crime and deviance were put on trial. This loss of authority may be seen in the interest for the structural changes following the 1970. This vertigo has opened up the field for historical inquiries on the history of crime and criminology.

This panel aims at opening up the field for new takes and perspectives on the history of crime, criminology and systems of control. The debates and perspectives on our history are not solely examinations of our recent history; they are about our future (Flaatten & Ystehede, 2014).

Keywords: Historical Criminology, Epistemology, History of Science, History of Philosophy

Please note that we are still awaiting confirmation from one to two potential panel speakers.

PA3-9-1

Suggestive Imitation Revisited: Notes on Gabriel Tarde and his Contemporary Relevance

Christian Borch (Copenhagen Business school, Denmark, Denmark)

This presentation argues for revisiting the work of Gabriel Tarde (12 March 1843 – 13 May 1904), one of the founders of the criminological discipline.

Specifically, I suggest that Tarde's theorizing on suggestive imitation – including the kind which, according to Tarde, takes place in criminal crowds – deserves renewed attention.

After outlining Tarde's central ideas about suggestive imitation, and how these ideas were critiqued in much early-twentieth-century social theory, I argue that Gabriel Tarde in fact offers a timely alternative to much contemporary theorizing on crowds and collectivity.

* See also Borch Christian Gabriel Tarde (1843–1904): In: *The Oxford Handbook of Process Philosophy and Organization Studies*. ed./Jenny Helin; Tor Hernes; Daniel Hjorth; Robin Holt. Oxford : Oxford University Press 2014, p. 185-201 (Oxford Handbooks in Business and Management)

Keywords: Criminology, History

PA3-9-2

Romancing Criminology

Per Jørgen Ystehede (University of Oslo, Norway)

The topic is on the relationship between romanticism and the science of criminology. I argue that to fully grasp the birth of criminology as a science and its later development it is crucial to begin take into account Romanticism and especially the Gothic.

The 18th and the 19th century saw both the rise of the sciences on crime and the rise of gothic literature. In this presentation I will begin investigate the relationships between the criminological literature and the

romantic and gothic imagination by considering Cesare Lombroso's origin story of the discovery of the born criminal.

Romanticism came late to Italy compared to many other European countries. Thus, one will not find the romantic cultivation of focus on the individual achieving mystic heights, divine enlightenment and knowledge exposing them to danger in Italian literature until the mid-nineteenth century. This parallel to Lombroso's earliest academic dissertations on the relation between men of genius and insanity, which informed his conceptions of crime. The second half of the nineteenth century saw the rise of the Italian gothic imagination, for instance in the *gli scapigliatura* movement and in the emergence of mass sensationalist literature. The very Italian dark romanticist focus on the dualism in man, the conflicting aspects of society and nature, and the fragility and obfuscation of boundaries between sickness and health, between normality and abnormality – these one finds consistently as central foci of Lombroso's narratives

The topic of my paper particularly address the question: how are gothic tropes embedded in the work of Cesare Lombroso and the criminological imagination?

Keywords: History, Criminology

PA3-9-3

Internationalization of US Control Methods: Secret Drug Policing in Iceland

Helgi Gunnlaugsson (University of Iceland, Iceland)

When the drug problem became an international concern in the 1960's, a series of control measures developed abroad, were adopted in Iceland, in particular from the USA. Local authorities responded in an unusual fashion by establishing a separate drug police to be formally supervised by an independent drug court. These control agencies were given considerable discretion to exercise its powers, almost as if the end; curbing the drug problem, justified the adopted means. A case in point was the frequent use of unauthorized house searches, wire-tapping and frequent use of solitary confinement of their suspects. These measures seem odd given the small population of Iceland, yet all have been held up in court as legal, despite questionable grounds in law. In this presentation, the global nature of the drug problem is discussed, in terms of the various control measures used in the fight against drugs, mostly international in nature. Early legal developments in the battle against drugs are examined and a few examples of covert policing practices are analysed. Finally, an attempt is made to explain why the fear of drugs, suggesting a moral panic, became so profound in the latter part of the 20th century in W-Europe, Iceland in particular.

Keywords: Drug policies, Drug war, Control methods, Police surveillance

PA3-9-4

The Limits of Intelligence – a Historical and Comparative Analysis

Vidar Halvorsen (University of Oslo, Norway)

There are interesting similarities, but also crucial differences, between the official commission reports published in the wake of three national disasters: Pearl Harbor (1941), 9/11 (2001) and July 22 (Norway 2011). The first disaster was a military attack by a sovereign state, the second and the third were terrorist atrocities committed by non-state actors and “a lone wolf”, respectively.

This paper analyses these similarities and differences in light of the historical contexts in which they emerged. In particular, it focuses on the underlying conceptions of intelligence in the reports and recurrent claims that the disasters could have been prevented had information collected by the respective intelligence organisations been taken seriously and acted upon.

The paper questions such assumptions and argues that there is an inherent gap between technological possibilities and social and organisational constraints under which such organisations work. This gap has a direct bearing on contemporary debates about the modern surveillance state after the Snowden leaks, which tend to oscillate between the technological optimism of intelligence communities and the dystopian pessimism of oppositional groups.

Keywords: Intelligence, Counter-Terrorism, Surveillance

P3-10
CYBERCRIME

Panel Chair: Katerina Kudrlova (*Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic*)

P3-10-1
Cybercrime prevention and victimization of minors in cyberspace

Fernando Miró (*Miguel Hernandez University, Spain*), **Natalia García** (*Miguel Hernandez University, Spain*)

The rise in information technology and communication, have made old forms of attacks on minors now also carried out in cyberspace. However, the obvious differences between the physical space and the virtual space, involves a rethinking in prevention strategies. Thus, the objective of this empirical research is to identify which risk factors are associated with victimization by cyber harassment among minors, in order, ultimately, to establish specific prevention strategies. The starting hypothesis is based on adaptation of crime opportunity theories to cyberspace, with the assumption that minors may facilitate their own victimization by engaging in certain risky behaviors.

To carry out the research, a sample of 2038 students between the ages of 12 and 18 was obtained from a random selection of secondary schools in the province of Alicante. The instrument used to collect the data is an ad hoc victimization survey that allows us to learn rates of victimization as well as students' routine activities on the Internet. With the creation of a statistical model, results are obtained which show that minors facilitate their victimization by voluntarily introducing personal goods into cyberspace, engaging in particular risky practices in interacting with others, and not adopting protection strategies.

Keywords: cyberharassment, Prevention, Routine Activities Theory, Cybervictimization, Minors

P3-10-3
Online Crime Prevention for Youth: An online tool to detect and monitor online problems in secondary education

Joyce Kerstens (*NHL University / Police Academy, The Netherlands*)

Young people make full use of the Internet. Hereby they may encounter online risks and experience negative outcomes or harm. However, youths are not only naïf and vulnerable online; they can also participate in illegal or deviant online behavior themselves. Schools in secondary education increasingly have to deal with online incidents: teens sending threat tweets or hate mails to school, teens posting compromising videos of teachers or fellow students on YouTube or, teens who engage in persistent online harassment activities.

Research indicates that most schools only undertake action after a disturbing incident occurred. Therefore, we developed an online tool for schools to timely identify online problems. This will enable schools to implement targeted prevention measures. The online tool is based on the results of *Youth & Cybersafety*, a 4-year Dutch research project on online victimization and perpetration among youth aged 10-18 years. The *Youth & Cybersafety* project was commissioned by the Dutch Ministry for Education, Culture and Science. The online tool consists of three components: (1) an online questionnaire for students to identify their experiences with cyberbullying, online pornography, online sexual requests, commercial deception and, online auction fraud; (2) an online results area for school management providing detailed information about school results, thereby offering a national reference framework based on earlier research among 6300 youths and, (3) a guideline and reference index for schools and caretakers to prevent online problems.

The online tool was activated in April 2014 and in May 2014 already more than 2000 students attending secondary education filled in the questionnaire. Our research group – affiliated with the Police Academy – is currently negotiating with the Dutch Government and international organizations to make the online

tool accessible for European countries. The utilization of the online tool in a European context will open up possibilities for comparative research on online victimization and perpetration among European youth.

The presentation contains (1) an analysis of the data derived from the online tool in 2014 and (2) a demonstration of the English version of the online tool.

Keywords: online risks, detecting online problems, detecting online deviant behaviour, online crime prevention, youth and cybersafety

P3-10-4

Cyber grooming

Katerina Kudrlova (*Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic*)

Cyber grooming is a psychological manipulation via information and communication technologies in order to sexually abuse victims, usually children. It is important to perceive it in different dimensions as a complex socio-pathological phenomena and not to treat it only within one scope (no matter if that is sociological, psychological or legal point of view). To understand cyber grooming, we must take into account specifics of the perception of modern communication technologies by current children and teenagers. They make practically no difference between the real and the virtual world, and therefore virtual relations are of the same value as the relationship in real life for them. At the same time they are open, trustful and careless when using modern communication technologies such as the internet, which means very risky combination, for they can easily get into the view of a cyber groomer. The cyber groomer searches for victims on the Internet and operates usually under a more or less fake identity. He keeps on communicating for months, working on the confidence and isolation of victims, using also small bribes. Meanwhile he asks for pornography materials and personal information, for his personal pleasure and for later use to push for a personal meeting with victims, where they are usually sexually abused. The presentation seeks possibilities of legal sanctioning of cyber grooming and prevention directed mostly on possible victims.

Keywords: cyber grooming, cyberspace, sexual abuse

P3-10-5

Online child sexual abuse in Italy: characteristics of a sample of online child pornography offenders.

Giorgia Macilotti (*University of Toulouse 1 Capitole, France*)

This presentation examines some characteristics of online child sexual abuse, focusing particularly on child pornography offenders. Since the end of the 1990s, alongside utopian rhetoric about the opportunities the new communication technologies would enable, there has been a greater concern about Internet and childhood safety. Increased awareness of child pornography has been associated with a parallel recognition of the Internet as a medium for the distribution of both abusive materials and the facilitation of a number of sexual offences against children (Taylor, Holland & Quayle, 2000). In fact, even if child pornography existed before the advent of Internet, the widespread adoption of information and communication technologies has facilitated the transformation of child pornography into a global “market”, where boundaries between producers, distributors and consumers of abusive images become blurred (Taylor & Quayle, 2003). At the same time, cyber technologies have provided a new place where the offenders can communicate, share criminal experiences, find some justifications to their criminal behaviours, as well as have an easier access to the victims (Quayle & Taylor, 2002; Fortin & Roy, 2007; Davidson & Gottschalk, 2010).

In order to better understand cyber child sexual abuse, this paper presents some results of a doctoral research study based on three years of ethnographic fieldwork conducted with online paedophile police units in Italy (*Polizia Postale e delle Comunicazioni*) and France (*Gendarmerie and Police Nationale*)¹. More

specifically, we discuss findings from a quantitative research on a sample of 523 offenders charged with child pornography offences (child pornography production, diffusion or consumption) by Postal and Communications Police Department in Emilia-Romagna (Italy). The focus will be on presenting offenders socio-demographic and criminological characteristics and precisely describing the nature of the criminal acts they committed. In this framework, a particular attention will be paid to the content of child pornography materials, as well as to the social, cognitive and motivational processes involved in criminal activity. Finally, issues and challenges of cybercrime and child abuse investigations are discussed, with particular attention to problems related to online paedophile communities.

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Keywords: child pornography, Internet, quantitative research, offenders, investigations

P3-11**SURVEYING TRUST**

Panel Chair: Claire Meehan (*University of Auckland, New Zealand*)

P3-11-1**Legal highs, moral panics and vigilantism: lessons for New Zealand from Northern Ireland**

Claire Meehan (*University of Auckland, New Zealand*)

This paper is concerned with the long-term impact of media reporting, moral panics and fear of crime on the punishment of drug users in Northern Ireland and the implications for other jurisdictions. Drug use amongst young people, has been widely reported in the media, resulting in two significant moral panics (1994 ecstasy, 2011 mephedrone). Residual mistrust of the criminal justice system in Northern Ireland has catalysed the emergence of paramilitary policing/ vigilantism as a means of dealing with people's drug use. Failure by state institutions to extinguish paramilitary violence outright has facilitated the reinvention of vigilante organisations as 'saviours of the community.' Consequently, their role as a quasi-police force is valorised. Recently there has been similar media reporting and vigilante violence towards retailers selling legal highs in New Zealand.

Discussing findings from focus groups and interviews carried out in Northern Ireland and New Zealand, this paper will provide insights from Northern Ireland including the implications of such actions for the drug using community.

Keywords: media, moral panics, drugs, fear of crime

P3-11-2**Different sources for measuring public's trust in police and criminal justice system: a comparison between Spain, England and Wales.**

Jose García-Añon (*University of Valencia, Spain*), **Ben Bradford** (*University of Oxford, UK*), **Jose Antonio García-Saez** (*University of Valencia, Spain*), **Andrés Gascón-Cuenca** (*University of Valencia, Spain*), **Antoni Llorente-Ferreres** (*University of Valencia, Spain*)

Two general approaches can be distinguished when identifying the sources of public trust in police and in criminal justice system (CJS): the instrumentalist one and the affective one (Bradford and Myhill, 2014).

The first conception is based on the idea that people trust in police and the CJS when they judge that these institutions meet their intended scope of being effective in their tasks of enforcing the law as *crime-fighters*.

In the second conception, people's trust is less related to instrumental factors but more mindful of how they are treated by police and the CJS, and other factors particularly connected with police, indicate when they are prosperous in both maintaining and representing order, stability and cohesion (Jackson and Bradford, 2009; Jackson and Sunshine, 2007; Jackson et al., 2009).

Based on Arie Freiberg (2001) research that asserts that *rationalist* (instrumentalist) approaches to the law enforcement by police and the CJS are not completely successful in their efforts, since this lacks in strive for emotive laws and order policies with which public psychological and affective needs can be identified with, the purpose of this paper is to contrast and compare the results obtained regarding this issue in two surveys, the first one carried out in Spain and the second one in England and Wales, with the intention of knowing which of both approaches to public trust in police and CJS can be identified in both societies, and up to what level.

Keywords: Trust in police, Procedural Theory of Justice, Sources of Measuring

P3-11-3

Public Perception of Police in the Capital City of Croatia in the Context of Crime Prevention

Ruza Karlovic (Police Academy, Croatia)

For more than ten years crime prevention has been a key issue in organizational and functional terms in the Croatian police. As a new EU member state, Croatia has become an active and rightful member of the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN). The changing role of police in society is based on more qualitative cooperation with citizens and creating better conditions for life without fear for personal security. Public Attitudes towards the police and its activities contribute to the development and implementation of crime prevention in the community. The research that will be presented was conducted on 796 residents of Zagreb. 48% male and 53% female respondents aged 18-95 years. 60% of respondents had a high school education and 50% of them were middle socio-economic status. This research was done as part of a national survey of police crime prevention. The sample was stratified according to neighbourhood size, sex and age. The aim of the research was to determine the elements of public perception of the police and to what extent these contribute to the explanation of this construct. It was assumed that a greater impact on public perceptions of the police have estimates of subjects related to the activities of the police, then the socio-demographic characteristics, characteristics of urban neighborhoods in which the respondent resides, or previous victimization. The regression analysis was conducted in order to determine which set of predictors gives the biggest relative contribution to social perception of police activity. The analysis showed that senior respondents as well as those with lower level of education have a more positive perception of the police. In the same way, perception of less frequent instances of social disorganization and less fear of crime indicate a more positive perception of police activity. Respondents who estimated the police as being successful in detecting and preventing crime and those who had positive experiences with the police have a more positive perception of police activity. Public attitude towards the police and police activities helps create and carry out measures for crime prevention which, as result, reduce crime rate and contribute to the sense of personal security of each and every citizen.

Keywords: public perception, police, Zagreb, crime prevention

P3-11-4

Attitudes towards the justice system: Comparing Australia and Belgium

Russell Smith (Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia), Stephan Parmentier (KU Leuven – University of Leuven, Belgium)

Modern-day democracies are increasingly paying attention to their systems for the administration of justice. Several Western countries have undertaken far-reaching reforms to speed up the processing of cases and to widen access to justice for citizens with a general view of increasing the efficiency and the legitimacy of their administration of justice. In order to analyse and evaluate such measures, several countries have commissioned research projects that have examined public attitudes concerning various aspects of the justice system. Using data from the latest Australian Survey of Social Attitudes in 2011 and the Belgium Justice Barometer for 2010, this paper compares levels of perceived confidence in the police, courts and legal systems in these two countries and offers explanations for commonalities and divergences. Implications for policy making in the two countries are also explored and suggestions made for improving the methodology of public opinion research in the future. The difficulties associated with conducting comparative research of this kind are also identified and discussed.

Keywords: Social attitudes, x

P3-12**CHANGES IN PENAL POLICIES**

Panel Chair: *Skirmantas Bikelis (Law Institute of Lithuania, Lithuania)*

P3-12-1**Does sentencing for criminal offences meet victim interests? Considering significant changes in recent penal policies for non-serious offences in Lithuania**

Skirmantas Bikelis (Law Institute of Lithuania, Lithuania)

It is commonly assumed to be self-evident that the victims of a crime seek retributive justice while prosecutors have a strong desire to sentence criminal offenders. These interests are repeatedly indicated, even in academic papers, among the major obstacles preventing the criminal justice system from adopting conflict solving strategies like restorative justice.

Research "Perspectives of Restorative Justice in Lithuania" that is being conducted by Law Institute of Lithuania provided an opportunity to re-examine these issues. The recent, huge increase in criminal cases settled after an agreement on damages between the victim and the offender provides an additional impetus to revising these ideas. In Lithuania, since 2011, the number of pre-trial investigations terminated because of victim-offender agreements has more than doubled (increasing a total of 160%). Furthermore, during the same period, the number of criminal cases concluded after penal order - allowing non-custodial sanctions, typically fines, and avoiding trial if the offender consents and damages are paid - increased at the same pace (150%). In total number of successful pre-trial investigations, the share of cases where victim-offender agreements and penal orders helped to avoid full scale criminal procedure, increased from 20% to 40% during this two year period.

While several background factors have influenced these changes, they still indicate that the aforementioned "self-evident" premises are untrue in many cases. Traditional procedures of criminal justice frequently fail to solve the problems or meet the needs of the parties involved. For many victims it is most important to receive respect and rapid and effective compensation of damages. Chances to fulfil these expectations may be severely impeded by traditional criminal procedure. If these primary needs of the victim are not fulfilled, sentencing for mild criminal offences provides very little, if any, satisfaction for the victim. Additionally, it appears that prosecutors and judges are fully aware of these victim needs and support alternative means of resolving the conflicts arising from mild criminal offences.

Keywords: retributive attitudes, restorative justice, penal policy, victim need

P3-12-2**Unaccompanied minors and accompanying issues**

Eftychia Katsigaraki (Ministry of Justice, Greece), Antonia Kastrinaki (EPANODOS, Greece), Spiridoula Vartelatou (National Center of Public Administration, Greece), Ioannis Tsioros (University of Ioannina, Greece)

This presentation refers to the UNACCOMPANIED MINORS and issues related to this population, which is a contemporary and new phenomenon in the Greek country. It is paramount to study in depth this subject, because it is associated with issues of illegal immigration, human rights, open borders, and procedural issues between the governments of the countries concerned. There will be a presentation of the status quo of the issue of unaccompanied minors in Greece as it is perceived by the State agencies which are the most relevant to deal with such issues, that is, Prosecutor Juvenile Office and Probation Services. Furthermore, we address issues and concerns that arise in the context of this theme and we will particularly focus on the legal framework, as well as on the profile of the unaccompanied minors as this is held by the competent services of the Ministry of Justice. In addition, good practices and statistical data gathered by official bodies dealing with the population of unaccompanied minors will also be presented. Of special inter-

est, it may be the finding that unaccompanied minors are held in detention centers as offenders of trafficking, and this is an exemplar case of secondary victimization. It is believed that these findings have an academic, as well as a highly criminological interest.

Keywords: UNACCOMPANIED MINORS, illegal immigration

P3-12-3

Penal diversity within country borders: an Australian case study

Hilde Tubex (University of Western Australia, Australia)

Over the last two decades, leading macro-analyses in the area of crime and justice have explored how punishment has changed in late-modern societies, often leading to more punitive approaches to crime and increasing prison populations (Garland, 2001). At a macro comparative level, Australia is mainly seen as an entity, following the punitive approach of the US to a certain extent, along the lines of other Anglo-Saxon common law countries – having an imprisonment rate of 170 per 100,000 adult population on 30 June 2013 (ABS 2013). In reality, the penal situation within Australia is much more diverse. Australia comprises nine independent jurisdictions with very different penal cultures, between which imprisonment rates vary from 118 (Australian Capital Territory) and 120 (Victoria) to 256 (Western Australia) and even 822 (Northern Territory). In that respect, Australia is an ideal penal laboratory: while these jurisdictions share a lot of the characteristics that have been identified as being important determinants for the size of the prison population, local features result in significant differences in levels and distribution of punishment. In this contribution I discuss the situation in four Australian jurisdictions: New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, as representative of the variety in Australian penal cultures. I discuss changes in punishment which have impacted on the prison population since the seventies / eighties. The analysis will identify the most important levers which have been acting in each state, what the context was, how decisions were taken and justified and how they impacted on the prison population. Based on this case study, I try to find explanations for the development of very different penal cultures within the country borders.

Keywords: Australia, Imprisonment rates, Penal diversity

P3-12-4

Are the legal reforms working in Mexico to arrive to a true criminal justice?

Raúl González Borboa (Universidad de Guadalajara/Centro Universitario de los Valles, Mexico), Axel Francisco Orozco Torres (Universidad de Guadalajara/Centro Universitario de los Valles, Mexico), Ranulfo Martínez Carrillo (Universidad de Guadalajara/Centro Universitario de los Valles, Mexico), Emiliano Sandoval Delgado (Universidad de Guadalajara/Centro Universitario de los Valles, Mexico), José Ángel Zaldívar Ávila (Universidad de Guadalajara/Centro Universitario de los Valles, Mexico)

As is known, the government of Mexico has modified the criminal justice system, arriving to the Mexico's adversarial criminal justice system; however, the structure and the Mexican political system allows each one of the States that conform the Mexican Republic, to make their own legal reforms as is convenient to them. In the case of the new criminal justice system, some of those States complied with the necessary reforms and made them, while most did not carry them out; the breach of those States and the need to implant the new criminal justice system in all around the country, led the creation of a justice criminal law to apply in the Mexican Republic, for now there is no excuses for States to carry out the necessary legal reforms, but now, the question is: will the State congresses and the Governors of the States, work toward to make the necessary legal reforms so Mexico finally get to start a true criminal justice?

The aim of this research is to analyze the advances that all the States in Mexico are or are not taking to ensure the criminal justice the society claims.

Keywords: criminal justice, true criminal justice

P3-13 (P8-6)**DRUG USE(R) AND LEGAL REGULATION**

Panel Chair: **Melissa Bone** (*University of Manchester, UK*)

P3-13-1 (P8-6-1)**The health rights of psychoactive users: How can a human rights lens improve the UK's drug control framework?**

Melissa Bone (*University of Manchester, UK*)

The application of the Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA) has hindered a broad conception of what constitutes 'health' within the drug policy sphere. Policy makers routinely adopt a deterministic outlook, and base their definitions upon a policy which secures its legitimacy through stressing the (il)legality of psychoactives, to the exclusion of all other considerations. This paper explores how drug control legislation, when read in conjunction with human rights legislation, can actually accommodate a broad conception of health; valuing both internalist, individual perspectives, alongside external, societal ones. The paper examines how a human rights lens can better appreciate the tensions between State and individual interests when considering the health rights of psychoactive users, as it demonstrates the arbitrary reasoning employed within UK case law and drug policies at present. Rights to health are extensive and can include access to treatment and other public health concerns. This paper highlights the medicinal use of cannabis, LSD, MDMA and ayahuasca, and explores their therapeutic potential under a broader conception of health, before ultimately introducing more nuanced regulatory proposals, which are informed by a human rights based perspective.

Keywords: Human Rights, Drug policy, Health

P3-13-2 (P8-6-2)**The Shifting Landscape of Cannabis in the Community: Acceptance, Anxieties and Ambiguities**

Helen Beckett Wilson (*Liverpool John Moores University, UK*), **Stuart Taylor** (*Liverpool John Moores University, UK*)

Whilst official statistics show cannabis use to be at an all-time low, it continues to be the most prevalent illegal drug used in England and Wales (CSEW, 2013). Simultaneously, there have been substantial changes in the broader social context of the UK cannabis landscape, including the expansion and 'franchising' of domestic cannabis production, the ascendancy of stronger strains of cannabis (namely 'skunk'), and the reclassification of the drug in 2009 to a Class B substance (as governed by the 1971 Misuse of Drugs Act). Resultantly, cannabis remains a significant issue for communities, drug services and criminal justice agencies. This paper presents the findings of an empirical research study conducted in the North West of England which examined community knowledge and attitudes around cannabis use and cultivation. It draws on qualitative research generated from interviews and focus groups with a range of local community members including professionals, practitioners, resident groups, cannabis users, cannabis user's mothers, and cannabis cultivators. The findings identify that whilst cannabis use is seen as a regular and indeed normative feature of everyday community life, its use is far from normalised. 'Surface attitudes' apparent in the community appeared to indicate a general acceptance of cannabis use and cultivation. However, closer examination suggested that, for some, these attitudes in reality masked a spectrum of covert, deep rooted concerns and anxieties. The findings suggest that whilst cannabis is a drug which the community appears (or is assumed) to feel familiar with, their knowledge of its use and production are in fact limited. Individuals were often found to fill gaps in their knowledge base by drawing on wider conceptions of drug use, users, dealers and producers, resulting in a range of fears and anxieties. The paper concludes by interpreting the inferences of these trends, for the community themselves and for service provision within

the locality. The themes highlighted in this research have relevance for communities and policy-making across the UK.

Keywords: criminalisation, cannabis, regulation, public perceptions of crime, drug policy

P3-13-3 (P8-6-3)

Criminal Justice Policy: Is Partnership Working the way forward?

Liz Frondigoun (Glasgow Caledonian University, UK)

This presentation draws from Scottish research on what is claimed to be innovative police/partnership policies aimed at prevention, intervention and diversion. Such approaches lie at the core of current Scottish justice thinking particularly, although not exclusively, for the policing of troubled and troublesome young people. The aim is to reduce anti-social behaviour, offending/re-offending, and to destigmatise those who previously would have been dealt with in the criminal justice system by providing education, support and opportunities to enhance employability skills in order to encourage more positive life choices, whilst simultaneously increasing public reassurance. The presentation critically examines the evidence and perceived efficacy of such policies for reducing offending. It challenges the validity of the claims regarding the effectiveness that such policies have for destigmatising individuals particularly those who are from socially excluded and marginalised groups within society. It also raises some critical issues in relation to the sustainability of such approaches and contributes to the wider debates on engagement or enforcement in relation to policing.

Keywords: Policy, Partnerships, Policing, Youths, Justice

P3-13-4 (P8-6-4)

Some Observations Regarding the Epidemiological Support of Drug Driving Laws

Stelios Stylianou (Cyprus University of Technology, Cyprus)

Drug driving legislation as a means to reduce serious traffic accidents has attracted significant attention in the last couple of decades, with both legal and scientific contributions predominantly in the direction of implementing road-side drug testing as a deterrent for driving under the influence of drugs. The usefulness of such laws in reducing serious traffic accidents is generally assumed, rather than proven, based on experimentally observed causal links between intoxication and physical impairment. In non-experimental reality however, the causal link between using drugs and getting involved in accidents remains uncertain. Based on existing data and reports, especially from Cyprus, this study addresses a number of related epidemiological questions: Do drug users in the general population get involved in more accidents than their 'share'? Do people who drive while intoxicated get involved in more accidents compared to people who drive while not being intoxicated? Do drug related traffic fatalities occur at higher rates compared to traffic fatalities not related to drugs? Does the application of drug driving laws reduce traffic fatalities? As answers to these questions are generally *not* affirmative, the study concludes that sufficient epidemiological support for drug driving laws is lacking.

Keywords: drugs, drug driving, driving while intoxicated

PA3-14**SETTLING DISPUTES – QUIETLY, OR WITH ROCKETS: CONTRASTING CORPORATE SECURITY AND WAR**

Panel Chair: *Clarissa Meerts* (Erasmus School of Law, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands)

Other author: *Veerle Pashley* (Faculty of Law, Ghent University, Belgium)

This panel outlines and contrasts two distinct approaches to dispute settlement. In her presentation on *Private justice, public resources and forum shopping: the settlement of crime within companies*, Clarissa Meerts examines the typically quiet manner in which companies try to settle disputes between the company and an employee (who may be senior). Companies employ specialist providers of corporate security, who investigate with the objective of arriving at quiet settlement, *inter alia* for reputational reasons. Clarissa's presentation will focus on the management of the relationship between the private investigation and public law enforcement. The presentation of Veerle Pashley, on *War and the criminologist: the importance of military ethics in criminology* is based on her doctoral thesis, which deals with companies that perform military missions (normative ethical perspective). Veerle will raise a series of normative questions about considerations that (should) go into whether or not an armed dispute should be started; and how such disputes should be conducted.

Keywords: Dispute settlement, Private justice, Corporate security, War, Private military companies.

PA3-14-1**War and the criminologist: the importance of military ethics in criminology**

Veerle Pashley (Ghent University, Belgium)

War is an activity of immeasurable crime and suffering. Yet, criminological research often lacks insight and focus in examining war conflicts. In studying war, most literature focuses on a judicial or political scope. Nevertheless, considering the nature of war, a normative ethical approach is of the utmost importance because it examines moral issues that deal with starting a war and actions during a war. This presentation is a component of a normative ethical PhD study which focuses on corporations who actively engage themselves in war related activities (i.e. combat, intelligence, delivering goods and services). In studying the public-private entwinement, an important focus is to highlight the aforementioned issues.

In studying military ethics, an essential principle is the ethical discussion on responsibility and discrimination. Once a war has started, several people will suffer the related consequences. As a result, not everyone can be attacked during conflict. There is a distinction between combatants (who are in a position where they can be attacked) and non-combatants (who are in an "immune" position). However, considering the fact that war conflicts are complex, this distinction is not so easily made. This presentation will highlight this difficulty. We will focus on the so-called "modern mercenaries" and corporations in order to exemplify this complexity.

Keywords: War, Normative-ethical approach, Theory

PA3-14-2

Private justice, public resources and forum shopping: the settlement of crime within companies

Clarissa Meerts (*Erasmus School of Law, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands*)

In this presentation data derived from observations and interviews are used to examine private methods of investigation as used by corporate security providers in the Netherlands, and the private settlement options which follow those investigations. It is argued that rather than a dominance of public actors such as police and prosecution, these public actors and public resources are strategically used for corporate crime control. Corporate security and its clients have a 'pick and choose' approach when searching for an optimal solution for the incident at hand (forum shopping). This has consequences for the ways in which we view the public – private divide in security. Data from the research indicate that there is neither a strict division between public and private (*inter alia* exemplified by avoidance of the public by the private sphere), nor a public sector leadership (as often assumed in public/private relationships, for example privatisation and responsabilisation). Rather, it seems that the private sphere makes strategic use of (public) resources and forum shopping for its investigations into and settlements of internal crime within companies.

Keywords: Corporate security, Private investigations, Private settlements, Forum shopping

WG3-15**THE EUROPEAN SOURCEBOOK OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS: PANEL II: DATA COLLECTION AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES (European Sourcebook Group)**

Panel Chair: *Paul Smit (Dutch Ministry of Justice, The Netherlands)*

The European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (ESB) is an endeavor to collect comparable crime and criminal justice data across Europe. The workshop is the second of two ESB panel sessions. While the first presented new results in European comparison, this second workshop focuses on individual results from four countries included in the ESB: Cyprus, Lithuania, Russia and Serbia. Problems encountered and lessons learned from the recent data collection are discussed. The workshop also focuses on national crime trends and their possible explanation by recent factual, legal and statistical developments.

Keywords: European Sourcebook, comparative criminology, crime statistics, crime trends, methodology

WG3-15-1**Experiences of Serbia in collecting the data on crime and criminal justice for the European Source Book (5th edition)**

Vesna Nikolic Ristanovic (*Belgrade University & Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia*), **Sanja Copic** (*Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research & Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia*), **Ljiljana Stevkovic** (*Belgrade University & Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia*)

In 2012 Serbia took part in the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics project (ESB) for the first time. The data was collected by the Victimology Society of Serbia with the assistance of the members of the research team involved in the project *Development of methodology for crime recording as the basis for efficient crime control and prevention*, coordinated by prof. dr Vesna Nikolic-Ristanovic, who is also national coordinator for the ESB for Serbia. The data was collected from the Ministry of Interior (police statistics), Republic Prosecutor's Office (prosecution statistics), Serbian Statistics Bureau (conviction statistics) and the Ministry of Justice – Department for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions (correctional statistics). The only institution that did not respond to the questionnaire was the Republic Prosecutor's Office. In addition, as far as there are no regular national victimization surveys in Serbia, that part of the questionnaire remained empty, too.

The aim of the contribution will be to present experiences of Serbia in collecting the data on crime and criminal justice for the 5th edition of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, and to present some crime trends as well as observations related to the police and conviction statistics. Therefore, we will first focus on the process of data collection, problems and dilemmas that were faced, and lessons learned. This will be followed by presenting some crime trends. In the concluding part of the contribution we will emphasize the importance of being included in the ESB for further improvement of the system of recording and public presentation of data on crime and criminal justice in Serbia. In this respect we will particularly point out to the noticed shortcomings and limitations in the system of crime recording in Serbia, which were noticed during the data collection. Finally, we will try to point out to some limitations of the ESB that were noticed, too, and which disable more complete comparisons of data between different countries or they make the use of the obtained data harder in another way. Therefore, we will give some suggestions for the further improvement of the European Sourcebook, too.

Keywords: European Sourcebook, crime statistics, crime trends, Serbia

WG3-15-2

Evaluating Crime in Cyprus

Markianos Kokkinos (*Cyprus Police, Cyprus*)

This paper reports and evaluates, with the use of trend lines and descriptive statistics, the tendencies in crime in Cyprus during the period 2003 and 2012. Criminal statistics, based on official police reported data, show divergent trends, as a result of the several events taking place concerning the economy, the political and social life, not only in Cyprus but worldwide. Apart from the legislation changes and the induction of new laws, these events are namely the opening of the crossing points in the UN-patrolled buffer zone separating the Turkish-occupied northern part of Cyprus from the free areas of the Republic of Cyprus in 2003, the accession of Cyprus in the European Union in 2004 and the global economic crisis that appeared in 2009.

There are different tendencies for specific types of offence, but in general recorded crime in Cyprus gradually increases reaching the peak in 2011, with rising drug and property offences as well as several 'minor' offences. However, the drop of crime figures followed in 2012 is promising for the future. Although comparisons between countries are not entirely consistent, since definitions of crime types and collection methods vary, the differences in the figures are big enough to suggest that criminality in Cyprus is among the lowest in Europe. Nevertheless, the patterns and distribution of criminality in Cyprus reflected by the new cultural and socioeconomic characteristics, is a warning of the change of Cyprus' small, closed and traditional society to a bigger and more multicultural one. Considering that crime nowadays is being developed in more sophisticated and advanced forms, the absence of specialised researches in the area of crime for the case of Cyprus, together with the absence of any local estimates of the size of the dark figure of crime in general is a weakness in the mission of crime prevention.

Keywords: Crime, Trend, Cyprus

WG3-15-3

Crime and punishments in Russia: sealed sources, high solvability of crimes and the totality of convictions

Dmitrii Popov (*Kazan National Research Technological University, Russian Federation*), **Alexander Salagaev** (*Kazan National Research Technological University, Russian Federation*)

Russian criminology has undergone difficult and thorny fate. The governance of Russian Empire has long considered it useless and even indecent. However, there were a lot of factors in the second half of 19th century that caused to perceive criminology more seriously as important social science. After the revolution of 1917 the picture acquires a new shape: on a gradual basis criminology as social science narrows to researching of criminals without social context, criminology was claimed «bourgeois science», there were not any criminal statistics for public access. In the 1980-90s criminology in Russia got a breath to reborn. It lasted just about 10 years until the breaking point of the beginning of the 2000s when sources became sealed again.

At the present moment a publication of statistical legal data in Russia which characterizes the state of crime, quality of law-enforcement authorities work, conviction, carries out in an uncomfortable, blurred and unstructured form. Law-enforcement agencies use data in their own profitable way.

In this article we discover the interesting features of the trajectory of typical criminal case passing through the system: the constant line for Russian justice – the totality of convictions (99,3 %). Government's lawyers explain this fact in the way that the system is adjusted so that disposes of a person who could be rehabilitated on the stage of preliminary investigation and that «real criminals» only reach court. In reality this is happening because of the difference in approach to criminology: in the west criminology is based on sociological approach, in Russia it has always been within criminal law borders.

Statistics for the 2011 and 2012 show that amount of criminal prosecutions has decreased but a fraction of the most criminal activity group has decreased too. There is such a tendency that the police records the reports of crimes very selectively, because of this we observe the situation that the crime rates of Russia are about 3 times less than in Germany. It is an interesting fact that the percentage of the registrations of more serious cases, like homicides, is 5 times more than in Germany.

As we can find out from practice, the police usually records the crimes that can easily be investigated. In this line Russia's law-enforcement agencies have unreasonably high indicators of quality of work. Such indicators don't reflect what is really happening because all actions and aspirations are directed on meaningless figures, police staff motivation is wrong and often leads to illegal actions.

Keywords: Russian criminology, Sealed sources, Law-enforcement agencies, Statistics, Convictions

WG3-15-4

Changes in crime and criminal justice statistics in Lithuania: Considering the impact of new regulation of domestic violence

Judita Venckevičienė (Law Institute of Lithuania, Lithuania), *Skirmantas Bikelis* (Law Institute of Lithuania, Lithuania), *Renata Giedrytė* (Law Institute of Lithuania, Lithuania), *Simonas Nikartas* (Law Institute of Lithuania, Lithuania)

On 15 December 2011 the new Law on Protection against Domestic Violence came into force in Lithuania. The Law aims at protecting persons against domestic violence as it obliges police and other institutions to respond promptly to arising threats, undertake prevention measures, apply protection measures and provide victims with appropriate assistance. This Law has significantly changed the legal framework of criminal liability for domestic violence as it has excluded these criminal offences from the category of private or even "publicly private" prosecution cases. If the notice of the fact of domestic violence has been received by police, the pre-trial investigation must be undertaken even without formal complain of the victim.

The Law on Protection against Domestic Violence has prompted spike of number of pre-trial investigations. It was followed by increase of number of terminated pre-trial investigations due to the victim-offender reconciliation and other grounds like insufficient evidence of violence when the victim changes it's testimony. Large and rapid increase in numbers of pre-trial investigations on domestic violence has altered the big picture of overall criminal statistics. Trends of overall crime and sentencing statistics must be reconsidered now.

The aim of this paper is to show and explain statistics on implementation of new legislation against domestic violence and also their impact on overall criminal statistics in Lithuania.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Law on Protection against Domestic Violence, Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics

P3-16

METHODOLOGY OF CRIME SURVEYS

Panel Chair: *Petri Danielsson* (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)

P3-16-1

Response rates of postal victimisation surveys

Dirk Baier (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

Postal surveys are one often used method to conduct victimisation surveys in criminological research. Up to now there are several studies dealing with the question of how to increase the response rate of such surveys. There is some evidence that monetary incentives as well as several questionnaire related factors (length, content) have an influence on the response rate. In the presentation an experimental study is presented that tested four variations: a) no financial incentives, 20 pages questionnaire containing questions on own delinquency, b) 5 Euro incentives, 20 pages questionnaire containing questions on own delinquency, c) 5 Euro incentives, 12 pages questionnaire containing questions on own delinquency, d) 5 Euro incentives, 20 pages questionnaire containing no questions on own delinquency. The experiment was conducted in the federal state of Lower Saxony, Germany with a population representative sample of 11,000 people. The results show that the 5 Euro incentive increased the response rate in a significant way (62.9 per cent to 32.0 per cent). The length of the questionnaire and including questions on perpetration did not reduce response rate. Finally, the composition of the different samples (e.g. age, gender) compared to the overall population is analyzed.

Keywords: victimisation survey, experiment, response rates

P3-16-2

Using incentives in crime victim surveys: the effect of an enclosed pen on response rate and survey estimates in a postal survey

Petri Danielsson (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland), **Janne Kivivuori** (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland), **Venla Salmi** (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)

Monetary incentives are known to increase response activity in surveys. Immediate or conditional monetary rewards, such as cash, coupons or a chance to participate in a dedicated lottery increase compliance with the request to participate, and thus reduce non-response in voluntary survey settings.

In crime victim surveys, however, monetary incentives are rarely used, and little is known of their effect on key survey estimates, such as prevalence rates of physical violence or threats. The current study employs a quasi-experimental research design, where a nationally representative random sample (N=800) was further randomized into two groups. The study group received a postal questionnaire as well as a relatively affordable pen enclosed in an envelope, while the comparison group received an identical package without the pen. Apart from the pen, the survey methodology as well as the questionnaire followed closely the methodology used in the Finnish National Crime Victim Survey in order to attain wider comparability with the main survey instrument.

The results corroborate the hypothesis, showing a statistically significant 10 percent point difference in the response rate between the two groups (38 % vs. 48%). Furthermore, the results indicate that the effect on response activity was particularly strong among men, who are typically, at least in Finland, less likely than women to participate in postal surveys. Regarding key survey estimates, the results show that a higher response rate yielded significantly lower last-year prevalence rates when measuring physical violence and threats.

Overall, the study suggests that fairly trivial monetary incentives can have a substantial effect on response rate, especially among groups that are less likely to participate. Additionally, the study shows that rela-

tively minor variation in response rates can have a non-negligible impact on survey estimates, suggesting that variation in response activity is a potential source of bias when comparing survey results across time and place.

Keywords: Survey methodology, Victim surveys

P3-16-3

Surveying crime, conflict and violence: towards new frameworks of comparability?

Irene Pavesi (*Small Arms Survey, Switzerland*), **Anna Alvazzi del Frate** (*Small Arms Survey, Switzerland*), **Matthias Nowak** (*Small Arms Survey, Switzerland*)

This paper gauges the unique potentials for population-based surveys to collect a set of comparable information across settings to monitor violence and support decision-making processes. Population-based surveys represent a common instrument to gather information about the direct and indirect experiences of crime, conflict and violence in communities as well as perceptions, attitudes and beliefs. They are implemented in many conflict and non-conflict settings across the world as they aid in generating quickly representative statistics when other data are often not available, without the support of permanent infrastructures. The comparability of survey data however is challenged by the use of different methodologies and questions but there have been several important efforts to overcome these limitations. More and more population-based surveys are inspired by the International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) and collect information by using same questions. This paper will present case studies of the recent use of ICVS questions across different settings and its implications on the global monitoring and measuring of armed violence.

Keywords: victimization survey, violence, ICVS

PA3-17

FIRST ISRD-3 RESULTS FROM SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (part 2)

Panel Chair: *Anna Markina (University of Tartu, Estonia)*

Other authors: *Patrik Manzoni (University of Zurich, Switzerland & Austrian Road Safety Board, Vienna, Austria), Rahel Fishbacher (University of Zurich, Switzerland & Austrian Road Safety Board, Vienna, Austria), Anastasiia Lukash (Research Group of Martin Killias, Switzerland), Claire Gavray (University of Liege, Belgium), Alina Mickvic (Law Institute of Lithuania, Lithuania), Anna Markina (University of Tartu, Estonia)*

The purpose of this panel is to present the first results of the third wave of the International Self-Report Study of Delinquency (ISRD3), an international collaborative survey study of self-reported delinquency, victimization and substance use among 7th, 8th and 9th graders in selected cities in about 35 countries. Fieldwork started in late 2012, and is expected to conclude by the end of 2015. In this panel, the first results from Austria, Belgium, Lithuania, Switzerland and Estonia are presented.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, crime rates & methodology

PA3-17-1

ISRD-3 Survey in Lithuania: Preliminary Results and Insights

Alina Mickevič (Law Institute of Lithuania, Lithuania)

Lithuania was a participant in two International Self-Report and Delinquency (ISRD) surveys. The latest one, based on a third developed questionnaire that comprises comprehensive self-report and victimization parts, in Lithuania was conducted in late Autumn, 2013. The survey was funded by Lithuanian Research Council under the scope of the national project "Youth Delinquency and Victimization".

Lithuanian sample consisted of 2824 pupils from the randomly selected schools in two big cities and in three small towns. Such representation creates possibility to compare the youth in cities and in small towns in order to verify the social control theories.

Using statistical analysis programmes the data from the survey is also analyzed according to several parameters: gender differences, ethnicity, family status, financial/occupational status. The most significant correlates regarding particular delinquency and victimization aspects are presented. A lot of attention is inevitably paid on youth peer group relations and its potential for delinquency that was examined through an additional set of questions.

Keywords: ISRD-3, juvenile delinquency, victimization

PA3-17-2

First Results of ISRD-3 in Switzerland

Anastasiia Lukash (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland), Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland)

First results of ISRD-3 in Switzerland

In December 2013, Switzerland has completed the data collection. Available Swiss data allows comparing the findings of ISRD-3 with two previous studies in 1992 (ISRD-1) and in 2006 (ISRD-2). This paper presents the trends of juvenile delinquency in Switzerland in comparison with the ones revealed by the official statistics. The two sources of data show, however, opposite tendencies whose reasons will be discussed. Changes in the Swiss society in general, developments and modifications of demographic characteristics, migration/immigration processes in particular could for instance explain these trends.

The findings of ISRD-3 also points out several new tendencies concerning substance use and victimization; as well as new questions and modules which do not allow trend comparisons. However, the paper will describe a new phenomenon related to juvenile delinquency.

Adapting a uniform survey methodology to such different contexts, including sampling strategies, entry methods and translations of questionnaire raises many challenges. Innovative methodological solutions and first outcomes across different participating countries will be presented.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, comparison of trends, International self-report delinquency study (ISRD-3), victimization, delinquency

PA3-17-4

The temptation to use violence: what kinds of effect on feelings of discrimination and victimisation?

Claire Gavray (University of Liege, Belgium)

For A. Honneth, German social philosopher, the fight for recognition has become an important stake for our contemporaries. It determines our civic, moral, thoughts, attitudes and behaviours. We make this hypothesis: the personal behavioral 'route' during adolescence depends crucially on the development of self-confidence, self-respect, and self-esteem, which can be damaged by a lack of recognition and negative interactions with social institutions and relations. The consequence can be a temptation to use violence. This hypothesis will be tested on Belgian ISRD-3 data. A couple of specific questions in the Belgian version of the questionnaire gives us extra variables to test.

Keywords: violence, discrimination, lack of recognition, youth, ISRD

PA3-17-5

To beat or not to beat: how physical punishment influence children's behavior.

Anna Markina (University of Tartu, Estonia)

Previous research has demonstrated relationship between experience of physical punishment and delinquency. According to the attribution theory experiencing physical punishment prevents internalisation of social norms and values. The social bonding theory, on the other hand, argues that the use of physical punishment damages social bond between parent and child which, in turn, decreases child's motivation to take over parent's norms, and also decreases the development of self-control. The paper looks into how experience of physical punishments influences child's bonding with parents, self-control and adolescent's behavior. Paper presents the results of the international Self Reported Delinquency Study (ISRD-3) conducted in Estonia in the beginning of 2014 (N=3631). The research data demonstrated that 15% of youngsters have experienced some kind of physical punishment by parents, and 4% were seriously beaten by parents during 12 month prior to the research. The results confirm the relationship between child punishment/maltreatment and delinquency.

Keywords: delinquency, parenting, physical punishment

WG3-18

VICTIM PARTICIPATION IN RESTORATIVE JUSTICE (ESC Victimology Working Group)

Panel Chair: *Tinneke Van Camp (University of Sheffield, UK)*

Other authors: *Antony Pemberton (Tilburg University, The Netherlands), Inge Vanfraechem (Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium), Gunda Woessner (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)*

This panel is organized by members of the ESC victimology working group. Restorative justice (RJ) enables the victim and the offender of a particular crime to engage in direct or indirect communication with each other, with the support of a trained facilitator, in order to find a way to put right the wrongs that resulted from the offence. The papers included in this panel address why some victims are willing to participate in restorative programmes while some decline the offer and how their concerns are responded to in RJ. For instance, Pemberton looks into the significance of agency and communion and how these relate to reasons for victim participation in RJ. Vanfraechem explores the place given to victim concerns in restorative interventions in which the victim decides not to be physically present. Woessner presents preliminary findings of a European study on victims of sexual violence and restorative justice. Each of these papers draws on original research data. The insight that is produced in these studies advances insight into the role of RJ in meeting victim concerns and offers guidelines for good practice.

Keywords: Victims of crime, Restorative justice

WG3-18-1

Non-participating victims in restorative justice

Inge Vanfraechem (KU Leuven, Belgium)

This paper studies the needs and expectations of victims who decide not to participate in restorative justice practices such as mediation or conferencing. A core principle of a restorative justice meeting entails its voluntariness: victims and offenders are generally free to decide whether or not to participate. When an offender does not choose to participate, the meeting cannot take place. When the offender does choose to participate, a meeting can take place with victims who choose either to attend or to have an input e.g. through a representative or a letter. When victims decide not to participate but the mediation or conference nevertheless takes place, it is unclear to what extent these victims' needs are addressed. Recent research shows that non-participating victims are often not informed of the outcome of the meeting, possibly because the mediators/facilitators are inclined to give priority to the offender's privacy. Furthermore, we know of no research on the extent to which these victims turn to the traditional criminal justice system or whether their needs and interests are addressed in another way.

Keywords: victim interests, restorative justice meetings

WG3-18-2

The Big Two meets Restorative Justice: Communion and Agency in Victim Participation

Antony Pemberton (Tilburg University, The Netherlands)

What motivates the participation of victims of crime in restorative justice processes? In a slew of publications Michael Wenzel, Tyler Okimoto and their colleagues have suggested that the justice needs of victims of transgressions are best viewed as two-dimensional (see Wenzel et al, 2008, Retributive and restorative justice, *Law and Human Behavior*, 32(5),375-389). On the one hand the offender's transgression challenges victim's status and power, in which victims need for retributive justice is rooted, on the other it calls into question the values the offender and victim share within their community, which inspires a need to-

ward a particular type of restorative justice, which Wenzel, Okimoto and colleagues call value restoration. The more important the latter dimension, the more likely it is victims will be motivated to participate in restorative justice processes. Although their research is mainly based on experimental studies of non-crime victims, we see the value of the main thrust of their work, including the moderators they discern (shared identity, severity of the transgression), for victimology in general and for the understanding of victims participation in restorative justice in particular. However, we will argue that rather than retributive justice and value restoration being the main dimensions of victims' reactions themselves, they are instead relevant elements of a two more encompassing concepts. Following recent work by Simantov-Nachlieli, Schnabel and Nadler (2013, Individuals' and groups' motivation to restore their impaired identity dimensions following conflicts, *Social Psychology*, 44, 129-137) we find the so-called "Big Two" of agency and communion (Bakan, 1967, *The Duality of Human Existence*; Abele & Wojziske, 2007, Agency and Communion of the self versus others, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 93(5), 751-763) to map on to the distinction between retributive justice and value restoration, with the former representing an example of agency and the latter of communion, while simultaneously offering a broader perspective on the reactions of crime victims. This paper offers a review of the literature into victims experiences in criminal justice supporting this view, as well as a series of initial empirical investigations, which converge on the understanding that the two dimensions underlying victims perception of criminal proceedings and their judgments concerning the outcome can be understood as representing the Big Two.

Keywords: Victimology, Restorative Justice

WG3-18-3

Victims of sexual violence and restorative justice: preliminary findings of a European study on the potential of restorative justice for sexual violence

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

Restorative justice is rapidly developing and offers some well-argued new avenues for dealing with crime in general. However, both academics and practitioners have started fathoming whether it has the potential to be extended to sexual offences. Some small scale projects are already underway in a number of countries. The European Commission has recently decided to fund an interdisciplinary research project entitled "Developing integrated responses to sexual violence: An interdisciplinary research project on the potential of restorative justice" which is conducting a comprehensive examination of this innovative approach with regard to victims', offenders' and the community's needs. The project aims to establish the empirical realities of restorative justice approaches in cases of sexual violence and to see how these realities could be developed adequately in the future. Based on empirical findings from study visits and a comprehensive literature review, preliminary results with regard to the relationship of the special needs and concerns of victims of sexual violence and their willingness to participate in restorative interventions will be presented here. Special attention is given to how RJ can approach victims' concerns.

Keywords: sexual violence, restorative justice, victims

P3-19

TRUST AND COMPLIANCE

Panel Chair: **Richard Bennett** (*American University, USA*)

P3-19-1

Perception of Police Legitimacy by Slovenian Criminal Justice and Security Students

Katja Eman (*Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security University of Maribor, Slovenia*), **Gorazd Meško** (*Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security University of Maribor, Slovenia*), **Rok Hacin** (*Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security University of Maribor, Slovenia*)

Young people's attitudes towards police could be described as an "anti-authority syndrome" orientation prevailing in adolescence (Clark & Wenninger, 1964: 488). Previous studies on attitudes of young people towards the police (Chow, 2012; Reisig, Tankebe, & Meško, 2013) show that 1) contextual factors and individual characteristics influence on perception of police by young people; 2) in general, young females have positive attitudes toward the police; and 3) the quality of the contacts young people have had with the police is correlated with their attitudes towards the police. Based on past cognitions, the paper presents the students' perceptions of police authority and trust in policing in Slovenia through means of analysing the data from a web-survey conducted in autumn 2012 and spring 2013. The findings imply that the students generally question their willingness to comply with laws and cooperate with the police. T-test based comparisons reveal that more female than male respondents believe that deterrence works, and they have a more positive attitude about moral credibility of criminal justice. Regression analysis shows that police authority, procedural justice, and police effectiveness are related to trust in the police in Slovenia. The authors conclude that the police should strive to improve their authority and increase procedural justice, especially their interactions with the public, in general, and with vulnerable social groups. Further, police effectiveness should also be improved not only by presentation of police statistical data but also with successful convictions of criminals.

Keywords: police legitimacy, Slovenia, criminal justice and security students

P3-19-2

Public Cooperation with the Police in Japan

Masahiro Tsushima (*Ryukoku University, Japan*), **Koichi Hamai** (*Ryukoku University, Japan*)

Japanese police, once received attention around the world as a successful model of community based on policing, has lost people's trust and confidence because of a series of misconduct in the late 1990s. Criminologists and police specialists consider that the loss of the credibility and authority of the police has weakened the relation between citizens and the police and eroded public support for the police in Japan. The purposes of this study are twofold. First, the study speculates the causal relationship between trust in the police and cooperation with the police in Japan. Specifically, this study based on the legitimacy model hypothesizes that people's trust in the police and police legitimacy lead to their cooperation with the police. Second, the study seeks to identify the determinant factors of public cooperation with the police in Japan. In order to accomplish these purposes, the national sample survey was conducted in Japan in 2011. The survey employed the same questionnaire developed for Round 5 of the European Social Survey. The result of the structural equation model analysis showed that the legitimacy model did not fit to Japanese data satisfactorily. That is, people's perception of a duty of obeying the order of the police and moral alignment with the police, both core elements of the legitimacy, were not significantly related to people's cooperation with the police. A possible explanation is that, as the example of the phrase of the question "your duty (in the sense of a citizen's moral duty to the state) towards the police" illustrates, the legitimacy model seems to presuppose that the ideal respondents are members of well civilized western societies where "individualism" is highly valued, not those of collective societies like Japan. In other words, the

result may merely reflect the reality of Japanese society: police performance and legitimacy may not necessarily lead to people's cooperation with the police in a society where mutual surveillance in a community is strongly functioning as the role of crime prevention. The results of the second analysis (multivariate analyses) show that sex, age, education, marital status, and years of residence are found as determinants of cooperation with the police. The size of these effects, however, varies by gender. Possible reasons for these results are discussed in consideration of various aspects of Japanese society such as traditional gender role expectations.

Keywords: cooperation, legitimacy, police, Japan

P3-19-3

Trust in criminal justice and compliance to the law in Czech society

Pavla Homolová (Charles University, Czech Republic)

The paper concerns the level of trust in the criminal justice system and its correlates in Czech society. The main focus lies in the assessment of the relation of trust in the police and compliance to the law, as stated by the procedural justice theory. The hypothesis has been tested on representative Czech datasets obtained in two studies using similar items, yet employing different sampling methods. The former stems from the Trust in Justice module, fielded within the European Social Survey in 2010, Round 5 (stratified three stage random sampling, N = 2386). The latter originates from an extended version of the module, as suggested in Eurojustis pilot surveys, and fielded by Charles University in 2011 (quota sampling, N = 1199). We compare the quality of models of compliance to the law using both datasets. Conclusions regarding the sampling method are drawn, as well as theoretical implications regarding the validity of the procedural justice hypothesis within the central European context.

Keywords: trust in criminal justice, compliance with the law, procedural justice theory, sampling method, Czech society

P3-19-4

The Antecedents of Perceived Fairness in Criminal Courts: A Comparative Analysis

Richard Bennett (American University, USA), Melissa Morabito (University of Massachusetts at Lowell, USA)

Over the past 20 years the concept of procedural justice has gained importance in the criminal justice literature and has been investigated in various settings including the developing world. Thibaut and Walker coined the term "procedural justice" to refer to people's perceptions that the process used to reach a decision was fair. Lind and Tyler extended Thibaut and Walker's original research in a number of important ways and launched an outpouring of research across multiple disciplines. Tyler's 2006 book, *Why People Obey the Law*, helped bring the social psychological investigation of procedural justice into the domain of criminology. The voluminous work of Tyler and his colleagues, as well as much of the research it has inspired, suggests that the perceived legitimacy of legal institutions is shaped in large part by people's perceptions that legal authorities, including the police, courts and corrections, behave in procedurally fair ways

However, the majority of this research has focused upon perceptions of procedural justice in policing and its effect on compliance with the law. To date, little research has investigated the antecedents of perceptions of procedural fairness in criminal courts. This study addresses the gap in the literature by investigating the factors that affect the development of perceptions of procedural fairness in criminal courts. A conceptual model is developed and tested using data from a survey of 7 Caribbean nations administered in 2010-11. The conceptual model consists of four clusters of variables: individual demographics, contact

with the justice system, community characteristics and national context. The findings indicate that personal characteristics play a minor role in perceptions while community, nation and prior contact drive the model. Policy implications of these findings are explored.

Keywords: Courts, Procedural Fairness

WG3-20**RELEASE FROM PRISON AND LIFE IN THE COMMUNITY (ESC Working Group on Prison Life & Effects of Imprisonment)**

Panel Chair: *Kirstin Drenkhahn (Freie Universitaet Berlin, Germany)*

Other authors: *Anette Storgaard (University of Aarhus, Denmark), Maaïke Wensveen (Leiden University, The Netherlands), Verena Boxberg (University of Cologne, Germany)*

This panel comprises four presentations on release preparations, release from prison and the life of convict's in the community. The first presentation provides an outline of a comprehensive Danish through-care scheme and the problems of such a detailed approach. The other three presentations are based on quantitative research with prisoners and probationers. The second presentations draws on data from an international survey among long-term prisoners and their prisons. It presents findings on prisoners' perceptions of and participation in release preparations as well as on the institutions concepts for release preparations. The third presentation uses data from the Dutch Prison Project and focusses on the problematic issue of the housing situation of prisoners. It is interested in whether and how prisoners' housing situation changes from the time before incarceration until after release. The fourth presentation uses data from a project on violence in juvenile prisons. It departs from the finding that although young prisoners face inmate more violence in their everyday life, young men on probation report even more violence and investigates which factors contribute to this outcome.

Keywords: Release preparations, through-care, housing situation of ex-prisoners, violence, probation

WG3-20-1**Having a tough time – does a high load of problems increase deviant behaviour?**

Verena Boxberg (University of Cologne, Germany)

Although many prisoners face inmate violence in their everyday life, comparably young men on probation report even more violence. The literature explains deviant behaviour by a crisis caused through everyday problems. This applies in particular if someone is having a tough time. The main issue of this paper is the question, if probationers with a high load of problems show a heightened deviant behaviour (e.g. delinquency, drugs) than probationers with average amount of everyday problems. The data for this analysis are derived from the research project "Violence and Suicide within Youth Correctional Facilities". The analysis is based on questionnaires of 185 male probationers (aged 16-24). The hypothesis is confirmed. Additionally longitudinal analysis indicate that, the amount of everyday problems vary over time and thereby changes deviant behaviour. The results reveal the importance of everyday problems for the desistance of deviant behaviour and have to be considered when assessing recidivism risks. The findings refer to the strength of problem solving skills training as offender treatment.

Keywords: offender treatment, juvenile delinquency, longitudinal, probation, prison

WG3-20-2

Housing situation of Dutch ex-prisoners

Maaïke Wensveen (Leiden University, The Netherlands), **Anke Ramakers** (Leiden University, The Netherlands), **Hanneke Palmén** (Leiden University, The Netherlands), **Paul Nieuwbeerta** (Leiden University, The Netherlands), **Anja Dirkzwager** (The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, The Netherlands)

Having a job, stable accommodation, and meaningful and supportive relationships have been identified as predictors of successful prisoner reentry. Finding a place to live is often one of the first challenges prisoners have to face after their release. It is often assumed that incarceration deteriorates the housing situation of ex-prisoners, and many former prisoners indeed have an unstable living situation. Due to a lack of longitudinal studies it is, however, still unknown to what extent the deprived housing situation of many ex-prisoners is a result of their time spent in prison, or already existed before they entered prison. To fill this gap in knowledge, the present longitudinal study examines the housing situation of Dutch prisoners both before and after their incarceration. Data are used from the Prison Project, a large-scale, longitudinal study on the effects of imprisonment. In this project respondents are followed for a couple of years, and questioned repeatedly regarding their lives before, during and after imprisonment. For this paper, data are presented for 930 respondents who participated in two interviews: 1) the first interview in prison about their lives prior to incarceration, and 2) the interview six months after release about their lives during these six post-prison months. Information is available on the type of accommodation before and after release, e.g. was the respondent living in a rented house, a shelter, or homeless. Moreover, the duration of the housing situation is known, in order to measure the stability of the residence. Preliminary results show that the number of respondents with unstable housing doubled after release: 20% after release vs. 10% prior to release. Particularly ex-prisoners who resided with their parents or partner prior to their arrest could not return to this living situation after their release, and ended up in unstable housing situations. Time in prison may deteriorate the relationships with parents and partner to the point that a return to these family members is no longer an option. The conclusions and implications of the study will be discussed during the presentation.

Keywords: imprisonment, reentry, housing situation, ex-prisoners

WG3-20-3

Release preparations for long-term prisoners in European comparison

Kirstin Drenkhahn (Freie Universitaet Berlin, Germany)

Although the re-integration into the community outside prison is a difficult endeavour for most prisoners, for long-term prisoners these problems become even more intensive with the lapse of time. In order to prevent long-term prisoners' withdrawal from life in the community, it would therefore make sense to start with release preparations such as prison leaves early in the sentence. If this happens, depends on the legal framework governing a prison system, the prison policy of the responsible administration and political body as well as on local practices of prisons. In a large comparative study on living conditions of long-term prisoners in eleven European countries, 1,049 prisoners and 36 prisons were asked among other things about release preparations. Prisoners were surveyed about their experiences with and perception of release preparations such as various forms of prison leave or support for the transitional phase, prisons were asked about their concepts, the organisation of release preparations and the cooperation with outside services. This presentation presents findings from this research and puts them into perspective with the relevant recommendations of the Council of Europe which served as the common framework for this research.

Keywords: long-term imprisonment, release preparations, re-integration, prison leave, Council of Europe

WG3-20-4

Release from prison: Practically, legally and ethically

Anette Storgaard (*Scandinavian research Council for criminology, Denmark*)

Release: Practically, legally and ethically: a Danish Perspective

Coming out from prisons is complicated. The release from prison should be prepared in good time and should be followed up with support. Apart from being laid down in cross-national and national rules and guidelines this is common sense and ethically reasonable. Nevertheless a relatively big share of prisoners are more or less dumped back to society and even if they are included in a release program there are complications of practical as well as legal and ethical character. Denmark will be included as an example of challenges in a welfare state regarding cross professionalism and cooperation between strong and autonom authorities. The dilemma between decentralisation and centralisation will be challenged. Also the relationship between control and support, the relevance of conditions etc will be highlighted.

The main perspective is the one of the client: Is release from prison always identical with freedom? What about the changes of attitudes during prison time? What about close relatives? What about debts? What about loneliness?

The presentation will briefly introduce a program for release, it values and deficiencies.

Keywords: release from prison, parole and supervision

WG3-21

BEYOND THE CRIMINALISATION OF DRUGS: ESC/ISSDP PANEL ON THE REGULATION OF ILLICIT DRUGS

Panel Chair: *Alex Stevens (University of Kent, UK)*

Other authors: *Fiona Measham (Durham University, UK), Beau Kilmer (RAND, USA), Tom Decorte (Universiteit Gent, Belgium)*

This panel will develop cooperation between the European Society of Criminology and the International Society for the Study of Drug Policy (ISSDP).

Prominent members of the ISSDP will present recent research studies that focus on new forms of regulation of harms related to illicit drugs.

Keywords: drugs, regulation

WG3-21-1

Design Considerations for Legalizing Cannabis: Starting with the Eight Ps

Beau Kilmer (RAND, USA)

The cannabis policy landscape is changing rapidly. In November 2012 voters in Colorado and Washington State passed legalization initiatives to allow commercial production, distribution, and possession of cannabis for nonmedical purposes; not even the Netherlands goes that far. For-profit retail marijuana outlets opened in Colorado on January 1, 2014 and are scheduled to open in Washington later in the year. In December 2013, Uruguay made history by becoming the first country in the world to remove the prohibition on cannabis and begin experimenting with legalization. This presentation does not address whether cannabis should be legal; it instead focuses on eight design choices that will shape the consequences of cannabis legalization, which all conveniently begin with the letter P: Production, profit motive, promotion, prevention, potency, purity, price, and permanency. These insights are based on a series of RAND reports (e.g., Kilmer et al.'s *Altered state? Assessing how marijuana legalization in California could influence marijuana consumption and public budgets*; Kilmer et al.'s *Multinational overview of cannabis production regimes*), articles (e.g., Caulkins et al.'s *Design considerations for legalizing cannabis: Lessons inspired by analysis of California's Proposition 19*; Pacula et al.'s *Developing public health regulations for marijuana: Lessons from alcohol and tobacco*), and Kilmer's recent work with various governmental bodies, including the Washington State Liquor Control Board, Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice, and Uruguay's Junta Nacional de Drogas.

Keywords: Drug policy, Cannabis, Drug laws, Legalization, Illicit markets

WG3-21-3

Attitudes of cannabis growers to regulation of cannabis cultivation under a non-prohibition cannabis model

Vibeke Asmussen Frank (Aarhus University, Denmark), Simon Lenton (Curtin University, Australia), Monica Barratt (Curtin University, Australia), Gary R. Potter (London South Bank University, UK)

Aims To (i) investigate support among current or recent cannabis growers, for various potential policy options for cannabis cultivation if prohibition were repealed, and (ii) explore the support for these options across countries, scale of growing operations, demographics, drug use and cannabis supply involvement variables.

Method: This paper utilizes data from the online web survey of largely 'small-scale' cannabis cultivators, 18 years and over, in eleven countries conducted by the Global Cannabis Cultivation Research Consortium (GCCRC) (see Barratt et al., 2012; methods article, this volume). Data from 1,722 current and recent cannabis growers in Australia, Denmark and the UK, who were all asked about policy, are included in this analysis. It investigates support for various frameworks for cultivation: (no regulation (*free market*); adult only; growing licenses; restrictions on plant numbers; licensed business-only sale; approved commercial growing; etc.). Among current growers, support for these options are compared across countries, across scale of growing operations, and by demographics, drug use and crime variables.

Findings: Despite some differences between countries overall there was a great deal of consistency in support for various policy settings. The results have relevance for the provisions regarding cannabis cultivation in the design of new non-prohibitionist models of cannabis which are increasingly under consideration. It will be of interest to policy makers, drug policy researchers, law enforcement and cannabis cultivators.

Keywords: Cannabis growers, Online web survey, Cannabis regulation

WG3-22

ESC GENDER, CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE: METHODOLOGICAL AND CONCEPTUAL CHALLENGES OF RESEARCHING GENDER, CRIME AND JUSTICE

Panel Chair: *Lorraine Gelsthorpe (University of Cambridge, UK)*

Other authors: *Robin A. Robinson (University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, USA), Judith A. Ryder (St John's University, USA), Martina Althoff (University of Groningen, The Netherlands), Janine Janssen (VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Louise Rooney (University College Dublin, Ireland), Lorraine Gelsthorpe (University of Cambridge, UK)*

The Gender, Crime and Criminal Justice Working Group has been in existence for five years (since 2009). Interest is growing and these three panels showcase some of the work being carried out by members of the group. We are gradually moving towards the possibility of a special issue of the *European Journal of Criminology* and these three panels will be important to considerations of the shape of such a volume at some point in the future.

The first panel focuses on methodological and conceptual challenges of researching gender, crime and justice. The second (joint) panel with the Spinhuis Centre takes as its theme: punishment and its impact. The third panel looks at young women, and girls and justice.

Keywords: gender, crime, criminal justice

WG3-22-1

What about class? Doing research on gender, crime and criminal justice in multicultural society

Martina Althoff (University of Groningen, The Netherlands), Janine Janssen (VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

An intersectional study in criminal justice brings the concepts of gender, race and class together. However, can this theoretical conception regarding the interaction and intersection between these different forms of social inequality be translated to criminological research? The central idea is that these concepts are inherently intertwined. For example one cannot come to an understanding of what it means to be a migrant woman in Europe without coming to terms with the influential role of gender, race and class as well.

Throughout the last decade, an impressive body of literature has developed regarding the social position of women involved in crime and criminal justice in multicultural society. It is interesting to notice that experiences of women with a migrant background, tend to be explained by specifically focusing on their status as victims and their cultural background. Scholars often concentrate on females and the way they become victims and are oppressed through a cultural tradition of affinity for violence or cultural traditions such as religious doctrines as in the case of domestic and honour-related violence. It is also interesting to notice that an analysis of the influence of, and the intersection with class is usually lacking or is not profoundly elaborated. Therefore, an in-depth examination of the application of the concept of intersectionality may reveal additional insights to the analysis of gender as it pertains to crime and criminal justice in multicultural Europe. On the basis of cases and insights derived from our own research among delinquent Dutch woman from the Caribbean, South-America, as well as research into honour-related violence in the Netherlands, we will try to shed more light on the role of gender and class in criminal justice research.

Keywords: intersectionality, class, migrant women

WG3-22-2**Three Steps Forwards: Four Steps Backwards: An overview of recent policy developments in England and Wales and their impact on responses to women in the criminal justice system.**

Loraine Gelsthorpe (*University of Cambridge, UK*)

This paper will offer an overview of recent developments relating to women in criminal justice policy in England and Wales, with particular focus on recent challenges which have emerged in relation to the privatisation of elements of probation (and the supervision of offenders in the community). The paper will both highlight some substantive challenges in regard to the new *payment by results* philosophy which is part of the privatisation agenda, and some methodological challenges in regard to the measurement of impact – as these things apply to responses to women offenders in the criminal justice system. For instance, it may be argued that success is a very individual matter as it relates to progress towards a goal where the starting and end points will be different, the referral pathway will be different, the protective and risk factors will be different, and each woman will hold very individualised presenting issues. The definitions of success will be shaped by the theory of change utilised, different life courses, the quality of interventions, and the extent to which women are able to ‘rewrite their biographies’. Success here will be evidenced by a reduction in chaos and an increase in confidence, but this runs in sharp contrast to Ministry of Justice definitions of success.

Keywords: women, criminal justice policy, privatisation, payment by results, intermediate outcomes

WG3-22-3**Theory-building Youth Relational Violence: Gender, Mind, and Context**

Robin A. Robinson (*University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, USA*), **Judith A. Ryder** (*St. John's University, USA*)

This paper calls for an integrative, interdisciplinary approach to building a theoretical framework for understanding and addressing youth relational violence. The authors – both scholar-activists – take up the gaps that over two decades of research about “teen dating violence” have maintained and that have limited the focus to prevalence, typology, and program evaluation. A theoretical re-conceptualization calls for translation of the rather circumscribed construct, “teen dating violence”, to a broader, more comprehensive understanding of “youth relational violence” to allow for a spectrum of gender identity and relational variation. Recent focus group data from rural, small-town, and urban settings explore similarities in psycho-social dynamics of young women’s experiences and perspectives of relational violence, irrespective of social context, while at the same time revealing differences in resources and social-environmental responses that do vary by human and physical geography. The model toward which this paper advances engages recent conceptual work in psycho-social criminologies and applies it to phenomena of youth relational violence in consideration of gender, mind, and social context.

Keywords: youth relational violence, teen dating violence, adolescent development, psychodynamic theory, social environment

WG3-22-4

Words and Numbers: Introducing a New Methodological Framework for Investigating the Response of Professionals to Female Perpetrated Child Sexual Abuse.

Louise Rooney (University College Dublin, Ireland)

Over the past couple of decades the Republic of Ireland has witnessed an upsurge in research interest into the incidence of child sexual abuse. However, the majority of this research has focused on male abusers and their victims whilst the issue of female perpetrated child sexual abuse has been largely overlooked. Findings from victim surveys demonstrate an Irish prevalence rate of female perpetrated child sexual abuse of between of 3-7%, yet to date only a minimal amount of research attention has been allocated to investigating the response of professionals to female child sexual abusers and their victims.

A small body of international research suggests that female perpetrators of child sexual abuse are treated more leniently than their male counterparts by professionals working at every stage of the criminal justice process. This paper will review the existing theoretical and empirical knowledge concerning the response of professionals to reports of child sexual abuse and why it can differ according to the gender of the perpetrator.

The majority of research investigating the response of professionals to female perpetrated child sexual abuse has been carried out using quantitative measures. Whilst quantitative measures are extremely efficient methodological tools, in that they allow the researcher to gather a large amount of information from a great number of participants in a short period of time, some theorists argue that quantitative analysis is only capable of generating one-dimensional findings which can result in a shallow understanding of the issue at hand. The author will contribute to the existing body of research by employing an innovative methodological framework that will incorporate both quantitative and qualitative measures. The incorporation of qualitative data collection techniques will allow the researcher to explore the attitudes and decision making processes of professionals in greater depth, thereby elucidating any bias or distortions in responses to female perpetrated child sexual abuse.

The aim of this paper is to present a new methodology for studying this issue within an Irish context. The author will outline the qualitative and quantitative data collection methods that have been selected for the current research project and the corresponding methods of analysis will also be discussed.

Keywords: Female Perpetrated Child Sexual Abuse, Professional Response, Mixed-Methodology

P3-23**LOCAL POLICING**

Panel Chair: *Erik Uszkiewicz (ELTE University, Hungary)*

P3-23-1**Police stops and diversity in Spain**

Lorea Arenas Garcia (University of Malaga, Spain), **Elisa Garcia Espana** (University of Malaga, Spain), **Joel Miller** (Rutgers University, USA)

In Spain, there have been few empirical studies of police stops, and there is no official data that provide reliable information on them. Against this backdrop, international research on police stops sponsored by the Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI) in the mid-2000s, confirmed patterns of “ethnic profiling” within Spanish police agencies involving the deliberate targeting of people from minority ethnic groups. Subsequently, OSJI has supported a number of reform initiatives with Spanish police departments aimed at reforming stop practice. Taking inspiration from reforms pioneered in England and Wales, reform practices have included new departmental policies governing stop encounters, the requirement for officers to complete stop records and provide a copy to the person stopped, monitoring patterns of stop activity, and close collaboration between police and community representatives over stop policies and monitoring. The paper will present results from the most recent pilot projects, and place them in the context of results from earlier efforts. In doing so, it will discuss the overall effectiveness of the reform model in the Spanish context, and consider its relevance to the future of Spanish policing.

Keywords: police stops, diversity management

P3-23-2**Roma and police - Key findings of COREPOL in Hungary**

Erik Uszkiewicz (ELTE University, Hungary)

The COREPOL (Conflict Resolution, Mediation and Restorative Justice and the Policing of Ethnic Minorities in Germany, Austria and Hungary) project team’s aim was to analyse the specific situation of three minorities and the relationship between the minorities and police in three European countries.

In Hungary the minority group was the group of Roma because about 8 per cent of the Hungarian population is Roma so this is the biggest minority group in Hungary and unfortunately the Roma-police relationship is quite neuralgic. In 2013 and 2014 in Hungary the national project team made more than 80 interviews with police officers, Roma people and other stakeholders. This presentation focuses on to present the main results of the research, the most important causes, consequences and recommendations for the future. The lecturer will briefly present the main findings of the Roma interviews, which point out the most pressing problems. Majority of the Roma had negative impression and image of the police because of prejudice (from the part of the police), disrespectful behaviour, ethnic profiling and physical violence. One part of the presentation is the problem of lack of trust. The opinion about police among Roma people improve significantly if they can see police as a guarantee of public order and security, the guardian of distresses, and not as a possessor of power and, in extreme cases, as the owner of the autocracy. Insensitivity, brutality and extremely inconsistent police practices are able to undermine and annul the prestige of the organization and the belief in the professional working. In a broader sense, however this kind of practice is also able to shake the confidence in public trust, and in democratic institutions.

For all these reasons and because of the complexity of the problems we can say that complex problem treatment needs. So finally the lecturer will speak about the future perspective alternative solutions drafted by COREPOL team, all of which are built around the theme of alternative dispute resolution and mediation.

Keywords: minorities, alternative dispute resolution, Roma, policing, COREPOL

P3-23-3

Do higher police efforts implied by a special proximity policing programme for retail city areas worth it when comparing to standard ones? Empirical evidence about the city of Oporto

Pedro Sousa (University of Porto, Portugal), Fernando Ferreira (University of Porto, Portugal)

Proximity policing is an instrument that administrations use in order to respond to growing criminality rates or to higher feelings of insecurity. It can also be a strategy to achieve population satisfaction with police services and can take place in several practices. In Portugal, regarding retail zones in cities, there is a programme called “Secure Retail”, framed in a large national proximity policing programme that, unfortunately, consists only in current surveillance of zones with shops.

By choosing actions in order to reduce the feeling of insecurity among retailers and to increase the satisfaction of the population with the services provided by the police, the Police Department of the city of Oporto is developing in the last three years a special variation of that program, using significantly more resources than are implied by the program in its standard version.

In this paper, we investigate if those additional efforts and costs are worth it when we compare this special programme to standard ones. For that purpose we applied a survey to a sample of 312 local and small retailers (managers and employees) in two areas (Oporto downtown and Centre of Gaia, neighbour of Oporto). These areas are very similar each other, except in what respects to the type of application of the Secure Retail programme – Gaia does not have the special programme. That survey was comprised of questions measuring several sociodemographic, feelings of insecurity, satisfaction with the police surveillance, victimization, and also a willingness to pay variable for public or private security services.

We find that Oporto local retailers show a significantly wider knowledge of the programme than those who belong to the standard programme area. However, there are no significant differences between both areas regarding feelings of insecurity, satisfaction with police services, and willingness to pay for security.

Keywords: Community policing, feelings of insecurity, surveillance in retail areas, willingness to pay for security

P3-23-4

Stop and Search and Disproportionality

Jean Hine (De Montfort University, UK)

Police in most countries have the power to search people who they believe have some evidence of criminal activity on their person or in their vehicle. In the UK this has been the topic of much concern by politicians. Whilst this concern is underpinned by questions of efficiency in a time of austerity, there are also questions about effectiveness and how best to assess it, given the range of purposes for this tactic. At the same time there is considerable concern by many campaigning groups because the official statistics show that people from ethnic minority groups, particularly Black people, are much more likely to be stop searched than White people. This paper will present the results of a piece of research commissioned by one local police force to explore stop search practices with a focus on better understanding disproportionality and whether and why it occurs. The research included a detailed analysis of force data collected about more than 13,000 stop searches plus interviews with police officers and managers. The research raised interesting questions about policing practices and systems, and about the calculation of disproportionality, but importantly also highlighted less obvious processes that can impact upon disproportionality.

Keywords: stop and search, disproportionality, policing, discrimination

WG3-24**SENTENCING: THE MITIGATION-INCRIMINATION GAME (ESC Working Group on Sentencing & Penal Decision-Making)**

Panel Chair: *Julian Roberts (Oxford University, UK)*

Other authors: *Cyrus Tata (Strathclyde University, Scotland, UK), Jessica Jacobson (University of London, UK), Louise Victoria Johansen (Copenhagen University, Denmark)*

This panel is organised under the auspices of the ESC's Working Group on Sentencing and Penal Decision-Making.

Around the world, empirical research shows that despite official claims to the contrary, criminal courts typically rely on negotiation and the management of conflict. Importantly, a high volume of admissions of guilt are widely regarded as a pragmatic necessity to the swift disposal of cases. In this way, the judicial process is in fact geared towards building an agenda for sentencing.

Drawing on empirical research from Scotland, Denmark, and England, this panel raises key questions including :

- What is the connection between the collection and use of individualised information and the production of guilt?
- How does information which appears to be mitigatory enable the production of 'free and sincere' admissions of guilt? How is the defendant constructed as a rational game-playing decision-maker?
- What role does the real or perceived 'offer' of a lower sentence play in admissions?
- How is knowledge about the defendant constructed – for example through the use of pre-sentence and pre-conviction reporting mechanisms?
- How does the process of reporting a defendant's story *also* tend to render him/her more punishable?
- How do inter- and intra-professional relationships and discourses communicate and combine to create powerful knowledge about defendants?

The comparability of and implications for different European justice systems will be discussed.

Keywords: Sentencing, Mitigation, Guilt, Punishment

WG3-24-1**Legitimacy, Mitigation and Guilt: What Reports about Defendants' Circumstances do for Sentencing and Punishment**

Cyrus Tata (*Strathclyde University, Scotland, UK*)

Most of the research and policy interest in pre-sentence reports providing information to the courts about the circumstances of defendants has concentrated on the official roles of reports in advising, assisting and informing judicial discretionary decision-making. In particular, this information is expected to reduce the use of custodial sentencing. Drawing on the work of Bauman it is argued that the long-held aspiration that higher quality reports will lead to correspondingly greater influence among its principal consumers (judges) is necessarily bound to be frustrated. But that is *not* to say that reports are of little use. Indeed, this paper argues that reports and report processes, (or similar processes elsewhere), enable vital non-official functions without which the justice system could not cope.

While inter-professional competition and insatiable consumer (judicial) 'needs' are continuing features, judges and lawyers are nonetheless dependent on the work of report writers in a way that is *simultaneously* symbolic *and* instrumental. This is not so much because pre-sentence work informs judgement, but because such morally 'dirty work' (Hughes 1958; Ashforth and Kreiner 1999) enables the swift disposal of cases. This is achieved through a series of back-stage 'protective' and 'cleansing' mechanisms which generally, though not always, ensure that implicit and explicit signs of resistance are transformed or muted.

If this is correct then it raises fundamental questions about the relationship between mitigation and guilt-determination in the legitimation of penal power.

Keywords: Sentencing, Mitigation, Guilt, Punishment, Legitimacy

WG3-24-2

Guilty pleas, sentencing and the elusive 'truth' in the Crown Court of England and Wales

Jessica Jacobson (Birkbeck, University of London, UK)

The Crown Court of England and Wales is where the most serious forms of criminality in this jurisdiction are prosecuted and sentenced. We tend to think of the Crown Court as a place in which 'the truth' of an alleged wrongdoing is established – whether by way of jury verdict or a defendant's guilty plea – in order that, where the wrongdoing is proven or admitted to, an appropriate punishment can be meted out. However, the reality is much more complicated than this. Very often, court proceedings seem to be not so much about establishing 'what really happened', but, rather, are an arena for *managing conflict* between alleged wrongdoers and those allegedly wronged by them, and between wildly differing accounts of the same event.

Drawing on the findings of empirical research in the Crown Court, this presentation will consider how and why 'the truth' often remains elusive in the Crown Court in cases in which the defendant has pleaded guilty. Three main themes will be touched upon: first the negotiation of guilty pleas through various forms of plea-bargaining; secondly, the complexities and messiness of much alleged offending which can make it impossible for the court to establish, definitively, 'what really happened', whether or not the defendant has pleaded guilty; thirdly, the implications for sentencing of guilty pleas and associated mitigation.

Keywords: Crown Court, sentencing, plea-bargaining, mitigation

WG3-24-3

Crime and personality: Creating aspects of guilt and mitigation in personal investigation reports

Louise Victoria Johansen (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

This paper focuses on the processes within the penal system that constitute the defendant as a specific person in relation to the criminal act. It draws upon one year of ethnographic research conducted between 2009 and 2010 within the Danish criminal justice system.

In Denmark, personal investigation reports are issued in criminal cases where there is a probability for the defendant of receiving a suspended sentence with measures such as community service. The ethnographic material consists of 32 minor violence cases in which all the offenders have plead *not guilty*. In these minor cases, deliberation involves both conviction and sentencing. The reports are read aloud in the courtroom just prior to the final remarks and thus before the question of guilt and sentence has been assessed.

This particular situation puts restraints on the Probation Service that issue the reports. The reports are not allowed to address questions of guilt if defendants plead not guilty. However, probation workers are also expected to explore deeply into questions about the relation between the alleged offence and the personal/social situation of the defendant. This makes both the interview with the defendant and the subsequent report writing a balancing act in which reporters weigh their words carefully. More indirectly, though, report writers do find and convey connections between person and offence that more subtly express issues of possible guilt and indirect remorse.

While interviewed by the Probation Service, defendants are asked to accept the conditions of an eventual community service sentence and/or other measures that Probation Service might find appropriate. In the subsequent report, probation workers may comment on the defendants' general attitude towards the

offence, as well as make specific remarks about his/her temper (if it is a violence case). Besides the issues that directly target the offence, the report provides insight into the entire life story of the defendant. This is often a story about social vulnerability that may also indirectly explain the defendant's relation to the offense.

Finally, the paper focuses on the kinds of knowledge that legal actors consider relevant about the defendant, as well as the actions they can take based on these knowledge processes. It argues that reports not only give the courts the tools for deciding on the appropriate sentence but also offers possible explanations about the relation between defendant and offence that judges find useful for a more holistic understanding of the particular case and their own role as judges.

Keywords: Intra-professional knowledge, personal investigation reports, guilt and mitigation

PA4-1

CAN CRIMINOLOGISTS CHANGE THE WORLD?

Panel Chair: *Lorraine Gelsthorpe* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Other authors: *Sarah Armstrong* (University of Glasgow, UK), *Michele Burman* (University of Glasgow, UK), *Lesley McAra* (University of Edinburgh, UK), *Susan McVie* (University of Edinburgh, UK)

PA4-1-1

Co-production: criminology as performance

Lesley McAra (University of Edinburgh, UK)

In their recent book (Rethinking Social Exclusion, 2013 pp 174), Winlow and Hall argue that contemporary theorising within Criminology is doomed to failure unless and until scholars accept, firstly, that 'the construction of a more just and equitable world' requires the destabilisation of capitalist modes of production and, secondly, that a 'transformative event' is needed to reveal the 'absurdity of the present order'. The aim of this panel is to reflect critically on the contemporary 'criminological project' in a context in which policy impact has become a key metric of research excellence. The contributors will discuss theoretical and methodological innovations which challenge the Winlow and Hall thesis and in doing so assess what the preconditions are for evolving a sustainable and effective praxis. This particular paper will explore the possibilities offered by co-production as methodological innovation, and critically review performance as a mode of dissemination and engagement.

Keywords: Co-production, Performance, Innovation

PA4-1-2

Painting by numbers: criminology as figurative

Susan McVie (University of Edinburgh, UK)

The landscape of crime and criminal justice is complex and constantly changing, and thus the role and focus of criminologists must include an introspective view of the past, a critical view of the present, and a speculative view of the future. We must rely on many tools and techniques to fully piece together the jigsaw puzzle that is crime and use many forms of discourse to present the full picture. This paper will explore both the value and the challenges of using numerical data to understand the complexities of crime. In particular, it will focus on the place of young people in this changing landscape and consider the implications for changes in patterns of offending – at both the aggregate and the individual levels – on our formal responses to the problem of youth offending. The aim is to highlight the importance of quantitative research as one of the tools of our trade in informing theory, policy and practice and to question the resistance of many criminologists to either engage with or participate in it.

Keywords: quantitative criminology, crime trends and patterns, youth crime, Scotland

PA4-1-3**Standpoints: Feminism and criminology****Michele Burman** (*University of Glasgow, UK*)

This particular paper panel is part of a panel which addresses the Winlow and Hall thesis contained in *Rethinking Social Exclusion* (2013) that 'contemporary theorising within Criminology is doomed to failure unless and until scholars accept, firstly, that 'the construction of a more just and equitable world' requires the destabilisation of capitalist modes of production and, secondly, that a 'transformative event' is needed to reveal the 'absurdity of the present order'. It does this specifically through an examination of the role of feminism in the intellectual and ethical pursuit of criminological knowledge. A body of feminist criticism of social, political and criminological theory has raised far-reaching questions about conventional assumptions and methods, has put forward the development of feminist theoretical alternatives, and has yielded nuanced understandings of the wielding of power.

The paper reflects critically on the contemporary 'criminological project' through a particular focus on the role in which feminism, through its challenges of fundamental presuppositions and categories, and through its various methods, texts, representations, and participatory engagements, can play in the construction of a safer and fairer civil society.

Keywords: feminism, theory, method**PA4-1-4****Spatial Representations: Criminology as Mobile****Sarah Armstrong** (*University of Glasgow, UK*)

Dvora Yanow writes: 'Built spaces are at once storytellers and part of the story being told' (1998, p. 215). In this paper I apply her perspective to spaces of punishment. The paper begins by arguing that a pervasive reading of the prison, one which connects a range of diverse literatures from ethnographies to statistical reports, is in terms of the (raced, massed, classed and gendered) body contained. That is, we generally treat prison as a stage for human actors. It is a setting of confinement and a system of ordering the meaning of which arises from the experiences of the human beings who have been processed through it. Prison reduces to imprisonment, institutions to institutionalization. I think this perspective is understandable but also dangerous. It directs attention away from the container and to the contained, thus training critique and reform on the needs (and behaviour) of the inmate. The two main steps of this paper will be first to dis-assemble the prison into its component parts – its prisoners, buildings, managers, offices, visitors, grounds, numbers and imagination - and second, to re-assemble it into a different kind of object that allows us to see operations that were formerly invisible. The aim is to pursue the implications of doing so for re-framing a project of critique and penal transformation.

The example of the spatial representation of prison offers a platform to suggest some implications for a transformative criminology more generally, one which is mobile in its ability to see and interrogate its own categories in the many spaces where it operates.

Keywords: prison, criminology, theory, representation, space

PA4-2

TOWARDS A NEW TRUST-BASED POLICY MODEL FOR EUROPE – THE FIDUCIA PROJECT I

Panel Chair: *Stefano Maffei (University of Parma, Italy)*

Other authors: *Mike Hough (Birkbeck University, UK), Paolo Campana (Oxford University, UK), Maria Yordanova (Center for the Study of Democracy, Bulgaria), Susanne Knickmeier (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany), Zsolt Boda (MTA-TK, Hungary), Petra Arnold (Hungarian Ministry of Interior-COREPOL Project, Hungary), Elena Vaccari (University of Parma, Italy)*

As per a tradition that started in 2012, in this panel several researchers of the FIDUCIA Consortium will present the most up-to-date findings of the FIDUCIA project, a EU-funded project designed to investigate and promote a change in policy across Europe: from fear-based policy based upon deterrence/criminalisation to trust-based policy based upon soft power/persuasion.

The FIDUCIA project stemmed from the idea that "public trust in justice" is critical for social regulation, since it is tightly related to the respect attached to institutions, and therefore to personal compliance with the law. Without, of course, arguing that criminal law and its implementation is useless in crime prevention, FIDUCIA attempts to outline, in the long term, a variety of trust based policy guidelines designed to generate a change of direction in the way of giving criminal justice across Europe.

This panel session will outline the key features of the FIDUCIA trust-based policy model and will also offer several examples of its applications in different areas of pan-European criminal areas including cybercrime, the crime of migration, human trafficking and trafficking of goods. Members of the COREPOL project will also contribute to the panel with findings related to how to improve the police-minority relations, especially through means of a Restorative Justice (RJ) approach.

Keywords: Trust-based Policy, Criminal Policy, Police, Human Trafficking, Migrants

PA4-2-1

EU and Member States' policy initiatives against cybercrime

Maria Yordanova (Center for the Study of Democracy, Bulgaria)

Cybercrime has constantly been in the focus of EU instruments and initiatives over the past few decades. Parallel to the adoption of legal instruments by the EU and of national legal provisions covering a number of cybercrimes, the development of a specific EU policy against cybercrime has long been recognised as an important issue by the Member States and the Commission. The first comprehensive policy document at EU level, the 2013 Cybersecurity Strategy of the European Union: An Open, Safe and Secure Cyberspace, addresses all relevant actors - public authorities, the private sector and individual citizens.

The EU encourages coordination, partnerships and cooperation at all levels both within the Union and within individual Member States. Given the trans-border nature of cybercrime, which often extends outside EU jurisdiction, the European Commission seeks to expand the already established cooperation with many of the existing international structures, such as the Council of Europe, the United Nations, the G8, the OECD, the OSCE, NATO, etc.

The national responses of EU Member States to cyberthreat vary. However, their focus appears to be on increasing cybersecurity, countering cybercrime and crime prevention and/or protection policies through: (a) developing specific policy and strategic documents for cybersecurity and against cybercrime; (b) establishing special anti-cybercrime entities and infrastructure for increasing cybersecurity and raising the confidence of individuals, businesses and the public sector in a secured Internet environment; (c) targeting the industry in general, banks, internet service providers and users or initiating policies related to specific sectors (education) or groups (children, consumers); (d) developing and implementing strategies for cross-sectoral cooperation and programmes outside the criminal justice system, cooperation strategies between public and private actors and ad hoc partnerships; and (e) encouraging coordinated and collaborative

cross-border approaches to enhance the approximation of and coordination between national and international policies.

The identified best practices could serve as models for formulating future policies based more on trust and persuasive measures against cybercrime in contrast to the policies based on fear and coercive measures dominating so far.

Keywords: Cybercrime, Cyber-threat, Cyber-security

PA4-2-2

Performance, fairness or politics as usual? Assessing the individual-level determinants of trust in police in Hungary

Zsolt Boda (*Centre for Social Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary*), **Gergő Medve-Bálint** (*Centre for Social Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary*)

Previous research has established that perceptions about police effectiveness and procedural fairness are the major micro-level determinants of trust in the police. However, this has mostly been tested in established democracies, therefore very little is known about whether the findings prevail under different circumstances. This paper applies the theory to the East Central European context by analyzing trust in the police in Hungary, which can be regarded as a typical case in the region dominated by high levels of fear of crime and punitive attitudes, public discontent with the functioning of democracy and general mistrust towards state institutions. Contrary to expectations, the paper finds that the same micro-level factors have a similar impact on trust in the police in Hungary as in other established democracies. Both the perceptions of police performance and fairness are significant contributors to trust as well as individual judgments about the country's current affairs. However, the results also show that people attribute different salience to distinct aspects of procedural fairness: Hungarians are sensitive to police corruption, but less so to discriminative police behaviour. Finally, the paper suggests that while the overall effect of contact with the police on trust is negative, personal experiences raise people's awareness of procedural fairness but do not affect their perceptions about police effectiveness.

Keywords: trust, police, procedural fairness

PA4-2-3

Policy on trafficking of rhino horn: from coercion to persuasion

Mai Sato (*Birkbeck, University of London, UK*), **Mike Hough** (*Birkbeck, University of London, UK*)

This presentation uses the example of trafficking of rhino horn to provide an analysis of instrumental and normative approaches to crime control. The distinction between instrumental and normative approaches stems from the Durkheim's contrast between instrumental rationality grounded in self-interest and normative thinking that is grounded in shared morality and values (or *common consciousness*). Approaches to crime control premised on securing instrumental compliance are distinctively different from those aiming to secure normative compliance. The instrumental approach focuses on changing the costs and benefits of offending, typically but not exclusively by imposing added costs, through the threat of punishment. The normative approach aims to mobilise or extend people's normative commitment to comply with the law. There are various ways – to be presented in the paper – of doing this, that involve the application of moral leverage to offenders. We outline the development of wildlife trafficking as one which is moving away from a *conservation* issue to that of a *crime problem* that needs to be managed. We review the current policies from enforcement strategies to the use of "soft power" strategies to reduce offenders' preparedness to engage in poaching and trafficking offences and consumers' preparedness to buy trafficked horn.

Keywords: Normative, Rhino horns, Soft power, wildlife trafficking

WG4-3

POLICE PRACTICE WITH VULNERABLE POPULATIONS: LOCAL AND GLOBAL CONTEXTS (ESC Working Group on Policing)

Panel Chair: *Marleen Easton* (Ghent University, Belgium)

Other authors: *Camille Claeys* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), *Sjaak Khonraad* (Avans University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands), *Conor O'Reilly* (University of Durham, UK)

This panel will explore various methods and techniques the police employ while working with vulnerable groups or populations. Dr O'Neill will discuss her work with Police Community Support Officers in England. These members of police staff are meant to be link between the wider community and the police. They often interact with young people, the elderly and disabled people. The differing techniques they employ with these groups reflect their simultaneous 'disempowered' status within the police as well as their 'empowered' status within communities.

Ms Camille Claeys and her colleagues, Prof Dr Els Dumortier and Prof Dr Sofie De Kimpe, will discuss police interviews with young people. This will consider the extent to which the police attend to 'children's rights' (as a special form of human rights) in police investigative interviews of young offenders in Belgium.

Dr Sjaak Khonraad will consider Community Police Officers in the context of police reform in the Netherlands. These officers are positioned to be a close link between the police and the community. This includes regular work with young people. Purpose of this research is to gain an insight into not only the position and the actions of CPO's, but also to strengthen their position and professional repertoire: in their relation to 'their' neighbourhood, their immediate colleagues, their own organization, the external partners, the (traditional and modern, social) media and, last but not least, the 'home front'.

Dr Conor O'Reilly will examine Brazilian policing practice as a 'peacekeeping' force. At the global level, the Brazilian police are re-branding themselves as experts in dealing with gangs and have been used in the UN mission in Haiti. However, in the local Brazilian context, these same strategies are used to 'pacify' the impoverished favelas, with international criticism for their overly-militarized approach

Keywords: Police practice, Vulnerable groups, Young people, Community policing

WG4-3-1

Police Community Support Officers in England: power to the people or just more of the same?

Megan O'Neill (University of Dundee, UK)

Police Community Support Officers in England are often regarded as the 'face' of the police. They are in fact police auxiliaries, not police officers, with very limited powers. However, as their main remit is to interact with the community as much as possible, primarily through visible foot patrol, they tend to have much more frequent contact with local populations than their warranted colleagues do. Some of the groups of people whom PCSOs encounter often are the more vulnerable ones: young people, the elderly or repeat victims of crime. Their approach to these groups can be strikingly different to that of police officers. PCSOs, with no power to arrest, must use other techniques to interact with 'troublesome youth', such as conversation and gentle persuasion. They are unable, or carefully avoid, resorting to aggressive actions. But is this as innocent as it seems? By the same token, PCSOs assist the elderly and those at risk of repeat victimisation to a far greater degree than police officers do as they have more time to devote to these populations and their needs. This can involve a great deal of additional work for PCSOs, such as bringing in other social services if need be. This paper will explore the occupational culture of PCSOs in relation to their work with the vulnerable, and to what extent it differs from that documented about regular police officers. This is based on six months of participant observation of PCSOs from two police forces in the north of England.

Keywords: Police Community Support Officers, Community Policing, Vulnerable groups, Police Culture

WG4-3-2**International Peacekeeping and Domestic Pacification: Re-Branding Brazilian Policing**

Conor O'Reilly (Durham University, UK), **Marcio Darck** (University of Porto, Portugal), **Susana Durao** (UNICAMP, Brazil)

This paper considers attempts to 're-brand' the tainted reputation of Brazilian policing. It examines how a glocalized legitimation strategy has been employed to frame its domestic and transnational activities within a discourse of humanitarian interventionism. At the global level, Brazil has sought to bolster its credentials by asserting a lead-role in international peacekeeping missions, notably the UN Stabilization Mission to Haiti. Here, the policing skills-set gained in Rio's favelas was recast as a valuable asset to deal with gangs in Port-au-Prince. Reflecting this experience back into the local context, such foreign humanitarianism has been reciprocally harnessed to enhance legitimacy for so-called 'pacification' interventions into some of those very same Rio favelas. Despite attempts to locate these domestic and transnational activities in a humanitarian discourse, criticism and controversy of Brazilian policing practice continue and militarized excess remains a dominant characteristic. This paper not only reveals disturbing continuities in policing practice but also highlights the promotion of a policing brand that is both highly segmented (attempting to simultaneously appeal to a range of different audiences) and functionally schizophrenic (composed of contradictory, if not incompatible elements). As Brazilian public security is placed under increased scrutiny as it hosts the mega-events of the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Olympics, this paper reflects on how notions of place identity and police image are coalescing in global promotional strategies.

Keywords: Policing, Brazil, Branding, Peacekeeping, Pacification

WG4-3-3**Making minor suspects understand their rights: A police duty?**

Camille Claeys (Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), Belgium), **Els Dumortier** (Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), Belgium), **Sofie De Kimpe** (Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), Belgium)

Due to the vulnerability of minors, several European and international regulations on children's rights demand that, at the beginning of an interrogation, police informs minor offenders about their rights in a manner that ensures their full understanding. In this way, the European Court of Human Rights, ruled that the police should take steps to ensure that the accused minor has a broad understanding of the nature of the investigation, of what is at stake for him or her, including the significance of any penalty which may be imposed. According to the General Comment n° 10 the police should give an oral explanation as providing an official document is not enough, and this responsibility should not be left to the parents or the child's legal assistance.

First of all, questions arise on how this "duty to ensure the child's right of being fully informed" is practiced in daily police routine. By observing police interrogations of minor suspects in police youth divisions and by conducting complementary interviews with the police interrogators, we describe and investigate this duty of the police.

Finally, to conclude, we will discuss the question whether it actually can and should be the duty of the police to fully inform minor suspects.

Keywords: police interrogation, minor suspects, children's rights

WG4-3-4

Exemplary Action Research Community Police Officers, The Netherlands

Sjaak Khonraad (Avans University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands)

Within the Dutch policeforce the ‘community police officer’ (cpo) can be considered as frontline professional par excellence: he operates like no other in the capillaries of the society: we can find them behind the front door, at the kitchen table and in the back gardens.

Cpo’s are permanently confronted with unexpected situations and dilemmas, asking for immediate reaction, on the spot, solitary, often under unknown conditions and (therefore) with unforeseeable consequences.

The position and the work of the cpo’s are increasingly object of scientific research. The research group *Integrated Safety*, which is part of Avans University of Applied Sciences in The Netherlands, is closely involved in some of these projects. Cpo’s in different cities and rural areas are intensively followed – using the principles of (exemplary) action research. Purpose of this research is to gain an insight into not only the position and the actions of cpo’s, but also to strengthen their position and professional repertoire: in their relation to ‘their’ neighbourhood, their immediate colleagues, their own organization, the external partners, the (traditional and modern, social) media and, last but not least, the ‘home front’.

During our presentation we will report our experiences and insights, in terms of content, but also with regard to methodological viewpoints: what are strong and vulnerable moments of (exemplary) action research within this setting.

Keywords: Community policing, Action research, vulnerable groups

P4-4**PRACTICES OF ORGANISED CRIME GROUPS AND ITS POLICING: THE CASE OF ITALY**

Panel Chair: Silvia Ciotti (*EuroCrime – Research, Training and Consulting Ltd., Italy*)

P4-4-1**Convergent Policies, Divergent Mind-sets. Policing organised crime in Italy and in England under the influence of the United Nations and the European Union**

Anna Sergi (*University of Essex, UK*)

The fight against organised crime is a very fertile ground for policy making at various levels. On one side, because of the perceived transnationality of the phenomenon, national states are inclined to develop harmonised responses within the European or international law frameworks. On the other side, national conceptualisations and manifestations of organised crime often make these harmonisations quite challenging.

This paper shares the findings of a socio-legal investigation carried out in England and in Italy through interviews and document analysis, comparing the two national models against organised crime. The paper shall present these two models - the Italian Structure Model and the English Activity Model – very different in many ways, in order to identify convergences and divergences of policies and practices. Such comparative exercise does not only improve our understanding of national approaches, beyond cultural, linguistic and legal boundaries, but also improves the dialogue towards concerted efforts at the international level.

Nevertheless, globalisation of criminal markets and internationalisation of policies have influenced perceptions of organised crime and related policing tactics also at national levels. This paper will look at international perspectives to assess at what extent convergent and divergent areas between the two models are also areas of interest and focus at the international level, in order to conclude with an enhanced understanding of both models and to propose policy recommendations for both countries.

Keywords: organized crime, policing, comparative criminology

P4-4-2**The OC investments in real estate: a risk-reward approach**

Serena Favarin (*Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy*), **Marco Dugato** (*Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy*), **Luca Giommoni** (*Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy*)

In the last 20 years, the threat of criminal organizations to the legal economy has become a priority in the agenda of governments and international authorities. Despite the growing interest in the infiltration of OC in the legal economy the research has paid little attention to the investments of criminal organizations in the real estate. This is unexpected given the potential misuse that OC can make of real estate and the threat that investments of OC in the real estate can pose to society.

Starting from the findings of the Organised Crime Portfolio project on the OC investments and from an analysis conducted for the Italian Ministry of Interior, this paper aims at overcoming this lack of knowledge. Applying a risk-reward approach, based on the rational choice perspective, the analysis highlights what drives the investments of the Italian mafia groups in the real estate sector. The research has been carried out on 8,092 Italian municipalities using data between 2000 and 2012. The results of the analysis support the validity of the rational choice perspective, showing how criminal organizations weigh risks and rewards in their decision to invest in real estate.

Keywords: real estate, Organized Crime, rational choice, risk-rewards

P4-4-3

Pollution and serious abuse of the countryside by organised crime groups across the EU – An Italian case history: the land of fires

Silvia Ciotti (EuroCrime - Research, Training and Consulting Ltd., Italy)

The role of organised crime in environmental crimes has become increasingly relevant, involving new and 'traditional' criminal groups as well. The Camorra in Italy works as a holding in the field of toxic and dangerous waste. This criminal group collects nuclear, dangerous and toxic waste from Italy and abroad, at very low prices. This waste is not legally disposed but is simply buried in the countryside, abandoned in the sea or used as "raw material" for new productions. As a result the Campania countryside and most of all of the groundwater and agricultural areas are highly polluted. Characterised by smoke and fires, part of this region is called *The Land of Fires*, owing to the waste illegally burned by Camorra.

Keywords: organised crime, land pollution, environmental crimes, health damages, agricultural products

P4-4-4

Bribery and corruption in Italy: trying to measure and describe from official statistical data

Isabella Corazziari (National Institute of Statistic – ISTAT, Italy), Alessandra Capobianchi (National Institute of Statistic – ISTAT, Italy), Maria Giuseppina Muratore (National Institute of Statistic – ISTAT, Italy)

Bribery and corruption is a complex phenomenon, very difficult to be measured.

Given the complexity of the phenomenon it should be measured using direct and indirect variables. Indirect variables are related to cultural, economic and parity gender indicators as levels of education and spread of continuative consumption of cultural tools (reading books, newspaper, enjoying theatres, museum), some indicators about economic growth and its fair spread, gender gaps in accessing high working and or political careers, indicators about accessing to and perceived quality of public services as health or social ones, other individual variables as satisfaction about police work, reporting levels, perceived safety, the levels of crimes and the justice system performance measured and perceived by citizens.

Direct variables are given by official statistical data about crimes, that in fact deeply underestimate the real burden of bribery and corruption in Italy. Also victimization surveys, both on citizens and on companies and public administration offices, are very important in measuring the extent of bribery and corruption, due to the high levels of underreporting of it.

Data from administrative sources are from police database about reporting, from Trial Courts when prosecution has started for the crime, and from the Justice Record Office about final convictions.

Main problems in reading and interpreting such data are in the definition of the phenomenon, that is which crimes should be considered when measuring bribery and corruption, in the fact that there are only information about authors (not always complete) while there is lacking of information about victims (local or national authority...), and about which was the object of the exchange, and in the integration of different sources of data.

In the present work a description of the phenomenon will be provided, based on direct and indirect indicators, using methods of statistical matching to integrate data about started prosecutions involving bribery and corruption from Trial Courts and convictions from the Central Justice Record Office, giving particular attention about concomitant crimes in the same prosecution or final sentence about bribery and corruption. Also ecological regression models relating at regional levels, bribery and corruption prosecutions and convictions rates by 1000 inhabitants to indirect variables (cultural, about gender gaps, perceived safety and satisfaction about main public service, etc) as indicated above, will be explored to further describe the phenomenon.

Keywords: bribery and corruption, administrative data, survey data, statistical matching, ecological regression

WG4-5**EUROC 2: EXPLAINING WHITE COLLAR CRIME**

Panel Chair: José Cruz (*University of Porto, Portugal*)

WG4-5-1**Psychopathy and Organizational Crime**

Emile Kolthoff (*Open University, The Netherlands*)

Traditionally – also in criminology – psychopathy is associated with explaining violent and atrocious crimes like serial killings and violent assaults and sexual offenses. This is also the image that Hollywood movies offer us, in which the perpetrator is often caricaturized as a lunatic exhibiting impaired traits. Psychopaths are often associated with the population of forensic mental institutions. However, there is no doubt that everyone has come in contact and possibly been deceived by a psychotic personality. In fact, most disturbingly, it's the nature of a psychopath to initially come across as very appealing and likable.

The relationship between psychopathy and corporate crime has only more recently been put on the agenda, in particular by the popular book "Snakes in Suits" by Paul Babiak and Robert Hare (2006).

Modern organizations often provide a welcome home for administrators and managers with psychopathic traits. For example, it is more easy to downsize an organization and fire a lot of people if you are not bothered to much by your conscience. However, it appears that psychopaths are hard to recognize, and that they can cause disastrous consequences for their organization and employees

In this paper, the relationship between psychopathy and organizational crime will be explored based on a literature study. An overview of available literature will be presented and indications will be highlighted how these insights can help to fill the gaps in explaining organizational crime, including corporate crime and State crime.

Keywords: Organizational Crime, State crime, Corporate crime, Whitecollar crime, Psychopathy

WG4-5-2**Scratching the Surface. Exploring the Link between White-Collar Offending and Deviance**

Joost Van Onna (*VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands*), **Victor van der Geest** (*VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands*), **Wim Huisman** (*VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands*), **Adriaan Denkers** (*VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands*)

White-collar offending is conventionally understood from a macrolevel perspective level stressing criminogenic structures and cultures. However, individuals must differ in a propensity to engage in criminal conduct, for otherwise criminogenic environments would cause across the board misconduct. Life-course research shows that within the heterogeneous group of white-collar offenders subgroups show a complex mix of traits associated with both deviance and conformity. Under the surface, white-collar offenders, even the 'one shot offenders', may display other deviant acts in the economic and professional life domain, such as regulatory offences. Deviant acts may even extend into the personal life domain indicating a more general tendency for deviant and risk taking behavior. To date no study has compared white-collar offenders with distinct criminal profiles to a control group of peers on deviance. In the present study we explore the relation between criminal offending and deviant behavior using longitudinal data on regulatory offending (deviance in economic life domain) and traffic violations (deviance in personal life domain) in a cohort of white-collar offenders in the Netherlands (n= 644). We compare these offenders to a control group of individuals from similar backgrounds and positions. Additionally, we make within-group comparisons between high-frequency (early onset) offenders and low-frequency (adult-onset) offenders. Results reveal that white-collar offenders show higher rates of deviance both in the economic and personal life domain compared to the control group. Moreover, as expected strong heterogeneity in deviance is found

within the offender group but even the low-frequency offenders show more deviant acts than the control group. In the discussion these findings are related to individual-level factors, such as a tendency for risk taking behavior, that may characterize white-collar offenders.

Keywords: White-collar crime, Deviance, Control group, Risk taking, Criminal profile

WG4-5-3

Personality traits and productive or destructive entrepreneurship

José Cruz (University of Porto, Portugal), Pedro Sousa (University of Porto, Portugal), Daniela Wilks (University Portucalense, Portugal)

In spite of evidence that entrepreneurship is not always productive and that many cases of white-collar crime are forms of destructive entrepreneurship, relatively little research has been devoted to this subject. Furthermore, insufficient attention has been paid to the influence of common personality traits on entrepreneurial intentions and on the inclination to commit white-collar crime. The current study thus aims to analyse the relationship between entrepreneurial intentions and the inclination to commit white-collar offences, and the hypothetical common personality traits underlying them. In so doing, it seeks to contribute towards a better understanding of destructive entrepreneurship. A questionnaire was developed to assess the factors under analysis and the results of data collected from a Portuguese sample will be reported. One main broad conclusion can be drawn: in this study entrepreneurial intentions are associated with white-collar crime inclination. However, our findings suggest that there are some personality differences between those who show entrepreneurial intentions and white-collar crime inclination. Interestingly, in our sample, *neuroticism* is positively related to the latter but not with the former.

Keywords: entrepreneurial intentions, destructive entrepreneurship, white-collar crime, big five personality traits, risk-taking propensity

WG4-5-4

Moral Reasoning, Deterrence and Organizational Crime.

Adriaan Denkers (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

Studies show that up to three quarters of organizations fall victim to economic crimes. Research also suggests that an insider is involved in committing at least half of the most serious economic crimes against organizations. This means that organizations are as vulnerable to economic crimes committed by their own employees as they are from external perpetrators. In order to counter this insider threat, organizations generally install internal monitoring and regulatory systems to deter employees from economic crimes against their own organization. Research on the extent to which these measures mitigate or aggravate insider economic crimes shows mixed results.

One reason for these mixed results might be that the extent to which deterrence is effective in reducing crime depends on the individual and / or organizational level of moral reasoning. A series of experiments was conducted to test if the effects of deterrence on the intention to commit economic crimes within organizations depend on the individual and / or organizational level of moral reasoning. Preliminary results show that the propensity to commit economic crime reduces with deterrence for those who are characterized by a pre-conventional level of moral reasoning. For those who are characterized by higher levels of moral reasoning, deterrence appears to stimulate economic crime. The organizational level of moral reasoning does not alter the effectiveness of deterrence on preventing economic crimes. However, a lower level of organizational moral reasoning is associated with more economic crime.

Keywords: organizational crime, deterrence, economic crimes, moral reasoning, ethical climate

PA4-6**NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN ROUTINE ACTIVITY RESEARCH (part 1)**

Panel Chair: *Henk Elffers* (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement NSCR, The Netherlands)

Other authors: *Marlijn Peeters* (Ghent University, Belgium), *Michael Townsley* (Griffith University, Australia), *Veronika Polisenska* (Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic)

Within environmental criminology, the routine activity approach (Cohen and Felson) is a central element in the study of crime events, and in the closely related study of situational crime prevention. The well-known maxim of the approach is that crime occurs when and where a motivated offender without capable oversight meets in a spatio-temporal confluence a suitable target. As such it studies the interaction between offenders, targets and guardians. While in the past decades the target has de facto got much concern in research and theory, e.g. with respect to situational crime prevention measures, a line that certainly will go on in the future, we see recently a rising interest in both offenders as well as guardians. The two panels "New developments in routine activity research" are a good example of this new emphasis, with three papers on offenders, two on guardians and supercontrollers, one on situational crime prevention measures and one on the relation between the guardianship concept and collective efficacy. Altogether the papers promise to demonstrate the richness of new developments in routine activity research.

Keywords: routine activity, offenders, targets, guardians, CPTED

PA4-6-1**At risk for residential burglary? How the street influences target selection**

Marlijn Peeters (Ghent University, Belgium)

Research on burglary target selection that looks at the influence of environmental characteristic often only takes the house level into account. But when we look at environmental features in criminal location selection, it is not just the house (the target) that is important. The combination of cues of one property is related to the neighbouring properties. How the houses around you look influences whether your house is a potential target. In the end, it is not only the house, but the environment of the house influences target selection. The street and neighbourhood the property is in influences whether a burglar will be present in that location to look for a target. This means that the target choice is made at several levels. The house interacts with the street and neighbourhood it is in, which makes them all relevant in criminal location choice.

This research in Ghent combines both the house, street and neighbourhood level; as does a burglar in his choice process; to give insight in burglary target selection. By observing 1500 burgled and not burgled houses in Ghent, the streets they are in and their neighbourhoods, the influence of the environment on target selection can be analysed. This presentation will give insight in how environmental characteristics on house and street levels together influence the target selection process of burglars.

Keywords: Environmental criminology, Burglary target selection, Criminal location choice, Observational research, Multi level analysis

PA4-6-2

The prevalence of guardianship

Henk Elffers (*Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement NSCR, The Netherlands*),
Danielle Reynald (*Griffith University, Australia*)

Using survey measures distilled from the guardianship in action (GIA) model (Reynald, 2009), this paper presents data on routine guardianship activities in residential contexts for the first time, thus measuring the prevalence of guardianship on an individual level.

Drawing on data from the first detailed self-report measures of the residential guardianship, this study measures the guardianship dimensions of home availability across seven days of the week at four different time periods of the day, and the frequency of monitoring or supervision by residents while at home. The study first of all reports descriptive measures of guardianship intensity from a representative sample of the Dutch population (n=4824), and looks into differences of availability and monitoring behavior of individual inhabitants, over times of the day as well as over days of the week, and for various background characteristics. Next to that, we use those self-reports of guardianship intensity for comparison with proxies of guardianship traditionally used in (mainly) US studies. Results show that reported guardianship dimensions of home availability and supervision or monitoring habits by the Dutch population are not well approximated by these proxies. Implications for future research on guardianship are discussed.

Keywords: guardianship, self-reports, availability, monitoring, proxy measures

PA4-6-3

How Super Controllers Prevent Crimes: Learning from the Somali Piracy Problem

Michael Townsley (*Griffith University, Australia*), **Benoit Leclerc** (*Griffith University, Australia*), **Peter Tatham** (*Griffith University, Australia*)

Criminologists understand the driving forces behind crimes and how to prevent them. What is less understood is why and how crime prevention fails. Recently, Rana Sampson, John Eck, and Jessica Dunham (2009) extended Routine Activities Theory by introducing super controllers, actors responsible for creating incentives for controllers (handlers, place managers and guardians) to prevent crime. Despite this advance, little attention has been paid to how super controllers influence controllers and whether certain contextual factors moderate this influence. This study examines how super controllers operated in a recent emphatic crime prevention initiative: Somali-based piracy. Using International Maritime Bureau data on pirate attacks for 2006–2013, the impact of two major anti-pirate initiatives (naval patrols and armed private security) on piracy is estimated. Results indicate that increased naval patrols reduced piracy but created displacement, spreading piracy across the Indian Ocean. The introduction of armed private security on boats in 2011, by contrast, triggered a swift and widespread reduction in pirate attacks. We show that the introduction of super controllers and the actions they instigated dramatically increased the level of place management and guardianship in the region, making it easier to prevent pirate attacks. We conclude that the role of super controllers is an important advance on Routine Activities Theory.

Keywords: routine activity theory, super controllers, maritime piracy, prevention

PA4-6-4**Fighting the routine activities: how do offenders try not to offend**

Veronika Polišenská (*Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic*), **Sylvie Koubalíková** (*Faculty of Social Sciences, Masaryk University, Czech Republic*), **Michaela Borovanská** (*Faculty of Social Sciences, Masaryk University, Czech Republic*)

Crime is a result of the location of people and property in time and space. The routine activity theory proposes that people satisfy their basic needs through routine activities, which determine where people are and what they are doing. Thus the location targets is chosen and their vulnerability assessed (Cohen and Felson, 1979). Criminological research is very focused on offenders searching for/encountering targets while going about their everyday life. However, there is less research of offenders who change their routine behaviours and do not use the opportunities to offend.

The presentation will focus at the changes of behaviour after imprisonment in order to avoid offending such as relocation, finding an employment and deliberate changes in routine behaviour. The results of the research come from comparison of imprisoned offenders and offenders on probation, which has been conducted in Czech republic. The research included demographic and criminal history data, semi-structured interview and personality, reintegration and resocialization questionnaires.

Our research has looked at how offenders on probation try to change their routine activities in order to not offend and whether they have been successful in their attempts to ignore the offending opportunities. These results were then compared with previous research conducted in prisons where offenders described how their routine activities take them to offend.

This presentation was supported by the grant 407/12/0706 "Psychological aspects of reintegration and resocialization of offenders into society" of the Czech Science Foundation.

Keywords: routine activity, property offenders, resocialization, reintegration, spatial behaviour

PA4-7

CRIMINOLOGY, THEORY AND SURVEILLANCE STUDIES

Panel Chair: *Jenneke Christiaens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)*

Other authors: *Pete Fussey (University of Essex, UK), Emmeline Taylor (The Australian National University, Australia), Jens Hälterlein (Technischen Universität Berlin, Germany), Charles Brackett (University of Massachusetts at Boston, USA), Lucas Melgaço (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)*

Whilst criminology emerged as an academic field centuries ago, surveillance scholarship is much more recently established, dating no more than few decades. Initially, surveillance studies drew inspiration from a range of theoretical approaches previously advanced within criminology (e.g. Foucault's (1977) application of panopticism). More recently, surveillance studies has embellished a range of criminological ideas, some reimported back into mainstream criminology, whilst simultaneously developing multiple distinct and divergent theoretical positions. Moreover, as surveillance becomes increasingly central to the crime prevention and social control practices analysed by criminologists, exploration of key interrelationships between both fields has become urgent and pressing. This panel interrogates the conceptual and theoretical connections between the cognate and overlapping fields of criminology and surveillance studies. It reveals how each of the disciplines has much to gain from the concepts and theories of the other. The panel will also identify and debate the situations where the two fields do not necessarily meet. Presenters will address these problems through both theoretical and empirical approaches, discussing concepts and ideas, but also real cases where these theories could be applied and advanced.

Keywords: surveillance, theory, panopticism, crime prevention, crime control

PA4-7-1

Circulation, Security and Surveillance: Urban Counter-Terrorist Surveillance in the UK

Pete Fussey (University of Essex, UK)

Drawing on data generated from ethnographic research and two years of interviews with police counter-terrorism practitioners this paper analyses practices and arrangements of domestic security surveillance operations in two empirical case studies: the development of a major urban counter-terrorism surveillance measure in a British city and, separately, the London Olympic security programme. Particular emphasis is placed on the anticipatory turn in security practice and how collapsing distinctions between internal and external security draw multiple new actors and agencies into the dispatch of counter-terrorism and attendant surveillance practices. With them come diverse practices, orthodoxies, values, techniques, weightings of risk and ambitions for security and surveillance. The paper argues that topological approaches informed by Foucauldian notions of 'security' (2007) and biopolitics (2008) provide particular utility for understanding of these heterogeneous configurations, techniques and practice of surveillance. Such approaches not only provide conceptual tools to articulate the diversity, plurality, conflict and cohesion within urban security practice but, also, capture polysemic articulations of power operating at different scales and for varying (sometimes competing) purposes. Moreover, the paper argues that such conceptualisations of security represent a move beyond territorial control towards the management of circulations; where subjects are left in situ, but their mobilities are monitored, delineated and assessed and, ultimately, seeks to reclaim elements of Foucauldian surveillance-focused debate from the shadow of panoptic analyses.

Keywords: surveillance, security, policing, technology, Foucault

PA4-7-2**Criminalizing the Classroom; Risk, safety and penal pedagogies in the Surveillance School***Emmeline Taylor (The Australian National University, Australia)*

The school gates have been opened to a variety of surveillance technologies including CCTV, metal detectors, fingerprinting, online monitoring, facial recognition and palm vein scanners, to name just a few. Whilst often rationalised as enhancing pupil well-being and safety, it is argued in this paper that surveillance practices, imbued with discourses of fear and risk, are extending the reach of the penal state apparatus into schools. Policies such as zero-tolerance borrowed from criminal justice, surveillance equipment associated with criminality and onsite police officers bring with them new discourses and narratives that wrap around more traditional pedagogic knowledge and circulate in the school environment shaping the way young people view the school and society.

Keywords: Surveillance, School, Education, Criminalization, Youth

PA4-7-3**CCTV, the Panopticon and beyond: theorizing video surveillance with and without Foucault***Jens Hälterlein (Technical University Berlin, Germany)*

In my presentation I will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of David Garland's *Culture of control*, the new penology approach (Feeley/Simon) and governmentality studies (O'Malley) with respect to an explanation of the rise of CCTV (and smart CCTV).

While surveillance studies have been fixated on Foucault's concept of the Panopticon (1975) when treating CCTV as a phenomenon in need of explanation, Foucault dissociated himself from the notion of a disciplinary society and with it from his application of panopticism as the all-encompassing metaphor for modern power relations soon after. Already in 1977 he developed a concept of historicizing (and analyzing) power that considers discipline not only as a political technology among others, but as a political technology that is of minor importance compared to less determining and normative mechanisms of governing people. These new mechanisms, instead of trying to influence individuals directly, would adapt themselves to given preferences or patterns of behavior and change the conditions of conduct in order to make certain actions more likely to happen and other less likely to happen. As one example for this new rational he named new approaches in criminology such as Gary S. Becker's *Crime and punishment*.

And since CCTV (as well as smart CCTV) is not based on the psychological or criminological analysis of deviant individuals, but on the analysis of situation, space and groups classified as dangerous, it can be seen as a signature of this new rational of crime control. By (more or less explicitly) referring to Foucault the theories or approaches initially mentioned allow for a deeper understanding of this new rational and thus for an explanation of the stunning success of CCTV.

But what neither they nor Foucault can explain are the problems smart CCTV is facing. Drawing from research conducted for two third party funded projects I will finally show, that the development of smart CCTV is on the one hand part of the new rational of crime control. But on the other hand its practical implications correlate with a multitude of social factors that require more empirical research.

Keywords: Foucault, Panopticism, CCTV, smart CCTV

PA4-7-4

Recent Mass Demonstrations: an Analysis Through Criminology and Surveillance Studies

Lucas Melgaço (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

In recent years, countries all over the world have witnessed large-scale public demonstrations. Ukraine, Syria, Iran, Canada, Venezuela, United Kingdom, Spain, and Brazil are only a few of the numerous examples. Many of these protests resulted in conflicts between demonstrators and forces of order, often accompanied by deaths on both sides. The specificity of public demonstrations in this day and age has, however, less to do with the occurrence of violence (which has, historically, often been present in such events) than with the role of information and communication technologies. A protest that was once limited to a specific place may rapidly become a global event. A video of police brutality against a demonstrator posted on Youtube can circulate the world in a matter of minutes. Social networks like Facebook and Twitter and devices like smartphones have clearly been playing an important role as facilitators in mobilizing people to take to the streets. Concurrently, the same technologies have been scrutinized by public authorities (particularly the police) and have served to detect and curtail the activities of certain demonstrators. In addition, public spaces used by demonstrators are being increasingly monitored by surveillance technologies that range from video-surveillance to drones. This presentation will analyse the particularities of mass demonstrations in the information age by applying concepts and ideas from both criminology and surveillance studies. Ideas like crime prevention, social control practices, crowd policing, and public order will be related to concepts like panopticism, synopticon, surveillant assemblage and sousveillance. This presentation will thus discuss the application of such ideas to the analysis of recent mass demonstrations, with a focus on the public protests that have been taking place in Brazil since June 2013.

Keywords: protests, mass demonstrations, crowd control, public order, surveillance

WG4-8**“COMPUTATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY”: A PARADIGM SHIFT IN CRIME, SCIENCE AND POLITICS? (ESC Crime, Science and Politics Working Group)**

Panel Chair: *Tim Hope (University of Salford, UK)*

Other authors: *Bilel Benbouzid (Universite de Marne-la-Vallee, France), Adam Edwards (Cardiff University, UK), William Housley (Cardiff University, UK), Matthew Williams (Cardiff University, UK), Jeffrey Morgan (Cardiff University, UK), Peter Burnap (Cardiff University, UK), Omer Rana (Cardiff University, UK), Rob Procter (University of Warwick, UK), Alex Voss (University of St Andrews, UK)*

The panel "Computational Criminology": a paradigm shift in crime, science and politics? discusses new phenomena and means, their policy implications, new concepts, theories and methodologies in criminology. Bilel Benbouzid discusses two lines of investigation; the way of predict repeat victimization and a larger genealogy of ideas, concepts, theories and statistics tools that developed, from the 1990s onwards, around the fields of situational crime prevention, community crime prevention and crime mapping. Algorithmic criminology is not a neutral technology, it appears like the engine of law and order. Adam Edwards and the co-authors of the paper report findings from a research project examining the propagation of hate speech and counter-speech through social media communications. Tim Hope describes a new baseline model for crime victimization. Derived from quantitative analysis of crime victimization in general populations, it proposes that the empirical incidence of crime victimization is the situated result of the mixing of two general propensities: one that reflects actors' immunity from victimization, the other that encapsulates their exposure to risk.

Keywords: computational criminology, predictive policing, hate speech, victimisation

WG4-8-1**Hate Speech and Counter-Speech in Social Media Communications: implications for policing and regulation**

Adam Edwards (Cardiff University, UK), William Housley (Cardiff University, UK), Matthew Williams (Cardiff University, UK), Jeffrey Morgan (Cardiff University, UK), Peter Burnap (Cardiff University, UK), Omer Rana (Cardiff University, UK), Rob Procter (University of Warwick, UK), Alex Voss (St. Andrews University, UK)

The paper reports findings from a research project examining the propagation of hate speech and counter-speech through social media communications, in particular micro-blogging through the 'Twitter' platform. The paper considers the capacity for open public forums such as Twitter to be abused for the purposes of disseminating bigoted and prejudicial content to a global audience in real time and what the implications of this are for policing and regulation. It also considers the capacity for such forums to self-regulate insofar as the very openness of public social media platforms subjects bigotry and prejudice to countervailing arguments and evidence. In this regard social media communications also have implications for questioning the exceptionality of policing and regulation in digital society. Are these communications generating a new social condition for offending, victimisation and control? Does any capacity for self-regulation mitigate the need for the official regulation of social media and enable a more open and democratic contestation of prejudicial views? The paper explores these questions through reference to social media communications about key events that have provoked hateful speech aimed at certain people, such as welfare benefits claimants, feminist campaigners, homosexual sports personalities and ethnic minority politicians.

Keywords: hate speech, counter-speech, policing, regulation, social media

WG4-8-2

Predictive policing: Prospects and Problems

Bilel Benbouzid (*Université de Marne la Vallée, France*)

This communication proposes an analysis, based in a science and technology studies mindset, of PROMAP and PREDPOL, two good examples of “predictive policing”. It develops two lines of investigation: first, it situates this ‘way of predict’ repeat victimisation in a larger genealogy of ideas, concepts, theories, and statistics tools that developed, from the 1990s onwards, around the fields of situational crime prevention, community crime prevention and crime mapping. This genealogy is presented as a method to open the black box of predictive policing algorithm and observe uncertainty behind the idea of repeat victimisation prediction. Second, the communication proposes to ask question on problem and prospects of predictive policing. Algorithmic criminology is not a neutral technology: it appears like the *engine of law and order*. We advocate that we need a specific interrogation of algorithms as key feature of the criminal justice system. How can we analyze the political dimension of the introduction of algorithm into practices of control?

Keywords: prediction, science studies, computation

WG4-8-3

A Quantum of Crime in an Unfair World: a probabilistic model of crime victimization

Tim Hope (*University of Salford, UK*)

This paper describes a revised baseline model for crime victimization, derived from quantitative analysis of the distribution of crime victimisation in general populations (Hope and Norris, 2013; Hope and Trickett, 2008). The model proposes two general propensities: one that reflects actors’ immunity from victimization, the other that encapsulates their exposure to risk. An incident of crime victimization occurring to a victim is likely to be the result of the mixing of these propensities with other actors’ propensities and attributes co-present with the victim in specific segments of socio-spatial-time (situations). The empirical distribution of crime victimization incidents amongst general populations is the actualised, aggregated outcome of this mixing of probabilities.

Testing this model on data drawn from the British Crime Survey and the Scottish Crime Victimization Survey, for both household property crime and crime against the person, including violence, demonstrates the model to be both parsimonious and general. Empirically, the propensity for immunity predominates to the extent of producing a highly unequal distribution of the incidence of crime victimization in line with the Pareto Principle, whereby a maximum of around twenty per cent of the population suffer a minimum of eighty per cent of crime. These findings provide a basis for a welfare function for crime prevention policy capable of development through modelling and simulation methods.

Keywords: Crime victimisation, Immunity, Crime prevention, Pareto Principle

P4-9**SCANDALS AND FRAUDS**

Panel Chair: Jon Spencer (*University of Manchester, UK*)

P4-9-1**A historical and empirical account of collusive construction industry practices in the municipality of Laval, Quebec (1965-1989)**

Maxime Reeves-Latour (*Université de Montréal, Canada*), **Carlo Morselli** (*Université de Montréal, Canada*)

Antitrust actions are challenging offenses to regulate. Not only are victimized parties rarely aware of or compensated for their losses, successful prosecution generally depends on voluntarily whistleblowing. Following a recent scandal on extensive bid-rigging practices in Quebec's construction industry, this research tracks the historical and structural features of deviant practices identified across 5000 tender bids that were processed from 1965 to 1989 in the city of Laval. The study follows the organizing crime framework by demonstrating that, what is currently claimed to be a relatively recent phenomenon is in fact historically rooted. Using a mix of market and firm performance indicators and illustrations of the networks of bidders across time, the study allows us to flag potential collusive actions that extend to the 1970s. Working with such extensive historical data furthermore enables us to draw the evolution and the structures of collusive "cohorts". In the views of those foreshadowing an era of regulation dominated by a global competitive economy, such work remains critical in the regulation process of industries where contracts are granted within a public procurement process.

Keywords: white-collar crime, antitrust offenses, network analysis, crime prevention

P4-9-2**Notes on A Scandal – The Organisation of Food Adulteration.**

Jon Spencer (*University of Manchester, UK*), **Royston Goodacre** (*University of Manchester, UK*), **David Ellis** (*University of Manchester, UK*)

This paper draws on a pilot research project conducted during the summer of 2013, approximately four months after the contamination of processed beef products with 'horsemeat' had become public. Drawing on a number of historical food adulteration cases the research was structured to investigate how food adulteration is organised. The findings from the project suggest that food adulteration is organised in a number of different and competing processes. There are examples of criminal adulteration, the re-packaging of condemned meat as being fit for human consumption, through to what appears to be organisational deviance, which may be part of production problem solving, and finally instrumental action, where the adulteration could be to maximize profits in a highly competitive market. The food adulteration episode of 2013 has not resulted in substantive prosecutions and so it difficult to know which, if any, of these three strategies was at the heart of the adulteration. However, the adulteration was criminal in a number of respects, and was also a health risk.

The research explored with respondents the role of legitimate actors acting illicitly and the research provides an interesting snapshot on the relationship between organisation of criminal action, market demands and the role of brokers in meeting the competing demands on the variety of actors. The tentative conclusion of the research is that there is much more work required on the interaction between different market demands, the organisation of criminal action and the structure of legitimate and illicit networks.

Keywords: Food Adulteration, Organised Crime, Markets and networks

P4-9-4

European cross border cooperation in the fight against large-scale fiscal fraud

Laura Vande Reyde (KU Leuven, Belgium), Dirk Van Daele (KU Leuven, Belgium)

For nearly two decades, attention for cross border cooperation in the fight against financial – economic crime in general and the suppression of large-scale tax fraud in particular, has grown on the national, European and international level. The new focus can be ascribed to several societal and political developments such as the globalization of the economy, the abolition of the European administrative borders and the automation of financial transactions. All of which create numerous possibilities for financial frauds to operate beyond the classic and territorial borders. Merely providing a response on the national level would not suffice to prevent or react to this type of crime. Yet the exercising of judicial powers brings about certain territorially questions especially with regard to state sovereignty. Hence, a member state cannot collect and exchange information, or perform any judicial actions nor prosecution in the fight against large scale fiscal fraud outside of its own jurisdiction unless this is explicitly provided for by law, treaty or any other judicial instrument. Furthermore any form of cooperation between the states involved seems to be considerably influenced by national legislation and the particulars in handling foreign requests. It has to be recognized that the effectiveness of any international, European, or supranational initiative is highly influenced by the workings within and between member state institutes.

This paper will focus on the effective functioning of cross-border cooperation between European countries in its attempt to tackle large scale financial/economic crime. Making use of the functional comparative method we will try to provide an insight in the ways in which individual member states – more particular Belgium, The Netherlands and Switzerland- organize the cross-border cooperation in the fight against fraud and more specifically the way in which national policies, their organization and strategies limit or strengthen the international cooperation.

Keywords: Cross border cooperation, National sovereignty, Transnational crime

PA4-10**NEW TOPICS AND TESTS OF SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY 1: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL DISADVANTAGE IN CRIME CAUSATION: SELECTION, SUPERVISION, AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR**

Panel Chair: *Jenni Barton-Crosby* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Other authors: *Kyle Treiber* (University of Cambridge, UK), *Beth Hardie* (University of Cambridge, UK), *Katrin Müller-Johnson* (University of Cambridge, UK)

This is the first of two panels which will present empirical tests of Situational Action Theory (SAT), a criminological theory of moral action, using data from the ongoing longitudinal Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+). SAT posits a uniquely detailed explanation of how people's interactions with their environments may lead some people to see and choose crime as an alternative for action. It also addresses, from a life course perspective, how people and settings acquire characteristics conducive to crime (processes of development and emergence) and converge in space and time (processes of self and social selection). PADS+ is uniquely designed to test SAT and the person-environment interaction and has collected unique data on subjects' personal characteristics and experiences, their surrounding environments, and their exposure to different kinds of environments. The sample consists of more than 700 randomly selected young people from the UK city of Peterborough who have so far been followed from early adolescence (age 12, in 2003) into early adulthood (age 21, in 2012).

In this panel, three papers will apply SAT to three original topics – selection, parental supervision and sexual behaviour – against the backdrop of social disadvantage, and test key implications using innovative data from PADS+. The first paper will present an in-depth analysis of one of the most continually debated topics in criminology: the seemingly inexplicable relationship between social disadvantage and crime involvement, and the role of selection processes in the emergence and convergence of crime prone people and criminogenic settings. The second paper will address the nexus between parental knowledge of young people's exposure to criminogenic settings and the need for parental knowledge (i.e., parental trust), and how this differs by levels of social disadvantage. The third paper will present data on contemporary young adults' sexual attitudes and behaviours, including sexual deviance and violence, in the context of their differing levels of social disadvantage. Together, these papers will begin to illuminate the role of social disadvantage as an important but indirect 'cause of the causes' of crime involvement.

Keywords: Situational Action Theory, PADS+, Social disadvantage, Supervision, Sexual behaviour

PA4-10-1**Social disadvantage and crime: A criminological puzzle**

Kyle Treiber (University of Cambridge, UK), **Per-Olof Wikström** (University of Cambridge, UK)

It is difficult to imagine any criminological topic that is more debated but less scientifically understood than the extent and nature of the relationship between social disadvantage and crime. Many find it surprising that the statistical relationship is relatively weak. However, *although most persistent offenders come from disadvantaged backgrounds, most people from disadvantaged backgrounds don't become persistent offenders*. In this paper we make an initial effort to advance knowledge about the relationship between social disadvantage and crime involvement through the application of SAT and the analysis of data from PADS+. The main hypothesis we test, and for which we find support, is that *differences in crime involvement by disadvantage group are due to the fact that more people who grow up and live in disadvantaged circumstances develop a high crime propensity and are more frequently exposed to criminogenic settings*. We suggest that these differences in crime propensity and criminogenic exposure are a consequence of disadvantage-related social and self-selection processes.

Keywords: Situational Action Theory, PADS+, social disadvantage, crime propensity, criminogenic exposure

PA4-10-2

When monitoring matters: Parental knowledge, supervision and criminogenic exposure

Beth Hardie (University of Cambridge, UK)

Parental monitoring, usually operationalised by parental knowledge or parental supervision, is often shown to relate to young people's offending. However, the mechanisms by which this relationship is relevant to crime (and therefore crime prevention), and the factors that facilitate or hinder parental monitoring are not well understood.

Within the framework of Situational Action Theory (SAT), this paper uses unique data from The Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+), a UK longitudinal study of over 700 young people, to advance knowledge about the link between aspects of parental monitoring and young people's exposure to criminogenic people and places. Previously, PADS+ data has shown such exposure to be crucial for offending by those with a propensity to commit crime. Building on these findings, this paper assesses the circumstances under which parental knowledge and supervision are not necessary for reduced criminogenic exposure and crime, suggesting that parental monitoring may only be of particular importance for certain young people's offending, and less relevant to that of others. Finally, by taking a further step backward in the proposed causal process; this paper investigates the influence of family social disadvantage on aspects of parental monitoring and their relationship with young people's criminogenic exposure.

Keywords: Parental monitoring, Criminogenic exposure, Parental supervision, Situational Action Theory, Social disadvantage

PA4-10-3

Sexual attitudes and behaviours: Acceptability and experiences by gender and childhood disadvantage.

Katrin Mueller-Johnson (University of Cambridge, UK), Per-Olof H Wikström (University of Cambridge, UK)

Sexuality represents one of the most powerful human emotions with important implications for human action. What kinds of sexual behaviours are seen as acceptable varies between people but also between jurisdictions (e.g., nations and communities) and within particular jurisdictions over time. Some sexual activities are considered acts of crime (although this varies between jurisdictions and in the same jurisdiction across historic time periods). Understanding the relationship between sexual attitudes and sexual behaviour, generally and in different contexts, is an important prerequisite for a better understanding of why sexual crimes happen and their prevention.

This paper presents a detailed analysis of young English adults' sexual attitudes and sexual behaviours based on data from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+) participants at age 21. It focuses on general relationships between sexual attitudes and behaviours but also explores this in relation to subjects' gender and experiences of childhood family and neighbourhood disadvantage.

Questions this presentation seeks to address include: What are young people's attitudes to different kinds of sexual behaviours? How common are young people's experiences of different sexual behaviours? What is the relationship between young people's sexual attitudes and their sexual behaviours? Are there differences in such attitudes and behaviours between young males and females and between young people from different social backgrounds according to their childhood family and neighbourhood disadvantage? For example, are males and persons from advantaged backgrounds more sexually active and adventurous than others?

Keywords: Situational Action Theory, PADS+, Sexuality

PA4-11**ELDERLY PRISONERS AND RELATED ISSUES – THE CURRENT SITUATION IN THE PRISON SYSTEMS OF SWITZERLAND, FRANCE AND CANADA FROM AN INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVE**

Panel Chair: *Wiebke Bretschneider (University of Basel, Switzerland)*

Other author: *Ueli Hostettler (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)*

In prisons worldwide the population of elderly prisoners is growing in absolute and relative numbers. This is due to demographic changes and trends toward stricter and longer sentences. Current laws stipulate that a person in prison should have the same access to medical care as the non-incarcerated population. While characteristics and problems related to health care and end-of-life within the general population can also be applied to the prison system, the particularities in prisons present different challenges and obstacles. These make it difficult for health care services to balance the demands of care and pain relief for those who are imprisoned.

The audience of this panel will be introduced to issues related to elderly prisoners' health and end-of-life from an interdisciplinary perspective. This will be done by presenting experiences and findings from three research projects which cover the prison contexts in Switzerland, France and Canada.

The panel session will be composed of five different presentations. The first presentation will address the perceived health and the actual health status of ageing prisoners (older than 50 years). This will be done by looking at the results of a geriatric evaluation conducted with 33 prisoners in 12 different cantons in Switzerland. In the following, an analysis of prescription practices of health care services in 15 Swiss prisons will elaborate the issue of polypharmacy in case of ageing prisoners. The third presentation will report on the influences of the judicial precedents of the European Court of Human Rights on the practice regarding end-of-life in Swiss prisons. After addressing the theoretical background, the practical challenges of ethnographic prison research will be highlighted. Last but not least a comparative study between retirement homes and detention centres will be presented which will focus on the consequences and mechanisms that are linked with long-term living in institutions. Thus, medical, geriatric, psychiatric, legal, ethical and anthropological approaches are used to explore aspects of everyday life and issues of health and care of the elderly prison population, legal aspects that influence practices regarding end-of-life in prison, as well as methodological questions that emerge during ethnographic prison research.

Keywords: Older Prisoners, Health, End-of-life, Judicial precedents, Ethnography

PA4-11-1**End-of-Life in Swiss Prisons: Challenges for Ethnographic Prison Research**

Irene Marti (University of Fribourg, Switzerland), Ueli Hostettler (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)

Ethnography is a method of qualitative research originally developed by anthropologists. It means that the researcher participates in the daily life of others where interactions with a person or group of persons are being studied. The aim of participant observation is to get a close understanding of everyday behaviors, interactions and meanings from the perspective of those being studied. Nowadays, this approach is widely used in other disciplines of the social sciences. Researchers conducting ethnographic studies encounter specific practical and ethical issues, such as gaining access to and within the field, finding a role, the personal and emotional engagement, establishing trust, power relations between the researcher and other subjects. In the closed setting of prisons and for the sensitive topic of end-of-life, these challenges for research are even more accentuated and relevant.

This presentation explores the diversity of ethnographic prison research approaches and compares differences and commonalities across disciplines of social sciences. Based on a literature review, the first part of the presentation will look more closely at how this research method with its roots in social anthropology is applied by prison research scholars from anthropology and neighboring disciplines, such as sociology,

criminology, and psychology and whether and to what extent reflections on methodology are provided. The second part shall discuss these insights from the perspective of a reflexive anthropology and on the basis of the authors' experiences from a Swiss National Science Foundation funded research project on end-of-life in Swiss prisons.

Keywords: End-of-Life, Ethnography, Prison, Switzerland, Ageing Population

PA4-11-2

How do older prisoners perceive their health? An analysis of geriatric evaluation

Wiebke Bretschneider (University of Basel, Switzerland), **Violet Handtke** (University of Basel, Switzerland), **Tenzin Wangmo** (University of Basel, Switzerland), **Bernice Elger** (University of Basel, Switzerland)

How individuals perceive their own health and their actual health status can differ. Reasons for such varying perceptions include the tendency to have a more positive attitude about health status that goes beyond mere physical functions or tendency to compare oneself with those who are worse off.

To analyse if this is the case among older prisoners as well, a study was conducted in the German and French speaking part of Switzerland. Interviews with 33 prisoners (Age range = 52-75 years, Mean = 60.6, SD = 6.5), from twelve different prisons were conducted. Additionally, a geriatric evaluation took place at the end of each interview using the following tools: Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE), Clock test, Barthel Index, SF-12, Geriatric Depression Scale, and Mini Nutritional Assessment. To understand the actual health of participants, data from their medical records were obtained.

Data from the geriatric evaluations reveal that 85% (n = 28) had no problems completing their activities of daily living. Two-thirds of those interviewed depicted no signs of declining cognitive health and only one-third had MMSE scores indicating very mild dementia. Results from clock-test were also very similar to that of MMSE. With 32 participants responding to SF-12, 75% characterised their health as good, very good or excellent, while one-fourth reported having poor or bad health status. Those who reported good or better health (n = 24) had on average 5,53 (SD = 4.24) diseases reported on their medical records, whereas those participants reporting poor or worse health (n = 8) suffered from 8,86 (SD = 3.63) diseases on average.

In our study participants evaluated their health very similarly to the scores in the geriatric evaluation. The lack of overestimation of good health could reflect the fact that prisoners rather tend to admit health problems and to use the prison time to obtain medical treatment to which they might not have had access before imprisonment. It is important to ensure that those prisoners who rated their health as poor/worse are able to regularly access prison health care services in order to guarantee that their health does not worsen during imprisonment.

Keywords: Older prisoners, geriatric evaluation, health status, perceived health

PA4-11-3

Influences of the Decisions of the European Court of Human Rights on the Practice Regarding End-of-Life in the Swiss Prison System

Stefan Bérard (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)

Due to an aging society and to a punitive turn and zero tolerance for high-risk offenders in Switzerland, the share of the elderly prison population is increasing and the number of prisoners led to die in prison is on the rise.

The Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms is applicable in Switzerland since 28 November 1974 and therefore, the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights should

be taken into account in many cases that involve the detention of sick and/or elderly prisoners, respectively, at the end-of-life.

Currently, there is no specific legislation concerning end-of-life in Swiss prisons. Thus, the prison system and, in particular, the cantonal agencies which organise the enforcement of criminal sentences must rely on general legal principles found internationally, nationally and regionally.

Based on the analysis of inmate files and the leading decisions of the Swiss Federal Court, this presentation focuses on the reception of the principles established by the Court of Human Rights in the Swiss Practice regarding End-of-life and criminological lessons that can be learned, also for the decision making processes in the everyday handling of inmates.

Keywords: End-of-life, Swiss prisons

PA4-11-4

Prescriptions of medications for older inmates in Switzerland: Is polypharmacy a problem?

Beatrice Annaheim (University of Basel, Switzerland), **Wiebke Bretschneider** (University of Basel, Switzerland), **Violet Handtke** (University of Basel, Switzerland), **Tenzin Wangmo** (University of Basel, Switzerland), **Bernice Elger** (University of Basel, Switzerland)

Only a few studies have addressed the medication of prisoners, particularly older prisoners above the age of 50 years. To our knowledge, no studies have evaluated the prescription practices in Swiss long-term detention facilities. The aim of this presentation is to highlight data concerning medication consumption of older prisoners.

Data was collected as part of the “Agequake in prison” project, a comprehensive project on custody and health care for ageing prisoners in Switzerland. As a first study of its kind, the objective was, among others, to understand prescription patterns for elderly prisoners in Swiss prisons. Concretely, data collected included the type and number of prescribed medications, their dosage, and duration of prescription.

We suspect that many older prisoners have been prescribed too many drugs with possible negative consequences on their health. This could be due to adverse drug-drug interactions stemming from polypharmacy (usually defined as prescriptions of four or more drugs to older adults) or by inappropriate prescription (e.g. medication that is contraindicated for older people). Thus, we hypothesise, that in a lot of cases use of multiple medications is done unnecessarily and prescriptions are not done appropriately. Additionally, lack of geriatric training in prisons may have led to not only over prescription but also inadequate and even inappropriate medication dispense to this age-group.

The quality of life and medical care provided to the older prison population can be improved in the future if prescription practices and dosage are evaluated and improved on a regular basis. The better quality of medication practices in detention facilities will have a positive effect on the public as “prison health is public health”. At the same time, this may also result in long-term cost savings for detention centres not only in Switzerland, but worldwide.

Keywords: Older prisoners, Medication, Polypharmacy, Switzerland

PA4-11-5

Long-term living in an institution for elderly: A comparative study between retirement homes and detention centers

Caroline Mennereau (University Rennes 2, France), **Astrid Hirschelmann** (University Rennes 2, France), **Suzanne Leveillee** (University Québec Trois Rivières, Canada), **Jean-Marc Talpin** (University Lyon 2, France)

Detention centers and retirement homes, two institutions which have different social aims: on the one hand to manage criminal behaviour, and on the other hand to manage old age dependency. Nevertheless, in both institutions types, we can met elderly.

Of course, entering into a retirement home is different of entering into a detention center. However, in clinical psychology, we can observe similarities that we will study to have a new scientific look on confinement. For example, while professionals, in both institution types, may sometimes feel that they don't have enough time to fulfil their job requirements, residents mention a temporality that seems to be infinite, and sometimes new projects can be unthinkable. This mechanism is an example of confinement's effects on elderly living in institutions on a long term.

Although retirement homes and detention centers are different institutions, we can observe similar psychological mechanisms. To study them, semi-structured interviews are conducted in France and Canada. First results will be presented during the conference.

Keywords: Elderly, Retirement home, Detention center

PA4-12**THE 'ULTIMATE PENALTY': PAST, PRESENT AND PAROLE**

Panel Chair: *Diarmuid Griffin (National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland)*

Other authors: *David Doyle (University of Oxford, UK), Lynsey Black (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland), Diarmuid Griffin (National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland)*

These papers will take a critical look at the evolution of the mandatory penalty for murder in the Irish Republic in the ninety years since independence. Until the 1950s there were so few killings in Ireland that the population was almost on first name terms with every victim and perpetrator, but the death penalty remained on the statute book and when the need arose to execute a condemned person an English hangman was always contracted to arrange the "drop". Thirty five persons (34 men and one woman) paid the ultimate price for their crimes after independence, but many more were spared, their sentences commuted to life imprisonment, which co-existed in the jurisdiction prior to the decline in use and eventual abolition of capital punishment. The gender difference in commutation may be striking, but the crimes of female killers provoked much discourse in the print media. The case of Mary Anne (Mamie) Cadden, the infamous Dublin abortionist, who was the final female murderer whose death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, in particular, encapsulates how stereotypical notions of femininity were used as an unattainable yardstick, and how, in this case, both female victim and accused were constructed in court and in the media as failing this standard. Using a variety of historical and contemporary sources, the purpose of this session is to set out what can be learned about the evolution of the 'ultimate penalty' in Ireland, to explain the decline in capital punishment from the late 1940s and to contribute to an enriched gendered analysis of crime and punishment in the independent Irish state. This session will conclude with an examination of the parole of life sentence prisoners in Ireland and offer a rationale for the upward trend in time served by such prisoners prior to release in recent times.

Keywords: Capital Punishment, Death Penalty, Life Sentence, Parole, Gender

PA4-12-1**Construction of Gender in a Death Sentence Case: 'Miss Cadden Found Guilty of Murdering Mrs O'Reilly'**

Lynsey Black (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)

The trial of Mary Anne (Mamie) Cadden presents an opportunity to explore an Irish death penalty case according to a gendered analysis. Mamie Cadden was sentenced to death in 1956 for the murder of Helen O'Reilly. O'Reilly died while undergoing an illegal abortion procedure performed by Cadden. The case study demonstrates how stereotypical notions of femininity were used as an unattainable yardstick, and how both women were constructed in court, and in the media, as failing this standard. Cadden became a notorious mythical monster, her name achieving cultural resonance in the decades following the case, while O'Reilly was presented as a nullified victim without status. The case provides an opportunity to employ a gendered critique for both the accused and the victim, and touches on themes of monsterisation, madness, ideal victimhood, maternity and propriety. The circumstances of Helen O'Reilly's death also provide an opportunity to explore the layered significance of gender within the case and incorporates a discussion of criminal justice attitudes towards abortion and female sexuality.

Keywords: Gender, Death Penalty, Ireland

P4-13

PUNITIVENESS AND MEDIA

Panel Chair: *Petr Zeman* (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic)

P4-13-1

“Stranger Danger” and Other Tales: Public Attitudes to Sex Offenders and to Possibilities of Society Protection against Them

Petr Zeman (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic), *Šárka Blatníková* (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic), *Petra Faridová* (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic)

The serious sex offences attract a considerable attention and receive intensive media coverage. The research indicates that the public substantially overestimate the rate of sex crime and that there are many stereotypes or myths about sex offenders and measures for protecting society against them (e.g. Roberts, J. & Hough, M., 2005). The paper presents results of a part of a Czech representative public opinion poll, carried out by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention in Prague on the issue of sex crime. The presented part of a survey is focused on the distribution of some frequently adopted attitudes to the sex offenders among public and on the opinions of Czech citizens on measures that could (or could not) contribute to the protection of society against such offenders (i. e. publication of data on released sex offenders, restraint orders, electronic monitoring, register of sex offenders, castration). The authors compare results with findings resulting from similar foreign public opinion surveys and confront them with data from the official statistics and research on the topic.

Keywords: sex offenders, public opinion, society protection

P4-13-2

Traffik court: An exploratory analysis of prosecutorial attitudes regarding sex trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Lisa Muftic (Sam Houston State University, USA), *Jonathan Grubb* (Sam Houston State University, USA), *Irma Deljkic* (University of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina)

Human trafficking (HT) is a significant global concern pervasive within and across countries. Of specific interest is HT for the purpose of sexual exploitation (herein sex trafficking), which has been identified as the most common form of trafficking with roughly 58% of all trafficking victims being trafficked for a sexual purpose. As part of the growing international attention directed at HT (and more specifically sex trafficking), research has indicated the importance of the criminal justice system in handling instances of trafficking. However, limited research is available on the attitudes, perceptions, knowledge, and other general characteristics of criminal justice actors coming into contact with trafficking victims, with a significant body of this research having been conducted within the United States and on law enforcement officers. To address this gap, prosecutors from Bosnia and Herzegovina were surveyed to gain an understanding of their experiences and attitudes related to sex trafficking. Findings suggest that over half of the prosecutors had worked with sex trafficking victims. Results also indicate a small portion of prosecutors held punitive attitudes for victims, but a significant majority held them for traffickers and customers. In addition to the presentation of findings related to training and knowledge held by prosecutors, limitations and implications are also discussed.

Keywords: Sex trafficking, Attitudes, Prosecutors, Training, Bosnia and Herzegovina

P4-13-3**Online Information Behaviour in Crisis Situations**

Kari Pylväs (*The Police University College, Finland*), **Terhi Kankaanranta** (*The Police University College, Finland*)

As social media has become an integral part of our everyday lives, it has also proven to have a significant role in crisis situations as an information source and means for communication. Together with mobile technology social media has also introduced tools for creating, publishing and sharing of accurate and real-time content, thus providing citizens with means of being a part of crisis situations. The new communicative features – brought forth by social media and mobile technology – can be useful assets in increasing both the citizens' and the authorities' awareness of security issues, yet more comprehensive knowledge on the ways people use social media in crisis situations is needed.

The Police University College is currently undertaking several research projects that address social media as a critical new tool for crisis communication and management. In this study, we will analyse the online information behaviour of citizens during crisis situations. The study will be based on questionnaire data gathered during the spring of 2013, addressed to citizens in Finland. The questionnaire was a part of the EU-research project iSAR+ (Online and Mobile Communications for Crisis Response and Search and Rescue, financed by EU FP7 Topic SEC-2012.6.1-3)

The study will focus on examining online information behaviour during crisis situations through the media use and the media repertoire of the respondents. We assume that the mental efforts and the time spent with social media; the number and quality of the used services; and the practices and personal preferences regarding the use of social media steer individual online information behaviour. By analysing the respondents' own views of their social media use along with their socio-demographic information we seek for depicting information on citizens' online information behaviour in both normal conditions and crisis situations. The results may be useful in further developing the authorities' use of social media.

Keywords: social media, mobile technology, online information behaviour, crisis situation, citizen

P4-13-4**Media portrayal of the purposes and development of probation in Croatia**

Ines Sucic (*Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia*)

Government attitudes to, understandings of and policy surrounding probation develop from a variety of sources including the mass media which have significant impact on public awareness and perceptions of important social issues. The study goal was to explore and provide a deeper understanding of the probation purposes and probation service development in Croatia from the perspective of the newspaper articles coverage over the five year period (2009 – 2013). Over this period, in 533 newspaper articles in national and local newspapers and magazines term probation was mentioned. Out of the total number, 390 articles were identified to be suitable for analysis, and they were mostly published in daily newspapers (82,5%). The highest number of articles on probation was published in 2009 (26%) and 2012 (24%), and the lowest in 2011 (13%). Related to the creation and definition of public image of contemporary probation service and its' purposes in the media it should be mentioned that over the five-year period, in only 13,6% cases probation emerged on the newspapers' cover pages, and in only 38,5% articles probation was the main topic. Thus preliminary analyses suggest that probation has relatively low visibility. Moreover, in 81% of analysed articles issues surrounding probation were superficially elaborated. The majority of the coverage of probation was either positive (41%) or neutral (24%) in tone, but in 2011 and 2012 a negative tone also became more pronounced. In about quarter of analysed articles following broad theme were mentioned: expectations from inducing probation service, collaboration of probation officers with other professionals, types of instruments and technologies officers use in practice. In newspaper articles introduction of probation service was the most commonly promoted by stressing the reduction of prisons' over-

crowding, reduction of financial costs, and offenders' resocialisation. However, over the years accent given to potential benefits of probation slightly shifted. Thus recently probation was more attached to offenders' resocialisation than to reduction of prisons' overcrowding in media discourse. During the five-year period raised the number of newspaper articles in which expectation from probation and collaboration with other professionals were mentioned, and in which specific experiences from practice were described. Thus, it will be discussed how these changes as a result of political and organisational changes have important implications for the visibility and public perception of probation.

Keywords: probation, newspapers, media, visibility, development

P4-14**SPECIFIC SOCIAL GROUPS VICTIMIZATION**

Panel Chair: Kristy Holtfreter (*Arizona State University, USA*)

P4-14-1**The consequences of victimization in late adulthood: An examination of the direct and conditional effects of depression on social isolation**

Kristy Holtfreter (*Arizona State University, USA*), **Michael Reisig** (*Arizona State University, USA*), **Jillian Turanovic** (*Arizona State University, USA*)

The primary objective of this study is to produce a theoretically-based empirical understanding of the emotional and social consequences of victimization for individuals in late adulthood. Data from a representative sample of 2,000 individuals 60 years of age and older from recently conducted telephone surveys in two states (i.e., Arizona and Florida) are used to estimate a series of linear regression models. Results show that the effect of victimization on social isolation is fully mediated by depression. While depression is associated with heightened levels of social isolation, the deleterious effect of depression is diminished among individuals with strong positive social ties with family and co-workers that provide supportive coping resources. A cumulative effect is also observed. Put simply, the effect of depression is null among individuals with supportive social ties to co-workers, spouses, and children. Future research identifying the intervening processes that link victimization and negative coping is certainly warranted, particularly during later stages of the life course.

Keywords: depression, late adulthood, social isolation, victimization, strain

P4-14-2**Exploring veterans' experiences of domestic violence**

June Keeling (*University of Chester, UK*), **Richard Mottershead** (*University of Chester, UK*), **Paul Taylor** (*University of Chester, UK*)

The available literature on the gendered nature of veterans as victims of domestic violence focuses on the experiences of women. There is however minimal literature available on male veterans' experiences of being the victim of domestic violence, and how they cope with the paradoxical relationship between being the aggressor in combat and experiencing domestic violence within the home. This qualitative research study explored the lived experience of male veterans who had been victims of domestic violence, to better understand their coping mechanisms, access to support, and implications for assessment and treatment. The research described here was undertaken in the UK and involved a series of in-depth interviews. Three key research questions were posed:

- 1) What are male veteran's experiences of domestic violence?
- 2) How do male veterans adjust between the paradoxical roles of being the aggressor in combat and the 'victim' of violence within an intimate relationship?
- 3) What are the implications for assessment and treatment for male veterans who are also survivors of domestic violence?

The study was supported by a small university grant and the proposal was successfully submitted to the appropriate Faculty ethics committee, with issues of informed consent, anonymity and confidentiality having been addressed. Data were subsequently analysed using the thematic framework of Braun & Clarke (2006).

Domestic violence experienced during service remained concealed and the men unsupported, despite a professional awareness of family tensions arising due long absences away from home. The men trans-

posed professional skills of resilience to aggression and antagonism to maintain the status quo at home. Despite a shared awareness of family tensions arising due to long absences away from home, caution was exercised in informing senior personnel due to perceptions of stigma and shame. The longevity of living with violence and control coupled with lack of recourse to support agencies resulted in attempted suicide in many veterans on discharge from the forces. The implications for assessment and treatment suggest a more robust engagement with armed forces personnel on active duty regarding social circumstances with the provision of opportunities to tell their story in a safe arena. This may then illuminate a complicated and already complex and often poorly understood phenomenon.

Keywords: Veterans, Domestic Violence

P4-14-3

Elderly victims of crime – the comparison between Ljubljana and Uppsala municipalities

Tinkara Pavšič Mrevlje (*Faculty of criminal justice and security, University of Maribor, Slovenia*), **Johanna Nivala** (*Tryggare Sverige (Safer Sweden), Sweden*)

Elderly crime victims are still in many respects a group that has not received a great deal of attention in the public debate. Many countries have the estimates that the elderly are the fastest growing demographic group.

Elderly people are subjected to various kinds of physical, psychological, sexual and financial crimes. The offender is often someone the victim knows, e.g. a family member or a care worker. As elderly people spend a great deal of time at home, they also risk falling victim to various kinds of theft and fraud in their homes. Elderly people are also victimised by offenders unknown to them, sometimes in public places.

The official Swedish crime statistics does not distinguish the group of the elderly from the other age groups. Moreover, some of the victim surveys carried out in Sweden have an upper age limit of 79, which means that the oldest victims are excluded. On the other hand, Slovenia does not yet have a victimological study that would exclusively focus on the elderly. However, the police statistic in Slovenia does specify the group of the elderly, namely, it differentiates a group of 65 years and older.

To learn more about the elderly as victims of crime, questionnaires were sent to people aged 65 or more living in the municipality of Uppsala (Sweden) and Ljubljana (Slovenia). The questionnaire included questions about different types of crime: theft and vandalism, threats, harassment, physical and sexual violence, fraud and neglect. The respondents were also asked whether the crimes were reported, how were the victims satisfied with the attitude and work of policemen or about the reasons the crime was not reported to the police.

The presentation will include results about the percentage of respondents that have experienced some form of crime since age 65 and the percentage of them who were victimized in the past year. Comparisons between both municipalities will be showed, including the limitations of the study that need to be addressed. At the end the importance of such studies and data will be discussed.

Keywords: elderly victims, crime, Slovenia, Sweden

P4-15**STUDIES ON YOUTH MORAL JUDGEMENT AND MORALITY**

Panel Chair: *Peter Wetzels (University of Hamburg, Germany)*

P4-15-1**Reaction to juveniles acts qualified as “symptoms of demoralization”**

Beata Czarnecka-Dzialuk (1. Institute of Justice 2. Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Reaction to juveniles acts qualified as “symptoms of demoralization”

Report from research being currently led in the Institute of Justice includes analysis of legal prescriptions and information on the practice of Polish family courts and other institutions. Law on juveniles of 1982 provides for applying educational measures not only towards juvenile offenders, but also in cases of anti-social behavior and maladjustment. Legal criterion of “manifesting symptoms of demoralization” was being criticized as too wide and labelling, but was never changed in any of law on juveniles amendments. Analysis of court files is aimed on understanding of “symptoms of demoralization” by the institutions who are legally obliged to inform family court about certain juveniles’ behavior and by a family judge who decides to institute the proceedings (or not) and to apply educational measures. Research questions, hypothesis and some interesting cases that show discrepancies in understanding behaviour as "symptom of demoralization" would be presented. Focus study with persons from different institutions involved in reaction towards anti-social behavior of juveniles, planned for the fall of the year, would furtherdevelop the discussion.

Keywords: juvenile, maladjustment, symptoms of demoralization, pre-delinquent behavior, family court

P4-15-2**The development of moral judgment and motivation in adolescence: Implications for the juvenile court act**

Bettina Doering (Leibniz University Hanover, Germany), **Ulrike Zähringer** (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany), **Stefanie Kemme** (University of Hamburg, Germany)

The juvenile criminal law in Germany is based on the concept of education as the penal system has the objective of helping young delinquents to live a future life without offending. This includes preventing a relapse and helping to rehabilitate the young offenders. Therefore, it is important to change their thoughts, attitudes, and behavior. This includes the development of moral or legal judgments. Thereby, a contradictory finding appears: As the age-crime curve shows, delinquent behavior peaks in adolescence, but at the same time moral judgment increases, too. If moral judgments can prevent delinquent behavior, it should decrease delinquency. To explain this phenomenon, it is important to take moral motivation into account. Moral motivation is important to be committed towards ones moral judgment and behave in order to it. Within a sample of 4th, 7th, and 9th graders the development of moral motivation was investigated. The results show, in line with the age crime curve, that moral motivation decreases from late childhood to adolescence. Hence, prevention and intervention in line with the juvenile criminal law should focus on strengthening the existing moral motivation of young delinquents instead of just concentrating on the development of moral judgments.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, morality, juvenile court act

P4-15-3

Arabic and Jewish Juvenile Delinquents Moral Judgments of In-Group and Out-Group Violent Behavior

Limor Yehuda (The Western Gallile College, Israel)

This research combined a series of explorative experiments in which the moral judgment of a physical damage caused to the other by a friend or by a stranger were compared among Jewish and Arabic juvenile delinquents living in a mixed city in the center of Israel.

These studies were conducted within the experimental framework of Functional measurement, chosen due to its ability to bypass juvenile delinquents' suspicion and resistance to out-group investigations.

According to the Functional theory of cognition, everyday blaming for wrongdoing reflects individuals' morality. The judgments of normative people were found to be modular, that is, changeable as a function of the social role taken at the moment of the judgment.

This explorative study focuses on Arabic and Jewish juvenile delinquents' moral judgment of in-group and out-group conditions. As expected they were found to be modular. The findings of the research revealed a unique moral scheme reflected in the judgments that were made and given by the participants: according to that scheme, juvenile delinquents judge the severity of physical damage caused to the other by a stranger or by a friend by considering two fundamental basic components; damage and justification.

In addition, according to the modularity judgment approach and the different attitude of delinquents to in-group comparing to out-group among all the participants a less severe judgments were demonstrated towards a friend committing a violent act comparing a much more severe judgment toward a stranger committing the same act.

The comparison between judgments made by Arabic and by Jewish delinquents demonstrated a different scheme of moral judgment among the two groups; Arabic participants expressed a less severe judgment of a friend causing physical damage to another person while among Jewish juvenile delinquents a more severe judgment of a friend or a stranger causing physical damage to another person was revealed.

Keywords: Moral judgment, Juvenile delinquents, Arabic and Jewish delinquents, Physical damage, Theory of cognition

P4-15-4

The effects of individual morality and moral context on the relationship between religiosity and delinquent behavior

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

Numerous studies have been able to demonstrate a moderate negative relationship between individual religiosity and self-reported delinquency for members of Christian religions. Underlying the assumptions of Situational Action Theory our focus is to investigate to what extent this relationship is explained by indicators of individual morality and the perceived moral context.

Data of two recent regional-representative studies on victimization and delinquency by juveniles in a city of northern Germany will be used. Individual morality is operationalized through various vignettes. Moral context is measured a) as perceived moral judgments of significant others concerning specific forms of delinquent behavior and b) as average value of individual morality of the reference group (school-classes).

Three measures will be used as dependent variables: 1) the intention of committing delinquent acts, 2) self-reported delinquency in the area of property and violent crimes, and 3) self-reports of violent behavior in the school contexts.

The models are tested separately in both samples and tested for their replicability. Results will be presented and implications for further research are discussed.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, religion, morality

P4-16**CRIME RATES AND SPECIFIC OFFENCES**

Panel Chair: Arne Dreissigacker (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany*)

P4-16-1**Residential burglary - what we know and what we don't know (yet)**

Arne Dreissigacker (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany*), **Tillmann Bartsch** (*Institute of Criminology, Germany*)

This talk deals with burglary as a recently much discussed phenomenon in Germany. First, the results of a thorough analysis of official crime statistics are outlined. These findings give cause for concern: Regarding the period from 2006 to 2013, a large increase is registered in this domain. Additionally, crime clearance rates have remained on a low level for many years. Even if the police is able to establish a suspect, criminal convictions only take place in rare cases. Finally, there are severe regional differences in frequency and judicial handling of burglary in Germany. These differences are especially interesting regarding a recent research project of the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony. In addition to a short outline of this project, the main part of the talk deals with the very first research findings on the offenders or suspects and the burglary's consequences for the victims. In conclusion, a deductive summary of the presented results is followed by a short outlook and further research question.

Keywords: residential burglary, regional differences in crime rates, consequences for the victims

P4-16-2**Estimating the illicit cigarette market in the EU at the subnational level (2006 to 2013) and the main ITTP European flows**

Stefano Caneppele (*Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy*), **Francesco Calderoni** (*Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy*), **Ernesto Ugo Savona** (*Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy*)

According to the WHO, the illicit trade in tobacco products (ITTP) is any practice or conduct prohibited by law and relating to production, shipment, receipt, possession, distribution, sale or purchase, including any practice or conduct intended to facilitate such activity. Still nowadays, the ITTP is one of the most relevant illicit markets in Europe. This paper presents estimates of the illicit trade in tobacco at the subnational level (NUTS2) for the countries of the European Union and for different years (2006-2013) and the main illicit flows across and beyond the European countries. The results provide a level of detail unmatched by estimates of other criminal markets and of illicit flows. After presenting the methodology of estimation and discussing the problems and limitation of existing data sources, it explores the evolution (in time and by type of products), the concentration (in specific regions) of the illicit tobacco trade, the main illicit flows and the most used means of transport.

Keywords: Illicit Cigarette Trade, Criminal markets

P4-16-3

Years of Life Lost in São Paulo State, Brazil – 1980/2010

Kaizô Iwakami Beltrão (*Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Brazil*), **Emilio Dellasoppa** (*State University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*)

This text focuses on São Paulo, the Brazilian state with the largest population, being the most economically important and also the one with the most significant decline in homicide rates, in order to shed some light on the quantification and understanding of this trend in the country as a whole. It analyzes the evolution of years of life lost (YLL) from 1980 to 2010 for the young and adult population of São Paulo state – those between 15 and 64 years of age - by broad groups of death causes (natural, homicide and other external causes), age-groups, comparing the metropolitan region and the remainder of the state in order to evaluate possible impacts of urbanization. For young adults, cause-specific mortality rates for the period 1979/2010 are also analyzed. The concept of YLL follows from a proposal by Arriaga, namely the temporary life expectancy (TLE), i.e., life expectancy between ages x and $x+i$. The age limit considered in this text is 65 years (not included). This methodological procedure minimizes the impact of mortality data of questionable quality at older ages. The two most striking characteristics of São Paulo YLL are the widening gender gap up to 2000, narrowing by 2010 and the inversion of the strong upward trend in the last interval considered, 2000/2010. These characteristics are shared by both young adults, 15 to 24 years of age and by the whole population considered, 15 to 64 years of age. It is worth noting that this inversion is not yet observed for young Brazilian adults. The São Paulo drop reflects a slowing down of the growth rates for Brazil.

Keywords: Years of Life Lost, São Paulo state, Brazil, Homicide/aggressions, Young adults

P4-16-4

Does violence begets violence? Evidence from Mexico

Luis David Ramírez-de Garay (*El Colegio de México (The College of Mexico), Mexico*)

One familiar argument to explain violence rates is the common sense affirmation that violence begets violence. Imported from the biological sciences, this organic metaphor is well rooted in the discursive explanation of crime. However, the empiric evidence around this supposition is quite scarce. A typical combination of the “violence begets violence” argument with the lack of proper empirical evidence is easy to find in countries dealing with recent outbursts of criminal violence. This is the case of Mexico where the recent trend of criminal violence has been explained with a wide array of arguments including the spread-contagion argument. This one in particular has gained presence among the media and policy makers. Moreover, this assumption is being increasingly used to justify the design of prevention programs where significant amounts of public resources are being invested. In view of this, this paper presents the results of a study on the empirical validity of the hypotheses behind the “violence begets violence” assumption. For my research purposes I have selected a set of relevant hypotheses on the contagion of violence to verify its empirical validity for the case of México. With a combination of different quantitative techniques I have analyzed homicide rates at the local level for the city of México from 1990 to 2010. The results of this work will throw light on the empirical pertinence of the contagion of violence hypotheses, and it will help to inform public debate and public policy about the characteristics of criminal violence in México.

Keywords: homicide, contagion, diffusion, Mexico

PA4-17**METHODOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL INSIGHTS FROM DIFFERENT WAVES OF ISRD**

Panel Chair: *Dirk Enzmann (University of Hamburg, Germany)*

Other authors: *Uberto Gatti (University of Genoa, Italy), Gabriele Rocca (University of Genoa, Italy), Alfredo Verde (University of Genoa, Italy), Ineke Haen Marshall (Northeastern University, USA), Chris Marshall (University of Nebraska-Omaha, USA), Michaela Röschová (Charles University, Czech Republic), Diego Farren (University of Hamburg, Germany), Chad Posick (Georgia Southern University, USA), Laurie Gould (Georgia Southern University, USA)*

This panel presents papers analyzing data from different waves of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD1 1991-1992; ISRD2 2006-2008; ISRD3 2012-2015). Three of the papers focus on methodological issues related to cross-national survey research (and the comparability of waves and/or countries); two papers conduct sophisticated analyses on the ISRD2 merged data set in order to test theoretical hypotheses.

Keywords: crime rates&methodology, Juvenile Delinquency, Theories

PA4-17-1**Comparing ISRD2 and ISRD3: methodological problems and first results in Italy**

Uberto Gatti (University of Genoa, Italy), Giovanni Fossa (University of Genoa, Italy), Gabriele Rocca (University of Genoa, Italy), Alfredo Verde (University of Genoa, Italy)

This paper describes the preliminary results of the third self-report juvenile delinquency study (ISRD-3), carried out in Italy in 2012, six years after the second survey (ISRD-2), and compares the main issues. The third wave involved the same eight Italian cities considered in the second survey, which, from a geographical, economic and social standpoint, differ considerably. The Italian survey used a city-based sample, which comprised 7th-, 8th-, 9th-grade students, representative of the school population of each town. Refusal rates, which differed considerably in the two surveys and were differently distributed in Italian regions, are analyzed in detail. Some hypotheses and considerations are put forward to explain both why Northern Italian schools showed higher refusal rates and the effects of on-line questionnaire administration (in Milan) compared with pen-and-pencil administration (in the other seven cities). The results of the two surveys are analyzed in depth, examining both prevalence and incidence of crimes and alcohol and drug use, and changes in correlations between the principal risk factors (individual, family and social) and antisocial behavior.

Keywords: Juvenile delinquency, Self report

PA4-17-2**Changes in self-reported delinquency in 9 Western countries (1991 and 2007): comparison of the first and second sweep of the ISRD**

Ineke Haen Marshall (Northeastern University, USA), Chris Marshall (University of Nebraska-Omaha, USA)

This paper describes changes in types and levels of self-reported delinquency and substance use in 9 western countries (Finland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Italy and the US) in a time span of approximately seventeen years (1991-2007). This paper employs the first and second wave of the International Self-Report Delinquency study (ISRD), a large international collaborative study of delinquency and substance use. The ISRD instrument was adjusted between ISRD1 and ISRD2, but a number of the items remained the same (self-reported vandalism, shoplifting, stealing a bike, car theft, theft from or out a car, burglary, purse snatching, robbery, group fight, assault, alcohol use, drug use and drugs

sales). One objective of the paper is to describe the changes in (relative rankings of) levels of self-reported delinquency, both within the total sample as well as in each of the nine countries. Since comparable measures of family bonding and parental supervision, school attachment, leisure activities, and friends are used in both sweeps, the paper is also able to analyze if the correlates of delinquency have remained stable between 1991 and 2007 in the participating countries.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, crime rates & methodology

PA4-17-3

Crosswise model in a delinquency survey: how guessing answers interferes in prevalence estimates

Michaela Röschová (Charles University, Czech Republic)

Crime and delinquency are counted among topics which face extra challenges to the validity of measurement due to their sensitive nature. Confessing an offence may be perceived as socially undesirable or posing a potential threat on the part of respondents and thus result in evasive answers compromising validity. Crosswise model is a novel technique implicitly incorporating the principle of randomization to add noise to individual answers, aiming to protect respondents' privacy. On these grounds, it is expected to increase willingness to give honest answers to sensitive questions and, in consequence, improve validity. Such expectations are, however, plausible only under the assumption that the technique is employed correctly by respondents, i.e. they follow its instructions and they respond truthfully. Crosswise model thus may not be able to overcome validity threats present in traditional direct questioning and moreover bring about additional measurement errors stemming from non-adherence to instructions. The aim of this paper is to assess one particular form of responding to crosswise model under which instructions are not followed but answers are rather estimated or guessed. This responding strategy is worth of attention because questioning techniques including randomization are more cognitively demanding, and selecting answers randomly therefore can give rise to a not insignificant part of responses. Theoretical impact of guessing, in the form of picking response options at random, on crosswise model estimators will be derived. Subsequently, occurrence, forms and correlates of this response strategy will be evaluated along with its impact on the estimated prevalence of youth delinquency using data from the third wave of International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISR3), Czech Republic. Implications for future applications of crosswise model will be inferred.

Keywords: methodology, crosswise model, youth delinquency

PA4-17-4

Violence and self-control: a dual-process perspective

Diego Farren (University of Hamburg, Germany)

Self-control is widely considered as one of the main predictors of crime, although its definition and causal mechanism is still an unresolved issue. The renewed discussion about theoretical integration asks for a better understanding of the role of self-control and its causal relevance in crime causation. Using data of the second International Self-Report Delinquency (ISR2) study and ideas from dual-system theories in psychology (the Reflective-Impulsive Model) and criminology (the Model of Frame Selection and the Situational Action Theory) the hypothesis will be put forth that violence can better be understood as resulting from individual processes of self-control which depend on three elements: (i) a system in charge of automatic responses, (ii) a system in charge of controlled responses and, (iii) situational and dispositional moderators. The conceptual definition of self-control, the systems in charge of human behavior and the place

that self-control has in them, are of core relevance. In testing the hypothesis multilevel modeling is applied.

Keywords: ISRD, Self-control, Dual-process Theories

PA4-17-5

On the General Relationship between Victimization and Offending: Examining Cultural Contingencies

Chad Posick (*Georgia Southern University, USA*), **Laurie Gould** (*Georgia Southern University, USA*)

A growing body of research reveals that there is an overlap between offenders and victims. That is, they share similar demographic and individual-level characteristics, are often involved with both offending and victimization, and their experiences can adequately be predicted by the same set of variables. While this literature is flourishing as of late, little is known about the generality of the victim-offender overlap across cultural contexts. Particularly lacking is an understanding of how culture might moderate the relationship between victimization and offending. This study uses individual-level data from the second International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-II), a large school-based sample of adolescents in grades 7-9, and three macro-level measures from the Hofstede Dimensions of National Culture dataset to investigate the generality of the overlap among offending and victimization across cultural contexts. The results indicate that victimization remains a salient predictor of offending across contexts but that there are some country-level factors, especially individualism, that have direct and/or moderating effects on this relationship.

Keywords: Comparative Criminology, Context, Culture, Victim-Offender Overlap

P4-18

PRISON AND RE-OFFENDING

Panel Chair: *Maria Králová (Faculty of Economics and Administration, Masaryk University, Czech Republic)*

P4-18-1

Detecting, analysing, and discussing factors leading to recidivism based on data set provided by Prison Service of the Czech Republic

Maria Králová (Faculty of Economics and Administration, Masaryk University, Czech Republic), Michal Palecek (Masaryk University; CERGE-EI, Czech Republic)

The paper deals with identification of factors leading to recidivism. The main goal is to detect, analyze and discuss factors causing recidivism and their effect size in a complex way using survival analysis. The final output that is going to be reached is deriving a function representing estimated time to recidivism both in a particular individual case and in common cases.

The research is based on the all imprisonment cases in the Czech Republic since 1996 data exclusively provided by Prison Service of the Czech Republic. Recidivism is a main criminal issue; the majority of crimes in the Czech Republic deal with recidivism. The research is developing a methodological tool addressing recidivism and facilitates further research aimed at reduction of recidivism (and cost cutting – both social and account), jail privatization efficiency, harmless prisoners identification (another possibility of cost cutting), effective punishment proposals, and amnesty analysis that authors of this paper are going to publish subsequently.

The problem of recidivism triggers only has been little researched mainly regarding particular factors, not in a complex way considering vector of simultaneously employed predictors and interactions. However, approximately 8bn CZK are being spent on prison service ineffectively. By conducting this research, a prison service policy can be enhanced by focusing on most problematic factors causing recidivism resulting in more effective recidivism treatment procedure and recidivism protection.

Firstly, research background is going to be stated. Subsequently, the methodology is declared and statistical research including model deriving is being conducted. Finally, the findings are going to be discussed and practical applications are stated. The final section of the paper proposes further research topics.

Keywords: Recidivism, Survival analysis, Multivariate statistics, Gender, Labor

P4-18-2

Age at First Imprisonment and the Age Crime Curve

Lars H. Andersen (Rockwool Foundation Research Unit and University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

Few phenomena in the field of Criminology have received more attention than the notorious age crime curve, and scholars, researchers, and practitioners all agree that the risk of criminal involvement increases up to late adolescence, and then decreases. Yet despite the attention paid to the age crime curve, we currently know little of the processes that influence it, such as the consequences of a person's age at first imprisonment. And considering how imprisonment has important effects for the life chances of criminal offenders, it makes sense that age at first imprisonment could be consequential. Analyzing the causal effect of age at first imprisonment on the age crime curve is, however, no easy task, as there are important selection issues in who are imprisoned for the first time at a younger age and who are imprisoned for the first time later on. This paper therefore uses a Danish policy reform that effectively lowered the age at first imprisonment among violent offenders in the early 1990s to analyze the consequences of early imprisonment for criminal involvement among young men. As the policy reform resulted in younger ages at first imprisonment that are exogenous to offender characteristics and performance measures of the criminal

justice system in Denmark, results are causal in nature and suggest that earlier imprisonment might have damaging effects on the criminal involvement of young men.

Keywords: Age Crime Curve, Imprisonment, Causal Inference, Register Data, Denmark

P4-18-3

Old Wine in New Bottles: Community Reintegration of Prison Releases

Daniel LeClair (Boston University, MET College, USA)

Current debate in the field of Corrections focuses on whether rehabilitative treatment within prison settings has fulfilled its promise or has reached its demise. The results of many recent surveys of rehabilitative programs point to a conclusion of failure.

On the other side of the debate, however, some argue that all the evidence is not yet in, and point out that not enough research attention has focused on differential treatment effects or that not enough quality empirical research has yet to be conducted.

The major findings of this author's research, carried out over a period involving some 40 years, support the conclusion that when rehabilitative treatment efforts within prison settings are followed by community based reintegrative programs that are geared to maintain, establish, or re-establish general societal links in terms economic, political and social roles, lead to significant reductions in rates of recidivism. Additionally, it was found that when individual inmates that have followed a regiment of carefully planned prison programming but also subjected to a gradual internal movement from maximum, to medium, to minimum security institutions and then processed through a community based pre-release program, the rates of recidivism significantly decline.

The paper provides an updated overview the research process, the research conclusions, and a discussion of policy implications.

Keywords: Prison Reintegration, Recidivism

P4-18-4

Reconstruction trajectories of young offenders released from prison

Elke Wienhausen-Knezevic (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

Desistance research, as well as developmental criminology and criminological career research, deals with the dynamics and stability of the cessation of criminal behavior. Desistance terminology applies life course heuristics and methodological constructs such as turning points, transitions and trajectories to analyze and outline this procedural character of terminating criminal behavior over the life-span. Over the last decades desistance research has shown that stable relationships, a marriage or a stable employment are evidently not enough for the cessation of criminal behavior. The literature reveals constructs like agency or labeling processes as influential factors that may enable or hinder a successful re-entry into community. Unless the desistance research body has grown over the last decade, explicit mechanisms of this process are hidden in a black box.

As an approach to understand the re-integration process in-depth, qualitative interviews with 24 young offenders have been conducted one year after prison release. From a life course-theoretical perspective a narrative case analysis has been undertaken. As the transition from prison into community can be seen as a complex process within different stations, it can be distinguished between various phases which the young individuals go through.

Therefore the dynamics of the phases and the complex re-integration process after prison release are analysed on the basis of an interactionistic model. First the interactionistic impact of individual and social fac-

tors influencing the desistance process is outlined by the empirical results from narratives regarding the time after incarceration. The identified core-categories, inductively developed from the empirical material, specifically: agency, resources, identity formation, recognition and life-aims are under scrutiny to identify the complex dynamics of the various post-prison trajectories.

The present paper discusses how the five identified core-categories interact with each other after prison release. Furthermore the influence of these core-categories on the dynamic of the reintegration process on the one hand and simultaneously the experiences of incarceration structures the identity formation of young offenders on the other hand will be examined. Finally the presentation reveals the different trajectories based on the two significant recognition resources, including the various phases of transition from prison into community.

Keywords: desistance, young offenders, agency, life course research, qualitative analysis

WG4-19**TOWARDS A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF (RE-)INTEGRATION IN THEORY, POLICY AND IN PRACTICE? (ESC Working Group on Community Sanctions and ESC Working Group on Prison Life & Effects of Imprisonment)**

Panel Chair: *Fergus McNeill* (University of Glasgow, UK)

Other authors: *Veerle Scheirs* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), *Andrea Parosanu* (University of Greifswald, Germany), *Ineke Pruin* (University of Greifswald, Germany), *Corinna Bumann-Pacozzi* (Universität Bern, Switzerland), *Pascal Décarpes* (Universität Bern, Switzerland)

Article 6 of the 2006 European Prison Rules emphasizes that “*all detention shall be managed so as to facilitate the reintegration into free society of persons who have been deprived of their liberty*”. Within a Belgian context, social reintegration refers to the objective of enhancing “*the ability of offenders to return to and function normally in civil society after release*” (van Zyl Smit & Snacken, 2009). Throughout Europe, different terms are used to refer to a similar process (rehabilitation, resocialisation, re-entry, aftercare, reinsertion, Wiedereingliederung,...). However, these concepts do not necessarily have the same meaning in theory, policy and in practice. In France, for instance the term *réhabilitation* is used referring to the restoration of the status of the offender as a full citizen, whereas this term has a different connotation in the Anglo-Saxon countries referring to a more welfare-based treatment or “curing” ideology (cf. What works movement). We can thus discuss about the actual meaning of these concepts and/or the goal they are trying to achieve (e.g. Change in behaviour, identity and/or belonging (McNeill, 2014).

In order to achieve a better understanding of the meaning of (re-)integration in theory, policy and practice this panel will elaborate on how the concept of social (re-)integration can be understood through three European countries, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium.

Keywords: Reintegration, resettlement, Rehabilitation

WG4-19-1**What does (re-)integration mean for the Belgian sentence implementation courts?**

Veerle Scheirs (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

Since 1 February 2007, multidisciplinary sentence implementation courts decide in Belgium on the conditional release of offenders sentenced to more than three years imprisonment. The procedure strongly emphasises on the social reintegration of the offender, which is also highlighted as an official aim and key concept of sentence implementation. In this context, the concept of social reintegration refers to the objective of enhancing “*the ability of offenders to return to and function normally in civil society after release*” (van Zyl Smit & Snacken, 2009). Social reintegration can thus not be interpreted as “treatment”, nor as a mean to reduce the risk of recidivism, but as a way of supporting “*the opportunities (of the offender) to participate in all aspects of social life which are necessary to enable a person to lead a life in accordance with human dignity*” (Bouverne-De Bie 2002: 360). In order to clarify the meaning of social (re-)integration within Belgian sentence implementation, we will elaborate on how this concept is being operationalized in the daily decision-making processes and practices of the sentence implementation courts.

Keywords: Reintegration, Decision-making processes, Release from prison

WG4-19-2

Probation in Switzerland: State of play and research perspectives

Corinna Bumann-Pacozzi (University of Bern, Switzerland), **Pascal Decarpes** (University of Bern, Switzerland)

As in most of European countries (“Offender Supervision in Europe”, COST Action IS1106), probation services haven’t been studied so far as in depth as other criminal agencies (prisons, courts, police). Switzerland is no exception in this regard and there are many probation issues to be covered as they face lack of knowledge. Since research-informed and evidence-based policies and practices are to a certain extent missing, there are some projects currently tackling this deficit and assessing theoretical and practical needs. What are the specificities of Swiss criminological research towards probation? Which actors – e.g. which disciplines, which professional groups, which types of institutions - are studying the offender supervision’s field? Are studied themes proper to Switzerland’s political and cultural framing? Desistance, reintegration, high-risk offenders, vulnerable groups are among others central aspects to be considered while mapping the probation situation in both the French and the German speaking parts of the Swiss federal State composed of 26 administrative and political member states.

Keywords: Probation, Research, Reintegration

WG4-19-3

Prisoner resettlement in Germany- concepts, structures and results

Andrea Parosanu (University of Greifswald, Germany), **Ineke Pruin** (University of Greifswald, Germany), **Joanna Grzywa** (University of Greifswald, Germany)

German prison laws aim at qualifying the released prisoner to live his further life without offences (e.g. § 2 Prison Law Mecklenburg Western-Pomerania). The German Constitutional Court has regularly emphasized the importance of “resocialisation” for ex-prisoners. But what do these aims and terms mean in practice? Which claims and rights do ex-prisoners have and what boundaries do they face? The paper starts with defining the meaning of prisoner resettlement in Germany and will then describe the ongoing reformatory process of prisoner resettlement structures in German law(s) and practice. New Prison Laws of the Länder partly introduced new ideas for the preparation of the reintegration process and in every federal state there are new structures or programs that aim at supporting the prisoners during the first time after their release. Although those structures or programs are relatively young there are some evaluation results that have so far not found their way into the international debate. The paper will present these results and discuss how they could contribute to the current debate on the effectiveness of prisoner reentry programs.

Keywords: prisoner resettlement, reintegration, release from prison

PA4-20**EXPERIENCING LONG-TERM IMPRISONMENT FROM YOUNG ADULthood: IDENTITY, ADAPTATION AND PENAL LEGITIMACY**

Panel Chair: *Ben Crewe (University of Cambridge, UK)*

Other authors: *Susie Hulley (University of Cambridge, UK), Serena Wright (University of Cambridge, UK)*

In England and Wales, a growing number of prisoners are serving sentences almost unheard of a generation ago. While, in their 1972 book, *Psychological Survival*, Cohen and Taylor noted that life sentences of more than the nine year average were 'very unusual', changes in sentencing practices mean that such terms are now relatively commonplace. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of offenders who received life sentence tariffs of fifteen years or more increased by 240%, and by the 2011, there were over 2,300 prisoners serving such terms. This development has generated considerable unease among practitioners, concerned about institutional order and stability, but has generated relatively little academic research.

This panel reports on a major study of male prisoners serving very long life sentences, sentenced when aged twenty-five or under. The study – which draws on 125 in-depth interviews, and almost 300 surveys – has three primary questions. First, how do these prisoners make sense of and psychologically manage such long sentences? How do they manage time, think about the future, and deal with existential issues of identity, change and meaning-making? Second, how do they adapt socially to the demands of the environment, i.e. on what basis do they form relationships with other prisoners and to what extent do they seek to build a new lifeworld? Third, how do such extreme sentences shape their perceptions of the prison's legitimacy, with what implications for their adaptation and compliance?

The panel will be introduced by Dr Ben Crewe, who will describe the study's background, rationale and research design. Three papers will then follow. In the first, Dr Susie Hulley will discuss 'Compliance, resistance and legitimacy during long-term confinement', focussing in particular on the characteristics of this prisoner population, the legitimacy deficits that they experience as a result of their sentencing, and the forms of compliance that characterise their adaptations. In the second - 'Modes and functions of early adaptation to long-term confinement' – Ms Serena Wright will describe the forms of entry shock, psychological denial and temporal vertigo that these prisoners experience. In the third, 'Moral reflection and mature coping among long-term prisoners', Dr Ben Crewe will discuss the very different adaptive patterns of prisoners who are further into their sentences, highlighting the relevance of guilt, shame and remorse to their attitudes and behaviours, and discussing the relevance of these findings for prison sociology more broadly.

Keywords: prisons, long-term imprisonment

PA4-20-1**Modes and functions of early adaptation to long-term confinement**

Serena Wright (University of Cambridge, UK)

Since the late 1990s in England and Wales, there have been significant increases both in the number of men aged under 25 serving life sentences, and the number of men serving very long life sentence tariffs of 15 years or more. However, the academic spotlight that once shone on the 'pains' of very long term confinement - particularly in the 1970s and 1980s (e.g. Cohen & Taylor 1972; Sapsford 1978; Walker 1987) - has dimmed in recent times, leaving criminology somewhat in the dark in relation to the experiences of these men. Previous studies revealed that while the threat and experience of extremely long periods of imprisonment can leave prisoners with the feeling of 'drowning in [one's] own brain' (Santos 1995), people are able to adapt to 'the most extraordinary privations' – including long-term incarceration - *if they can 'work out how to survive'* (Sapsford 1983).

Based on a study of very long term prisoners, this paper examines methods of adaptation among those in the early phases of their sentence, focussing on the ways in which they responded to the myriad 'pains of imprisonment' (e.g. loss of liberty, constraints on relationships) and other particularities of their predicament.

ment as young men with years of imprisonment ahead of them (e.g. ‘entry shock’, and ‘temporal vertigo’). Three modes of adaptation are highlighted, which represent different ways of making these extreme sentences survivable: (i) the denial of guilt / appeal against the sentence or conviction; (ii) living the ‘outside life’ inside; and (iii) ‘retreat into substance abuse’.

Keywords: prisons, long-term confinement, modes of adaptation, coping, young male prisoners

PA4-20-2

Compliance, resistance and legitimacy during long-term confinement

Susie Hulley (University of Cambridge, UK)

In the England and Wales prison system, concerns have been raised about the operational consequences of holding ‘a growing proportion of men, often young men, serving very long sentences, who may feel they have little to lose’ (Owers 2010) and who may, therefore, represent a significant risk to order. These concerns appear judicious, given the ‘legitimacy deficits’ reported by a significant proportion of prisoners in a recent study of very long-term ‘lifers’ sentenced when aged 25 or younger. Specifically, many of those convicted under the law of Joint Enterprise (which enables multiple secondary defendants to be charged of the same murder), who considered themselves not guilty of the crime for which they were sentenced and were often appealing against their conviction, were contemptuous of ‘unfair’ criminal justice procedures and ‘inconsistent’ sentencing outcomes. In interviews, such prisoners expressed anger and despair at their predicament. Yet, there were notably few examples in their narratives of the ‘extreme forms of resistance’ which concerns about the ‘risk to order’ often imply. Instead, many prisoners were ‘stoic’ (Crewe 2009: 179) – ‘consider[ing] it sensible to comply or limit their complaints in order to hasten their sentence progression’, and engaging in a range of activities that helped them relieve their frustrations without appearing resistant. This paper describes the basis and extent of compliance among our sample, and explores the forms of resistance that were evident in their narratives. These issues, and their implications for penal legitimacy among this group, will be considered in relation to previous literature on compliance and resistance, with specific reference to the notion of Joint Enterprise.

Keywords: Compliance, Resistance, Legitimacy, Long-term imprisonment, Joint Enterprise

PA4-20-3

Moral reflection, contextual maturity and changes in adaptive patterns among long-term prisoners

Ben Crewe (University of Cambridge, UK)

This paper discusses the changing concerns and adaptive patterns of long-term male prisoners as they move through their sentences. Drawing on surveys designed to assess the relative severity of a range of problems of long-term confinement (n = 295), and on in-depth interviews with prisoners at various stages of very long sentences (n = 125), it highlights the shifting preoccupations of this prisoner group, alongside changes in their coping strategies and self-perceptions. Specifically, the paper explores the particular form of ‘contextual maturity’ that these prisoners describe, and the different means that they develop of conceptualising time, the future, and the meaning of their punishment. It also highlights the ways in which the spectre of the offence (of murder) determines their orientations, particularly in the mid-phase of the sentence, when most prisoners engage in intense forms of moral and existential contemplation about the meaning and value of life – both their own and those of their victims. Emphasising the relevance of shame and remorse to the adaptive patterns of long-term prisoners, the paper concludes by drawing out the implications of these findings for prison sociology, which has tended to theorise prison social life and culture with little reference to offence type or moral guilt.

Keywords: long-term imprisonment, adaptation, contextual maturity, shame

WG4-21**ACHIEVING A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF CRIMINAL LAW-MAKING PROCESSES (Criminal Law-Making Policy ESC Working Group)**

Panel Chair: *Jose Luis Diez-Ripolles (University of Malaga, Spain)*

Other authors: *Julie Ayling (Australian National University, Australia), Petra Bárd (National Institute of Criminology, Hungary), Pablo Rando-Casermeiro (University of Seville, Spain), Luis Velez-Rodriguez (University of Malaga, Spain)*

This would be the first Panel Session organized by the Criminal Law Making Policy Working Group, formed at the Budapest Conference last year.

It would deal with a range of topics that form the core of the Group's interests. Along with it, this Panel Session would represent extraordinarily the cross-national nature of the group and its ability to bring to a single and focused debate several national realities that, far from being out of tune, show a surprising connection in their criminal policy making dynamics as well as in their academic concerns linked to them.

Keywords: Criminal law-making, Criminal Policy, Penal Policy, Cross-national comparison

WG4-21-1**Globalization of USA Criminal Law regarding Intellectual Property: a Case Study**

Pablo Rando-Casermeiro (University of Seville, Spain)

This study deals with the globalization law-making process in intellectual property topics on an International and European scale. The first appearance of criminal law topics in international agreements about Intellectual Property is, historically speaking, very recent. It was Section 61 of 94's TRIPS Agreement (The Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights), that established a "minimum" standard protection, which was based on intellectual property crimes on a commercial scale. Since that time on, we have seen an intense development of subsequent multilateral and bilateral agreements which provides criminal law remedies far from said minimum standards.

This research is aimed to verify and describe the participation of prominent lobbies -specially from USA- in the creation and thereafter implementation of criminal law remedies concerning intellectual property issues during the "prelegislative stage". For those purposes, the main intellectual property international forums in which such criminalization initiatives were passed are presented in chronological order. That way we can perceive with more clarity the key historical events that triggered international criminal law-making process on an international scale.

Along with this objective, the present research shows how the involvement of the cited lobbies in the criminal law-making process is channelized in the domestic prelegislative stage of The United States of America, the most relevant actor in the globalization of criminal policy in regards to intellectual property. It can be confirmed a strong synergy between key aspects of criminal justice agenda relating intellectual property in USA and International scenarios, all the way from the starting point at 1994's TRIPS to present day, with the Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement, currently in negotiation.

To put it briefly, we think that the present study can contribute to identify significant aspects of the international prelegislative stage in our field of study. Since those international initiatives are bound to have a decisive impact in internal criminal law-making, we draw the attention about some key elements to bear in mind in the legitimation's debate of all these criminalizing proposals about intellectual property on a global scale.

Keywords: intellectual property, criminal justice, criminal law, criminal law-making process

WG4-21-2

Cool-headed lawmaking for serious crime: a deliberative path

Julie Ayling (Australian National University, Australia)

Too often the making of laws on serious crime is conducted in haste, amidst a media-fuelled ‘moral panic’. This practice often results in unnecessary, ineffective or invalid laws on serious crime that have major negative impacts on both individuals and societies. Recent Australian laws to deal with the problem of out-law motorcycle gangs provide an example.

The processes that permit the creation of such laws clearly need reforming. In order to slow down and bring more rationality to the legislative process for serious crime, a clear and mandatory ex ante deliberative system that enables a thorough assessment of the costs and benefits of legislating and of particular legislative approaches is needed. This paper draws on work by John Dryzek to identify the elements of a deliberative system – authenticity, inclusiveness and the quality of being consequential. It assesses Australia’s current legislative processes for serious crime against this deliberative standard and concludes that they rarely meet it.

The paper then outlines several practical steps that could be taken to incorporate deliberation into serious crime lawmaking. These include the creation of guides to legislative approaches for use by policy makers, the introduction of an ex ante impact assessment process, and the establishment of actor networks registers to facilitate consultative processes. It is argued that the adoption of such a deliberative system would result in better, more evidence-based and impact-sensitive serious crime legislation.

Keywords: Legislative process, Deliberative systems, Serious crime, Impact assessment

WG4-21-3

Rationality in criminal legislation: Rational decision-making in a complex socio-legislative process.

Jose Luis Diez-Ripolles (Malaga University, Spain)

Legislation as a procedure of rational decision-making deserves to become a preferential research field in criminal justice policy and criminology. The evolution of criminal legislation through the last decades show how strong influenced are legislative decisions by opportunistic, populist and shortsighted public demands or political interests.

However, any intent of building patterns of rational decision law making in criminal justice policy requires a deep knowledge of the sociological and legal process that leads to take legislative decisions, and of the social actors and institutions that are decisive along the process as well. Accordingly, the differentiation of the legislative process in three stages, pre-legislative, legislative and evaluative ones, each of them having various internal divisions, has already proved its analytical capability.

It is taking into account the dynamic of this legislative process that the implementation of a model of rational decision law making should take place. At first sight, a rational legislative decision on issues concerning social control is one that pays due attention to all the relevant facts of the social and legal reality on which such decision intends to influence. A more precise analysis allows us to identify five levels of rationality, apart from a transversal dimension devoted to make sure the compatibility of the demands of the respective levels. These five levels are the ethic, teleological, pragmatic, systematic and linguistic ones.

In case this legislative rationality model is accepted, an additional task is to check the role the contents of each level of rationality has to play in the already mentioned stages and phases of the legislative process.

Keywords: Criminal law making policy, Legislative process, Legislative rationality, Rational decision-making

WG4-21-4**The Social Conditions of the Effective Fight against Hate Crimes***Petra Bárd (National Institute of Criminology, Hungary)*

Sui generis hate crime provisions – as opposed to hate as an aggravating or qualifying circumstance – are fundamentally symbolic. On the output side – in other words for the purpose of sentencing – it makes no difference what codification logic has been used for the sanctioning of hate crime. The only justification for introducing a separate legal classification is the symbolic expression of denouncement and the expression of the state's solidarity with the victims.

In Hungary, the majority of violent hate crimes come under the provision on “violence against a member of a community”. In harmony with both the spirituality of hate crimes and the Hungarian legal traditions, the legal classification originally protected only privileged groups along national, ethnic, racial and religious lines. In 2008 after incidents at the Budapest gay parade the Hungarian legislators decided to amending the circle of the groups protected. Instead of extending the circle of protection to include sexual orientation, which would have been the most obvious option propagated by the most prominent Hungarian civil rights NGOs, the legislator introduced a more general language, stating that anyone physically abused or harassed “for having a real or assumed connection with a certain group within society” could qualify as a victim of a hate crime. With minor modifications, the new penal code adopted in 2012 basically took over this definition of anti-social violence. The all-too-broad language of protected individuals “having a real or assumed connection with a certain group within society” led to the heightened and symbolic protection of extreme right-wing radical youth marching in villages inhabited by the Roma, when being beaten up by members of the Roma community.

By way of the Hungarian example I will show that in a society that is experiencing radicalization and is poisoned by racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism, sexism and homophobia, the *sui generis* classification of hate crime backfires. The legislators will not be in the position to find a sensible way to regulate the unpopular issue of minority protection. Putting insult to injury, in a state without a minimum acceptance for hate crime instruments at least within the justice system, the judiciary will not exercise its corrective function to remedy the mistakes of the lawmaker. Ultimately instead of expressing solidarity with the victims, through an aberrant interpretation of a substandard law the state becomes a complicitor in the majoritarian oppression of a discreet and insular minority.

Keywords: hate crime, lawmaking, codification, civil society, NGO

WG4-21-5**How can judicial review improve the quality of the criminal law? Some thoughts on the Colombian constitutional court experience***Luis Vélez-Rodríguez (University of Malaga, Spain)*

Despite being a establish firmly practice within modern constitutional democracies in the Western countries, the role and limits of the action of the high courts of justice in the judicial review of laws adopted by national parliaments still an issue that awakes the interest and debate among legal scholars and political philosophy.

Modern constitutional democracies, through recognition of the plurality of actors in the political field and demanding government action seeking to satisfy their interests, coupled with the increasing influence of the media as a means of generation of public opinion, have generated rapid growth of legislative activity. In the field of criminal law this is especially relevant. The growing social concern facing different manifestations of criminality in society, real or apparent, active almost instantly moving lobbyists interested in legislative reforms were made to address this social dysfunction. These reforms, however, are not always ap-

appropriate to act on the social reality which are aimed, sometimes because the reaction is not adequate or either because it was taken under a misunderstanding of the problem.

Through the study of a group of main decisions of the Colombian Constitutional Court in relation with the judicial review of criminal law, the present work proposes two objectives: the first is directed to apply a defense of the contribution that constitutional courts can make to increase the rationality of the legislative decisions in criminal matters. The second objective aims at presenting some critical remarks regarding the performance of the activity of the Colombian Constitutional Court about the abstract control of criminal laws.

Keywords: Judicial Review, Colombian Constitutional Court, Legislative Rationality

PA4-22**THE INVESTMENTS OF ORGANISED CRIME IN EUROPE: PRESENTATION OF THE MAIN FINDINGS OF RESEARCH PROJECT OCP – ORGANISED CRIME PORTFOLIO**

Panel Chair: *Ernesto Savona* (Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy)

Other authors: *Michele Riccardi* (Università Cattolica, Italy), *Jarmo Houtsonen* (Police College of Finland, Finland), *Brigitte Unger* (Utrecht University, The Netherlands), *Joras Ferwerda* (Utrecht University, The Netherlands), *Jesus Palomo* (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Spain), *David Wall* (Durham University, UK), *Yulia Chistyakova* (Durham University, UK)

Aim of project OCP – Organised Crime Portfolio (www.ocportfolio.eu), funded by EU Commission, DG Home Affairs, and carried out by Università Cattolica – Transcrime (Italy) with the cooperation of 7 European partners at academic and institutional level, is to analyse if and where organised crime groups (OCGs) invest in Europe. What are the illicit markets generating most of the proceeds of organised crime at European level? Where are these proceeds then invested? In what type of assets and companies? In what business sectors? What is then being confiscated by European enforcement agencies? And what is the impact of OCGs' investments on the European legitimate economy? In this panel the main findings of the project are presented by OCP partners, with a focus on five key EU countries: Italy, Finland, the Netherlands, Spain and United Kingdom. Policy implications are also addressed, discussing how OCP results will benefit the activity of European enforcement and asset recovery agencies and what are the next research and policy challenges in this field.

Keywords: Organised Crime, Money Laundering, Criminal Asset Recovery, Financial Crime, OCP

PA4-22-1**The investments of mafias and other organised crime groups in Italy**

Ernesto Savona (Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy), *Michele Riccardi* (Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy), *Cristina Soriani* (Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy), *Priscilla Standridge* (Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy), *Luca Giommoni* (Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy), *Diana Camerini* (Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy), *Marco Dugato* (Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy)

This paper analyses the investments of organised crime groups in the Italian legitimate economy, with a focus on the main Mafia organisations (Camorra, Cosa Nostra, 'Ndrangheta). First it reviews, taking into account the most recent pieces of research in this field, what are the illicit markets that generate most of organised crime proceeds in the country. Then it studies what are the drivers that move the investments of these criminal groups in the legal economy (e.g. money laundering, profit, social consensus, control of the territory and of the political sphere) and what are the assets (e.g. real estate, companies, movable goods) and the business sectors that attract most of organised crime investments. It discusses the reason why some sectors are more frequently infiltrated than others, exploring also whether differences exist between the investments of Italian Mafias and other foreign criminal groups (Russian/Georgian, Chinese, Albanian). Finally, it tries to assess what portion of organised crime investment portfolio is eventually confiscated by Italian law enforcement agencies in the country, and discusses what are the recent trends in terms of criminal infiltration in the national legitimate economy, especially in northern Italian regions.

Keywords: Organised Crime, Money Laundering, Mafias, Italy, OCP

PA4-22-2

Spain as the paradise for organised crime investments: truth or myth?

Jesus Palomo (*Rey Juan Carlos University, Spain*), **Jerónimo Marquez** (*Rey Juan Carlos University, Spain*), **Nuria Ruiz** (*Rey Juan Carlos University, Spain*), **Pilar Laguna** (*Rey Juan Carlos University, Spain*)

Organized Crime Groups (OCGs) have been present in Spain since the 70s. Their criminal activities and presence have mainly established in the Spanish coastal areas, especially in the Mediterranean coast, in order to launder their illicit benefits. According to several institutional reports, Spain currently has been positioned as one of the main countries with an important presence of organized crime illegal activities. The article presented here aims to shed some light on these statements, since little research efforts have been put on this topic. The main goal is to gain a more comprehensive understanding of why OCGs and mafias are apparently getting more attracted by the country. To carry out this analysis, we enumerate the main active OCGs in the recent years and the preferred business sectors where they have been investing and/or have been infiltrated. The main factors that could contribute to the attractiveness of Spain for OCGs have been studied along with legal economy and business sectors indicators. Finally, we identify several vulnerabilities and strengths that should lead the way ahead.

Keywords: OCP, Organized Crime, Illegal Markets, Money Laundering, Spain

PA4-22-3

Organised crime investments in Finland and the role of outlaw motorcycle gangs

Jarmo Houtsonen (*Police University College of Finland, Finland*), **Sarianna Petrell** (*Police University College of Finland, Finland*)

The presence of organized crime groups (OCG) became evident in Finland not until the 1970s. The phenomenon gain strength in the 1990s as outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMCG), such as Hells Angels and Bandidos, entered the scene. Nowadays organized criminality is turning into more serious and professional business by infiltrating into legal economy. However, there is very little systematic research on OCG assets, activities and investments in both illegal and legal economy in Finland. We examine three themes in our presentation with a special emphasis on the strong presence of OMCGs as a peculiar Finnish or Scandinavian phenomenon. First, we focus on the role of OCG in various illicit markets in Finland. Second, we describe the assets of OCGs in the light of data base on confiscated assets obtained from Police Information System. Third, using the data base and other sources, we look carefully at the evidence of OCG investments in particular types of property. Throughout the presentation we consider whether OMCGs are just “bandidos” or business-oriented groups? Finally, we point out some methodological issues and caveat that must be taken into account when studying OC business activities and investments in Finland.

Keywords: OCP, Finland, Organized Crime, Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs, Economic Investments

PA4-22-4**The proceeds of organised crime: reducing the wealth of organised crime groups***Yulia Chistyakova (Durham University, UK), David Wall (Durham University, UK)*

The paper will discuss the results of the OCP (organised crime proceeds) project in the UK. This is part of the Organised Crime Portfolio, funded by EU Commission, DG Home Affairs, and coordinated by Università Cattolica – Transcrime (Italy). The paper will start with a brief description of the methodology of the study and will look at (a) organised crime markets in the UK; (b) organised crime investments; (c) asset recovery. First, estimates of the size of each market will be considered, together with the Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) involved and locations. Second, the paper will look at what organised criminals spend their money on: the types of investments, including assets and business sectors, what OCGs and criminal activities these investments appear to be linked to, and what sectors of economy appear to be most vulnerable. Third, the paper will discuss asset recovery: what proportion of criminal proceeds is recovered by the law enforcement bodies? In this part, a brief overview of POCA (Proceeds of Crime Act 2002) that regulates assets recovery in the UK will be followed by an analysis of trends in asset recovery between 2003 and 2013. This will include confiscation orders made and how much is recovered by different asset recovery agencies. What criminal activities are most assets recovered from? How does this compare to the size of respective criminal activities? Are most assets recovered from the most profitable markets (drugs, frauds)? The paper will then consider questions raised by the study about the problem of organised crime and its impact on the UK economy as well as the effectiveness of the asset recovery regime in the UK. And, finally, methodological issues will be considered (availability of and access to data, reliability of estimates, and issues of defining OC and interpreting the data).

Keywords: organised crime, the proceeds of organised crime, asset recovery, confiscation orders

PA4-22-5**Organised crime investments in the Netherlands: Trends and patterns***Joras Ferwerda (Utrecht University, The Netherlands), Brigitte Unger (Utrecht University, The Netherlands)*

This paper explores the new trends in terms of investments by organised crime groups (OCGs) in the Netherlands. We try to answer the following questions in this paper: Which OCG typologies exist in the Netherlands and how do they relate to the different types of serious crime? What are the most business-oriented OCGs active in the country and to what extent can we quantify their size? What are the confiscation possibilities in the Netherlands and how can we use this information to identify and quantify OCGs? What do the OCGs do with the money? Do the different OCGs primarily consume, invest or hoard the ill-gotten gains? Where and how do they invest the criminal proceeds? To what extent is there an international dimension to their crime or investment related behaviour? To what extent do OCGs launder their money (which percentage)? What are the most common forms of money laundering of OCGs' proceeds? In an attempt to answer the questions mentioned above, we use a unique dataset from the Dutch Public Prosecutors' Office. This dataset is a combination of different Dutch datasets and is combined specifically for this research project. Apart from answering the above-mentioned questions, we also try to identify which extra information should be collected to provide us with a better picture of the OCG investment behaviour in the Netherlands.

Keywords: Organised crime, Organised crime groups, Criminal investments, The Netherlands

PA4-22-6

The impact of organised crime's investments on the European legitimate economy

John Walker (John Walker Crime Trends Analysis, Australia)

Researches into the costs of crime have typically focussed on the direct costs of the crimes themselves, in terms of impacts on victims, and the costs of crime prevention, law enforcement and justice, with indirect costs being relegated to a secondary role. When the focus is turned onto the investments made by organised crime from their significant profits, we have to look much more broadly into, for example, labour markets, real estate values, and the corrosive impacts of corruption on public and private life. As part of Transcrime's research project "OCP – Organised Crime Portfolio", this paper explores the many ways that organised criminals' investment patterns impact on the legal economy itself. It attempts to describe in some detail the ways in which these investment patterns are economically sub-optimal, how they distort the legitimate markets and disadvantage legitimate businesses, how they impact on ordinary citizens in terms of environmental and health costs and on significantly lowered quality of life, and how they impact even at the highest levels of democratic government.

Keywords: organised crime, investment patterns, impacts on the economy

P4-23**LOCAL AND WAR**

Panel Chair: Joschka J. Proksik (*University of Konstanz, Germany*)

P4-23-1**Paramilitary groups and policing in Colombia: Violence, security and market capitalism**

Gabriela Manrique (*University of Montreal, Canada*)

Unlike the interpretation of violence privatization that takes place in contemporary armed conflicts as a failure of the State ability to monopolize violence (Tilly 1985; Singer 2001) in a kind of medieval conflict between feudal lords (Kalyvas 2006), we argue that current proliferation of illegal armed groups is in part a result of the pluralization of social control agencies in which the State activates the participation of the citizens and the market in the security provision (Bayley and Shearing 1996; Garland 1996; Braithwaite 2000). We analyze the proliferation of paramilitary groups that took place in the 1990's and 2000's in Colombia to show how the State activated citizen's creation of self-defense groups to fight guerillas. These groups were a neoconservative reaction to social movements and social changes that took place with modernization and market capitalism. Paramilitary groups had become key actors in the security provision, playing the role to eliminate petty criminals and people considered subversive. We make a documentary and ethnographic analysis of current economical changes in the region *Montes de Maria* demonstrating that mass violence against the peasant movement, resulting from an alliance between local elites and drug traffickers favored the development of market capitalism from an intersection between foreign investment and an illegal economy producing social changes.

Keywords: Policing, paramilitary groups, Colombia, security privatization

P4-23-2**UN-ed law enforcement in post-war Kosovo: Operational Difficulties and Political Interference**

Joschka J. Proksik (*University of Konstanz, Germany*)

In recent years, the issue of organized crime has become one of the most prominent concerns of United Nations peacekeeping operations. Organized crime has been found to be a major obstacle to peace missions in almost all recent (post-)conflict scenarios where the peacekeepers have been deployed. In particular, long-term oriented peace-building missions, with their focus on the establishment of effective government structures and the strengthening of the rule of law have found themselves confronted with and antagonized by local and transnational networks of organized crime. Against this background, it can be expected that future international peace (support) operations will be increasingly confronted with demands to develop dedicated (law enforcement) capacities against organized crime in their respective theaters of operation.

In the case of Kosovo, the UN-led peace-building mission (UNMIK) established specialized police units to tackle organized crime in the former UN protectorate. So far, the set up of the Kosovo Organized Crime Bureau (KOCB) within UNMIK's police component, constitutes the most encompassing attempt of an international peace mission to actively fight organized crime in a post-conflict society. However, the establishment of the KOCB proved to be cumbersome and the operational work was hampered by a myriad of practical and tactical problems. Moreover, the ability of the KOCB to effectively fight higher levels of organized crime was further restricted due to a number of contradicting political objectives and constraints within the mission.

Based on several expert interviews conducted with former UNMIK police officials and senior UN personnel, the article outlines the practical, tactical and overall strategic difficulties associated with UN-led law enforcement against organized crime in post-war Kosovo and explores to what extent the experiences from

organized crime-fighting in Kosovo can shed a light on the difficulties that other peace operations/international rule-of-law missions are likely to encounter in (future) post-conflict environments.

Keywords: Organized crime, Kosovo, Peacekeeping, United Nations, Police

P4-23-3

The “fence of shame” or a necessary measure? Media framing of the construction of an anti-migrant fence on the Greek-Turkish border

Martha Lempesi (*National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece*), **Spyridon Kodellas** (*National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece*), **Antonia Kastrinaki** (*Panteion University of Athens, Greece*)

Over the past several years, Greece has been faced with growing numbers of unauthorized immigrants from the Middle East, Africa and Asia. Due to its geography, the country is also used as a gateway to more affluent European countries. The extensive coastlines and easily crossable borders of Greece are used every day by flows of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers many of whom transit through Turkey. The main points of entry for illegal migration to Greece include the sea borders between Greece and Turkey and especially the Greek-Turkish land border at the river Evros.

In 2010, in the midst of the economic crisis, the Greek government announced the construction of a 12.5-kilometer barbed-wire fence that would stretch along the most accessible section of the land border between Greece and Turkey. This announcement generated a vigorous public debate about the effectiveness of the proposed policy and about the ethical concerns it raises. Reports by the press played an important role in how the Greek public perceived and understood the construction of the barbed-wire fence.

The purpose of this research project is to examine the framing of this controversial policy in the news media. Drawing on agenda-setting theory, we examine the frequency with which different frames made their way in the news. We also utilize integrated threat theory to show how features of the media, such as political ideology, affected the framing of the arguments supporting and opposing the construction of the barbed-wired fence.

Keywords: Migrants, Policing, Media Framing

P4-24**ALTERNATIVE CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AND PAROLE**

Panel Chair: *Pavel Šámal (The Faculty of Arts of Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic)*

P4-24-1**Experts and criminal policy: focused on the probation officers**

Jan Tomasek (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic), Jan Rozum (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic)

Using questionnaires for criminal justice personnel is one of the usual research strategies that enable us to evaluate different measures of criminal policy in practise. As a part of the research project focused on alternatives to prison and realised by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention in 2012-2015, we gathered information by this way from officers of the Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic. It is not the first questionnaire survey on this or similar topic that they participate in – there have been several other studies carried out by the Institute since the Service was established in 2001. So it is possible now to trace and evaluate some interesting changes in the opinions and attitudes of the probation officers that can illustrate some of the main problems the Czech criminal justice system has to face up to.

Keywords: criminal policy, alternatives to prison

P4-24-2**Evaluation of the practice of the courts in the area of alternative criminal sanctions and diversions between 2010 and 2011**

Pavel Šámal (The Faculty of Arts of Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic)

In connection with the adoption of Act No. 40/2009 Coll., The Criminal Code, which came into effect on January 1, 2010, was a survey conducted under the grant project under registration No. P408/12/2209 entitled Theoretical and Criminal Policy Aspects of Criminal Law Reform in the field of Criminal Sanctions in cooperation with the Supreme Court, which was aimed at imposing and execution of alternative criminal sanctions between 2010 and 2011. New codification of substantive criminal law is based inter alia on the principle depenalisation and strengthening the concept of restorative justice. The purpose of that survey was to determine whether the creation of a relatively new system of alternative sanctions (comp. the introduction of new alternative sanctions house arrest and entry ban on sports, cultural and other social events, as well as the traditional treatment of other sanctions) resulted in a specific decision-making practice of the courts and whether case law is filling stated principles. The importance of this issue indicates the total number of prisoners, the number of unconditional sentences and the number of short prison sentences, which is in the Czech Republic about two-thirds of all imposed unconditional sentences (in the short prison sentences of up to one year at the time of the survey there were more than 2000 convicts). My oral presentation mainly deals with the fact to which extend to replace, especially for offenses, short prison sentences with alternative arrangement, not only alternative sanctions (beside the above mentioned alternative sanctions also community service and pecuniary penalty etc.), but also diversions (conditional discontinuance of criminal prosecution and settlement) whether courts use in this respect all legal options and what errors are committing in practice. At the end there are on the base of the evaluation found knowledges proposed legislative and other measures heading to improve the practice of the courts.

Keywords: Criminal policy, System of sanctions, Alternative sanctions, Recidivism

P4-24-3

Deciding on parole: five years of release decision-making by the Belgian Sentence Implementation Courts

Eric Maes (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC), Belgium), *Carrol Tange* (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC), Belgium)

In 2007 new Belgian prison legislation came into force and sentence implementation courts were established. Since then, these courts decide on the way prison sentences of more than three years can be executed in the community at the back end of the sentence (decisions on semi-detention, electronic monitoring, parole (conditional release), and provisional release in view of expulsion from the country).

In this contribution we present results of an on-going research on release decision-making by the sentence implementation courts, and more specifically on the practice of parole decision-making. The population under study concerns long term prisoners for whom prison governors gave an advice on the appropriateness of parole, and consequently at least one hearing before the sentence implementation courts was organised.

Relying on data registered in the database of the federal prison service (SIDIS-Griffie), we examined the decision outcomes for a large population of parole candidates (N=7,508) between 2007 and 2012. Attention is given to questions such as: How many parole candidates are actually released from detention? For those being released, how many were paroled, as opposed to those fully completing their sentence in prison or another (intermediate) detention regime? Does the probability of getting parole differ between groups, according to specific characteristics (sex, age, nationality, sentence length, detention regime,...)? And for those being paroled, at which moment during detention does parole occur, as compared to the legal 'parole eligibility date' for each individual inmate?

The results of this research provide a clear view on the profile of candidates for parole, the prison governor's advice with regard to parole, practices of granting 'intermediate' detention regimes, and the impact of such factors in terms of chances of parole and time spent before parole.

Keywords: sentence implementation courts, parole, conditional release, decision-making, Belgium

P4-24-4

A comparative study of short custodial and community service populations in Ireland: Examining sentencing in a highly discretionary system

Kate O'Hara (Dublin Institute of Technology, Ireland)

As a result of an over-reliance on short prison sentences, Ireland introduced the Criminal Justice(Community Service)(Amendment) Act 2011 requiring courts to give greater consideration to Community Service Orders in cases where prison sentences of less than 12 months are deemed appropriate. A Community Service Order is a direct prison alternative requiring an offender to complete between 40 and 240 hours unpaid community work, in lieu of a prison term. To date, the empirical research concerning the operation of these community sanctions has been limited to oversight reports commissioned by government departments. Ireland's highly discretionary and unstructured sentencing system provides a rare opportunity to study the behaviour of judges when relatively free of externally imposed constraints. While this is so, few have investigated sentencing trends, attempted to examine judicial influences or succeeded in prompting the reform of sentencing practices. This paper will investigate and compare factors influencing decision-making in these cases. Administrative data collected by three criminal justice agencies, pertaining to all adults sentenced to a short term of imprisonment (n = 6608) or a Community Service Order (n = 4594) between 2011 and 2012 were linked and analysed. Predictors of group membership, between group differences, as well as geographical and court variations in sentencing outcomes are presented, as is an in-depth account of methodologies used. Results and implications for policy are discussed.

Keywords: Community sanctions, Short term imprisonment, Sentencing decisions, Quantitative criminology

PA5-1**NEW TOPICS AND TESTS OF SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY 2: CONTEXTS OF VIOLENCE: MORAL EMOTIONS AND EMPATHY, SENSITIVITY TO PROVOCATION, AND POLICE USE OF FORCE**

Panel Chair: *Beth Hardie* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Other authors: *Neema Trivedi* (University of Cambridge, UK), *Jenni Barton-Crosby* (University of Cambridge, UK), *Kritika Jerath* (University of Cambridge, UK)

This is the second of two panels which will present empirical tests of Situational Action Theory (SAT), a criminological theory of moral action, using data from the ongoing longitudinal Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+). SAT posits a uniquely detailed explanation of how people's interactions with their environments may lead some people to see and choose crime as an alternative for action. It also addresses, from a life course perspective, how people and settings acquire characteristics conducive to crime (processes of development and emergence) and converge in space and time (processes of self and social selection). PADS+ is uniquely designed to test SAT and the person-environment interaction and has collected unique data on subjects' personal characteristics and experiences, their surrounding environments, and their exposure to different kinds of environments. The sample consists of more than 700 randomly selected young people from the UK city of Peterborough who have so far been followed from early adolescence (age 12, in 2003) into early adulthood (age 21, in 2012).

In this panel, three papers will apply SAT to explaining acts of violence in three very different behavioural contexts, and present three unique extensions of PADS+. The first paper analyses the role of moral emotions and empathy in the actions of persistent violent offenders, using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The second paper will look at the concept of sensitivity to provocations and its relation to violent behaviour, and consider methodological issues of assessing sensitivity, in particular amongst a prison sample of violent offenders. The third paper analyses the nature of police use of force and the circumstances under which it occurs, using data from a unique multi-method study of UK police officers. Together, these papers shed light on the situational processes which lead to violence, including features of settings which are conducive to violence and personal characteristics which increase people's propensity to see and choose violence as an alternative.

Keywords: Situational Action Theory, PADS+, violence, moral emotions, police

PA5-1-1**Applying SAT to police use of force: Are certain officers in certain settings more prone to using violence?**

Kritika Jerath (University of Cambridge, UK)

The topic of police violence and use of force has often been overlooked within the field of criminology. Police officers are in a unique profession, retaining the right to use their power and authority to discipline common members of society in various ways. Since there is a considerable amount of discretion given to officers when dealing with the public, and usually under very sensitive circumstances, it is imperative to explore and attempt to explain cases in which this right has been exercised. While many academics have previously looked at serious police misconduct in relation to race, corruption, and wrongful convictions, few studies have analyzed the general use of force and violence by police officers in the United Kingdom. Aside from the scarce research on situational factors relating to police violence, studies which include qualitative research to support quantitative findings are extremely rare concerning this area of policing.

This paper aims to fill this gap by using a mixed methodology to address the potential of SAT to explain violent behaviour by police officers and explore individual and contextual factors. Research involving extensive surveys and interviews has been carried out at various police quarters in Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, United Kingdom, on the sample of approximately 250 police officers. The findings highlight the importance of exploring individual police officer experiences, police-citizen relations and the context

of violent encounters to explain use of force police decisions. The study fits into the framework of SAT to provide a unique criminological perspective on violent police behaviour.

Keywords: Policing, Theories

PA5-1-2

Sensitivity to provocation and acts of violence: Conceptual and methodological issues

Jenni Barton-Crosby (University of Cambridge, UK)

This paper will present the role of individual differences in sensitivity to provocations and tendencies towards violent behaviour from the situational action theory (SAT) perspective. Within the SAT framework, provocation is one of two main situational motivating factors in the process of action (see Wikström, Oberwittler, Treiber, & Hardie, 2012); the level of provocation “determines whether or not people are motivated to respond to a friction and perceive violence as an alternative means of doing so” (Wikström et al., 2012, p. 384). However, sensitivity to provocations and tendencies towards violence are relatively unexplored SAT concepts. This paper will focus on the conceptual and methodological issues involved in developing a new study in which the key propositions of SAT to the explanation of violent behaviour will be tested with an adult UK prison sample. The paper will detail how measures used to test SAT by PADS+ (a longitudinal study of a representative sample of 700 young people in the UK), have been adapted for use with an offender sample and for a special focus on sensitivity to provocation and violent action. For example, I will show how methods such as the use of hypothetical violent scenarios can be used to look at how violent and non-violent offenders respond to different levels of provocation in relation to their sensitivity. In addition, I will consider the challenges of designing a prison based study that aims to produce data that is comparable with PADS+ data.

Keywords: Situational action theory, Provocation, Violence

PA5-1-3

‘I ain’t gotta feel bad for him, he’s gotta feel bad for himself’: Lack of shame, guilt and empathy in persistent violent offenders.

Neema Trivedi (University of Cambridge, UK), Per-Olof Wikström (University of Cambridge, UK)

The roles of shame and guilt, and their relationship to empathy, have not been modelled adequately (as key factors in moral decision-making) in the study of violence. This paper will test the role of moral emotion as outlined in Situational Action Theory and present evidence that a striking majority of violent offenders do not think it is wrong to commit violence, and do not care about doing so, i.e. they lack shame and guilt, and report that violence comes as a morally acceptable and natural action alternative. Furthermore, violent offenders do not register the predicament of their victims; they exhibit a distinct lack of empathy. In a comparison between a subsample of persistent and frequent violent offenders and the remaining PADS+ sample, persistent offenders report significantly lower levels of shame and guilt on quantitative indices, and in their detailed recollections of specific acts of violence (collected through qualitative interviews). As one persistent offender stated, “there’s not much guilt involved in the whole situation to be honest”. These findings provide an insight into the real world, situational application of empathy, shame, and guilt in the context of young people’s violent crime.

Keywords: Moral emotion, Situational Action Theory, Violence, PADS+

PA5-2

TOWARDS A NEW TRUST-BASED POLICY MODEL FOR EUROPE – THE FIDUCIA PROJECT II

Panel Chair: *Paolo Campana* (University of Oxford, UK)

PA5-2-1

Measures to regulate the trafficking of counterfeit products – how effective are they?

Susanne Knickmeier (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

Illicit markets are closely connected to a borderless common market. The case study “Trafficking of Goods” describes the scale and structure of illicit markets for trafficked goods, assesses the political, practical, and legal measures currently available to tackle trafficking, and analyses the public’s attitude towards them. Tackling and preventing the trafficking of goods is a major challenge for policy makers, law enforcement agencies, and (legal) product manufactures.

The presentation includes the description of the structure of as well as public attitudes towards the trafficking of counterfeit products. Political, practical and legal measures referring to the trafficking of counterfeit products are outlined. The focus is on different kinds of instrumental and normative measures affiliated with the question whether a strengthening of control activities is able to regulate the trafficking of counterfeit products or whether more persuasive measures could lead to improved compliance with the law.

Keywords: Trafficking of goods, Counterfeit products, Prevention

PA5-2-2

Police-Roma relations in Hungary - Qualitative research’s findings of COREPOL

Petra Arnold (National University of Public Service, Hungary)

Background, aim: Knowledge about the potential of Restorative Justice (RJ) is not wide spread among criminal justice practitioners in Germany, Austria, Hungary and police-minority relations are under researched in the countries. The main objective of COREPOL project (Conflict Resolution, Mediation and Restorative Justice and the Policing of Ethnic Minorities in Germany, Austria and Hungary) is to provide a basis for coordinated research activities in the area of police-minority relations. In Hungary, within the frame of COREPOL, a lot of areas were examined, such as image and acceptance of the Roma; areas of contacts and conflicts between the Roma and police; complaint management, conflict resolution; preventive approaches for improving the relations between the Roma and police. The presentation aims at presenting the Hungarian research’s findings of COREPOL and it will focus on the results of police.

Method: Altogether eighty face to face interviews were conducted among the Roma, police and stakeholders in three different locations in Hungary (Budapest, Miskolc and three villages in Nógrád county). The data collection was carried out between May and December 2013. The interviews were analysed using qualitative data analysis method.

Results: According to the police respondents Roma are usually unemployed, low educated, and face financial difficulties, have poorly equipped houses, live in segregated living area. Some police interviewees think that the Roma are more likely to commit crimes. The police interviewees identified the main reasons of conflicts between the Roma and police, as follows: cohesion amongst the Roma; the Roma's behaviour, temperament; the Roma's discriminative attitude towards the police; the Roma's communication problems. Education is considered to be the most important element to avoid conflicts in advance. In several respondents' opinion trainings for police might support the acquiring of communicational and conflict management strategies. A lot of the interviewees have stressed that relationship could improve, if there were more Roma policemen in staff. Mediation was found to be an important method in the improvement of the relationship between the Roma and police. The importance of joint programmes was also empha-

sised: many of the police think that trust towards the police could be strengthened by personal contacts between members of the Roma communities and the staff members of the police. That is, greater trust in the police and greater acceptance of the police might improve the relationship between the Roma and police.

Keywords: Minority Policing, Roma minority, Police, Restorative Justice, Qualitative research

PA5-2-3

Successful/Unsuccessful Policies of Drug Decriminalization in Europe

Elena Vaccari (University of Parma, Italy)

"Criminalization", i.e. the resort to the criminal law as a means to regulate social problems, is an increasingly significant feature of European Member States. In fact, there is today a tendency among legislators in Europe to reach for the criminal law whenever social problems emerge, as an instinctive, seemingly cost-less response. This is part of a broader phenomenon that criminal law scholars define as "overcriminalization", a term that indicates the use of the criminal justice system without adequate justifications and relates to both the enactment of new criminal offences and the use of excessive punishment. As a consequence of this phenomenon, some European Member States have seen a significant increase in the number of inmates over the past years, with an impact on the problem of prison overcrowding (see for example *Torreggiani v. Italy*, which was decided in 2013 by the ECtHR).

In an effort to limit this expansion of the criminal law, without loss in security and trust in justice, the FIDUCIA project has, among others, the objective of identifying possible areas of decriminalization at the European level.

The purpose of this presentation is to provide some interesting findings of the FIDUCIA project with regard to successful/unsuccessful policies of decriminalization of drug use and possession in Europe. In particular, the decriminalization reforms enacted by Portugal and Italy will be analyzed, together with an analysis of the most recent social surveys conducted among the general population on the issue of drug legislation (cannabis in particular).

As it will be explained, the lack of a consensus among the European population on the appropriateness of using the criminal law in a certain area (cannabis in particular) could be seen as a strong argument against the use of the criminal law in that area. In fact, this is in line with the theory of *Kulturnormen*, to which several criminal law scholars subscribe today. According to this theory, the criminal law can legitimately be used only to address those forms of conduct for which there is a consensus, among the majority of the population, that criminal sanctions are an appropriate measure. This approach leads to forms of "normative compliance" with the law (based on accepted moral values) rather than mere "instrumental compliance" with the law (based on a cost-benefit analysis), which are more effective.

Keywords: Decriminalization, Drug, Cannabis, Social surveys

PA5-2-4**Exploring human trafficking operations: the case of a Nigerian trafficking ring**

Paolo Campana (University of Oxford, UK)

How do traffickers organise their operations? The paper is an in-depth study of a major human trafficking ring operating between Nigeria and Europe. It relies on evidence collected during a vast police investigation that lasted several years and involved a number of European countries, including Italy, the Netherlands and the UK. A novel dataset was manually built and then analysed using several network analysis techniques. The paper sheds light on the organisational arrangements adopted by the trafficking ring, its internal structure as well as the mechanisms underpinning exchange among offenders.

The network exhibits a core-periphery structure with few offenders managing its operations. Activities tend to be highly externalised to individuals who are specialised in specific tasks. An overall pattern of role-specialisation emerges in the network. Furthermore, the trafficking ring adopted a clear separation between the transportation and exploitation phase to decrease monitoring costs and thus increase its 'trafficking capacity'. Transportation and exploitation also differ on a number of features, e.g. the former being male-dominated and the latter female-dominated.

Finally, the paper explores the strategies to secure control and compliance from victims. It also assesses the scope for policies to tackle human trafficking based on both instrumental and normative approaches, with a specific focus on the dichotomy regulation / criminalisation.

Keywords: Human trafficking, Organised crime, Network analysis

WG5-3

PLURAL POLICING IN EUROPE (ESC Working Group on Policing)

Panel Chair: *Evelien De Pauw* (Vives University College, Belgium)

WG5-3-1

Defining the needs of victims of crisis situations

Evelien De Pauw (Vives University College, Belgium)

In 2012 we finalized our research on the specific needs of various types of victims of a disaster or crisis situation. Through the selection of three major cases (a gas explosion, a train accident and a water flood), we aimed to explore their impact on both the primary as well as the secondary (policemen, fire brigade, emergency services, trauma workers,...) or tertiary (e.g. witnesses) victims. Using semi-structured interviews, we sought to define the predominant needs that victims have after being confronted with a disaster or crisis situation. Four types of aftercare were selected, namely psychosocial needs, juridical and financial needs, material and practical needs and finally, medical needs. The results of this study could be condensed into valuable advice toward policy makers. These recommendations could aid emergency managers, emergency services and majors in the elaboration of their General Emergency and Intervention Plan (GEIP) for the benefit of their community.

Keywords: Policing, Emergency Management, Victims

WG5-3-2

Challenges for local municipalities in emergency management of critical infrastructures

Arne Dormaels (Ghent University, Belgium), *Jeffrey Vincent* (Ghent University, Belgium), *Marleen Easton* (Ghent University, Belgium)

Since 2006, Belgian Mayors are obliged to elaborate a General Emergency and Intervention Plan (GEIP) for their community. This plan organizes the multidisciplinary approach to manage crisis situations in order to ensure the safety of the population. However, each crisis has unique characteristics and it is impossible to address each risk with a (special) separate plan. The Belgian government has therefore opted a more 'generalist' approach. GEIP's should be flexible enough to cope with different kinds of crisis situations. The existing legislation has, however, not led to a uniform application of the principles of emergency planning. Each municipality decides on the basis of its own risk inventory whether a risk is added to the GEIP. There is currently no research available that provides insight into how municipalities make this assessment and whether concordant risks are equally assessed by different municipalities. Given this context our central question is how municipalities decide on their GEIP. Our case study zooms in on the N49 highway which links the ports of Antwerp, Ghent and Zeebrugge. It is a crucial road for economical reasons and it is used during the weekends by tourists as an alternative route to the seaside. In eight municipalities along this highway, we have interviewed (N=57) employees from the fire department, medical services, police, logistics and communication service. Additionally we interviewed the mayor as well as the emergency planning officer. All interviews were done using a standard questionnaire covering topics such as the functioning of the municipal consultative safety cell, the General Emergency and Intervention Plan, the assessment of the emergency management, the role of the emergency planning officer, and the organization of emergency exercises. Our research findings show that the municipalities involved in this study do not pay equal attention to emergency planning and crisis management in relation to this highway. Despite the 'interdisciplinary' approach of the GEIP we ascertain a lack of interaction between the different actors involved in the preparation of the GEIP. Crisis management exercises are not organized on a regularly basis and plans are not sufficiently updated. Reflections are made on the challenges of an integrated emergency management approach in relation to critical infrastructures.

Keywords: policing, emergency management, critical infrastructures

WG5-3-3**'Relaxed Toleration' and 'Ameliorate Co-Existence': Doing Urban Governance Differently**

Anna Barker (*University of Bradford, UK*)

This paper explores the challenges of governing, managing and regulating the public spaces of cities. Drawing insights from two research studies conducted in socially diverse areas in the north of England, the paper identifies the challenges and implications of different models of governing urban public space. The goals and strategies of three contemporary models of governance are compared and contrasted: 'preventive exclusion', 'reassurance policing' and what I term 'relaxed toleration' which draws upon deliberate strategies of 'ameliorative co-existence' (Bannister and Kearns 2013) defined as the toleration of conduct combined with attempts to moderate the expectations and behaviours of users of public space so that they 'get along' better. The paper considers the way each model conceives of the role of public space policing agents as 'border guards', 'visible' figures and 'signals' of security and as 'mediators'. Whilst the preventive exclusion model is becoming an increasingly dominant logic informing contemporary urban governance public policies in Britain and elsewhere, the model of 'relaxed toleration' is argued to hold the greatest potential for fostering tolerant, inclusive and playful cities. Research findings from a case study of a city park in the north of England will be used to highlight the challenges and potential of this latter approach to urban governance.

Keywords: urban governance, tolerance, ameliorative co-existence, preventive exclusion, social inclusion

P5-4

DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICS: FOCUS ON THE ONLINE MARKET

Panel Chair: *David Wall* (Durham University, UK)

P5-4-1

Regulating and Policing the Online Market in Illicit Pharmaceuticals

David Wall (Durham University, UK), *Stefano Bonino* (Durham University, UK)

This paper explores the organisation of the complex and contradictory online market for illicit pharmaceuticals and the challenges it poses for regulation and policing. The online market for illicit pharmaceuticals is different from other online drugs markets, such as those selling counterfeit drugs, narcotics, legal highs and 'research drugs'. It is a specific market in therapeutic drugs that has its own clientele and is found in the various trading forums of the Deep Web (usually accessed through Tor, the onion router). Regulating and policing this market is made harder because it is not always criminal, in fact the regulatory issues sometimes lie in intellectual property law. Furthermore, it is hard to trace the actors involved in the supply because of the use of BitCoin in transactions and the fact that some traders purport to sell 'pharmaceuticals' for research purposes. Finally, and an important twist on the regulation debate, is that this particular online market is often the only way that some less advantaged individuals can obtain access to a cheaper supply of essential medicines. The first part of the paper will map out the market for illicit pharmaceuticals, the second part will look at its organisation as an organized crime, and the third part will explore the implications for regulation and policing it.

Keywords: Organised Crime, Drug markets, Cybercrime, Regulation

P5-4-2

Breaking Down International Barriers? On The Dynamics Of Sales Of Illicit Drugs On Virtual Drug Markets

Judith Aldridge (University of Manchester, UK), *David Décary-Héту* (Université de Montréal, Canada)

Cryptomarkets are online marketplaces where payments are made anonymously through virtual currencies like bitcoins and where the market participants' identities are protected by anonymizing services like the Onion Router (TOR) and the Invisible Internet Protocol (I2P). The purchases are shipped through the regular mail. Some of the cryptomarkets like Silk Road, Agora and Evolution center around the sale of illicit drugs. In theory, these cryptomarkets enable drug users to buy any drug from anywhere in the world and have it shipped wherever they need. In practice, we have come to realize that cryptomarkets actually have very strong domestic markets meaning that buyers are much more willing to buy from vendors who are located in the same country as them. As domestic purchases do not have to cross national borders, the risk of detection is much lower, reducing the risks that buyers get arrested for ordering illicit drugs. In this presentation, we will first present the characteristics of domestic markets as well as the differences between them. We will then build a predictive model which will explain why some vendors and buyers are willing to take more risks and make transactions at the international level. Our hypothesis is that the level of enforcement and differences in prices will explain the decision of some market participants to participate in international transactions. The implications for regulation and drug markets will be discussed.

Keywords: Cryptomarket, Drug markets, Silk Road, International

P5-4-3

Pharmaceutical counterfeiting in Spain

Carmen Jordá (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain), **Andrea Giménez-Salinas** (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain)

Pharmaceutical counterfeiting is an emerging illegal market in the European Union (INTERPOL, 2013; UNODC, 2014) and one of the most harmful forms of illicit activity with the manufacturing trade and consumption of these products posing a particularly dangerous threat to people's health. This new threat introduces new challenges for criminological research. The present study is the Spanish section of an European research project called FAKECARE, which aims to have a deeper understanding of this new illegal market in different countries. This communication will present some of the result of this research, specially on: a) the description and characteristics of pharmaceutical counterfeit in Spain, b) the profile of the organizations involved in this market c) the profile and characteristics of members involved.

For the study, data was collected from 22 police files (investigations) carried out by the National Police, between 2012 and 2013. During the investigations, 352 subjects were identified as member of those organizations. Data collection was conducted through two data collection spreadsheets (to collect information from organizations and subjects). The results of quantitative and qualitative analysis provided a deep understanding on how pharmaceutical counterfeiting is running in Spain, which are the organization characteristics and the profile of criminals. Half of the groups identified are also running other illegal markets such as cocaine or marijuana. Suppliers are mainly in China, India and Thailand who sells to distributors in Spain that offers medicines by internet (websites) or through other legal activities. Finally, the members involved in this activity are mostly Spanish and many of them have police records on drug trafficking. This could mean that some of them have driven their activity to pharmaceutical products because of the lack of control and police supervision.

Keywords: Pharmaceutical, counterfeiting, market, organized, crime

P5-4-4

Social supply relationship as part of a wider personal network: the case of young cannabis users and their suppliers

Marieke Vlaemynck (University of Ghent, Belgium)

Drug market research indicates the relationship between user and supplier is more complex and nuanced than the traditional *dealer* who sells substances to users. Although diverse in set-up, methodology and goals, all agree user and supplier describe their relationship in social terms rather than in commercial terms. To capture this social aspect of this form of supply, the concept of *social supply* was developed (see Coomber & Turnbull, 2007; Harrison, Erickson, Korf, Brochu, & Benschop, 2007; Werse, 2008).

Social supply as a concept combines two aspects of a supply relationship: it happens between *non-strangers* and it is *not-for-profit* (Hough, 2003). To date, discussion remains on what *non-strangers* and *not-for-profit* stand for (Potter, 2009). The research presented in this paper adopts a social network perspective to study social supply as a relationship between two actors in their personal network. This way, the complex nature of this relationship is put in a relational context.

Data is collected through a computer-assisted personal interview in which the respondent designs his personal network together with the interviewer. The software not only collects data but also visualises the network instantly. This way specific types of relationships can be further discussed in a more open section of the interview.

The paper first discusses the current definitions of social supply, and argues in favour of a *network definition* of social supply. The final section concludes with a discussion of some preliminary results of the interviews.

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Keywords: social supply, social networks, drug market research, cannabis

WG5-5**EUROC 3: EXPLAINING CORRUPTION**

Panel Chair: *Johanna Skinnari* (The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

WG5-5-1**Corruption in government agencies**

Johanna Skinnari (The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden), *Emma Ekdahl* (The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Sometimes organised crime or economic crime is facilitated by an insider at a government agency. This insider can provide information concerning ongoing investigations against the offender, surveillance methods, loopholes in tax legislation or even authorise that the offender gets benefits on false grounds. In return the insider gets bribes, useful information about others in the criminal environment or just a closer friendship and excitement. These kinds of exchanges or improper relationships between insider and offender are described in this paper.

The data collection in this research project consists of case file analysis and qualitative interviews. The interviews were conducted with offenders, a few insiders, and officials who work as security managers or do internal investigations. This research was conducted in eleven very different agencies. Among them were agencies as the Swedish Armed Forces, the police, the Swedish Prosecution authority, the Tax Agency, the Swedish Customs and the Swedish Social Insurance Agency.

Consequences for the work place and the law enforcement are also outlined in the paper. As well as some methods for preventing these unusual but very serious cases of corruption.

Keywords: Organized crime, economic crime, corruption

WG5-5-2**The Psychology of Corruption: Individual Factors Explaining Corruption-Proneness**

Madelijne Gorsira (VU University, The Netherlands), *Wim Huisman* (VU University, The Netherlands), *Adriaan Denkers* (VU University, The Netherlands)

Given the fact that corruption is a worldwide problem with many harmful consequences, it is of vital importance to understand why individuals decide to engage in corruption. The purpose of this study therefore was to gain more insight into individual factors that can explain proneness to corruption. Our research focused specifically on private-to-public corruption: employees of private companies who offer, give or promise gifts to public officials in exchange for preferential treatment. To measure motives for corrupt decision-making as well as people's own corruption-proneness, a questionnaire was administered to employees of private companies (N=200) and public officials (N=202). The results of our study imply that individuals who reported to be more corruption-prone were those persons who had the perception that their close colleagues find corruption relatively "normal", who felt less of a moral obligation to refrain from corruption, and who perceived more possibilities to commit corruption. It appears that corruption is not the result of balancing costs against benefits: although costs and benefits were related to corruption-proneness, the aforementioned factors outweighed their influence. The pattern of results were similar in the public and the private sector. Hence, the same motives seem to underlie active as well as passive corruption.

Keywords: corruption, micro level, underlying causes

WG5-5-3

Offenders on corruption: a study on the causes of corruption in Romania

Andra-Roxana Trandafir (University of Bucharest, Romania), **Madelijne Gorsira** (VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands), **Wim Huisman** (VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

According to the EU anti-corruption report 2014, Romania has a relatively high level of corruption. The government is aware of this problem and has launched a National Anti-corruption Strategy, it has created a specialised prosecution service and it has set up a National Integrity Agency. The recent efforts to combat corruption has led to the situation that over 1200 offenders have been prosecuted and convicted for corruption crimes. This paper will present the first and preliminary results of a criminological study of this unique offender population. The goal of this study is to gain more insight into underlying causes of corruption, by uncovering which individual and situational factors are related to corruption. For this purpose, a questionnaire-survey and a series of interviews have been conducted with the convicted offenders of corruption in Romania. This study was commissioned by the Anti-Corruption General Directorate of the Ministry of Justice of Romania and executed by the University of Bucharest in collaboration with the VU University Amsterdam, supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Netherlands.

Keywords: Corruption, White-collar crime, Bribery, Survey, EUROCC

WG5-5-4

Observing Corruption Top-Down: What do the Interpretive Patterns of Swiss Top Managers reveal about Anti-Corruption in the Private Sector?

Markus Pohlmann (Ruprecht-Karl-University, Germany), **Julian Klinkhammer** (Ruprecht-Karl-University, Germany)

The social science discourse on bribery in international business has recently drawn attention to the dual role of the private sector, both as a supplier of illegal advantages and as a crucial ally in the fight against corruption. Next to firm structure and top management team characteristics, such as the educational background of the CEO, it is the 'tone from the top' that is often associated with differences in the likelihood of corporate illegality—not least by (American) middle managers. Of course, the tone from the top behind the corporate veil might differ from top management's public announcements. However, it is possible to infer from interview data what collective knowledge stocks top managers draw upon, when asked for effective anti-corruption tools. The authors present findings from an ongoing research project called *International Management Studies* (IMS), which tracks changing career patterns and strategic orientations of those executives at the top of the largest industrial companies from 11 countries. Exemplary analyses of the Swiss Case show that corruption ranks high on the agenda of many CEOs and Executive Chairmen. Cognitively, they draw on a variety of knowledge stocks, and thus rely on different normative orientations in dealing with corruption as well. The presentation focuses on the structure of the interpretive patterns themselves and discusses their adequacy to effectively deal with the organizational challenges that are known to undermine anti-corruption in a corporate setting.

Keywords: Anti-Corruption, Private Sector, Qualitative Interviews, Interpretive Patterns, Switzerland

PA5-6**NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN ROUTINE ACTIVITY RESEARCH (part 2)**

Panel Chair: *Henk Elffers* (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement NSCR, The Netherlands)

Other authors: *Kate Bowers* (University College London, UK), *Mateja Mihinjac* (Griffith University, Australia), *Wim Hardyns* (Ghent University, Belgium)

Within environmental criminology, the routine activity approach (Cohen and Felson) is a central element in the study of crime events, and in the closely related study of situational crime prevention. The well-known maxim of the approach is that crime occurs when and where a motivated offender without capable oversight meets in a spatio-temporal confluence a suitable target. As such it studies the interaction between offenders, targets and guardians. While in the past decades the target has de facto got much concern in research and theory, e.g. with respect to situational crime prevention measures, a line that certainly will go on in the future, we see recently a rising interest in both offenders as well as guardians. The two panels "New developments in routine activity research" are a good example of this new emphasis, with three papers on offenders, two on guardians and supercontrollers, one on situational crime prevention measures and one on the relation between the guardianship concept and collective efficacy. Altogether the papers promise to demonstrate the richness of new developments in routine activity research.

Keywords: routine activity, offenders, targets, guardians, efficacy

PA5-6-1**Intervening for the common good: collective efficacy and fear of crime**

Wim Hardyns (Ghent University - Free University of Brussels, Belgium), **Lieven Pauwels** (Ghent University, Belgium)

Area differences in fear of crime have repeatedly be shown to covary with structural characteristics (economic disadvantage, residential instability, etc.), with collective efficacy and with social and physical disorder. Since 1997 collective efficacy has been studied extensively in sociological and criminological research. Collective efficacy is a task-specific concept and is defined as 'social cohesion among neighbors combined with their willingness to intervene on behalf of the common good' (Sampson, Raudenbush and Earls, 1997, p. 918). US studies have consistently shown that high levels of collective efficacy and low levels of disorder in the community predict low levels of crime, victimisation and fear of crime, and that the associations of disadvantage and residential instability with crime, victimisation and fear of crime are largely mediated by collective efficacy and all kinds of disorder. The collective efficacy model has hardly been tested in the Western European context. In the present study a contextual version of this model was tested on a 2011-2013 survey of approx. 3.000 residents and approx. 1.500 key informants in 142 neighbourhoods in Ghent (Belgium). Using multilevel analyses we discuss the contextual effects of collective efficacy and disorder that contribute to the unequal distribution of fear of crime.

Keywords: Collective efficacy, Disorder, Fear of crime, Belgium

PA5-6-2

Routine Activities, Insiders, Outsiders and temporal patterns in offending

Kate Bowers (University College London, UK), *Shane Johnson* (University College London, UK)

This paper follows recent trends in criminology and crime science by looking at patterns that can be revealed using micro-level spatio-temporal analysis. Routine activity theory and crime pattern theory link the spatial pattern of offending to places that individuals frequent and are familiar with. For example, offence location is known to be associated with the location of an offender's residence and work-place. What has been explored to a lesser extent (empirically at least) is the degree to which the *change* in the most probable location of an offender over the course of the day links to the change in the spatial distributions of offences. We undertake a preliminary analysis using a subset of burglary data from Dorset, UK for which the timing and location of the offences committed are known. We use a simple definition- a burglary is committed by an 'insider' if it is committed within 1km of an offender's residential address, with all other offences categorised as 'outsider' offences. Results show interesting variations- that night-time offences in residential areas are more likely to be committed by insiders than those occurring at other times of the day. This result, however, does not hold true for commercial areas for which the routine activity of place differs from residential areas. The findings are consistent with the idea that offender spatial targeting decisions are influenced by the specific rhythm of their routine activities, and we suggest that future research should further explore if offender awareness spaces are time-sensitive and if so, how this affects their targeting decisions.

Keywords: Routine activities, Journey to crime, Temporal patterns, Residential burglary

PA5-6-3

Enriching the ecology of routine activities - script clashes, role relationships and the contribution of design

Paul Ekblom (Central Saint Martins, University of the Arts London, UK)

The default image of routine activities encounters is that of billiard ball collisions between offender and target. We all know that life is more complex – indeed the distinction is regularly made between places that are crime attractors versus crime generators and detractors; and more recently, radiators. But in order to handle this complexity for theory, for research methodology including simulation, for conventional crime prevention practice and for the design of secure places, products and procedures, we need to develop some additional concepts and frameworks. In this presentation I will review a range of potential tools for enriching our thinking including strengthening links to the dynamics of crime scripts; extending this perspective to consider the scripts of other parties; the analysis of criminal and civil roles of the various stakeholders and 'dutyholders'; the use of 'design personas' to characterise the range of behaviours of the different roles; and the concept of script clashes between the roles. To support all these extensions I will argue that the basic routine activities trio of offender, target/victim and absent guardians itself requires enrichment.

Keywords: crime scripts, routine activities, criminal personas, design

PA5-6-4**Implementation of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Programs**

Mateja Mihinjac (Griffith University, Australia)

Implementation is “a process of interaction between the setting of goals and actions geared to achieving them” (Pressman & Wildavsky, 1984, p. xxiii). This process has received little attention in crime prevention where the focus has been on the outcome and performance measures. This leaves little awareness concerning specific factors and mechanisms that might have impeded or facilitated the process of implementation, the mistakes that could be avoided in the future (Pressman & Wildavsky, 1984) and knowing “*what worked*” in a specific context (King, Morris & Fitz-Gibbon, 1987, p. 9). It is therefore important to uncover this “implementation gap” (Found, 1999, p. 19).

Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) is a crime prevention strategy that is in the course of the implementation process subjected to multiple variable elements and interactions between them, even more so because it crosses the boundaries between community (social) and situational crime prevention approaches. This suggests involvement of multiple stakeholders and partnerships in diverse socio-physical contexts. These dynamics define implementation success.

Sabatier and Mazmanian (1979) suggest that a *good program design* and a *well-structured implementation process* are needed for effective implementation. Variable elements associated with these two components are primarily concerned with administrative and organisational elements of implementing agency/ies and are strongly influenced by environmental and contextual factors such as socio-cultural environment, economic and political aspects and natural/physical environment (Found, 1999). No research has to date been identified that would holistically examine what elements facilitate implementation of CPTED interventions.

Preliminary research in Queensland, Australia indicates: a) active partnerships with the community in the process of implementation of CPTED interventions are rare despite such directives in Queensland Crime Prevention Strategy and CPTED Guidelines for Queensland; b) CPTED programs are often subsumed under wide-scale city-level crime prevention initiatives or are implemented concurrently with other social initiatives; and c) implementation of CPTED projects at a local level is often arbitrary. Further research will aim to identify specific factors that might increase implementation capacity while acknowledging implementation not as static but as an evolutionary process in which programs need to be constantly reshaped and redefined to respond to an ever-changing social world (Majone & Wildavsky, 1978).

Keywords: CPTED, implementation, Queensland

P5-7

PENITENTIARY TOPICS

Panel Chair: *Geraldine Cleere (Waterford Institute of Technology, Ireland)*

P5-7-1

Perceptions and Recidivism among license-released prisoners who participated in the EM program in Israel

Efrat Shoham (Ashkelon Academic College, Israel), Shirley Yehosha-Stern (Ashkelon Academic College, Israel), Rotem Efodi (Prisoners Rehabilitation Authority, Israel)

The growing use of various methods for electronic monitoring (EM) in the Western criminal justice system has led researchers to examine the social and personal consequences of this type of monitoring. Towards the end of 2006, a pilot program was launched in Israel wherein licensed-released prisoners were put under electronic monitoring (EM). In addition to Electronic Monitoring, the program, operated by the Prisoners' Rehabilitation Authority, provides programs of occupational supervision and personal therapy and is designed to allow for early release of those prisoners who, without increased supervision, would have been found unsuitable for early release. The aim of this study was to examine two major questions; Is participation in the EM program among licensed-released prisoners might bring about reduction in the rates of recidivism. For that matter, rates of arrests and incarceration were examined during a follow-up period of up to four years, among the entirety of license-released prisoners participating in the EM program between the years 2007-2009 (N=155). In order to compare recidivism rates, a control group was assembled from among the entirety of released prisoners who were found unsuitable for early release, and had been released between the years 2005-2006 (a period of time during which the EM program was not yet operated among licensed-released prisoners in Israel). Study findings clearly show that while among the control group, 42% of released prisoners were re-incarcerated, at the end of a four-year follow-up period only 15% among the study group had returned to prison. These findings can be explained by combining the Social Control theory and the Self-Control theory which consider the period of time under EM program and the occupational and familial integration tools for reducing criminal connections and enhancing pro-social behavior.

The second question refers to the perceptions toward EM program among supervised released prisoners and their supervisors in Israel. Questionnaires were given to all released prisoners participating in the EM program in 2011, as well as to 12 supervisors and Parole Board members. The EM program appears to have led most released prisoners to express, a high level of positive expectations for the future and a sense of partnership with the normative circles surrounding them. However, supervisors expressed a high level of ambiguity over the program's goals and operational protocols.

Keywords: Electronic Monitoring, Israel, Prisoners Rehabilitation

P5-7-2

Prison Education and Social Capital: Evidence from Irish prisons

Geraldine Cleere (Waterford Institute of Technology, Ireland)

While the link between prison education and reduced rates of recidivism is well established in the criminological literature, less is known about the relationship between prison education and desistance. Several international studies speculate that prison education can increase an offender's social bonds and social capital, both of which are proved to be important contributing factors in the process of desistance, thus suggesting a tentative link between the two. However, while little is known about the links between prison education and desistance, there is no empirical evidence of the impact of prison education on the social capital levels of those who participate in education. The research project which underpins this paper is

specifically designed to explore prisoners' experiences of prison education and to investigate whether or not participation in prison education increases an offender's social bonds and social capital and thereby enhances their ability to desist from crime.

This paper will present the findings of the social capital element of the research beginning with a brief overview of the relevant prison education, desistance and social capital theories. This will be followed by a detailed discussion of the research findings pertaining to the social capital levels of prisoners. Briefly, the research showed that social capital levels were much higher among those prisoners participating in prison education than those who were not. Furthermore, levels of social capital were higher among those prisoners who were participating in prison education more intensively and/or for a longer period of time. The study also found interesting results among those prisoners who were not participating in prison education. For example, those prisoners who had spent more time in prison had lower levels of social capital than those prisoners who were newly incarcerated. Finally, having presented the findings of the study, the paper will conclude by considering the implications for desistance theory and practice.

Keywords: Prison Education, Social Capital, Desistance, Rehabilitation

P5-7-3

Between convict and ward: The experiences of people living with offenders subject to electronic monitoring.

Delphine Vanhaelemesch (Ghent University, Belgium)

Electronic monitoring does not only affect offenders who are monitored but also impacts on the life and position of those who share their lives with these offenders. Since policymakers and research only pay little attention to co-residents a qualitative research project was developed to study their feelings, understandings and impressions. The paper analyzes the experience of 30 co-residents of offenders who are being electronically monitored in Belgium. It finds that they see their position balancing between two very different and even competing roles: a "convict" and a "controller". On the one hand, co-residents report changes in their daily and social life that make them feel as if they are being punished themselves. On the other hand, they see themselves as active in the administration of the punishment and become assistants, social workers and controllers of the electronic monitoring sanction and take up roles as private individuals that were previously fulfilled by government. Co-residents are heavily involved in electronic monitoring and their experiences point to new forms of carrying out sentences in which the state further spreads and diffuses the application of its power.

Keywords: electronic monitoring, co-residents, Belgium

P5-7-4

The Mexican penitentiary system: an approach to its real status

Axel Francisco Orozco Torres (Universidad de Guadalajara/Centro Universitario de los Valles, Mexico)

While in Europe are rethinking the imprisonment, despite the good results in treatments that leads to an effective social reintegration, in Mexico, as in many other Latin American countries, not to say all of them, several years ago its prison system collapsed; corruption has taken it in all its components, the inmates and their families; the custodians; managers; even around people that nothing has to do with the system directly.

The penitentiary policy in Mexico is far away to be a good one, the few efforts that have been made only have to do with the construction of more jails to incarcerate more people, instead of a preventive criminal policy that could lead to decrement the criminal behavior and less still, there are not installed criminological treatments that contributes to an effective social reintegration.

At Mexico, the rights of the inmates are granted by the penitentiary authority through a multidisciplinary group composed by persons that manages some of the areas from the same penitentiary system, what it means there is not a really penitentiary justice system that grants the rights of the prisoners. The penitentiary judge only exists in the legal text since June 2008, but the penitentiary courts are not yet installed. Therefore is a lack of due process that treats the rights of inmates.

The aim of this paper is to draw attention to the reality of our penitentiary system with the hope that it permits the implementation of criminal policy that improves a better system in the benefit of the society.

Keywords: Penitentiary system, collapsed

P5-9

FEELING UNSAFE

Panel Chair: **Cyril Rizk** (*ONDRP (observatoire national de la délinquance et des réponses pénales), France*)

P5-9-1

Foot patrols and impact on fear of crime

Patrice Villettaz (*University of Lausanne, Switzerland*), **Christine Burkhardt** (*University of Lausanne, Switzerland*), **Jessica Meylan** (*University of Lausanne, Switzerland*), **Sofia Soares Simoes** (*University of Lausanne, Switzerland*)

Last year, street crimes in Lausanne city increase dramatically compared to the other Swiss cities. Consequently, Lausanne people feel somewhat less safe in the downtown. So, to fight this perceived unsafety, the municipal police department decided to extend the foot patrols not only in the downtown, but too in the nearby areas.

To evaluate the satisfaction of the municipal policemen about the extension of the foot patrols, a study was launched. Data were gathered specifically from the police patrols. Another goal of this study was to measure the visibility of the foot patrols and its impact on fear of crime. So, a subsidiary study was completed by 50 street interviews. For the purpose of this subsidiary study, two sets of four photos were prepared to present two types of police visibility: ordinary foot patrol with one or two policemen in blue or lemon uniform, and extensive foot patrol with four policemen in blue or lemon uniform.

Our preliminary findings indicate that the level of satisfaction of the policemen about the types of foot patrols is not so high than expected by the police department and the degree of fear of crime depends on the types of foot patrols presented to the public.

Keywords: Fear of crime, Foot patrol, Police-community relations, Visibility

P5-9-2

Exploring the impact of environmental space on insecurity feelings through eye tracking techniques

Ines Guedes (*Faculty of Law, University of Porto, Portugal*), **Carla Cardoso** (*Faculty of Law, University of Porto, Portugal*), **Cândido Agra** (*Faculty of Law, University of Porto, Portugal*)

Fear of crime is a “hot topic” of criminological field and a problem in its own right (Hale, 1996). When measuring fear of crime, surveys are the most commonly used in scientific community. In our ongoing project the main goal is to deep explore the emotional component of *fear of crime* through the complementarity of experimental and qualitative methodologies including eye tracking. Fear of crime can be viewed as a multidimensional phenomenon constituted by three main components: emotional, cognitive and behavioral reactions; Emotional component (fear) it is usually defined as a *negative reaction to crime or symbols associated with crime* (Ferraro & LaGrange, 1987). Regarding individual variables that explain fear of crime, it is largely accepted that women, the elderly and the least educated report higher levels of fear of crime (for a review see Hale, 1996). Also important are the contextual variables of fear of crime. Incivilities such as graffiti, litter, abandoned cars and vandalism have a negative impact on fear of crime (Wilson & Kelling, 1982). Moreover, lack of lightning is one of the greatest cue associated with increased fear.

In the present study eye tracking techniques were used in order to deep explore the *importance of physical cues on insecurity perceptions*. The use of an eye tracker allow to analyze the most looked features of images and, with that, the selective attention given by subjects. The stimuli were selected from a set of images previously rated for valence, arousal, fear of crime and perceived risk. Experimental protocol was based in previous studies (e.g., Calvo & Lang, 2004) and had two different kind of trials: a) pair of images distinguished by levels of arousal and valence and b) individual images with different levels of fear of crime. After each pair were presented, individuals were answered if the level of valence were similar in

pictures. Regarding the individual pictures, since the goal was to understand what the most observed physical cues were and relate them to insecurity perceptions, the question "is this place insecure?" appeared after each image. Whenever an image appears (pair or individual) it is always preceded by a fixation point (during 2000ms). Each image or pair of images will appear during 4000ms. Pre-tests were already made and the data collection is being conducted. We hope to contribute with new insights and to a better understanding of relationship between environmental spaces and insecurity feelings.

Keywords: Fear of crime, Eye tracking, Environmental space, Contextual variables

P5-9-3

Less victims of violence, more people feeling unsafe, how can we understand this apparent paradox measured by the French victimisation survey ?

Cyril Rizk (ONDRP (observatoire national de la délinquance et des réponses pénales), France)

According to the 2013 national victimisation survey ("Cadre de vie et sécurité") conducted in France by the statistics institute (INSEE) and the crime observatory (ONDRP), 17.1% of people 14 years and older said they happen to personally feel unsafe at home "rarely", "from time to time" or "often" and 22.1% told they feel unsafe in their neighbourhood or in their village. These "feeling of unsafety" rates are the highest observed since the first survey in 2007. They were at their lowest level in 2008 and, since then, they have increased by 3.8 percentage points and 4 percentage points respectively. Meanwhile, the personal victimisation rates did not follow the same trend. Actually, the physical violence or threat victimisation rates (excluding robbery or author from the household) decreased significantly recently. They were much higher when the "feeling of unsafety" rates were lower. This apparent paradox is a challenge for ONDRP because its complete explanation might not be possible considering only the victimisation survey data. But, one trend, the rise of domestic burglary, might have played a part in the phenomenon, reminding us that victimisation and feeling of unsafety link might not be as weak as some people think.

Keywords: victimisation survey, violence rates, feeling of unsafety, crime trends

P5-9-4

Fear of Crime, Trust for Justice, and Punitive Attitudes in Turkey

Osman Dolu (Turkish National Police Academy, Turkey)

Fear of crime is a strong human emotion which decreases quality of life and which has important implications for public policy, particularly on trust for justice. There is a rich literature on effects of fear of crime on individual and social life and on public policy. For instance, empirical research report fear of crime undermines trust for justice institutions and trust for government in general. In other words, as fear of crime increases trust for justice institutions and trust for government decreases. Further, fear of crime leads to punitive attitudes in the society.

The authors conducted the first national fear of crime study in Turkey in 2011 (Turkish National Fear of Crime Survey). Using this survey data with a nationally representative sample of 3072 respondents, the authors test the relationship between fear of crime, trust for justice and punitive attitudes in Turkey. Multiple regression findings reveal that fear of crime has a negative impact on various justice institutions, such as the police, prosecutors, judges, local courts, higher courts, and the elected government. As fear of crime increases trust for justice in Turkey decreases. Interestingly punitive attitudes are not very high in Turkey and there is a positive relationship between trust for government and support for increasing punishments in Turkey.

Keywords: Fear of crime, Trust for justice, Punitive attitudes, Turkey

P5-10**CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT AND OFFENDER TREATMENT**

Panel Chair: *Ewa Habzda-Siwiek (Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland)*

P5-10-1**Do health issues contribute to the decline of criminal involvement with age?**

Doreen Huschek (*University of Stockholm, Sweden*)

There exist still many uncertainties about the process of desistance. One of the clearest findings is the age-crime relationship. Criminal involvement declines after its peak in adolescence or early adulthood for most individuals, even for persistent offenders. The most common explanation is that offenders simply “age-out” and take on adult roles. This paper deals with the question whether health is one factor in adding to the decline in offending. Health issues accumulate with age, particularly among those living risky or unhealthy lives. Previous studies have shown that offenders are more likely to die younger and that prison inmates have many health problems, but few studies have looked at general samples of offenders to study health issues. Additionally, this study examines when in the life course health issues occur among different group of offenders. The data comes from the Stockholm Life Course Project. The sample used consists of a group of 287 men born between 1943 and 1951. Part of the group was sampled based on their delinquent background before age 15 years and the other part consists of matched controls. Extensive survey and register data is available to address the crime-health link. Our preliminary findings indicate that our criminal sample experiences an accumulation of many chronic health issues, but that these health issues seem to prevent primarily criminal activities only from age 40 years onward. Furthermore, some health issues particularly those relating to drug addiction and some psychological issues are linked with increased criminal involvement while physical chronic diseases seem to decrease criminal involvement.

Keywords: desistance, life course criminology, health

P5-10-2**Criminal Involvement and Trajectories of Self-Control**

Brie Diamond (*Texas Christian University, USA*), **Robert Morris** (*University of Texas at Dallas, USA*)

The stability of self-control is a popular topic in the criminological literature. Namely, the general theory of crime contends self-control to be largely stable across the life-course. A number of attempts have been made to understand the stability of this construct via group-based trajectory models and those attempts show that while self-control is stable for most individuals, a substantial number of people either gain or lose self-control across time. The next step in this literature is to understand how these trajectories of self-control correspond to offending behavior in adulthood. The present study uses a sample of roughly 400 youth from the Northeastern United States to map trajectories of self-control via growth mixture modeling and investigates the prevalence of offending across trajectory profiles. These analyses reveal instability in self-control for a sizeable number of individuals and explore the prevalence and timing of arrest for individuals represented by various trajectories of self-control. Implications for the general theory of crime based upon these findings will be discussed. Finally, policy proscriptions will be considered.

Keywords: Self-Control, Trajectory Analysis

P5-10-3

Adjudicator Influences on Celebrity Treatment

Bruce Carroll (*Georgia Gwinnett University, USA*)

The effect of exogenous influences on offender decision-making has a long and storied history. Many have debated the institution design, social characteristics, and victimology. However, the impact of prominent or celebrity status as an exogenous influence on offender decision-making has received very little attention in the literature.

Previous analyses have shown that judicial behavior as an influence on offender treatment may be understood as part of strategic interactions with other institutions (Stimson, MacKuen, and Erikson 1995), intra-institutional effects (Carroll 2004), or the public (Flemming and Wood 1997; Mishler and Sheehan 1996, 1993). Other scholars have endorsed the attitudinal model asserting that judicial behavior may be influenced by personal attributes or policy preferences (Segal and Spaeth 1993; Tate and Handberg 1991). Factors such as jurist age, gender, and ideology measured by party identification have been established as useful tools in the explanation of offender treatment. The literature has described the impact these various factors may have on the judiciary over various periods of time (Manning, Carroll, and Carp 2004; Songer and Davis 1990; Carp and Rowland 1983; Tate 1981).

I examine over 750 prominent and celebrity cases from 1998 to 2010 to shed light on whether celebrities are adjudicated in the same or a similar manner as non-celebrities. My initial findings suggest that celebrities do not receive any special treatment, but in fact are convicted at a higher rate than non-celebrity defendants. This holds true regardless of the status of the adjudicator, while holding venue, tier, and offense constant and raises new questions in the literature.

Keywords: Offender, Adjudicator, Race

P5-10-4

Preventive measures in Poland. Theory and praxis from criminological perspective.

Ewa Habzda-Siwiek (*Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland*)

The presentation provides an overview of the theoretical and practical problems relating to mental health of an offender and shows how the system of psychiatric preventive measures work in Poland. The starting point is the remark that the issues of mental health of an offender is relevant only on the base of positivistic paradigm in criminal law and criminology. On this background criminal law systems allow applying both punishment and preventive measures towards offenders.

The key issue is the problem of sanity of a perpetrator *tempore criminis*, that is the necessary condition to be responsible for committing a crime. In Poland, as in many European countries, the fact of being insane causes the discontinuance of criminal proceedings and rises, by the fact of being dangerous to social order, the possibility of applying preventive detention. However, being in the state of „diminished responsibility” while committing a crime, can result in sentencing lower or milder punishment to the offender and also give him a chance to serve the imprisonment in so called “therapeutic system”. Subsequently, an overview on Polish penitentiary system is shortly presented. Then, the praxis of the execution of preventive measures in forensic psychiatric units is discussed. The crucial problem in this field is obviously how to estimate the risk of the reoffending.

In conclusion, on the base of the critical remarks relating to current regulations, the improved model of preventive measures is put forward.

Keywords: preventive measures, mental health of an offender, detention, offender treatment

P5-11**CRIMINAL PROCEEDS AND REVENUES**

Panel Chair: *Katie Benson* (University of Manchester, UK)

P5-11-1**The Management of Criminal Proceeds: Rethinking the Theory of 'Money Laundering'**

Katie Benson (University of Manchester, UK)

Money laundering refers to the act of managing the proceeds of crime to provide them with the appearance of legitimacy. The management of criminal proceeds has received increasing attention from policy makers, law enforcement bodies and international organisations over recent decades. It is portrayed as a considerable threat to society and its financial systems, and, as such, the 'fight' to combat money laundering is a global law enforcement priority, resulting in wide-ranging legislative and regulatory changes.

Despite this, the concept of 'money laundering' as a clearly defined activity or process is problematic. The official definitions of money laundering have shown 'a blurring of the edges of the concept' (van Duyne 2003: 77), leading to a widening of the scope of what constitutes 'money laundering' activity. This lack of clarity around the concept of 'money laundering', and the breadth of official definitions which appear to incorporate a wide range of behaviours, including simply handling criminal property, is highly problematic.

This paper, drawing on current research, argues that to gain a more comprehensive understanding of how crime-money is managed it is necessary to move away from the term 'money laundering'. The paper is in three sections: first, a discussion of the problematic nature of the term 'money laundering'. Second, the limited (with notable exceptions) research on the management of criminal proceeds will be discussed. Third, the 'three-stage model' of money laundering will be criticised, suggesting that this widely-accepted model further restricts our understanding of the ways that criminals manage their money. Finally, the conclusion of the paper will argue that there should be more focus on empirically examining how crime-money is managed, in order to more fully understand the processes involved.

Keywords: Money laundering, Proceeds of crime

P5-11-2**Estimating proceeds of crime and mafia revenues in Italy**

Francesco Calderoni (Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy), *Ernesto Ugo Savona* (Università Cattolica - Transcrime, Italy)

The paper presents an estimation of proceeds of crime and mafia proceeds in Italy from nine criminal activities (sexual exploitation of women, illicit firearms trafficking, drug trafficking, counterfeiting, the illicit cigarette trade, illicit gambling, illicit waste disposal, loan sharking, and extortion racketeering) by region and type of mafia (Cosa Nostra, Camorra, 'Ndrangheta, Apulian mafias, and other mafias). For each criminal activity, the estimation adopted a different methodology according to the specificities of the criminal market, previous evaluations in the literature, and the availability of data. The results estimate the yearly proceeds of selected crimes at more than €22 bn, equal to approximately 1.5% of Italian GDP (average 2007–2011) or €379 per resident (average 2007–2012). Mafia proceeds were estimated at approximately €10.7 bn (0.7% of the Italian GDP), demonstrating the impact on the regional and national economies and the differences among the types of mafias as to their geographical sources of revenues.

The estimates for the single criminal markets and the analysis of mafia proceeds were presented in a recent special issue of *Global Crime* (2014, Vol. 15, Issue 1-2)

Keywords: organized crime, proceeds of crime, mafia revenues

P5-11-4

Delimitation of the concept of corruption: a criminal policy analysis

Patricia Carraro Rossetto (*University of Málaga, Spain*)

The term corruption appears in many languages where it has a vastly different meaning and connotations. Nevertheless, in political contexts, analysts agree that corruption phenomenon involves a deviation from certain standards of behavior. The following criteria are employed by researchers in establishing those behavior standards: *normative criteria*, where corruption is a violation of law or moral and ethical rules for personal gain or other personal objectives; *social perception criterion*, where an act is corrupt if elites and mass opinion define it as such, condemn it and want to see it punished; *economic rationality criterion*, where corrupt practices are analyzed in terms of utilitarian calculus of pleasure and pain (costs and benefits); and finally, *principal-agent criterion*, where corruption is investigated in terms of disloyalty between the agent and the principal. Hence the ambition of the presentation is to mention each of these criteria and identify which between them is most useful from criminal policy perspective.

Keywords: Concept of corruption, Criminal policy

P5-12

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND SANCTION POLICY

Panel Chair: *Jane Sprott (Ryerson University, Canada)*

P5-12-1

Sanction Policy in the Czech Republic in the Context of the Reform of the Czech Criminal Law

Jana Hulmakova (Faculty of Arts Charles University of Prague, Czech Republic)

Regulation of sanctions in the Czech Republic was substantially changed after the new Czech Criminal Code came into force in 2010, including implementation of new alternative sanctions – primarily house arrest. Depenalization and wider application of alternative sanctions were one of the presented purposes of this new Criminal Code. The paper deals with the current trends in sanction policy in the Czech Republic. The article is based on the official statistics collected by the Ministry of Justice. The attention is focused not only on penalties imposed by courts but also on diversions with intervention in preliminary proceedings. It also concern with sanction policies in the cases of juvenile offenders and elder offenders (60+). Especially deals with in imposing sanctions after new Criminal Code came into force on January 1, 2010. Expected depenalization in sanction policy with regard to the implementation of legislative changes in criminal law was not finally accomplished. On the contrary an increase of unconditional sentence of imprisonment was observed. Causes of this development, impact of adoption of some latest amendments of Criminal Code and other specific effects are also subject of this analysis.

Keywords: depenalization, sanction policy, alternative sanctions

P5-12-2

Public Support for Harsher Sentences?

Jane Sprott (Ryerson University, Canada)

Over the last decade the Government of Canada has passed an enormous number of amendments to the Criminal Code. The amendments have targeted a range of issues around bail, sentencing and parole – typically with the aim of making the system “harsher”, or at least appear harsher. With respect to sentencing, for example, the government increased the mandatory minimum sentence for offences committed with a firearm in 2008 and, on two separate occasions (2008 and 2012), created various restrictions around the use of “conditional sentences of imprisonment”. These changes have been justified, in part, because they are what the public “wants” and to help increase confidence in the criminal justice system. This study explores public preferences for sentences in response to offences which trigger some mandatory minimum sentences as well as views of the appropriateness of “conditional sentences of imprisonment”. The assumption that the public “wants” these changes – and that confidence in the system can be increased by making sentences harsher – is questioned.

Keywords: public perceptions, sentences, confidence in the justice system

P5-12-3

International Justice: An International Comparison of the Dimensions of Justice

James Vardalis (*Tarleton State University, USA*), **Michael Wiatrowski** (*Tarleton State University, USA*)

The goal of international justice is to hold those who commit genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity accountable for their actions. International justice takes place in the failure of state justice systems to arrest and prosecute those individuals who perpetrate those horrendous crimes. A mere description of the International Criminal Court and the various tribunals is an inadequate explanation of why these horrendous crimes are committed and why states fail in their duty to protect their citizens. These crimes are not distributed equally throughout the world. They typically take place in failed states which have not made a transition to stability and democratic development and during civil intrastate conflicts. Democracy solves the fundamental drivers of genocide and crimes against humanity. These elements include inclusiveness, the rule of law, control of the security sector, control of corruption, reductions in inequality and the valuation of human rights. The empirical evidence shows that these factors are powerful causes of states which provide "citizen security" and resolve conflicts according to the rule of law in a democratic framework. During periods of conflict and tyranny justice systems may fail to hold those accountable for crimes against humanity. The idea of "international justice" is more than the description and comparison of the legal codes and procedures of the nations of the world.

Keywords: Rule of Law, Human Rights

P5-12-4

Culture and Comparative Criminal Justice - an analytical framework

Jianhong Liu (*University of Macau, Macao*)

Given the history of colonization, modernization, and globalization, some scholars argue that these differences are non-essential today. This study compares the Western criminal justice system with Asian systems to focus on variations at the conceptual level, and argue that these conceptual differences still deeply influence the operations of the criminal justice system. The study explains the "Asian Paradigm Theory" to summarize the conceptual preferences of the Asian culture regarding concept of crime, concept of justice, and approaches to justice, in comparison with the established Western concepts, and explains Western – eastern differences through analyzing fundamental differences in cultural roots, philosophical and legal traditions, and historical processes.

The theory proposes that the Western concept of crime and justice are "*individualistic concept*"; the individuals are the unit of the examination; while Asian concept is implicitly or explicitly reflect a collective orientation; they are "*relational concepts*". The target of Western criminal justice and crime control is the crime, while the target of Asian crime control concerns human relations. The theory first explains three essential differences at the conceptually level between the West and Asia: The concept of crime, the concept of justice, and the approaches to justice. The theory explains how these differences are interrelated to produces the fundamental variation between the Asian systems and the Western systems at conceptual level. Implications for the future criminal justice reforms are discussed.

Keywords: comparative criminal justice, Asian Culture, justice, Western criminal justice, criminal justice reform

P5-13**FEAR OF CRIME DETERMINANTS**

Panel Chair: *Gemma Birkett* (University of Winchester, UK)

P5-13-1**The Role of the British News Media in Women's Penal Reform**

Gemma Birkett (University of Winchester, UK)

Operating in the politically contentious and ideologically polarised domain of criminal justice presents substantial challenges for penal reform campaigners. Those pursuing 'public conversations' must develop strong rhetoric to make their causes salient and of interest to both the public and policymakers. The fact that penal reform is widely considered by British journalists as having minimal readership appeal is indicative of the main issue campaigners' face. Those seeking to influence policy reform for women are faced with a *further* barrier, in that social attitudes to male and female offenders differ. Whilst penal reform campaigners are able to pursue a rhetoric of vulnerability in relation to women offenders (a discourse rarely available for men), this remains in the face of entrenched social constructions of the 'ideal woman'. Journalists, or certainly those working for right-wing publications, seem obsessed with violent female offending, despite the fact that the vast majority of women are incarcerated for property crimes. It can be difficult, therefore, for penal reform campaigners to have what they perceive to be a sensible conversation in the news media. What language best, then, for those seeking to influence government policy for women within this changing punitive climate? Situated within the constructionist paradigm for social problems research, this presentation will explore the different approaches and strategies, the 'messaging structures' or 'frames', used by penal reform campaigners to influence politicians, the media and the public. Based on empirical data gathered from interviews with over thirty elite actors from British politics and civil society it will also discuss journalists' attitudes towards penal reform and their opinions on women in crime news.

Keywords: News Media, Women Offenders, Penal Reform, Issue Framing, Public Opinion

P5-13-2**Police communication through Twitter as a determinant of safety perception**

Imke Smulders (Avans Center for Public Safety and Criminal Justice & Radboud University, The Netherlands)

When the factors that determine people's perception of safety are examined, communication is often overlooked as a possible determinant. The scarce research that dives into this factor usually focuses on the impact of mass media or satisfaction with police-citizen contacts. Planned, structural communication by relevant institutions like police and (local) government is rarely taken into account.

The present research addresses the question whether communication could be one of the determinants of safety perception by the public and if so, what its exact role is. This exploration of communication as a possible determinant includes different media, traditional as well as new and social media, communication about objective safety and possible parallels with other areas where communication plays an important role in informing and influencing people, like public health messages and campaigns.

Specific focus is on police communication through social media. In the Netherlands, especially Twitter has been widely adopted by police departments and individual police officers as a convenient and accessible tool for interaction with citizens. Through surveys and interviews, the present research attempts to shed some light on the effects of these communicative efforts: do people feel safer when their local police officer keeps them posted via Twitter?

The paper provides an overview of different aspects of communication that could play a role in people's perception of safety and discusses preliminary results from the surveys and interviews concerning people's perception of safety in relation to the use of Twitter by their local police officer.

Keywords: safety perception, communication, police, social media, Twitter

P5-13-3

The offender's experience of punitiveness: a descriptive phenomenological study

Elli Gilbert (University of Leuven, Belgium)

How offenders experience a certain punishment, the (un)intentional harms caused by it and the consequences and effects of this punishment have been extensively researched within the field of Criminology. With this exploratory study, we want to discover in a more in-depth and qualitative way the lived experience of 'being punished', including the core elements of this experience and its meaning. We want to clarify the punishment experience as a whole by asking offenders what 'being punished' means to them, how they perceive the punitive nature of their sanction and how they integrate this experience within their life course. The study will focus on several types of punishment, including the prison sentence and community service (to be determined in function of the currently changing Belgian penal legislation).

The study will be conducted using the "descriptive phenomenological method in psychology", as described by Dr. Amedeo Giorgi. This research method aims to describe the lived experience of a certain phenomenon and provides a step by step analytical procedure. Phenomenological research methods are well known within Human Sciences in general (especially within the domains of Psychology and Philosophy), but have rarely been used within Criminology. During this presentation, we want to discuss the use of this alternative method within Criminology. Primarily, we will clarify the method and compare it to other qualitative data gathering methods, such as grounded theory and ethnography, which are generally better known and more used within Criminology. We will illustrate how we plan to apply this methodology within this specific research context. Lastly, we will discuss the relevance and possibilities of this method for Criminological research.

Keywords: Punishment, Offender's experience, Phenomenology

P5-13-4

International Tourists' Perceived Risk and Fear of Crime in Istanbul

Mine Özaşçılar (Bağcesehir University, Turkey), Neylan Ziyalar (Istanbul University, Turkey)

The study of fear of crime is now widely recognized as one of the major concerns among the researchers affecting international tourists' decisions about travelling to destinations. Within the tourism literature, tourist's fear of crime is considered as a global issue. The primary objective of this study is twofold: (i) to gain a greater understanding of international tourists' perceived risk and fear of crime while visiting Istanbul; and (ii) to determine the factors associated with the fear of crime and perceived risk of crime. To establish how inbound international tourist's pre-trip perceived risk of crime while visiting Istanbul, and to determine the outbound tourists' fear of crime while visiting Istanbul, separated questionnaires are administered to 408 international tourists. The sample including both inbound and outbound tourists, which 51.4 % of them were international tourists departing from Istanbul. The research findings show that the international tourist, who visited Istanbul, reported the lower rates of overall perceived safety in parallel with the actual crime rates among population. In terms of fear of sexual assault while in Istanbul, it is found that outbound tourists' gender is the most influential factor. The results indicate that official crime rates that are lower within other European countries, has been also represented in the level of tourists' perceived risk of crime and fear of crime.

Keywords: fear of crime, perceived risk of crime, international tourist, Istanbul

P5-14**STALKING VICTIMIZATION, SCHOOL VIOLENCE**

Panel Chair: *Anne-Marie Côté (Université de Montréal, Canada)*

P5-14-1**On the importance of externalized behaviors, guardians and handlers in the understanding of school violence**

Anne-Marie Côté (Université de Montréal, Canada), Étienne Blais (Université de Montréal, Canada), Frédéric Ouellet (Université de Montréal, Canada)

School violence is a major concern for public authorities. While most studies have investigated factors associated with the manifestation of violent behaviors, few studies have focused on factors associated with victimization. Among known risk factors, internalized and externalized behaviors, low self-regard, anxiousness and depression increase the risk of being a victim of violence at school. Our study (N=838) aims to investigate the role of externalized behaviors, involvement of third parties (such as guardians and handlers) and institutional factors (school size) to improve our knowledge about the risk of victimization at school. Based on multi-level linear modeling, our results show that externalized behaviors - such as hitting and threatening other pupils - increase the risk of victimization (ORs varying between 1.8 and 10.8). Involvement of third parties (guardians, pupils) decreases the risk of victimization (OR=0.6). Self-defence and vengeance were also associated with a lower risk of future episodes of victimization. Asking help from a teacher increases the risk of reprisal from classmates. Results highlight the need to conceptualize victimization as a function of interactions between aggressors, victims and third parties. Our study support Bronfenbrenner's model and adapts it to school violence problem.

Keywords: School violence, Ecological perspective, Prevention Programs, Routine activities theory

P5-14-2**An examination of stalking victimization and fear of the offender: Results from a Czech survey**

Zuzana Podaná (Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic), Romana Imříšková (Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic)

The paper presents results from a survey focusing on intimate partner violence and stalking victimization which was conducted in the Czech Republic in 2012/2013. This was the very first attempt to research stalking phenomenon among the Czech population using a large representative sample (N=2503). Overall 147 victims of stalking were identified which resulted in life-time prevalence rate of 7.3 % for females and 4.3 % for males.

First, key findings are discussed focusing above all on victims' and offenders' characteristics, stalking practices, and victims' responses to stalking. In addition, gender differences are examined. Second, victims' perception of stalking is analysed with the utmost attention given to fear of the offender. Fear is an important factor in stalking victimization because legal definitions of stalking frequently require that offender's behaviour elicits fear in the victim. However, our results of multivariate analysis show that increased fear is significantly associated only with certain stalking practices (direct aggression) and "milder" forms of stalking (e.g. monitoring of the victim) do not affect fear level. Moreover, perception of fear is gender-dependent. Finally, practical implications of the results are discussed.

Keywords: stalking, victims, fear

P5-14-3

Victims and perpetrators of stalking in Polish research

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

The phenomenon of stalking is publicized in Poland from several years. In 2011 in Poland were introduced new law which penalizes stalking. Both before changes in law and after them there were conducted quantitative research in order to describe a profile of a perpetrator and a victim of persecution. Results of this research will be a subject of my presentation.

The first research on stalking in Poland was conducted in 2006 on a representative sample of 2000 respondents. The results showed that 12% of respondents were or currently is a victim of stalking. Most of victims were female (72%) and in 80% of cases the perpetrator was male. In 88% there was a relationship between a victim and an offender (in 58% a perpetrator was partner or ex-partner of the victim).

In 2009 before the penalization of stalking the Ministry of Justice commissioned an all-Poland research on a sample of 10,000 people. Almost one in ten Poles (9,9%) confirmed that at last in their lives they were victims of stalking. It means that over 3,000,000 of Poles were stalked. In this research surprisingly there were not big differences in gender of the perpetrators. 51% were male and 49% were female. Ca. 75% of respondents admitted that they knew the person who stalked them.

Smaller research was conduct in 2013 on students of University of Warsaw. Probably due to methodology, 40% of respondents admitted to have stalking experience in their lives. Research conducted on young people shows that one the most common form of stalking is usage of modern technology.

Keywords: stalking, persecution, victim, perpetrator

P5-14-4

The new role of police to prevent further victimization by stalkers

Hiroko Goto (Chiba University, Japan)

In Japan, domestic violence law and stalking law were introduced in 21 century. With the introduction of these laws, domestic violence and stalking officially became criminal cases. Since then, police has implemented many policies against them. In recent years the Japanese police have recorded more stalking related murder cases. It will be particularly interesting to point out that many of these stalking related death cases actually occurred after the victims had visited the police for consultation. The local police agency analyzed and investigated the cause of very case that occurred and equally proposed the necessary preventive measures. As a response to the reports and propositions of the local police agency, the National Police Agency (NPA) has amended its administrative rules in order to make them more effective in preventing stalking related killings. This implies that police roles should change from investigation-oriented to prevention-oriented. In this presentation, I will talk about recent policy changes in Japanese police agency against stalking related killings and I will rethink about the role of police to prevent killings by stalkers.

Keywords: domestic violence, stalking, role of police, crime prevention

P5-15**CRIME STATISTICS AND SURVEY METHODS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RESEARCH**

Panel Chair: *Diederik Cops (Leuven Institute of Criminology, Belgium)*

P5-15-1**School survey versus mail survey: disentangling sample bias and method effects in reporting delinquent behaviour**

Diederik Cops (Leuven Institute of Criminology, Belgium)

Criminological research on both the extent and the causes of juvenile delinquency rely heavily (and almost exclusively) on self-report studies. Several methods are used to question young people whether they committed delinquent behaviour. In this paper we examine the extent to which the method that is used (i.c. mail survey v. school survey) may result in different findings concerning the nature and correlates of juvenile delinquency. Firstly we try to determine whether sample bias may result in different prevalence rates of self-reported delinquency; secondly we examine whether different methods result in different findings regarding the correlates of delinquent behaviour which could be identified in both studies. We equally analyze, using the 'propensity score matching' technique, these differences could be related to the method that was used. For this aim, we analyze the data of two large scale surveys conducted in Flanders in spring of 2013, both with a representative sample of youth in secondary education. One study was conducted by a mail survey, the other one questioned young people via a school survey.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, method effects

P5-15-2**Tit for Tat?! - Measuring Reactions to Deviant Behavior**

Lena Verneuer (University of Bielefeld, Germany)

This presentation pays attention to the measurement of reactions to deviant behavior with the help of a vignette, which was implemented in the German research-project 'Crime in the modern City' [Crimoc] in 2013. Applying an additional scenario and combining it with the average survey-data enables one to describe – especially violent – reactions with more precision.

With the help of Allan V. Horwitz' theoretical conception in *The Logic of Social Control* (1990) the heuristic context is provided: Violence can be seen as one form of a wider range of social control efforts, e.g. direct reactions to experienced deviant behavior. It is argued, that when it comes to emphasising the quality and the situational character of violent behavior, violence is not just an act, but also an outcome. According to this theoretical basis, the cross-sectional data from 2013 will be analysed.

References:

Horwitz, Allan V. (1990): *The Logic of Social Control*. New York/ London: Plenum Press.

Crime in the Modern City: www.crimoc.org

Keywords: Violence, Vignette, Social Control

P5-15-3

Cross-National Comparison of Juvenile Crime Rates

Seokjin Jeong (University of Texas Arlington, USA)

There is a general consensus among international scholars that juveniles are the most criminally active population in the world. In addition to prevalence in various criminal activities, juvenile crime leads adult criminality and affects communities by disrupting social order. For policymakers and citizens, youth offending imposes the responsibility of protecting youth from delinquent activities and creating a safe environment for young people. Although socio-economic literature on predictors that are conducive to crime and violence is growing, relatively little attention has been given to answer the questions “Why juvenile crime rates vary across different cultures/countries?” Since Bennett and Basiotis’s work on structural correlates of juvenile property crime, little empirical research has been conducted to better understand the relationship between socio-economic conditions and juvenile crime. In this reality, this study examines economic and political factors and juvenile crime rates between Western European countries and U.S.

Keywords: Juvenile Delinquency, Crime Rates

P5-15-4

The changing nature of juvenile crime in post-socialist countries at the beginning of the 21st century: The perspectives of Croatia and Serbia

Irena Cajner Mraović (University of Zagreb, Centre for Croatian Studies, Croatia), Želimir Kešetović (University of Belgrade, Faculty of Security Studies, Serbia), Valentina Asančaić (University of Zagreb, Centre for Croatian Studies, Croatia)

This presentation builds on three essential starting point. The first is popular belief of the dramatic increase in juvenile crime rates across Central Eastern Europe since 1990s. The second one is related to previous research which have shown that one of the many social consequences of the transition to democratic market societies is change in both the scope and the nature of the crime, particularly juvenile crime. Finally, the third starting point of this paper is inconsistent, or even conflicting assessment of trends in juvenile crime in post-socialist countries over the last two decades, which has spurred an important debate in comparative criminology regarding the operationalization of transition and the theoretical relevance of this concept in explaining juvenile crime variation. These starting points have been the subject of controversy, thereby requiring the criminologists to consider both quantity and quality of juvenile crime more carefully in their analyses. Much of the juvenile crime research is at the national or regional level, focusing on juvenile crime in total, or on juvenile homicide as easy comparable and the most dangerous offence. There are comparative criminologists who suggest future research in this filed to be focused on trends in different offences committed by juveniles in two or three post-socialist countries to avoid the lack of comparative aspect in national studies as well as to avoid the lack of appreciation of the data on the specifics of individual countries in regional level research. Shared history and particularly the similar experience of transition under conditions of the war make Croatia and Serbia interesting to compare trends in juvenile crime and to study the effects of social and economic transformations of society, including war and post-war circumstances, on juvenile crime, which is the main goal of the presentation. Using official crime statistics, authors observe nature and scope of the reported juvenile crime in Serbia and Croatia in the period between 2000 and 2013. Although there were no consistent or substantial changes in total juvenile crime during the observed time, there were some significant changes in juvenile violent crime: juvenile crime against life and limb quadrupled in Croatia and doubled in Serbia, and juvenile crime against public order increased three times in Croatia and eight times in Serbia. There were also significant changes in juvenile property crime in both countries: with decrease in theft and an increase in robbery it also becomes more violent.

Keywords: juvenile crime, transition, crime trends, controversy, comparative criminology

P5-16**ADOLESCENTS AS VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS**

Panel Chair: *Caroline Miles (University of Manchester, UK)*

P5-16-1**Friend or Foe? Cognitive Bias and Reducing Crime**

Jason Roach (University of Huddersfield, UK)

Research continues to show how various forms of human cognitive bias have (and do) significantly affect police decision making, particularly in the investigative context. Whilst the negative and potentially disastrous influence of confirmation bias, tunnel vision, and other equally mischievous heuristics is well documented and the need to minimise its effects widely known, how it might be used to reduce crime instead, is not. This short paper demonstrates how cognitive bias (when coupled with the 'nudge psychology' approach) can be used in different ways to reduce crime related problems by deterring (and by increasing the detection of) offenders and by reducing the vulnerability of potential victims, by subtly influencing their decision making and ultimately their behaviour. A case study of thefts from cars in two regions of Northern England is presented which utilised the 'framework of pre-existing cognitive bias', developed specifically to influence both offender behaviour (e.g. reducing guilt neutralisation by making it harder for them to see theft from cars as a victimless crime) and the behaviour of potential victims (e.g. playing on the human bias toward 'loss aversion' in order to encourage more people to lock their vehicles at night, especially those parked on their drive way) by utilising cognitive bias. The paper concludes by suggesting that when certain naturally occurring, universal human cognitive biases are harnessed and utilised in specific ways, they can become more friend than foe to those charged with preventing and reducing crime.

Keywords: cognitive bias, crime reduction, policing

P5-16-2**Adolescent Experiences of Intimate Partner Violence Victimization**

Kirsty McGregor (University of Manchester, UK)

Until the last decade British adolescent victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) have been absent from research and policy. However, their victimisation has recently been acknowledged by policy, as the Home Office extended their definition of domestic abuse in March 2013 to include 16 and 17 year olds. The British coalition government has identified violence against women and girls as a pressing societal issue that requires a change in attitudes towards such violence. As such, prevention continues to be a guiding principle of the British government's action plan to eliminate violence against women and girls (HM Government, 2014).

This paper presents preliminary findings of 34 free-associative narrative interviews conducted with 17 British victims of adolescent IPV. This reflection considers how these female adolescent victims explain and understand their experiences of IPV. The data is used to explore how adolescents experience the various types of IPV: physical, sexual, psychological, emotional and financial. The impact of these experiences are then examined. In order to achieve these aims the paper also discusses the use of a postmodern standpoint feminist epistemology to empower young women to speak about their experiences of violence (Harding, 2013). The paper concludes that British adolescents require preventative education alongside an established ongoing support and intervention service in order to avoid initial and/or repeat victimisation of adolescent IPV.

Keywords: Adolescence, Intimate Partner Violence, Victimization, Gender, Violence Prevention

P5-16-3

Supporting parent victims of adolescent to parent violence

Caroline Miles (*University of Manchester, UK*)

This paper explores the issue of adolescent to parent violence in a domestic violence context and examines the work of specialist support services who work with families reporting adolescent to parent violence outside of the criminal justice system. The paper presents findings from 15 interviews with domestic violence workers and expert practitioners, which formed part of an ESRC-funded study in the UK investigating adolescent violence towards parents. The paper considers the extent to which adolescent to parent violence fits with conceptual frameworks of domestic violence and the practical challenges such a conceptualisation poses. The discussion draws upon practitioners' experiences of the issue and the families they encounter; the gender dynamics and power relationships involved in adolescent to parent violence; the types and patterns of behaviour disclosed to practitioners; the kind of work they do with parents and/or children in these families; and the difficulties that practitioners and families face in dealing with violent child-parent relationships.

Keywords: Adolescent to parent violence, Domestic violence

P5-16-4

How effective is the approach of partner violence in the Netherlands?

Majone Steketee (*Verwey-Jonker institute, The Netherlands*), **Bas Tierolf** (*Verwey-Jonker institute, The Netherlands*), **Katinka Lünemann** (*Verwey-Jonker instituut, The Netherlands*)

Violence in the private realm is the most extensive form of violence in Dutch society. Domestic violence takes place in all socio-economic classes and within all cultures. Within the four large cities in the Netherlands (Amsterdam, Den Hague, Rotterdam and Utrecht) they have developed an integrated approach on domestic violence which includes the use of a system of services that provides timely recognition, tighter risk assessment, swift and effective interventions, assistance for victims and corrective help for perpetrators. The question is how effective is this approach?

The Verwey -Jonker Institute has conducted a four year study after families in which partner violence has occurred. It appears that if families are reported to the care agencies that they have a long history of very serious violence between partners. The negative effects of partner violence on children and the parents are great. The study focuses on the extent to which the approach has led to reduction of the partner violence, an increase of wellbeing of the parents, and a decrease of the trauma's and emotional insecurity of the children within these families.

In the study 211 families were followed by extensive measurements on three occasions during one and a half year. The approach appears to work, after eighteen months there has been significantly less violence between partners. But these approach isn't effective for all families. Fifty percent of the families in this research still report serious violence between partners. One might conclude that the approach works, but not for all families.

Keywords: partner violence, families, prevention

PA5-17**CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN JUVENILE JUSTICE**

Panel Chair: *Jenneke Christiaens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)*

Other authors: *Esther de Graaf (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), Jolande uit Beijerse (Erasmus University, The Netherlands)*

Children's rights play an important role in contemporary youth justice. Therefore, this panel focuses on this topic of children's rights in juvenile justice. It analyses questions related to children's rights on different levels in the juvenile justice system: the level of the police, the level of the juvenile court and the level of the execution of the judicial measures (youth institutions). Children's rights such as the right to be assisted by a lawyer during police interrogations, the right to be heard by the juvenile judge and the right to complain in institutional settings will be analysed and discussed. The contributions in this panel session can investigate both legal questions on children's rights (how are children's rights regulated by law) as well as questions related to the practice of children's rights (children's rights in action). The aim of this panel session is to shed light and discuss the regulation, the practice and the need for children's rights in different juvenile justice settings.

Keywords: children's rights, juvenile justice

PA5-17-1**Minors behind bars: between resistance and rights.**

Esther de Graaf (VUB, Belgium), Jenneke Christiaens (VUB, Belgium), Els Dumortier (VUB, Belgium)

The aim of this contribution is to present our research project 'Minors behind bars: between resistance and rights' and to discuss some preliminary findings. There are several prison studies that have paid attention to prisoners, their perspective on prison life and on the effects and pains of imprisonment. However, most of these 'prison studies' have focused on adult prisoners. Much less is known about how young offenders experience and deal with detention. The question remains then how placed youngsters experience, submit to and resist detention regimes. In Belgium several studies were conducted on the experience of youngsters in detention. However, none of them focused on strategies of submission and resistance. Understanding strategies of resistance allows us to gain insight in institutional practices from the perspective of young prisoners. Human rights and children's rights play an important role in contemporary youth detention practices. In Belgium a legal framework on the rights of youngsters in detention and formal complaint procedures is lacking. In our contribution we will explore how the right to complain is regulated in Belgium and other European countries. We will explore these distinct systems from a children's rights perspective.

Keywords: Juvenile justice, Children's rights, Youth detention, Right to complain, Resistance

PA5-17-2**When police interrogates juvenile suspects: in need of children's rights?**

Els Dumortier (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), Sofie De Kimpe (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

Police interrogations are the starting point of each judicial procedure against juvenile suspects. However, as contrasted with the subsequent procedure before the juvenile court, only very few child specific procedures, rights and guarantees are foreseen during police interrogations. At the level of the juvenile court, for example, an informal procedure with a single seated, specialised juvenile judge is imposed by Belgian law. This way, the young offender should be able to participate in the judicial procedures. During police interrogations, on the contrary, no such child friendly procedures and rights are foreseen. Only when the

child is a victim of (sexual) offences special procedures and rights are foreseen in order to protect the child's vulnerability and to avoid false testimonies. Taking into account the child friendly procedures for juveniles on the level of the judge and on the level of the police for "victim-children", the question arises whether such child specific procedures and rights should not also be foreseen when juvenile suspects are interrogated by police forces. In this contribution these questions will be analysed and discussed taking into account both a children's rights perspective as well as the perspective and culture of the police.

Keywords: police interrogations, children's rights, police culture

PA5-17-3

Children's rights in the Netherlands in police cells and juvenile detention centres: Rights with benefits?

Jolande uit Beijerse (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Erasmus School of Law, The Netherlands)

This presentation focuses on the rights of juvenile offenders who are deprived of their freedom either at the level of the police or at the level of the juvenile detention centres and the tension between formal rights and the rights in practice.

At the level of the police The Salduz-case and the Panovits-case of the European Court of Human Rights led to a major change in policy in the Netherlands. Since April 2010 all children arrested by the police have the right to consult a lawyer and to be assisted by a lawyer during police interrogations. However, these new rights are in reality not always experienced as beneficial by the juveniles they are meant for. For instance, for the typical juvenile crimes with a low impact (vandalism, shoplifting) juveniles now spend a longer time in the police cell while waiting for the arrival of a lawyer.

At the level of the juvenile detention centres there is since 2001 a special law that gives a complete set of rights for juveniles in detention, including the right to complain. But here as well it depends on the way the rules are implemented in different juvenile detention centres if these formal rights are experienced as benefits by the juveniles. Most of the rights are regulated in exactly the same way as in the laws for adult prisons while juvenile detention centres should – next to the goal of re-integration – also be equipped for the goal of education.

The presenter wants to discuss how the *European Rules for juvenile offenders subject to sanctions and measures* of the Council of Europe can offer a basis to implement a child-friendly climate in these juvenile detention centres.

Keywords: children's rights, the Netherlands, police cells, juvenile detention, European Rules for juvenile offenders subject to sanctions and measures

P5-18**THEORETICAL DEBATES AND CHALLENGES (part 1)**

Panel Chair: *Dominic Kudlacek (University of Wuppertal, Germany)*

P5-18-1**In their own Words: Using Geotagged Social Media Feeds to Expand the Outcomes of Social Disorganization Theory**

Robert Kane (Drexel University, USA)

Social disorganization theory was originally articulated to explain rates of juvenile delinquency in urban neighborhoods. It has since evolved into a more general ecology of crime perspective that has predicted overall rates of neighborhood crime, perceptions of legal marginalization, fear of victimization, intentions to relocate residences, and even police misconduct. Following these expansions, the present study uses a mixed-methodology design that includes directed content analysis and spatial regression techniques to explain geolocated crime-related transmissions from a variety of social media sources in a major U.S. metropolitan setting. Using a web-based application binary interface (ABI) platform, the study draws a virtual geofence around Washington, DC and then populates the included area with all publicly-available, geotagged transmissions from Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Pinterest, and Tumblr. The study then conducts a thematic analysis to identify crime-related posts and media files (e.g., pictures of guns, drugs, and other crime-related content), and then geocodes those transmissions into ArcMap to regress them on block-group-level indicators of social disorganization. Results from this study will identify theoretical, methodological, and policy-related implications that will be included in the ensuing discussion.

Keywords: Social Disorganization, Ecology of Crime, Social Media, Twitter, Crowdsourcing

P5-18-2**Theorising Restorative Justice within Criminal Justice: Agency, Accountability and Desistance**

David O'Mahony (University of Essex, UK), Jonathan Doak (Durham University, UK)

This paper provides a critique of the evolution of restorative justice theory over the past twenty years. While theoretical insights such as reintegrative shaming, procedural justice, defiance theory and therapeutic jurisprudence have provided useful benchmarks in explaining the role of restorative justice in regulating relationships between victims, offenders and 'communities', we contend that existing normative frameworks are in need of substantial expansion revision. Moreover, as the use of restorative justice continues to expand and penetrate criminal justice systems across the globe, theory has arguably lagged behind insofar as it fails to reflect the diversity of restorative practice and the promulgation of empirical data that has emerged in the recent past. Drawing on the core themes of agency and accountability, as well as recent theoretical innovations in the field of desistance, we offer a fresh perspective on the normative position of restorative justice within criminal justice.

Keywords: restorative justice, theory, criminal justice, desistance

P5-18-3**Criminology as a Physics of the Social: Re-visiting inter-theoretic relations in the social sciences**

Michael McGuire (University of Surrey, UK)

What is the precise nature of the relationship between Criminology and other social sciences? Is it, as has often been thought – a kind of 'handmaiden' discipline to sociology - one that emerges as a mere consequence of certain considerations there? Or is it nothing more than a collection of disparate and discon-

nected insights from other disciplines such as Law and Psychology – thereby lacking the (apparent) theoretical unity of ‘respectable’ social sciences like Economics. In this paper I argue that the question of where to situate Criminology as a science is one that has been radically undertheorised – in spite of the profound methodological and epistemological consequences of any conclusions here. I argue that, by revisiting the historical development of Criminology a more radical interpretation of the epistemic foundations of the social sciences emerges. In turn, I identify some reasons for challenging standard assumptions about the status of Criminology as a discipline and relocating it as a central, rather than peripheral way of understanding the social world.

Keywords: Criminology, methodology, social-science, theoretical reduction

P5-18-4

Resilience research in criminology – current approaches, opportunities and the risk of misspecification

Dominic Kudlacek (University of Wuppertal, Germany)

The concept of resilience has originally been associated in the field of criminology with disadvantaged children and their ability to compensate negative factors related to their development (Werner, 1971). Resilience therefore was seen for a long time as an ability of individuals only. Research dealing with resilience was often focused on youth delinquency and pathways into crime (e.g. Hawkins et al., 2009, Juby & Farrington, 2001). Nowadays, numerous studies define resilience also as an ability of communities related with collective efficacy and collective social capital. Resilience in this context is seen as an element of local crime prevention (e.g. Coaffee, 2013). Other studies make resilience useable for research in the field of victimization (Winkel, et al., 2003) or the explanation of different ways in perceiving crime.

In this presentation the changes of the term will be described and current approaches in criminology dealing with resilience will be discussed and critically reflected. The presentation is based on the first results of the international research project HARMONISE. One aim of that project is to develop a holistic approach to resilience and a systematic action plan to make urban places safer. The presentation is partly based on the results of qualitative interviews with 61 experts from various European countries.

The project has received funding from the European Union’s seventh framework programme (grant agreement 312013).

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Keywords: resilience, crime prevention, pathways into crime, resistance to criminal behavior

WG5-19

PROBATION AND COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (ESC Working Group on Community Sanctions)

Panel Chair: *Jane Dominey (University of Cambridge, UK)*

WG5-19-1

Why is probation invisible? Applying the newsworthiness framework of Chibnall and Jewkes in a comparative study of Belgium and England and Wales

Aline Bauwens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), George Mair (Liverpool Hope University, UK)

ESC Community Sanctions Working Group

There is a clear lack of media representation with regard to probation worldwide, whether this involves newspapers, television or films; the probation service, probation work and probation staff are notable by their absence – and especially when compared to the police, courts or prisons. Using, as a benchmark, Chibnall's eight 'professional imperatives which act as implicit guides to the construction of new stories' (1977: 23) and the reappraised and reformulated imperatives of Chibnall by Jewkes (2004), this paper examines the contemporary probation-media relationship. The findings will be discussed in a comparative perspective (Belgium versus England and Wales) and in relation to the wider context of increasing punitiveness as well as recent organisational changes (privatization in England and Wales and defederalization in Belgium).

Keywords: Probation, Media analysis, Comparative research

WG5-19-2

Co-producing Justice? Stories from the inside

Trish McCulloch (University of Dundee, UK)

This presentation is about the place and potential of those sentenced within criminal justice sanctions. In recent years there has emerged within criminal justice policy and practice clear shifts towards increasingly punitive, managerial and correctional forms of punishment. These shifts have been widely debated in the criminological literature, as have the social, cultural and political forces that have given rise to them. In practice, they have been seen to displace (though not entirely dispense with) more 'traditional' justice concerns - including a longstanding focus on the individual offender and his or her effective punishment, rehabilitation and reintegration - replacing these with purportedly more modern priorities relating to the effective *management* of offenders and the associated delivery of safety, security and compliance. As a new industry of corrections grows up around these priorities the individual offender, and his or her place in the justice process, has almost disappeared from view. He, or she, is now the object upon which justice is done and his or her role in that transaction is to comply and conform.

Yet, in the broader sphere of public service provision, there has emerged a parallel shift towards more personalised, participatory and co-productive public services. Here, the emphasis is on engaging, involving and empowering users and communities towards supporting their substantive participation in and co-production of public services and outcomes. Again, the drivers behind these developments are diverse. However, central to this shift is a recognition that effective service delivery, in any sector, depends on the interplay of effort, activity and commitment between users, traditional providers and communities.

This presentation starts from the opportunities, tensions and questions that arise from the above-described developments. Specifically, it reports on the initial findings of a co-productive, qualitative inquiry that sought to explore the meaning, relevance and potential of co-production in the criminal justice context. The findings indicate that co-production matters in justice. It emerges as a foundational feature of individual journeys of progression, desistance and recovery, and of progressive justice sanctions. Further, the findings indicate that co-production is possible in the justice context, albeit with clear caveats and con-

straints. The aim of this presentation is to report on the research findings and to open up dialogue around the concept, practice and progression of co-production in the criminal justice context.

Keywords: criminal justice sanctions, co-production, offenders, desistance

WG5-19-3

Governing probation without understanding it: how coercion replaced consent in British probation

Peter Raynor (Swansea University, UK)

Much of probation theory and training in Britain in the 1980s emphasized the importance of 'contracts' or negotiated agreements between probation officers, probationers and the sentencing Court. However, the legal requirement of consent to a probation order was abolished in 1997, partly because it was seen as 'diminishing the authority of the Court'. This paper discusses the arguments which lay behind the abolition of consent, and considers how far the absence of formal consent should be seen as making a difference in practice. Recent research on practice skills and compliance with supervision suggests that although it is possible to engage the cooperation of supervised probationers without a formal requirement of consent in court, the fact that a probationer has consented to be supervised can be used to support motivation and to strengthen the legitimacy of supervision. Its abolition is one of many examples of politically motivated changes to probation and offender management which have been based neither on evidence nor on experience of practice.

Keywords: probation, consent, legitimacy

WG5-19-4

'A Punishment That Helps You': Service User Perspectives on the Purpose of Community Supervision

Jane Dominey (University of Cambridge, UK)

This paper discusses the purpose of community supervision from the service user perspective. It explores the ways that community orders are viewed as punitive. It examines the aspects of community supervision that supervisees describe as helpful. The paper also discusses service users' views of the differing contributions to community supervision made by probation service staff and workers from agencies outside the criminal justice system (providing assistance in areas such as drugs, alcohol, employment, housing and health). The paper discusses the extent to which rehabilitation, retribution and reintegration are understood as purposes of community supervision.

The paper draws on data from 40 interviews with low and medium risk offenders subject to community orders and on 18 interviews with probation service offender managers. These interviews were conducted between November 2012 and May 2013 in two different places in Southern England.

The paper will conclude with the implications that this empirical work has for policy and practice in the light of the UK Government's decision that voluntary organisations and private companies will take on the community supervision of low and medium risk offenders.

Keywords: Community sanctions, Offender perspectives, Multi-agency work, Probation practice

P5-20**RIGHTS & SPECIAL SERVICES FOR PRISONERS**

Panel Chair: *Sofia Ciuffoletti (University of Florence, Italy)*

P5-20-1**Philosophy in Prisons: The role of philosophical dialogue in identity development and the desistance process**

Kirstine Szifris (University of Cambridge, UK)

This paper will present the findings of a small-scale evaluation of a philosophy course run in a high security prison in Scotland. Based on the principles of Socratic dialogue, participants are encouraged to discuss and consider a range of philosophical topics in a safe, non-confrontational environment where the focus is on learning and knowledge. The evaluation focussed on the relevance of the discussions to participants identities with this paper discussing how the findings relate to the desistance literature. Data collection involved qualitative interviewing of participants; observations of the philosophy sessions and administering a self-reflection and insight scale. Quantitative analysis of the scale using between-group comparisons demonstrated a significant difference between those engaging in philosophy classes and those not. This was supported by thematic analysis of interview transcripts and structured observations. The results of this evaluation indicate that this type of educational class encourages participants to reflect upon their opinions and beliefs; to consider their past and present selves and to develop a coherent internal narrative. Within criminology, desistance literature indicates that engaging in periods of self-reflection and developing new identities is a key aspect of the desistance process. As such it is hypothesised that such an educational class could have direct benefits in assisting prisoners in their path to a crime-free life.

Keywords: Prison, Education, Desistance, Identity

P5-20-3**Integrative overview of factors influencing the availability and quality of treatment, care and services provided to drug addicts in prisons**

Sarah Schwöpe (University of Lausanne, Switzerland), Serge Brochu (University of Montréal, Canada), Marcelo Aebi (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Prison settings around the world are confronted with a non-negligible population of drug using inmates. The availability and quality of treatment, care and services provided to drug addicts in prisons depend highly on the geographical location and its politics, laws and the general opinion toward drug use in the society. But also within a same country and state, every prison represents a small world in its own, with a unique organization, structure, philosophy, hierarchy and a multitude of groups and individuals interacting every day and all having their own singular position toward drug use. In order to accurately assess and thus improve care provision for drug addicts in a specific prison facility, it is essential to first gain an overview about potential influencing factors. Although numerous research findings underline evidence-based interventions (such as opioid substitution treatment or specific psycho-social interventions such as therapeutic communities), the availability and the quality of care provision is often low and poor. There are studies investigating underlying factors that might play a role in the difficulty of improvement of care provision for drug addicts in the community or in prison settings. This article presents the different international research findings and organizes them into a structured overview. First, a detailed focus is put on influencing factors within the population of the prisoners themselves, more specifically the importance of a broad and the regular continuity of prisoners individual assessment based on the risk-need-responsivity principles and the existing confidentiality issues of prisoners toward staff members. Then, identified influencing factors within the various prison staff members are presented with regard to their specific professional functions toward drug using inmates (medical department, psycho-social care, general guardians).

Additionally to the specific factors identified for each of these subgroups, the essential conflict between the missions of rehabilitation and control is presented and discussed. Finally, the assignments and the role of the prison administration and the organization of the various functions and jobs of the prison facility are presented, structured and contextualized. Remarks of potential interactions and transpositions of identified factors, also to the prison outside world are made and discussed.

Keywords: Drug addicts, Prison, treatment and services, quality, availability

P5-20-4

Disfranchisement. A study of trans-judicial dialogue between courts in the field of prisoners' right to vote.

Sofia Ciuffoletti (*University of Florence, Italy*)

The paper analyse the jurisprudential path that has led to the recognition of the right to vote for prisoners as a case study to interpret the phenomenon of the protection of detainees right through the judicial cross-fertilization (Slaughter, 1994).

The term transnational dialogue (or judicial borrowing, or judicial cross-fertilization) refers to the on-going and growing judicial practice of citing case law pertaining to foreign legal traditions as a tool for the external justification of a sentence. Even if the roots of such a practice can be traced back to the Commonwealth context, the colonial era, the building of the European space for the protection of individual rights, the symbolic example of the contemporary aspect of this phenomenon is the South African decision, *The state v. Makwanyane and Mchunu* (CCT/3/94), declaring the unconstitutionality of death penalty in South Africa, based on different foreign judicial sources).

The present study argue that the same dialogue can be observed within the contest of the protection of detainees right, particularly considering the right to vote.

As a matter of facts, starting from a decision by the South African Constitutional Court (*August and Another v Electoral Commission and Others*, 1999 (4) BCLR 363 (CC)) cited by the Supreme Court of Canada in the case *Sauvé v Canada (Attorney General)* ([2002] 3 S.C.R. 519), the question whether a state can legitimately limit prisoners right to vote has been brought to the international judicial arena in the European Court of Human Rights' case *Hirst v the United Kingdom (No 2)* [2005] ECHR 681. Interestingly within the reasoning the ECHR cites the South African and Canadian judicial experiences, as well as the dissenting opinion of Justice Gonthier in *Sauvé*.

The study will focus on the different cases to show the internal legal reasoning as well as the external justification leading to the decision, examining the use of the so called judicial borrowing and dialogue in the enforcement of prisoners rights to try and trace a model of protection of minorities rights at a national, supranational and international level.

Keywords: Prisoners' Rights, Transnational Judicial Dialogue, Legal Reasoning, Minorities Rights, Disfranchisement

WG5-21**INFLUENCES AND RATIONALITY OF CRIMINALITY RELATED LEGAL REFORMS (Criminal Law-Making Policy ESC Working Group)**

Panel Chair: *Tapio Lappi-Seppälä (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)*

Other authors: *Nina Persak (Ghent University, Belgium), Jose Becerra-Muñoz (University of Malaga, Spain), Carlos Viveiros (University of Malaga, Spain), Ascension García (Universidad Complutense de Madrid (UCM), Spain)*

This would be the second Panel Session organized by the Criminal Law-Making Policy Working Group formed at the Budapest Conference last year.

Similarly to Session 1 of the Working Group, our intention is to combine a wide enough range of topics to represent the core of the Group's interests with an attractive representation of the different national case studies that aim to bring up similarities and differences in criminal policy creation from an international perspective.

As we have mentioned in the abstract sent for Session 1, these works show a surprising connection in their criminal policy making dynamics as well as in the academic concerns linked to them.

The paper that would lead this session would be professor Persak's work on "Rationality and normative legitimacy of criminal law", which proposes that harm-based arguments, drawn from criminal law philosophy and criminological research, can help recalibrate criminal law in the sense of re-claiming rationality or reasonableness as its main lens.

Secondly, Jose Becerra-Muñoz would show the results of his monitoring of criminal law-making processes in the UK and Spain through an evaluation that would inform of the differences among such systems and the possible impact of them in the outcomes that are finally obtained.

Thirdly, Carlos Viveiros will bring in the situation in Brazil through a case study that concentrates its attention in recent criminal reforms in the country and he will be followed, in the fourth place, by Ascension García, who would present her paper on noise management as an environmental crime and the role played by local authorities in Spain, as well as by civil associations, often claiming a genuine victimization process and being able to influence criminal policy making.

Keywords: Criminal Law-Making, Criminal Policy, Penal Policy, Cross-National comparison

WG5-21-1**Rationality and normative legitimacy of criminal law**

Nina Peršak (University of Ghent, Belgium)

In many countries, criminal law has – probably more than other areas of law – been exposed to processes of emotionalisation of law, slowly chipping away at its rational core. Laws based on emotion, on some one-off scandalous event that shakes the country and stirs public outrage or other collective negative emotional reactions, however, often turn out as premature, misguided and ineffective. Criminalisation of incivilities, as witnessed in several European countries, can be seen as another area where the protection of emotion (or alarmed, annoyed or otherwise emotionally inconvenienced responses) has guided legislation, sidestepping at times the requirement of harm (harm principle) of the prohibited conduct.

Although some courts have tried to keep the proliferation of punitive laws addressing anti-social or uncivil behaviour at bay, the main function of setting an objective, more stable and rational principle of criminalisation clearly belongs to the legislator and their role in the criminal law making. The paper will propose that harm-based arguments, drawn from criminal law philosophy and criminological research, can help recalibrate criminal law in the sense of re-claiming rationality or reasonableness as its main lens. Furthermore, attention will be given to processes of "soft criminalisation" or criminalisation through the back

door (e.g. through civil law, administrative law or law of violations), arguing that they, when yielding punitive results, should not be left out of critical examination of criminal law processes, as they may, in fact, present the new battleground of repression.

Keywords: criminalisation, rationality, emotions, incivilities, legitimacy

WG5-21-2

Process evaluation of two mayor criminal law reforms in the UK and Spain

Jose Becerra-Muñoz (University of Malaga, Spain)

In 2004 two pieces of legislation were passed in the UK and Spain regarding a very hot topic: domestic or gender violence.

Both Governments confronted a difficult issue, filled with numerous connections beyond criminal legislation and related to education, culture and values. They both had to deal with a very worried society and a strong victim's association movement.

How did they both perform? Who was involved in the law-making process? Who did they consult with? How long did it take for them to pass both bills? What previous analyses and researches were used to make the appropriate decisions?

I'll try to answer some of those questions and, using these bills as an example, I'll analyze how criminal legislation procedures vary from one country to another. I'll also draw some conclusions on the effects such situation may have in the configuration of a countries' Criminal Policy.

I'll present here the first part of my research: 1.- a contextual analysis that will allow me to determine why these two reforms may be compared from a process evaluation perspective; 2.- the main results obtained in such analysis.

Next research steps will regard other interesting factors that take the compared analysis further and are, again, related to criminal public policy, such as the number and types of evaluations occurred in these ten years of implementation of the regulation as well as the number and importance of the reforms that such legislation have suffered after the approval of the 2004 acts.

Keywords: Criminal Policy, Process Evaluation, Penal Policy, Cross-national comparisons, Domestic violence

WG5-21-3

The role of the experts as groups of pressure: a study of the Brazilian penal code project

Carlos Domênico Viveiros (Málaga University, Spain)

The conference will address the question that relies on whether jurists, criminologists and criminal policy experts could be a decisive social actor in the constitution of "filters" that hinders and obstructs the path of irrational criminal law making; as well as, when this previous question is answered affirmatively, which could be the role played by those experts as such "filters".

To this purpose, the author will undertake a study on the case of the legislative process from Brazilian penal code project of 2012, and the possible role that groups of pressure constituted from criminal sciences experts could have played, in that context, in preventing the approval of a legislation that reveals severe rationality problems, both in material and formal aspects.

The first part of the presentation will be a short exposition of the project's characteristics and the rationality issues brought by it. The second part constitutes an analysis of the measures undertaken by the professionals who took a stand against it and their consequences.

Keywords: criminal law making, irrational legislation, criminal sciences experts, groups of pressure

WG5-21-4**Spanish citizen's role about regulating noise**

Ascensión García (*Complutense University of Madrid, Spain*)

In recent decades, noise has taken a prominent role in the public life of a country such Spain. It is considered a subtype of the environmental crime, punishable under art. 325 (Criminal Code). In contrast, its legal interest is protected by other countries such as Finland, which has linked the phenomenon of noise to the right to privacy. It also constitutes a specific criminal statute known as "ley penal en blanco", so the municipal bylaws have great relevance. In developing these regulations, the increased role of various civic associations affected in several neighborhoods is observed, which could be a possible path for its reduction. These actors, who through their own experiences, often experienced a genuine process of victimization, also propose measures that, in many cases, are taken into account by the legislator. On the contrary, the characteristic activities of INGOs focused on the environment, has never been interested in this phenomenon; therefore, should be a new approach for joint action, mainly by the pressure exerted on the development of environmental regulations, especially in the European Union.

However, this influence does not, necessarily and always, has to be a positive sign, for citizens who suffer from noise, but on the contrary, city managers also allow for different interests, which generally come from other agents, whose interests are to find an influencing role, such as certain professional corporations. In addition, it must take into account that there are many other sectors as well as rights closely related to the environment, for instance, town planning, tourism, citizen security, the right to demonstrate, etc. Therefore, the victims may be affected to a greater or lesser extent by the positions and actions taken.

Keywords: noise, civic associations, interest sectors, regulatory processes

WG5-22

ESC GENDER, CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE: YOUNG WOMEN/GIRLS AND JUSTICE

Panel Chair: *An Nuytiens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)*

Other authors: *Davina Patel (Loughborough University, UK), An Nuytiens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), Jenneke Christiaens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), Sofie De Bus (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), Michele Burman (University of Glasgow, UK)*

The Gender, Crime and Criminal Justice Working Group has been in existence for five years (since 2009). Interest is growing and these three panels showcase some of the work being carried out by members of the group. We are gradually moving towards the possibility of a special issue of the *European Journal of Criminology* and these three panels will be important to considerations of the shape of such a volume at some point in the future.

The first panel focuses on methodological and conceptual challenges of researching gender, crime and justice. The second (joint) panel with the Spinhuis Centre takes as its theme: punishment and its impact. The third panel looks at young women, and girls and justice.

Keywords: gender, crime, criminal justice

WG5-22-1

In the eye of the storm; working with girls and young women at risk of custody

Michele Burman (University of Glasgow, UK)

This paper is based on research into the operation of a gender and age informed relationship-based service for girls and young women at high risk of custody. Young women and girls that are already in, or at risk of being drawn into, custodial detention present a number of challenges for effective working: they are as likely as older women to have multiple presenting problems and a range of unmet needs – high levels of drug and/or alcohol problems; poverty and social deprivation; physical, mental and/or sexual abuse, low self-esteem, problematic family relationships, which commonly include a history of unmet health (including mental health) needs, the negative consequences of which are exacerbated by virtue of their youth. Many have experienced abuse, abandonment and/or rejection, often at the hands of a parent or ‘carer’; they are likely to have witnessed violence within the family home, and their lives tend to be characterised by absence and bereavement, often at a critical stage of their social and emotional development. These experiences shape the ways in which young women engage with support services, contributing to their conceptualisation as ‘disorderly’ and ‘problematic’.

Through a series of case studies, this paper highlights key challenges in working with young women and points to the importance of trust, safety, routine and building a sense of identity within a comprehensive programme of support. The service, and the findings of the research, are discussed with reference to current research on resilience and desistance, and strengths-based approaches to practice.

Yet service provision alone, no matter how informed, needs to be bolstered by, and delivered within, a structural framework that recognises the importance of addressing needs and the prevention of re-traumatisation of young women. To this end, the paper also reflects on the importance of the research-informed recommendations of the Angiolini Commission on Women Offenders (2012) for this group. If implemented, the recommendations, particularly those in relation to remand and supported accommodation could change the ways in which young women are viewed and treated in the justice system.

Keywords: gender, young women and girls, high risk

WG5-22-2**'Let the dossier speak': delinquent cases of girls.**

Sofie De Bus (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*), **Jenneke Christiaens** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*)

Previous research indicates the overrepresentation of girls in the category of status offences and their limited share of delinquent cases (Carr. et al., 2005; Dumortier, 2006; Sarri, 1983). Recent Belgian figures on the influx of juvenile justice cases at the level of the public prosecutor's department (year 2013) confirm this finding. In delinquent cases the involvement of boys concerns approximately 76% whereas for girls it comes to only 22%. Notwithstanding the rather limited amount of delinquent cases of girls, questions rise about their social background and judicial trajectory.

Within our on-going research project, we analysed 120 closed juvenile court dossiers at two Belgian juvenile courts, consisting of 60 delinquent cases and 60 non – delinquent cases equally divided between boys and girls. In this paper, we specifically elaborate on the 30 delinquent cases of girls and reflect on the first results of the dossier analysis. We will discuss the judicial and social profile and compare these findings with existing national and international research.

Keywords: Juvenile court and girls, Dossier analysis, Delinquent cases

WG5-22-3**Where do 'bad' girls go? A qualitative exploration of delinquent pathways into adulthood of 100 Youth Court girls**

An Nuytiens (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*), **Jenneke Christiaens** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*)

In this paper we will discuss some results from an ongoing qualitative research on delinquent girls who appeared before the Youth Court in the 1990's. We analysed the Youth Court files of 100 girls in order to (1) explore their individual, social and delinquent background, and (2) chart their pathways through the youth justice system.

Subsequently, criminal records and detention records of each girl were scrutinised, and delinquent pathways into adulthood were charted. As the girls were born between 1974 and 1987, they are now aged between 27 and 40. The analysis of the criminal records and detention records reveals distinct delinquent pathways into adulthood.

Our contribution consists of several parts. First, we will discuss the delinquent pathways into adulthood. Second, drawing on the Youth Court files, we will explore whether distinct pathways into adulthood are linked to specific childhood characteristics of the sample. Third, our results will be confronted with findings in the literature on female delinquent pathways. Finally, we will reflect on theoretical, methodological and policy implications of our results.

Keywords: delinquent girls, criminal careers

WG5-22-4**The Re-offending Behaviour of Young Girls in the Youth Justice System across the Life-Course**

Davina Kiran Patel (*Loughborough University, UK*)

This research is focused on the 'Re-offending Behaviour of Young Girls in the Youth Justice System'. The motivation for this research emanates from a desire to investigate an under researched contemporary area of Youth Justice and to link academic and practice perspectives in order to contribute to wider Youth Justice Policy and Practice. Most policy, research and programmes on female offending has been primarily focused on adult women (18+) and interventions for young girls who have committed a crime are centred

around boys. It is key to say that young girl's are the forgotten group in the Criminal Justice System. Causes of juvenile delinquency have become an important aspect of criminological study because with the knowledge of what contributes to delinquency their results the possibility of specific support which can slow down the continuous act of offending through the implementation of prevention strategies. Criminological theories have been developed to explain why crime is committed. It is used to define and help understand why certain contributors are the foundation for juvenile delinquency, along with the continuity of crime for an adolescent but also what factors contribute to a decrease in criminal activity, known as desistance. However, there is no singular course, explanation or theory that accounts for the criminal involvement of young female offenders and many of the popular culture are driven by anti-feminists ideology. Females commit different types of crime and these crimes have many reasons behind them. This research focuses on Life-Course Criminology, which outlines the stages across life trajectories, which can help identify critical life changes and their involvement in continued offending. It is important to hear the views of the young girls first hand as young people are rarely heard in the Youth Justice Field and this was examined through conducting semi-structured interviews and giving these young women a voice by using a narrative life story methodological approach. Through the use of Thematic analysis emergent themes will be fully saturated and linked to an explanatory core theme, or 'central storyline', which draws together the research findings into an explanatory theoretical framework known as Grounded theory.

Keywords: Youth Justice, Girls Offending, Life-Course Criminology, Grounded Theory, Narrative Life Story

P5-23**DEVELOPMENT OF POLICING ON NATIONAL LEVEL**

Panel Chair: Stuart Lister (*University of Leeds, UK*)

P5-23-1**Police oversight and the advantage of independent complaint management systems in Germany**

Navina Kunz (*German Police University (DHPol), Germany*), **Joachim Kersten** (*German Police University (DHPol), Germany*)

In Germany, as in many other EU member states, the state's monopoly of the use of force implies that police officers are meant to behave and act always in accordance with the law and specific regulations. Research findings indicate that unlawful behaviour of individual officers frequently occurs. Aside from internal investigation departments the control body for police deviance is – by law – the prosecutor's office. As prosecutors and police cooperate in everyday life law enforcement, questions have been raised about the appropriateness of the existing control mechanisms. In the last years, incidents of police excessive use of force have raised the question of a police 'error management culture' which appears to be underdeveloped. For such an 'error management culture' independent complaints authorities are indispensable tools.

My presentation will look at the data of a EU FP7 research project (www.corepol.eu) where the functioning of complaints and conflict solving mechanisms has been investigated in the field of police - minority relations. Interview data will indicate how neighbourhood police deal with complaints, and also why citizens with a migration background are reluctant to press charges against officers when they have experienced unprofessional or unlawful police actions.

Keywords: police oversight, complaint and conflict solving mechanisms, police - minority relations

P5-23-2**New Public Management, the Police and the Rise and Fall of Penalty Notices for Disorder**

Sara Grace (*University of Salford, UK*)

Penalty notices for disorder (PNDs) were introduced in England and Wales under the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001. These police-issued fines (of £60 or £90) can be issued for 29 low-level offences including s5 of the Public Order Act 1986, drunk and disorderly, shoplifting and possession of cannabis. In the ten years since PNDs were rolled-out nationally over 1.4 million tickets have been issued. However, in recent years, their use has fallen dramatically. However, following their peak (of 207,544 issued) in 2007, in 2013 'only' 84,268 PNDs were issued. This changing use of penalty notices will be examined in the context of New Public Management and, in particular, with regard to the relevant police performance measure (in place from 2002 to 2008) which looked to increase the number of offences defined as being 'brought to justice'.

Performance criteria which simply count 'outputs' (such as the number of PNDs issued) fail to assess 'outcomes', that is to say, what is being achieved by different police actions, and these criteria also encourage a focus on the measurable over the immeasurable (Jackson 2011; Cockroft and Beattie 2009). This creates perverse incentives which can distort decision making. However, organisational imperatives encouraging enforcement of the law do not act in isolation of other police 'working rules' (Smith and Gray 1983). This paper will therefore consider the interaction between the ethos of performance management and police culture. Drawing on national-level data on the use of PNDs and fieldwork undertaken in one English city, this paper presents the findings of a document analysis of PND tickets, street-level police observations and informal interviews with police officers to consider how performance management has affected officer decision-making.

Keywords: Policing, New Public Management, Performance Indicators, Police Culture, On-the-spot fines

P5-23-3

Recent developments in Plural Policing in England and Wales

Stuart Lister (*University of Leeds, UK*)

It is well-documented that over the last thirty years policing has become increasingly ‘pluralised’ in its arrangement and provision. Such is multiplicity of public, private and hybrid actors now engaged in organised policing practices that to restrict our analytical gaze merely to what the sovereign state does (i.e. its practices) or how it thinks (i.e. its mentalities), is to misconceive the diverse and fragmented realities of contemporary policing. Equally, we should recognise that processes of pluralisation are not merely external to the state’s public police forces but are also taking shape inside the police organisation itself, in the form of increased specialisation, civilisation and privatisation.

This paper provides an overview of contemporary plural policing developments in England and Wales. It argues that the ebbs and flows of these developments are tied to broad political, economic, legal, cultural and technological changes that are unfolding at local and nation-state levels. Further, it argues that these changes do not function in linear ways, but instead at times serve to accelerate and other times to decelerate the pace of processes of pluralization. They also may produce wide ranging cleavages to patterns of pluralisation linked to changing political forms of control of local policing. In particular, the paper considers the impact on policing pluralisation of the following linked developments (1) the continuing fiscal crisis of the state (2) the neo-liberal ideology of the UK’s Coalition Government (3) the shift towards more parochial arrangements of political control over local policing given institutional form by the advent of Police and Crime Commissioners and (4) the corporatisation and statutory regulation of the private security sector.

Keywords: Policing, Pluralisation, Marketisation

P5-24**CULTURAL/GENDER BASED VIOLENCE, FAMILY VIOLENCE**

Panel Chair: *Marie-Marthe Cousineau* (University of Montreal, Canada)

P5-24-1**Seven dimensions of high conflict divorce as stepping stones for a model on de-escalation. Reflection and international discussion**

Sietske Dijkstra (Desk Dijkstra & Windesheim, The Netherlands), *Jack de Swart* (Windesheim University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands), *Katinka Lünemann* (Verwey Jonker Institute, The Netherlands), *An-nemieke Wolhuis* (Verwey Jonker Institute, The Netherlands)

High conflict divorce and breaking up families is a growing and costly problem in the western world, especially since the norm- of co-parenting after divorce is operant in several countries (Dijkstra, 2014; Jepsen-De Boer, 2014). Judges in family courts see ex-partners repeatedly in juridical procedures on custody. Sometimes the struggle after the marriage continues longer than the relationship between the former couple. Sometimes the relationship between the partners is broken, but the violence continues. Some cases even lead to fatal abuse (Dijkstra en Verhoeven, 2014). How to deal with these complex cases? In the Netherlands in May 2014 the authors cooperated in a governmental supported working conference, www.uitdehoudgreep.nl to find interdisciplinary dialogue in this multifaceted subject and reframe the problem. High conflict divorce is not one single phenomenon but exists of different patterns which need to be analyzed in-depth. De-escalation is the focal point in treating these complex cases. Key-questions are when and how a high conflict divorce case can return into a divorce case again in which relationships are normalized and what creates a high conflict case, with a special focus on (sexual) child abuse and partner violence prior to the divorce (Lünemann, Hermens & Roeleveld, 2012).

We address questions like: What role can restorative justice (Wolhuis, 2012) play and what are limitations? How could a combination judge be helpful? When is single parent custody indicated? How can we support youngsters and children? We will show that a high conflict divorce case is easily framed one-sided which endangers professional bias, repeated mistakes and continuous anger. To get a more balanced framework we present seven interrelated dimensions of high conflict divorce based on: time, conflict, relationships, violence and (sexual) abuse, systems, expertise, cooperation and communication. These dimensions are related to critical questions and professional key-issues. Based on a concrete case we discuss possibilities of developing interagency cooperation, shared values and mind sets on the dimensions, the language used and the tools needed. This with the aim to turn escalation into a de-escalating professional repertoire and to learn together. With a more profound and differentiating analysis we can study alleys for solutions on an international basis. We prevent swing doors and costly procedures when we apply taylored interventions. One of them is certainly expertise in prior and continuous violence in divorce cases.

Keywords: high conflict divorce, dimensions of high conflict divorce, prior partner violence or child (sexual) abuse, norms on parenting and custody, de-escalation

P5-24-2**Family violence courts in New Zealand: Striving for an unachievable balance?**

Alice Mills (University of Auckland, New Zealand), *Katey Thom* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Family violence is a major social problem in New Zealand with approximately 58 per cent of all reported violent crime between 2010 and 2011 being the result of family violence. Family violence courts were first established in New Zealand in 1988 and aim to improve offender accountability whilst also ensuring the safety of victims. One of the ways in which courts attempt to meet these two objectives is through the expedition of cases, particularly through the encouragement of early guilty pleas. In New Zealand, if an

offender submits an early guilty plea, has committed a minor offence, and completes a treatment programme, they may be given a ‘Section 106 discharge without conviction’. However, such discharges are not without controversy due to fears that they may endanger the safety of victims, and send a message that family violence is not taken seriously, particularly if the success of the treatment programme is unknown, and the offender is not subject to adequate judicial monitoring. Without a record of convictions, it is also likely to be more difficult to hold offenders accountable in the context of patterns of ongoing violence (Coombes et al. 2007). This paper examines the tension between the two key goals of family violence courts and discusses whether they are ever likely to be compatible in the New Zealand context.

Keywords: family violence, courts, victims, offender accountability, New Zealand

P5-24-3

Forced marriages: better understand to better intervene

Marie-Marthe Cousineau (University of Montreal, Canada), *Estibaliz Jimenez* (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Canada), *Madeline Lamboley* (University of Montreal, Canada), *Jo-Anne Wemmers* (University of Montreal, Canada), *Louise Langevin* (University Laval, Canada)

Forced marriage is a violation of the human rights, condemned by all the religions and in numerous international conventions. The forced marriage is characterized by the absence of consent of at least one of the two spouses to be. Thus the marriage will take place under constraint, being either physical, psychological, familial, social, economic or migratory, or any combination of all. Violence could be committed by the spouse (usually the husband), members of the enlarged family or even the overall community of reference in the host country or from the country of origin. These situations are often hidden by the victim, for many complex reasons which we shall expose, to ask us then what can be made to prevent violence, protect the victims and support them. Suggestion of solutions will be envisaged from the results of a study based on the narrative of biographies of 13 women and 17 key informants of diverse occupational environment (police, justice, social and community services) concerned by the problem.

Keywords: Forced Marriage, Violence against women, Victimization

P5-24-4

Is criminalization of “violence in the name of the honour” the solution? The Canadian approach

Estibaliz Jimenez (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Canada), *Marie-Marthe Cousineau* (University of Montreal, Canada)

Recently in Canada cases of ‘violence committed in the name of the honour’ (VCNH), widely publicized, raised questions on the way of preventing them and of protecting the girls living such a situation. If VCNH is qualified by some of cultural gender based violence, they are fundamentally forms of intra-family even community violence which violate human rights and the fundamental liberties inscribed in the international conventions. Facing this problem recently recognized in Canada, the professionals of the social and legal services are not still prepared nor trained to recognize the signals of distress of the girls confronted with such situations and the conditions surrounding the expression of VCNH. But, what is the reality of the presence of VCNH putting into danger young girls in Canada? The paper will, at first, aim at understanding the phenomenon of the “violence committed in the name of the honour” in Canada and, secondly, at presenting the juridico-political context surrounding the sanctioning the VCNH while wondering about the impacts of the criminalization of such situations.

Keywords: Crime in the name of Honour, Violence against women, Victimization

WG6-3**NEW INTERNATIONAL TRENDS IN POLICING. LESSONS FROM COMPARATIVE STUDIES**

Panel Chair: *Sebastian Roché (CNRS-Sciences Po, University of Grenoble, France)*

Other authors: *Jacques DeMaillard (UVSQ, France), Colin Rogers (University of South Wales, UK), Jacqueline Ross (University of Illinois, USA), Thierry Delpuech (CNRS, France), Jan Terpstra (University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Bernhard Frevel (NRW, Germany), Bas Van Stokkom (section criminal law & criminology, The Netherlands)*

Police have encountered radical changes over the last thirty years that raise the question of international convergence of police systems. Careful cross national comparisons are needed to assess the effects of change on national police systems. What are the dimensions (discourses, policy instruments, professional cultures, police priorities, police organisations, politicisation, relations with their environment) which converge? How can we explain the divergences/convergences processes at work? What are the institutional configurations, political and legal cultures, dominant ideas, political events, that explain the dynamics observed? Is the national level, which has historically been the focus of comparative research, overshadowed by new trends (the role of cities, transnational exchanges) thus suggesting of conducting comparative research? To answer these questions, one has to recognise that compared to other areas of criminal justice, comparative policing studies are relatively poor despite seminal research. To face these analytical challenges, we think necessary to learn from existing comparative research (in other areas of criminal justice but also on broader public policies), to improve the comparative studies of policing through better conceptualization of what are the police (mandates, functions, organization, sources of legitimacy) as well as of what are the notions used for describing the social and political environment of police. It is also geared at contributing to two areas: the introduction of managerial norms and its internalisation in various professional and institutional contexts, the relations of the police with particular segments of the public.

Keywords: comparative study, police system, organization, politics

WG6-3-1**A Comparative analysis of Community Safety Partnerships (UK) and Crime Prevention Councils (DE)**

Bernhard Frevel (*Fachhochschule für öffentliche Verwaltung, Germany*), **Colin Rogers** (*University of South Wales, UK*)

Various governments have responded to the perceived increase in fear of crime and lack of safety within communities with the introduction of partnerships intended to deal with such issues. Consequently, official partnerships have emerged in different countries in an attempting to prevent crime and disorder within communities by engaging the community itself as well as involving large numbers of other agencies.

Based upon separate and individual research, this presentation compares and contrasts two such approaches- from the UK and from Germany. It considers the development of such organisations, their various structures and legal underpinnings for their introduction as well as their different and similar aims and objectives.

The presentation further considers the accountability of both types of partnerships, as well as the processes involved in decision making, ultimately asking questions regarding their utility, sustainability, effectiveness and overall future of such approaches in both countries.

Keywords: Comparative Study, Community Involvement, Crime Prevention

WG6-3-2

The plural policing complex and the notion of public good: various answers

Jan Terpstra (*University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands*), **Bas van Stokkom** (*University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands*)

For the past two or three decades many jurisdictions witnessed an important pluralisation of policing. Most countries show that in addition to the regular police, new agencies and professionals gained a role in policing public places. However, recent international comparative research shows that there are also important differences in the process and outcomes of this pluralisation process. These differences refer to several dimensions of plural policing, such as: the degree of privatization of policing, the regulation of the new non-police policing bodies, their relations with the regular police force, and their formal powers. Despite these differences, in most countries plural policing seems to raise partly similar questions and dilemmas. This presentation will deal with one of the most important of these questions: what is the impact of this pluralisation process for the public good that policing and security should represent? In most countries, this question seems to be highly neglected, reflecting the very incremental and incident-driven nature of this pluralisation process, often lacking a clear-cut vision on (the future of) policing. As far as this fundamental question is receiving attention, highly diverging answers are given to it. International comparative studies to the public good aspects of plural policing are very complex, not only because of the usual cultural, political and social differences between the jurisdictions. Another important reason is that the notion of the public good itself seems to be strongly context-dependent. In continental-European countries for instance, this important issue is not so much framed in terms of the public good, but in terms of legal and constitutional arrangements.

Keywords: plural policing, international comparison, public good

WG6-3-3

Is comparison of police organizations possible without concepts?

Sebastian Roche (*CNRS-Sciences Po, University of Grenoble, France*)

Police science has experienced a recent revival. We assert that it should not be limited to science "for" the police (what works and what doesn't in policing) and should include science "of" the police (what are police?). Our stance is twofold: the theoretical equipment for comparing police forms is embryonic and needs further development, and empirical systematic comparisons are needed but cannot make substantial progress without conceptualization. The presentation proposes some thoughts about methodology for systematically comparing police systems across the world. It embarks on proposing a taxonomy of "police forms" and police governance (which is constituted of four key concepts). What are police organizations? I contend that we need to move towards a systematic comparative taxonomy of police forms (using the notions of denotation and connotations) and that it requires rethinking of what those forms are and how they can be defined and measured. The governance of those police forms are depending on an additional reflexion on police environment : four concepts are required to systematically and comparatively study "police" and their governance: polity (the structural features of a political organization, the distribution of powers and conflict between powers), police ecosystem (at country level, the mutual links between various police forms), doctrines (the organizational strategies which are guiding police daily work) and accountability (principles and mechanisms as well as managerial techniques used for holding police accountable).

Keywords: organizations, forms, policing, methodology, theory

WG6-3-4**Police and the managerialist turn. A comparative study of police performance regimes**

Jacques de Maillard (*University of Versailles-Cesdip, France*), **Steve Savage** (*University of Portsmouth, France*)

For the last thirty years, standards, tools, methods from management (new forms of budgeting, performance measurement, performance-related pay, outsourcing of certain activities, etc.) have been introduced into police organisations. Using comparative research of police performance management in France and England, based on 160 interviews of police officers at various levels of the police organisation, this presentation examines to what extent this move mean a change in the nature of police work (police priorities and targets), in the police organisation (decentralisation vs centralisation, organisational rivalries), in professional identities of police officers and in relations with external partners. The presentation draws broader lessons on the relation between the police, state and society in the two countries.

Keywords: police, managerialism, comparison, indicators, Investigation

WG6-3-5**The Evolution of Law Enforcement Intelligence in France and the United States, A Ground Level View**

Thierry Delpuech (*Centre Marc Bloch of Berlin, Humboldt University, Germany*), **Jacqueline Ross** (*University of Illinois, USA*)

Intelligence work in the United States and many other democracies has been radically transformed in recent years by the confluence of three separate developments. These include, first, the rise of evidence-based approaches to policy development and the heterogeneous mix of expertise on which such approaches depend; second, the need to obtain cooperation and intelligence inputs from a wider range of local and international sources, prompting efforts by intelligence analysts to make greater use of local, national and international security partnerships; and, third, the need to build trust and enhance the legitimacy of local and national law enforcement agencies in local communities to which intelligence analysts seek assistance in reporting suspicious behavior, identifying crime patterns and, in many countries, predicting riots or anticipating threats to public order or national security.

Based on field work in France and the United States, we develop typologies of different intelligence regimes to capture a variety of distinctive ways in which police and other security professionals collect, organize, and analyze information about order maintenance and crime. We contrast different modes of gathered, analyzing, and using intelligence, both internally, within the police, and in partnership with other institutional actors. We place a particular emphasis on local security partnerships and on the varieties of ways in which these are organized and supported and used by other units within the police and other local and national actors, and how these partnerships have altered the ways in which intelligence is circulated and exchanged. We compare intelligence regimes based on a partnership paradigm with managerial approaches to intelligence gathering, and other distinctive intelligence regimes that revolved around evidence, gathering, order maintenance, and the politics of dissent. These ideal types permit us to transcend institutional differences in comparing national policing systems, in comparing and classifying the great diversity of intelligence regimes as differing hybrid combinations of the ideal-types which we introduce as organizing principles.

Keywords: policing, France, USA, comparative study, law enforcement intelligence, security partnerships

WG6-5

EUROC 4: ENFORCEMENT RESPONSES TO WHITE COLLAR CRIME

Panel Chair: *Joe McGrath (National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland)*

WG6-5-1

Making the Punishment fit the Crime: Sentencing White-Collar Criminals Since the Banking Crisis in Ireland

Joe McGrath (National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland)

In 2014, two former executives of Anglo Irish Bank, a bank closely associated with the collapse of the Irish economy by the general public, were convicted of offences punishable by 5 years imprisonment. However, they received community service so there were rumblings that the case was symptomatic of a broken system where laws are inadequate and meaningful sanctions against corporate offenders are impossible to secure. In this presentation, however, I argue that the Anglo case is exceptional in nature and is not inconsistent with tougher sentencing principles that have emerged over the last six years. It is submitted that there is now a line of authority from the superior courts in Ireland, emerging since the financial crisis in 2008, that the sentencing court should de-emphasise (but not ignore) the importance of mitigating factors, like the lack of previous criminal convictions, because white-collar criminals would always avail of them. It has also been stated by superior court judges that imprisonment is a particularly effective deterrent for respectable company officers and should be more regularly employed with immediate effect. In the Anglo case, the lawyers emphasised that their clients did not have previous criminal convictions, acted in good faith without malign motives, had co-operated with the authorities, and had not personally benefited from the transaction. However, the sentence did not turn on these mitigating factors. The court held that imprisonment would be unjust because the offenders were not motivated by "greed, avarice or the pursuit of profit" but were acting in accordance with legal advice and the Financial Regulator had given the "green light" to provide the illegal loans. It would have been unreasonable for one arm of the State to imprison these offenders when another arm of the State had "led them into illegality". These factors distinguish this case from other white-collar crime sentencing hearings that have resulted in imprisonment. Far from representing a failure of the rule of law, this presentation will argue that the case represents the triumph of proportionality over public opinion. The court resisted the urge to sate the popular demand for retribution in this particular case, without disturbing a longer line of authorities favouring custodial sentences for white-collar criminals in Ireland.

Keywords: white-collar crime, sentencing

WG6-5-2

Gaining leverage in the pursuit of legitimacy: the UK's enforcement response to transnational corporate corruption

Nicholas Lord (University of Manchester, UK)

It is important for the UK government to demonstrate the *legitimacy* of its enforcement response to transnational corporate corruption in the light of i. international anti-corruption conventions, to which the UK is signatory, ii. corresponding scrutiny via rigorous peer-review monitoring and expert evaluations coordinated by intergovernmental organisations and iii. the reports of (inter)national nongovernmental organisations. In the pursuit of legitimacy, the UK government seeks to satisfy proponents of these international conventions and standards, but also protect and facilitate international business in which UK corporations are involved – competing policy imperatives and pressures must be satisfied. In this context, and in line with 'social fairness' and 'justice', the role of criminal prosecution against corporations involved in transnational bribery is of central significance, given there is an expectation that those involved in criminal behaviour will face criminal sanctions, the most serious of which is debarment (aka the 'corporate death

penalty'). However, the criminal prosecution of corporations faces significant practical and pragmatic, but also ideological and normative obstacles. Consequently, in order to gain *leverage* against corporations, the UK's enforcement response is shifting towards supplementary models of control, in particular towards 'negotiated justice' and 'deferred prosecution'. This article draws upon empirical data examining the control response in the UK to demonstrate how deferred prosecution, given the location of this tool within the criminal law framework, is being put forward as a legitimate alternative for the Serious Fraud Office and UK government in light of the need for moral retribution and perceived social fairness, despite fundamental underlying concerns (e.g. problems of policy transfer and unlikelihood of criminal prosecution).

Keywords: Corporate corruption, Corporate bribery, Criminal law, Deferred prosecution, Legitimacy

WG6-5-3

Chatting with Sir Humphrey About What His Department is Doing and Why. The Possibilities and Pitfalls of Qualitative Research on the Enforcement of Financial Crimes

Csaba Györy (*Max Planck Institute of Foreign and International Criminal Law /Institute for Legal Studies, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Germany*)

With mischief on the financial markets rarely prosecuted and with several civil, administrative and criminal actions ending with settlements (even in less adversarial legal cultures such as in Germany), most of what passes as enforcement happens in the shadow of the law. Legal scholars and criminologists looking solely at lawsuits, indictments and judgments to demarcate what is a legitimate and illegitimate on the financial markets could only grasp the fraction of regulatory and enforcement activities.

What follows from this is that if we want to understand regulation and enforcement as whole, we need to view it as organizational activity, performed by and through individuals working in organizations and by organizations themselves. Consequently, in my paper I wish to depart from the formalistic view which sees the implementation of law as a top-down process, which begins with regulation, and proceeds through enforcement and judicial interpretation. Following the "networked governance" and "decentered regulation" literature in socio-legal studies, I see financial regulation and enforcement not as two separate entities, with regulation regarded as setting standards for market behavior, and enforcement the application of those standards to market actors, but one, acknowledging not only formal legal rules, but also several alternative sources of ordering such as organizational guidelines, policy speeches, staff notices, publicizing details of transgressions, personal encounters between regulators and defense counsels, and so on.

The second important premise following from this approach is that market actors, the subjects of regulation and enforcement cannot be viewed as passive receivers of regulatory will. They are anticipating and actively engaging every move of the regulation and enforcement, which is fundamentally shaped by this ongoing encounter, that takes place at many sites, ranging from public discourses, policy debates, informal discussions at the numerous "industry conferences", court filings, personal relationships between regulators and the legal representatives of the other side, to silent talks in the chambers of a judge, or loud judicial confrontations in the courtroom.

In my paper I would like to elaborate on the methodological challenges, possibilities and pitfalls that this approach poses for criminological research.

Keywords: qualitative methods, enforcement, financial crime

PA6-6

WG ON CRIMINOLOGY CURRICULA/WG ON PHD PROGRAMMES IN EUROPE

Panel Chair: *Gorazd Meško (University of Maribor, Slovenia)*

Other authors: *Paul Ponsaers (Gent University, Belgium), Guenther Stummvoll (University of Vienna, Austria), Francesco Calderoni (Catholic University of Milan, Italy), Adam Edwards (Cardiff University, UK), Christina Zarafonitou (Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece), Marcelo Aebi (University of Lausanne, Switzerland), Anna Margaryan (Yerevan State University, Armenia), Anna Markina (Tartu University, Estonia)*

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 (curriculum, 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 on-going 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 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.

At the 2014 conference we will discuss possible future paths for the development of the WG on criminology curricula into the WG on PhD programmes in criminology in Europe. A preliminary list of PhD programmes in criminology and related disciplines will be presented and discussed. In addition, more than 20 colleagues from different European countries have already been contacted to support the WG on PhD programmes with the information on PhD programmes in their respective countries. The first goal of the WG is to create an informative web page and then start developing discussion on the quality of teaching and research on a doctoral level of studies. The main themes of discussion will be:

- Necessity of a list of PhD programmes in criminology in Europe
- Networks of PhD programmes (good practice)
- National "correspondents"
- Web page (establishment, maintenance and information provision)
- Future developments.

Keywords: criminology, curricula, PhD programmes

PA6-6-1**Doctoral programmes in Criminology in Belgium**

Paul Ponsaers (Ghent University, Faculty of Law, Belgium)

This presentation is essentially informative of nature, presenting the educational programmes for PhD students in Belgium. Mother languages in Belgian universities are Dutch and French. Doctoral programmes are available in English.

In the *Dutch speaking part* of Belgium, three universities deliver full curricula in Criminology (bachelor and master degrees): Ghent University (**UGhent**), Catholic University of Louvain (**KULeuven**) and the Free University of Brussels (**VUB**). These programmes are mostly within the framework of Doctoral Schools, which reassemble different disciplines, including Criminology.

In the *French speaking part*, there are three universities, which organise master degree programmes in Criminology: University of Liège (**ULg**), University of Louvain-la-Neuve (**UCL**) and Université Libre de Bruxelles (**ULB**). In this part of Belgium Doctoral schools are organized on a inter-university basis as thematic Doctoral Schools (F.R.S./FNRS – Graduate Colleges).

Keywords: Doctoral Schools, PhD educational programmes, Belgium

PA6-6-2**Idea on the WVG on PhD programmes in Europe**

Gorazd Meško (University of Maribor, Slovenia, Slovenia)

Presentation of an idea about the WG on Ph.D. programmes in Europe consisting of the following elements:

- Creation of a web-page on Ph.D. programmes in criminology (and related disciplines), a list of institutions providing students with Ph.D. training (with brief description of programmes).
- Invitation for national correspondents who will provide the WG information on PhD programmes in criminology in their respective countries.
- Agreement about a core group for the WG to pursue tasks in the next year, taking in consideration a geographical distribution of representatives.
- Creation of a network of Ph.D. programmes in criminology in Europe.
- A short presentation of a Ph.D. programme in Criminal Justice and Security at the Faculty of CJ&S, University of Maribor, Slovenia consisting of the following modules: Research Methods and Advanced Statistics (qualitative and quantitative research methods), Criminology (Comparative Criminology), Policing (Comparative policing), Criminal Investigation, Forensic Psychology, Security Studies (international, national and local security provision), Information Security and Legal Aspects of Formal Social Control. In addition, students have to complete Individual Research work (Ph.D. research proposal, consultations with a mentor, emphasis on empirical Ph.D. research), attend national and international scientific conferences and publish a research paper in an international journal before graduation. More information available at: www.fvv.uni-mb.si/en/study/postgraduate/criminal-justice-and-security--phd.aspx

Keywords: Criminology, Ph.D. programmes, Europe, Working group

PA6-6-3

Postgraduate and Phd Programmes of Criminology in Greece

Christina Zarafonitou (Panteion. University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece)

Criminological studies have established strong progress in recent times. Their structure, however, can definitely be subject of structural improvements and order enhancements. In Greece, Criminology initiated as an object lesson since 1930. In our days, Criminology is taught mainly at the schools of Law and of Sociology, but not as an autonomous Department. In-depth concentration is obtained in the context of the postgraduate programs as well as through those for the PhD.

In fact, the major boost to the academic research and education of Criminology appeared recently through postgraduate studies. Nevertheless, the postgraduates' future career remains a challenge. According to our evaluation study, the professional career of MA Criminology postgraduates (of Panteion University) is generally positively affected, as more than half of the students without previous work experience attended the MA Criminology programme, have been successfully recruited after their graduation. Also, the graduates themselves identify the positive contribution of their postgraduate studies in Criminology, towards their future job recruitment in two points: firstly, in the level of scientific expertise necessary for the subject of their work and secondly in the improvement of their salaries.

In recent years, except the increasing interest for postgraduate studies of Criminology, there is also a high level of interest for Phd studies in this scientific field. It is worth mentioning that in both postgraduate and Phd studies, the legislation allows for international cooperation or common postgraduate programmes between Greek and other European Universities.

Many Greek postgraduate programmes are registered and included in international data bases such as the Observatory on Academic Criminology Programs.

Keywords: Postgraduate Programmes of Criminology, Phd Programmes of Criminology, Greece

P6-7 PREVENTION

Panel Chair: Petr Škvain (*Faculty of Arts, Charles University in Prague; Institute of State and Law, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic*)

P6-7-1

Predictors of Treatment Attrition – Evidence from German Social Therapy

Marcel Guéridon (*Criminological Service Unit of Lower-Saxony, Germany*), **Stefan Suhling** (*Criminological Service Unit of Lower-Saxony, Germany*)

Besides numerous adverse effects dropout from therapy is known to increase the risk of recidivism. The knowledge of predictors of dropout may be an important first step in reducing attrition as it could help to choose and evaluate offender treatment programs, identify probable dropouts and to intervene in time. This makes dropout research a field of vital interest to everyone who wants to attain the purpose of rehabilitation by treatment. However, while there is a wide variety of research concerning the predictors of dropout in psychotherapy and correctional treatment in general, less is known for prison based treatment. In addition, it is questionable if results drawn from data collected in English-speaking countries can be transferred to penal systems and offender populations in other contexts. We used data from documentations and our evaluation efforts of the last ten years to compare result from international research concerning treatment attrition to the particular approach of German Social Therapy, which focuses on rehabilitating offenders in special departments with an integrative therapeutic concept. This presentation illustrates our main results and discusses some possible implications for practitioners and researchers by incorporating approaches from psychotherapy research.

Keywords: Treatment Attrition, Social Therapy, Psychotherapy Research

P6-7-2

Desistance in action: Promoting pro-social identities in criminal justice groupwork

Steve Kirkwood (*The University of Edinburgh, UK*)

Research and theory on desistance from offending suggests that an important part of moving away from crime involves taking on a 'non-offender' identity (known as 'secondary desistance'). This being the case, it may be possible to identify processes of identity change in criminal justice interventions. In particular, practitioners may orient to and encourage identity change in their interactions with criminal justice service users. However, very little extant research has used qualitative methods to explore these processes in the context of criminal justice practice. The present research addresses this gap through applying discourse analysis and conversation analysis to video recordings of criminal justice social work groupwork programmes in Scotland in order to explore the relationships between practice and identity. The analytic approach pays close attention to the interactions between people through the fine grained analysis of instances of talk. The results show that some criminal justice groupwork members may demonstrate resistance or ambivalence towards taking on pro-social identities. Furthermore, practitioners may orient to this ambivalence in attempting to encourage pro-social identities. In this context, other group members who are present during the interaction may use their own stories of desistance as resources to promote positive change. The research demonstrates the usefulness of applying discourse analysis and conversation analysis to understand desistance processes 'in action' and highlights the implications for criminal justice practices.

Keywords: desistance, groupwork, social work, discourse analysis, conversation analysis

P6-7-3

Aggression Replacement Training in Jordan

Mary Anne McFarlane (De Montfort University, UK), **Joe Woods** (De Montfort University, UK), **Zoltan Bogenschutz** (Ministry of Justice, Hungary), **Sahar Makhamreh** (Al Balqa'a Applied University, Jordan), **Ian Lankshear** (UK)

J-ART is the first international evidence based programme to be introduced into Jordan (and possibly in the Middle East) for reducing and replacing aggression. It is based on ART (Goldstein et al) and has been adapted for use in the UK, Europe and Accession countries, including Turkey. J-ART uses cognitive behavioural principles within a Muslim context. A collaborative pilot between an EU-funded neighbourhood project in Jordan, based at the Ministry of Justice, and the Social Work Department of Al Balqa'a Applied University, enabled the latter to deal with aggressive students and the Criminal Justice project to pilot a potential community sanction. Social work tutors and field social workers were trained by a Hungarian ART trainer and UK expert. The background to the collaboration, theoretical base, design and development of the J-ART programme, planning process and the training course are described. Key features in terms of programme content and capacity are evaluated, for example; adhering to effective practice principles, supportive leadership and development, skilled trainers, effective targeting of participants, attention to culture and context, operating as designed and continuous evaluation and learning. These form the framework for this evaluation, based on the Correctional Programme Assessment Inventory. Part Two (October 2014) will cover the results of the groups run at the university and at a residential unit for girls. Initial feedback from the 51 completers (out of 55) is extremely promising.

Keywords: Aggression replacement, Jordan, Offender programmes, evaluation

P6-7-4

Preventive Detention – Recent developments in legislation in the Czech Republic

Petr Škvain (Faculty of Arts, Charles University in Prague; Institute of State and Law, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic)

Preventive detention might be considered, along with the life imprisonment, the harshest criminal sanction within the Czech Criminal Justice System. The main purpose of this measure is believed to provide better protection of public against so called non adaptable dangerous offenders and to solve aged problem with execution of protective in-patient medical treatment in the Czech Republic. This new category of protective measure had been always linked to the process of re codification of Czech substation criminal law, but was finally adopted separately within the act no. 129/2008 Coll., Act on execution of preventive detention, which come into the force in January 1, 2009. Just a year after, the new Criminal Code (act. No. 40/2009 Coll.) came into force in January 1, 2010 and repealed the old Criminal Code from 1961 (act. No. 140/1961 Coll.). In this paper the author looks at the most recent developments in legislation in relation to preventive detention, describes the changes and also deals with execution of this protective measure in the Czech Republic. In short, it also describes and questions the problem of absolute ban of retrospective application of this criminal sanction provided for in the Criminal Code.

Keywords: preventive detention, protective measures, Czech Republic

WG6-8

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF THE »EUROPEAN WORKING GROUP ON QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN CRIMINOLOGY (EQMC)« IN THE ESC

Panel Chair: *Heinz Leitgöb (University of Linz, Austria)*

Other author: *Daniel Seddig (University of Zurich, Switzerland)*

This session is intended to be the constituent assembly of the »European Working Group on Quantitative Methods in Criminology (EQMC)« in the European Society of Criminology.

The basic idea of the EQMC is to facilitate the exchange and cooperation between researchers focusing on the development and application of quantitative methods (e.g. survey methodology, quantitative research designs, statistical analysis, simulation) in a criminological context. Besides regular meetings and organized sessions at the annual ESC conferences, the working group aims at offering thematic workshops for applied criminologists on special methodological topics (e.g. structural equation models, modeling of interaction effects, latent curve analysis). The general agenda of the working group as well as further activities and organizational issues are subject of discussion in this meeting.

All ESC members with research interests in quantitative methods are kindly invited to attend and participate in the constituent assembly of the EQMC working group.

Keywords: Quantitative Methods in Criminology, Working Group

P6-9

THEORY TESTING AND EVALUATION

Panel Chair: *Stephanie Wiley* (University of Missouri – St. Louis, USA)

P6-9-1

To Arrest or Not to Arrest: That is the Question

Stephanie Wiley (University of Missouri – St. Louis, USA), **Lee Ann Slocum** (University of Missouri – St. Louis, USA), **Finn-Aage Esbensen** (University of Missouri – St. Louis, USA)

Labeling theory suggests that justice system involvement leads to higher levels of offending through the adoption of deviant self-concepts and identities. Recent research, however, highlights that contact with the police may affect compliance with the law by decreasing citizens' perceptions of legitimacy and related factors, including perceptions of whether the police make decisions fairly and treat people justly (i.e., procedural justice). Furthermore, this line of research indicates that law violating behavior is likely to occur when interactions with the police are perceived as unjust or unfair. To test these relationships, we use four waves of self-report data from a school-based sample of 3,820 youth residing in seven cities across the United States. We hypothesize that the relationship between police contact (i.e., being stopped and/or arrested) and later delinquency is mediated by perceptions of procedural justice (e.g., identification with the community, normative orientations toward seeking the help of authorities, and attitudes toward the police). We further explore whether these relationships are dependent on respondents' evaluations of their prior contacts with the police.

Keywords: Procedural Justice, Police Contact, Delinquency

P6-9-2

Securities through criminal law. Punitive power and the boom of the security concerns

Ricardo Cita-Triana (Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Colombia)

Nowadays security has become a very important concern in all dimensions of social organization. On the case of criminal system, this concern has changed several elements that compose it, like some structures of imputation or the function of the criminal sanction. The globalization process and the social relations development have created, on the one side, a more interconnected world through different networks of capital fluxes, information, knowledge, et cetera, but also, on the other side, a very fragile world where certainties and differentiations are slowly falling apart, a phenomenon that some scholars have called the entrance of a "new paradigm of risk". In this context, security is one of the most frequent theme and it has an important influence on criminal law. This way, some advances in doctrinal debate exposes the characteristics and impact of this discourse on criminal law. This paper aims to analyze the relation between the discourse of security and criminal law and thereafter discuss some consequences and implications.

Keywords: criminal law of security, punitive power, social control and law and order

P6-9-4**Is the theory of social disorganization by Shaw and McKay valid in Russia?**

Olga Siegmunt (*University of Hamburg, Germany*)

Following the theory of social disorganization the neighborhoods with high poverty, ethnic heterogeneity, residential mobility, and a high proportion of incomplete families are disorganized. This theory was tested in three Russian cities using self-reports of 9th grade students ($n = 4860$). In this study we observed some results, which are contrary to our expectations. One of them is that higher neighborhood cohesion was founded in the neighborhoods with lower social economic status (SES). Perhaps the key to explain this result lies in an understanding of what constitutes the substantive meaning of the SES: the SES is mainly based on the education level of the parents. However, it is plausible to assume that just those residents with a high level of education have more contacts outside their neighborhoods. Accordingly, there should also be less need for emotional attachment within their neighborhoods. This interpretation is not necessarily specific to the Russian situation. For Russia, a specific interpretation could be that because of historical reasons, nowadays mainly those people with a higher SES move into development areas with comfortable apartments; in these areas, social cohesion is still in a developing phase.

Keywords: theory of social disorganization, neighborhood cohesion, self-report, youth delinquency, Russia

P6-10

HOMICIDES, SENTENCING & VICTIM PROTECTION

Panel Chair: *Oznur Sevdiren (Uludag University, Turkey)*

P6-10-1

Sentencing for murder in England and its affect on sentencing for other serious offences against the person

George Mawhinney (University of Oxford, UK)

Recently there has been much controversy surrounding the legality of the ‘whole life minimum term’ for murder in England and Wales. However, this sentence is only one, rarely used facet of sentencing for murder. My presentation looks at the motivations behind the new legal framework introduced by Parliament for the determination of murder sentences, viz. statutory sentencing guidelines comprising Schedule 21 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (CJA03). It attempts to clarify the Parliamentary intention behind the higher sentencing levels stipulated by Sch.21 through a comprehensive distillation of the debates held in both the House of Commons and Lords as recorded in Hansard, and by placing this particular statutory provision in the context of other primary legislation passed around the same time. In light of this, and other relevant legal doctrines, including the rationale for sentencing adopted by Sch.21 and more generally in the CJA03, a hypothesis is formed, underwritten by the relevant criminological theories and legal principles, as to what effect Sch.21 should have on the sentencing for other serious offences against the person, such as manslaughter and attempted murder. A wide-ranging and detailed examination of every reported decision of the Court of Appeal since Sch.21 came into force is used to establish whether the practice has reflected theory over the last decade. Consequently, the paper shall help to build a picture of the further reaching ramifications of Sch.21 on sentencing, beyond merely murder, the only offence which it specifically deals with.

Keywords: sentencing, murder, schedule 21, offence seriousness, desert theory

P6-10-2

Infanticide:A woman and man story

Virginie Prud'homme (Institut de Criminologie et Sciences Humaines (ICSH), France), Loick Villerbu (Institut de Criminologie et Sciences Humaines (ICSH) - Centre Interdisciplinaire d'Analyse des Processus Humains et Sociaux (CIAPS), France), Astrid Hirschelmann (Institut de Criminologie et Sciences Humaines (ICSH) - Centre Interdisciplinaire d'Analyse des Processus Humains et Sociaux (CIAPS), France)

The phenomenon of infanticide is mainly envisaged as an exclusively feminine problem. The great majority of researches on the question aim at placing this acting out within a psychic feminine functioning, underlining common characteristics and women’s profiles.

Nevertheless, if the infanticide questions the psychic life of the woman and gives to see a part of its singular story, we think that this phenomenon speaks beyond the woman, a relation of couple.

The infanticide is refocused here within a problem of couple man / woman in which the man plays a not insignificant role. There is no question to remove all sense of responsibility from the shape of the composed act or still to give responsibilities the man, the subject there placing by no means the legal implication of this psychic functioning but more to reregister the acting out within two singular stories creating a specific couple dynamics.

So the infanticide is approached as a conjugal updating of singular problems. The led reflection underlines then, in what this child cannot happen within a conjugal couple. What is generally thought as, the denial of pregnancy in feminine history, considered as contagious disease affecting the close social environment, is rather envisaged in these subject as a “not child” born out of the meeting of two singular histories in a

conjugal relation ship. We proposed to name "not child" syndrome, instead of the notion of Denial of pregnancy which does not suit to the definition of the studied phenomenon.

This theory proposed to understand the emergence of the "not child" syndrome within the problem of couple from some clinical cases.

Keywords: Infanticide, Children, Conjugal couple, Denial of pregnancy

P6-10-3

Protecting victims: Challenges in the implementation of the European Protection Order

Nuria Torres (University Rovira i Virgili, Spain), Raquel Vaño (University Rovira i Virgili, Spain)

Tackling protection of victims of crime is one of the EU's key priorities, enforced by several Directives in the last years. Since then, most EU Member States have introduced protocols and measures in their legal systems to address the protection of victims of crime. However the lack of harmonisation causes malfunctions in the protection offered to victims who exercise their right to freedom of movement and residence within the EU. The main measure launched by the EU in order to cope with this situation is the adoption of Directive 2011/99/EU which sets the European Protection Order.

The aim of our presentation is to analyse the process of implementation of the European Protection Order and the problems and challenges linked to its application, particularly concerning gender violence protection. The presentation shows results of the first transversal study developed so far in the European Union concerning the protection offered to victims of gender violence in the scope of the European Protection Order. In our research we take into account the existing measures and protocols for the protection of gender violence victims in each EU Member State. Furthermore, we analyse the process of implementation of the measures launched by the Directive 2011/99/EU in order to achieve its correct transposition, and to improve the protocols for the protection of victims of gender violence in the Member States.

Keywords: Victims, Gender violence, Protection Order, European Protection Order

P6-10-4

Life Imprisonment: Quo Vadis?

Oznur Sevdiren (Uludag University, Turkey), Meral Balci (Uludag University, Turkey), Serif Ahmet Ozturk (Uludag University, Turkey)

Life imprisonment is one of the controversial issues in contemporary criminal justice systems. For, it is an area of criminal justice where various purposes ascribed to punishment such as 'just deserts' or retaliation, public protection, individual deterrence and rehabilitation or in the Continental European parlance, 're-socialisation' *per se* conflict with each other. European countries take different approaches in this respect. Currently, there are countries, in which life imprisonment cannot be imposed e.g. Norway and Portugal. In the majority of European countries, however, life imprisonment can be imposed, but convicts can be benefited from early releases measures. And in still others, e.g. Turkey and France, for a certain number of offences, early release measures are not provided in legislation. In the relevant literature, 'dehumanising' nature of life imprisonment and its implications for mental and physical health are often pointed out. Significantly, recent decisions pronounced by the European Court of Human Rights, in particular *Vinter v. UK* appears to challenge the main assumptions underlying life imprisonment from a human rights perspective. European Court's jurisprudence underlines the vital role of 'the right to hope'. Yet, the recent trend in Europe as well as in the United States reveals the fact that life imprisonment until death still retains a significant place in criminal justice systems, and in some jurisdictions greater than was previously the case. In our presentation, we will discuss this trend, provide an overview of differing arguments on life imprisonment, and deal with the recent case law on life imprisonment held by constitutional courts of different

jurisdictions as well as supranational human rights bodies. In so doing, we will delineate the present scope and the future prospects of criminal justice policies on life imprisonment.

Keywords: Life Imprisonment, Long-term imprisonment, Purposes of Punishment, Sentencing, European Court of Human Rights

PA6-11**SUPPORTING VICTIMS IN NORTHERN IRELAND**

Panel Chair: *Katrin Mueller-Johnson (University of Cambridge, UK)*

Other authors: *Richard Erskine (Department of Justice, Northern Ireland, UK), Caroline Lanskey (University of Cambridge, UK), Ursula Duffy (Department of Justice, Northern Ireland, UK), Raymond Murray (Police Service of Northern Ireland, UK)*

The panel of 3 papers will look at the experience of victims with the criminal justice system in Northern Ireland. It will start with (1) an overall review of the experiences of victims of crime as found by the telephone-based Northern Ireland Victim and Witness Survey. Areas covered by this survey include experience of the police, the prosecution service, the courts and bodies directly providing support to victims. While this survey covers most categories of crime it excludes crimes of extreme violence, those involving fatality or those where victims are particularly vulnerable. To seek to address these gaps in our knowledge, a detailed programme of qualitative research has been initiated by the Department of Justice focusing, in the first instance, on the experience within the justice system of families bereaved by murder, manslaughter and by culpable road death. The second paper (2) in this panel describes the methodology for this project of semi-structured interviews with family members of homicide victims and presents findings about these families' experiences with police investigation up to the charging of the suspect. The third paper (3) continues with findings from the same study, documenting these families' experiences with the Public Prosecution Service and the court trial, as well as their perception of the Criminal Justice System as a whole and subjective suggestions for improvement. The papers discuss implications for further support of such victims, and relate these findings to wider theoretical perspectives.

Keywords: Victims, Murder, Manslaughter, Culpable Road Death, Criminal Justice

PA6-11-1**Improving the experience of victims of volume crime: results from the Northern Ireland Victim and Witness Survey**

Richard Erskine (Department of Justice, Northern Ireland, UK), Ursula Duffy (Department of Justice, Northern Ireland, UK), Raymond Murray (Police Service of Northern Ireland, UK)

This paper considers outcomes from five years' work with the Northern Ireland Victim and Witness Survey (NIVAWS). This is a telephone survey of victims and witnesses of volume crime in Northern Ireland and typically involves a sample of around 1,000 persons annually. The survey was originally implemented in 2008/09 and covers experience of victims of volume crime at all stages of the criminal justice process. Findings have shown an overall increase in the satisfaction rates of those surveyed in terms of their experience of the criminal justice system; however, more detailed analysis shows that these improvements have come primarily from witnesses rather than victims themselves. Investigation into the source of this difference found that the attitudes and experiences of victims are, understandably, much more heavily conditioned by the outcome of the criminal process than is the case with witnesses. Nonetheless, substantial proportions of victims, even when they disagree with the outcome of proceedings, will maintain a much more favourable view of the criminal justice process as a whole provided certain conditions of communication and support especially in terms of policing and court procedure are found. The paper also reports on a new initiative to support victims of volume crime in Northern Ireland intended to address some of these issues. It further seeks to show how this work relates to newer areas of victim research in Northern Ireland for crimes involving serious violence and fatality which are not suitable for inclusion in NIVAWS.

Keywords: victim research, policing, prosecution and court services

PA6-11-2

Families bereaved through homicide in Northern Ireland: Experiences with police investigation and victim support

Raymond Murray (Police Service of Northern Ireland, UK), **Katrin Mueller-Johnson** (University of Cambridge, UK), **Caroline Lanskey** (University of Cambridge, UK)

This paper presents findings from a project initiated together with the Department of Justice for Northern Ireland focusing on the experience with the criminal justice system of families bereaved by murder, manslaughter and by culpable road death. Based on 27 semi-structured interviews with family members of homicide victims it describes families' experiences of being confronted with the news of the death of a family member, their expectations and experiences of the police investigation and well as their views of victim support. Communication and being kept informed was raised by the families as the most crucial issue throughout the process, and accordingly the role of the family liaison officer emerged as being of pivotal importance, not only for the police investigation, but also during prosecution stages and the court process. Overall, families were very satisfied with their family liaison officers but some tensions were experienced around the wishes of the families to receive the maximum amount of information and the needs of the investigation, which meant that families could not be made party to all details. Victim support, as delivered by a specialised charity, was also offered to the families, who, if they availed themselves of this service, mainly did so around the stage of the case going to court, but not before.

Keywords: families bereaved through homicide, policing, procedural justice, legitimacy, victimology

PA6-11-3

Justice, Prosecution and the Courts: perspectives of families bereaved through homicide in Northern Ireland.

Caroline Lanskey (University of Cambridge, UK), **Katrin Mueller-Johnson** (University of Cambridge, UK)

This paper presents further findings from the research initiated together with the Department of Justice for Northern Ireland on the criminal justice experiences of families bereaved through homicide. It discusses families' perspectives of the work of the Public Prosecution Service for Northern Ireland (PPSNI) and the Northern Ireland Court Service. It describes their communications with the public prosecution office and the barristers who represented the deceased relative, and their experiences of the judicial process from bail to sentencing hearings and appeals. It highlights the importance family members placed on recognition of their views and feelings both in the formal procedures and practical organisation of the court as well as in out-of-court negotiations and communications between criminal justice agencies. It indicates the need for families to have an informed knowledge of prosecution and court processes in order to be able to engage with and, if necessary, challenge decisions by the prosecution service or the court. Families' views of their treatment are considered in relation to theoretical conceptions of legitimacy and procedural justice and implications for criminal justice policy are discussed.

Keywords: families bereaved through homicide, prosecution and court services, procedural justice, legitimacy, victim research

P6-13**NON-LEGAL MIGRATION**

Panel Chair: Rose Broad (*University of Manchester, UK*)

P6-13-1**Deceiving the authorities to remain within the EU, marriages of convenience in Cyprus**

Andreas Kapardis (*University of Cyprus, Cyprus*), **Skevi Voskaridou** (*Ministry of Interior, Republic of Cyprus, Cyprus*), **Glykerios Leontiou** (*Cyprus Police, Cyprus*)

The strong wish of many people from third countries to enter and stay within the European Union is evident in many phenomena authorities in EU Member States have to deal with, including human trafficking, illegal immigration, asylum applicants and marriages of convenience (MOC). While media reports of illegal immigrants and MOC encourage prejudice and discrimination against non-locals, organised criminal groups exploit illegal immigrants financially and otherwise. Since joining the EU as a full member in 2004, illegal immigration has been a cause for concern for the Cyprus authorities. At a time of a serious financial crisis and high unemployment in Cyprus, fear of and prejudice against foreigners is a major worry. Against the backdrop of relevant EU Council resolutions and European Commission communication, the paper reports the results of a study of MOC in Cyprus. Firstly, it briefly outlines the existing legal framework, criteria and evidence in Cyprus regarding MOC. Attention then turns to official data on MOC during the period 2009-2013 inclusive, reporting the results of quantitative analysis taking into account a number of characteristics, namely the applicants' age-group and residential category as well as the nationality of the EU citizens (from seven countries) and the 3rd-country nationals (from fifteen countries) involved. The paper then illustrates scams used to deceive the authorities, using qualitative data from seven prosecuted and convicted cases that were part of an illegal network of MOC. Finally, the research and policy implications of the study are considered.

Keywords: migration, deception, offenders, marriage

P6-13-2**Illegal immigration, labor market and enforcement at the U.S.-Mexican border. Empirical evidence from a time series analysis (1963–2012).**

Fabrizio Costantino (*University of Trento, Italy*)

Illegal immigration is again a priority on the U.S. policy agenda as a new immigration reform (*The Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act of 2013*) is being debated in Senate. This paper analyses illegal immigration to the United States from Mexico in the years 1963-2012. It aims to answer to two questions. The first is: how much is illegal immigration responsive to changes in the U.S. labour market? Second, what effect does border enforcement have on illegal immigration? The paper provides evidence about the effect undertaken by U.S. minimum wage and unemployment rate, the level of enforcement, legislation on immigration and the number of regularizations on U.S. border apprehensions. It examines Poisson and AR(1) regression coefficients using data provided by U.S. Custom Border Patrol (CBP), with data on U.S. Wages and Unemployment Rate (provided by OECD database) and Border Enforcement (INS/DHS). The contribution of this paper is twofold: first, it provides empirical evidence on illegal immigration to the U.S. Second, it provides evidence about the effect of U.S. border policies on illegal immigration. The results of this paper have important implications for the governance of the U.S.-Mexican Border. The paper finds a strong negative relationship between the U.S. Minimum Wage and Border Apprehensions. Furthermore, it finds a strong positive association between border apprehensions and the level of border enforcement. The paper also finds a strong negative relationship between Border Apprehensions and two legislations on immigration, the Immigration Reform Control Act (IRCA) and the En-

hanced Border Security and VISA Entry Act. To control for serial correlation, the paper tests also three AR(1) models which provide analogous results.

Keywords: Illegal Immigration, Quantitative Criminology, Migration Policy

P6-13-3

Approaching 'traffic' : exploring the indications of pathways into criminality for those convicted for human trafficking offences

Rose Broad (*University of Manchester, UK*)

Knowledge of individuals convicted for human trafficking offences is, at best marginal. In accordance with the dominant construction and the consistent focus on trafficking for sexual exploitation, stereotypes of 'traffickers' have developed which can detract from attempts to understand the criminality of this group. This paper draws on research undertaken using qualitative and quantitative data from criminal justice sources relating to those convicted for trafficking offences in the UK between 2004 and 2008. Based on analysis of risk and need assessments, the lack of previous convictions and the late onset offending of this group indicate that their criminality needs to be understood in different ways, through their experiences of marginalisation and migration impacting on their ability to build social capital. Developing an awareness of the pathways into this type of criminality is important in understanding the nexus between the illegal movement of people across borders and the structures that control access to employment and income. This paper also considers the impact of gender on these experiences. This exploratory research considers the features of those convicted for these offences within the dominant policy framework and indicates a lack of coherence between policy emphasis and the result of processing these cases through the criminal justice system.

Keywords: trafficking, migration

P6-14**GENDER, WAR AND MASS CONFLICTS**

Panel Chair: *Vanessa van Dijksseldonk (University of Maastricht, The Netherlands)*

P6-14-1**Perceptions of female war criminals: a case study of Simone Gbagbo**

Vanessa van Dijksseldonk (University of Maastricht, The Netherlands), Alice Tregunna (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

On 22 November 2012 the International Criminal Court (ICC) unsealed its arrest warrant for Simone Gbagbo. This made her the first woman to potentially face charges in front of the ICC. Should her case be brought to trial, she will be one of the few women to have ever been charged with committing an international crime.

The question here is: how has this indictment been perceived and responded to by the international public?

By conducting an analysis of the news coverage and social media responses surrounding Gbagbo, one can observe two general perceptions of this case. Firstly, charging a woman with an international crime sparks questions about gender that may be considered if a man were on trial for the same offences. There is a presumption that crimes of this nature, such as those against humanity, are perpetrated by men. The indictment of Gbagbo undermines gender norms, which sees men committing these crimes and women as the victim. Women are usually seen as vulnerable, victims of rape and unable to wield any true power. Gbagbo breaks these stereotypes. Although she was not the president, she is alleged to have exercised considerable influence over her husband who was president. Furthermore, she challenged our understanding of female criminality as she faces charges of crimes related to sexual violence.

For others, this case reinforces gender norms, as Simone Gbagbo is merely seen as the wife of the perpetrator who is being dragged along because she is a faithful follower and not an independent actor. She fails to have an identity of her own, as she is usually called the wife of the former President and rarely referred to as Simone Gbagbo.

Keywords: Female Offender, War Crime, International Criminal Court, Social Media

P6-14-2**Gender-Based Violence During Mass Conflict: The Case of Darfur**

Hollie Nyseth-Brehm (Ohio State University, USA), Gabrielle Ferrales (University of Minnesota, USA), Suzy McElrath (University of Minnesota, USA)

Gender-based violence during mass conflict has recently garnered greater attention in the last decade. Even though women are often targeted, there is variance in both levels and patterns of victimization. We examine the United States Atrocity Documentation Survey data and 1,136 field interviews collected in the Darfur region of Sudan to analyze the gender-specific victimization patterns against women and girls. We find that a gender ideology which is based on a moral discourse that positions “authentic” Sudanese women as responsible for the biological and cultural reproduction of the nation manifests in specific forms of both primary and secondary victimization. Primary victimization includes: rape, sexual assault, genital mutilation, forced sterilization, forced nudity, forced abortion, sexual harassment, and humiliation. Secondary victimization of Darfuri women and girls occurs in the form of social and cultural stigma from being “marked” as morally impure and also psychological trauma from witnessing atrocities against others. We explore possible links between armed conflict, violence against women and girls, and the relative positioning of women in a gender hierarchy.

Keywords: gender-based violence, sexual victimization, rape, mass conflict, sexual assault

P6-14-3

Photographic Depictions of Female Offenders in Front-Page Newspaper Stories: The Importance of Race and Ethnicity

Pauline Brennan (University of Nebraska Omaha, USA)

This paper examined how photographic depictions of female offenders differed by race and ethnicity. Few have focused solely on the media's treatment of offenders, in general, and fewer have looked closely at how the media depict female offenders, in particular. Existing literature on gender stereotypes, racial and ethnic stereotypes, and media depictions of offenders provided the basis for this study. Research regarding media portrayals of crime and offenders has generally focused on the textual narratives of crime stories, and has generally suggested that racial and ethnic minorities are inclined to be depicted as dangerous, crime prone, drug-involved, and otherwise socially-troubled. But, findings from such research may not be telling the full story if one considers that most people do not read news stories in their entirety. Rather, most consumers look only at photographs, captions, and headlines. We believe that photographic images have a substantial impact on a story's overall tone, while also providing a primary mechanism by which offender race/ethnicity is determined. We predicted that minority women would be depicted less favorably than white women, and conducted an analysis of front-page newspaper articles that featured female offenders to test our expectation. These articles were gathered from eight widely available U.S. newspapers during the 2006 calendar year. We found that minority women who engaged in crime were depicted more negatively than their white counterparts; the visual imagery and affiliated captions were considerably more negative for black and Hispanic women. Our findings suggest that the print media play a role in fostering negative attributions and stereotypes about minority women, which may explain their disproportionate confinement in prisons across the United States.

Keywords: media, gender, race/ethnicity, stereotypes, negative attributions

P6-15**CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (part 1)**

Panel Chair: Marie Christine Bergmann (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany*)

P6-15-1**High school students' constructions of arson and fire setting**

My Lilja (*University of Gävle, Sweden*)

In Sweden, fire setting and arson in schools has been a social problem receiving increased political and media attention during the last couple of years. Besides the economical costs school fires can also result in social and emotional consequences by creating insecurity among students and teachers. However, there are few criminological and sociological studies about juveniles and fire setting and there is also lack of research about juvenile's attitudes to fire setting. The general aim of this study is to analyse high school students' constructions of arson and fire setting. Semi-structured and focus group interviews were conducted with 32 students in six different schools in Sweden. The study found that there is a consensus among the students that arson is a serious problem that should be prevented. However, in the interviews fire setting and fire playing was something that were discussed much more frequently and it was regarded as a common phenomenon, but not as serious as arson. The interviewed high schools students had also rather good theoretical knowledge of how to prevent fires more generally but relatively limited knowledge about the risks with fire setting and fire playing in schools.

Keywords: High school students, Arson, Fire setting

P6-15-2**Cyberbullying – Prevalence and Risk Factors in a Representative German Sample of Adolescents**

Marie Christine Bergmann (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany*), **Dirk Baier** (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany*)

The traditional forms of bullying have received considerable attention from scholars for several years. In recent years, however, the rapidly growing development of and access to new forms of communication via the internet (i.e. text messaging, social media, chat rooms, communication via smartphones) has created new contexts for juveniles to bully their peers. Although empirical evidence in this field is growing, most research investigating cyberbullying is based on small-scale samples and focusses on limited numbers of risk factors.

Especially in Germany evidence regarding predictors of cyberbullying and especially sexual cyberbullying is rare. Thus, the research question investigated here asks which predictors influence cyberbullying and sexual cyberbullying. This paper aims in broaden the scope of research in this field by firstly including classic predictors of delinquent behavior (such as consumption of violent media content, low self-control) beside classic predictors of bullying in order to explain cyberbullying. Secondly, a separate model will be fitted in order to shed further light on the predictors of sexual cyberbullying.

To answer the research question data from a representative student survey of 9.562 ninth graders from the German federal state of Lower Saxony is used. The data were collected in 2013 by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN). All school types were assed representatively and a stratified sampling method based on classes was used. The survey was conducted in a classroom setting via a paper-pencil questionnaire. In 2012/2013 in total 90852 pupils were enrolled in the ninth grade in Lower Saxony. It was intended to capture every ninth pupil of this population, which corresponds to a number of 14764 pupils in 631 classes. Eventually, 9512 pupils in 485 classes participated, which results in a response rate of 64.4%. Implications for further research are discussed.

Keywords: cyberbullying, sexual cyberbullying, adolescents, risk factors

P6-15-3

Teen serial killers

Ron Hinch (*University of Ontario Institute of Technology, Canada*), **Bailey Guminny** (*University of Ontario Institute of Technology, Canada*)

While there are numerous studies of serial killers there have been very few studies focusing on teenage serial killers. This paper reports on data from 55 teen serial homicide offenders examining such factors as family backgrounds, involvement in deviant or criminal activity prior to becoming killers, mental health histories, type of people targeted for killing, methods of killing, and probable motives for killing. The sample for this project are known serial killers from the United States who were active killers during the period 1970 to 2005. The data are taken from published accounts of teen serial killers including accounts published in the true crime literature and the news media. The intent of the paper is to illustrate similarities and differences between teen serial killers and other types of serial killers.

Keywords: teen, homicide

P6-15-4

Public Perception on Juvenile Delinquency and News Reports in Mass Media

Ayako Uchiyama (*Mejiro University, Japan*)

Purpose and Procedure: Poll conducted by government revealed that people perceived that juvenile delinquency is increasing and becomes atrocious in Japan these days. However, statistics showed juvenile delinquency is drastically decreasing. Why citizens felt that juvenile delinquency had increased or juvenile delinquency had become atrocious qualitatively?

As most of the people reached to the crime news through mass media such as newspapers and TV news, quantitative and qualitative analysis of contents of news reports might lead to answer of these recognitions.

The purpose of this report is to examine the reality of juvenile delinquency in several stages of treatment process and relationship between juvenile delinquency and media reports quantitatively and qualitatively.

In first step, trend of juvenile delinquency at police and treatment family court decided were analyzed statistically to examine the severity or cruelty of juvenile delinquency by official statistics. In Second step, numbers of articles which described juvenile offences were searched through computer newspaper search system during 1989 – 2013 using 'key word' (i.e. juvenile offences or juvenile delinquency), and relationships between number of juvenile offenders per 1000 population and the numbers of articles which related to juvenile delinquency of several newspapers were analyzed. For the qualitative analysis, various 'key word' was used for searching

Result: Most severe treatment among juvenile offenders is treatment procedure for criminal disposition. Trend of treatment in criminal procedure among juveniles showed almost simple decrease during 1989-2012 in spite of amendments of juvenile law. Only few people aged 14 and 15 are in treatment of criminal procedure after the amendment.

Mores severe punishment was not given to juvenile offenders than before.

As to the trend of number of articles related 'juvenile offences', before 1996 few articles were observed, which showed crimes committed by juveniles had not been paid much attention by most of the citizens. However, in 1997 vast amount of articles appeared in media, which were related to case 1 incidence mentioned above. This made a big appeal to the public.

Also the statement of victims of crimes on their victimization by themselves in the media gave the audience emotion of compassion and anger and brought the negative images with severe punishment.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, mass media

P6-16**VICTIMS, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND FEAR OF CRIME**

Panel Chair: *Silvia Staubli (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)*

P6-16-1**Substantive Participation for Victims of Crime in Adversarial Systems of Criminal Justice**

Tyrone Kirchengast (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Victims of crime have been largely removed from systems of criminal justice as they have emerged into the 20th century. Increasingly, common law systems have been confronted by the need to reconsider the needs of victims through modes of participation but have been generally unwilling to allow that participation to impact on substantive outcomes of decisions made. This paper examines the trend toward affording victims voice in criminal proceedings beyond mere procedure, by allocating victims' rights of substantive participation across multiple phases of the criminal trial process, from arrest and pre-trial processes through to sentencing and appeal. International approaches will be considered with a view to affording victims greater levels of substantive participation in criminal proceedings in accordance with the constraints of adversarial justice. Trends toward enforceable rights, private counsel for victims, the role of statutory office holders and Commissioners for victim rights, and the victim's right to natural justice unabrogated by law, will be considered.

Keywords: Victim of Crime, Trial Participation, Victim Advocate, Adversarial Justice

P6-16-2**Outcomes of Criminal Victimization in Switzerland: Avoidance Strategies and Fear of Crime**

Silvia Staubli (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)

Every crime against a person may be seen as an act of violation, wounding the essence of a person. Regardless of the art of the crime, victims suffer an underlying injury, which is the violation of the self. However, a criminal victimization does not only affect the victim physically or emotionally, but also its relationships with other people. Directly in the aftermath through the involvement of friends and families, indirectly through hampered daily interactions with unknown people. Therefore, a criminal act should never be seen as an isolated event. Even if the individual response to a criminal victimization may differ, every victim experiences some disruption.

Negative outcomes of criminal victimization are well researched. Approaches such as the victimization perspective are widely confirmed. It implies that a person who became victim of a criminal act is developing a higher fear of the same crime than one who did not experience such an incident. As a reaction, the victim tries to avoid such an experience in future through prevention- and avoidance strategies. Such behaviour leads to a minimisation of victimizations and results in a lower level of fear of crime. This is especially true for victims of crimes against the personal sphere such as violent or sexual offences, but also for victims of burglary. Based on data of the Swiss Crime Survey 2011, the impact of criminal victimization on fear of crime will be tested. Furthermore, I will elaborate whether victims of crime change their habits and avoid certain places in the neighbourhood, the public transport system, but also certain people.

Keywords: criminal victimization, fear of crime, avoidance strategy

P6-16-3

Victimisation experiences, trust in the police and attitudes toward punishment

Nathalie Guzy (*Federal Criminal Police Office, Germany*)

When studying crime-related attitudes, the examination of influences of victimisation experiences proved to be particularly important – from a theoretical as well as empirical point of view. However, analogous to the research on fear of crime, empirical research results are contradictory to some extent. A more detailed review of research results leads to the assumption that the use of different methods of measurement and reference periods as well as of varying control variables might cause these ambiguities – at least to some extent.

Based on a German large scale victimisation survey conducted in 2012, the effects of victimisation experiences on both trust in the police and attitudes toward punishment are determined. In doing so, several measures of trust in the police (overall trust, trust in the effectiveness of police work, trust in the distributive and procedural fairness) and attitudes toward punishment (assessment of the purposes of punishment, selection of appropriate sentences) are used. Furthermore, the analyses consider several offence-specific victimisation experiences (for a 5-year and a 12-month reference period) and a variety of additional explanatory variables (which are interrelated with victimisation experiences). In this lecture the results of bi- and multivariate modelling are presented and contrasted for the above mentioned variables.

Keywords: victimisation survey, trust in the police, attitudes toward punishment, punitivity

P6-16-4

The treatment of domestic violence throughout the Swiss criminal justice system: First results of a research project

Pauline Volet (*University of Lausanne, Switzerland*), **Marcelo F. Aebi** (*University of Lausanne, Switzerland*), **Julien Chopin** (*University of Lausanne, Switzerland*)

The Swiss criminal justice system suffered two major changes in recent years: the introduction of a new criminal code in 2007 and the entry into force of the first national code of criminal procedure in 2011, which replaced the cantonal codes used until then. These codes affect the way in which domestic violence is dealt with by the police, the prosecutors and the courts. In that context, the Institute of Criminology and Criminal Law of the University of Lausanne, received the mandate of conducting a longitudinal research that will allow following, throughout the whole criminal justice system, the cases treated in one canton during a period of 6 months. This means identifying all the cases recorded by the police during that period in order to trace them at the level of the prosecutors and the judges. This research will allow establishing a profile of the way in which the cases of domestic violence known to the police are treated, including the characteristics of such cases and the final outcome of the judicial proceedings. The research design combines quantitative and qualitative methods in the form of interviews with different actors of the criminal justice system. This presentation shows the main results of the first phase of the study.

Keywords: Domestic violence, Criminal justice system

PA6-17**TESTING DELINQUENCY THEORIES COMPARATIVELY: RESULTS FROM ISRD AND OTHER SURVEYS**

Panel Chair: *Janne Kivivuori (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)*

Other authors: *Eva Moravcová (Charles University, Czech Republic), Renske van der Gaag (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Majone Steketee (Verwey-Jonker institute, The Netherlands), Ilka Kammigan (University of Hamburg, Germany), Dirk Enzmann (University of Hamburg, Germany)*

This panel presents papers that explore in-depth several different theoretical approaches within the field of juvenile delinquency. Two of the papers use the results from the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD), and focus on the impact of lifestyle, friends, and other risk and protective factors on delinquent behavior and victimization. The two other papers – using survey results from Germany and Russia - test hypotheses derived from two recently developed theoretical approaches (Situational Action Theory and Norm Transmission Strength).

Keywords: theories, juvenile delinquency

PA6-17-1**Risky behaviour, delinquent friends, delinquency and victimization in the Czech Republic**

Eva Moravcová (Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic)

A natural part of growing up of every individual is weakening of parental influence and making new friends with people of the same age and similar interests. Most obviously we observe these life changes during adolescence. Previous research has confirmed the significant influence of risky behaviour and delinquent friends on individual delinquency. Indeed, the majority of delinquent acts are committed in the group and the free time spent with friends, i.e. outside the home, provides the perfect opportunity to commit them. In the paper, we use data from two waves of ISRD research to describe the patterns of spending leisure time of Czech youth and activities they most often indulge in. We also focus on the analysis of the link between lifestyle, delinquency and victimization. The data show that the time spent with family reduces the likelihood of committing delinquent acts. However, as evidenced by ISRD-3 data, juveniles declare to be more peer-orientated than in 2007, when ISRD-2 was conducted. Further, data suggest that there exists a positive relationship between engaging in risky activities, contact with delinquent friends, juvenile delinquency and victimization.

Keywords: group delinquency, ISRD project

PA6-17-2**Developmental risk and protective factors and youth delinquency: implications for prevention**

Renske van der Gaag (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Majone Steketee (Verwey-Jonker institute, The Netherlands)

From a developmental-ecological perspective, the development of delinquent behavior in youth is influenced by different risk and protective factors that are operating on the individual-, family-, peers-, school-, neighborhood-, and even societal level. A lot of previous research addressed the relationship between different risk factors and delinquent behavior. Research on risk factors, however, does not automatically translate into enriched knowledge on protective factors. For instance, being an older mother when having a child is a protective factor in the development of youth delinquency, but being younger mother is not a risk factor. Protective factors thus need to be taken into account separately and in relation to different risk factors when considering their influence on the development of youth delinquency. Protective factors could occur in different types, e.g. at the other end of the scale of a risk factor, as a factor mediating or

inhibiting the influence of a risk factor, or as an independent factor that is either present or absent. More profound knowledge on protective factors and their interaction with risk factors is needed to enable the full utilization of opportunities of developmental risk and protective factors in the prevention of youth delinquency. This paper will elaborate on the different types of developmental risk and protective factors using the dataset from the International Self Report Delinquency 2 (ISRD2) study.

Keywords: youth delinquency, prevention

PA6-17-3

The School as a Context of Juvenile Delinquency: A Situational Action Theory Perspective

Ilka Kammigan (University of Hamburg, Germany)

From the perspective of Situational Action Theory (SAT) not only neighborhoods but also schools can be a relevant context for delinquent behavior: On the one hand schools are important for the long term development of attitudes and normative behavior (school as developmental context), on the other hand they provide moral situations that affect the instantaneous perception and choice of action alternatives (school as context of action). Based on a representative sample of students in a German city, the school as a context of action and its impact on delinquent behavior is investigated. Of special interest are the key criminogenic features of schools as proposed by SAT (moral context and controls) and their interactions with relevant individual characteristics that shape students' propensity to engage in delinquent behavior (morality and self-control). Results support the idea that schools are a relevant context of action and show that effects of school characteristics on delinquent behavior strongly depend on students' individual characteristics.

Keywords: schools, Situational Action Theory

PA6-17-4

Market Mentality as Criminogenic: The Concept of Norm Transmission Strength (NTS) to Explain Juvenile Delinquency in Russia and Germany

Dirk Enzmann (University of Hamburg, Germany)

Institutional anomie theory (IAT) assumes that a weakening of non-economic institutions through the dominance of the economy not only results in the penetration of market mentality into these institutions (and a specific increase of acquisitive crimes), but also in an impairment of formal and informal controls (and a general increase of crime). This paper elaborates on the concept of norm transmission strength (NTS) of non-economic institutions. Survey data from Russia and Germany offer a unique opportunity to test this perspective. Results show its relevance for explaining self-reported delinquency of juveniles in Russia and Germany. The resistance of non-economic institutions against fraudulent behavior and profiteering (through the concept of NTS) can explain both differences of crime rates between urban districts in both countries and individual delinquent behavior. Additionally, NTS buffers the relationship between criminal intentions and criminal acts, thereby supporting a basic premise of IAT. Methodological problems and implications for future studies are discussed.

Keywords: Institutional Anomie Theory, international comparative study, juvenile delinquency, Russia, Germany

P6-18**THEORETICAL DEBATES AND CHALLENGES (part 2)**

Panel Chair: *Hilde Jakobsen (University of Bergen, Norway)*

P6-18-1**Do criminological concepts travel?**

Hilde Jakobsen (University of Bergen, Norway)

What use is critical criminology in Africa? As criminologists are beginning to engage with empirical realities beyond Euro-America, they face the question of which parts of their theoretical heritage is applicable, and which parts need to be adapted, or dropped altogether. This paper is an attempt to address this question, with particular focus on critical criminology and East Africa. It suggests that in looking to Africa, critical criminology should apply the same critical stance to community power as it traditionally has to state power. Through a review of colonial legal history in Africa, legal pluralism and the history of customary law, it calls into question the assumed dichotomy between *gemeinschaft* and *gesellschaft*, the 'soft' community and the 'hard' state, and shows how the 'community' is no less a locus of formal social control than the state criminal justice system. The author presents data from extensive fieldwork in two Tanzanian districts showing that local people see private violence supported by the community as the equivalent of a criminal justice system. She analyses these in light of Stanley Cohen and Colin Sumner conceptualisations of social control, deviance and censure. She concludes with concrete suggestions on how critical criminologists can conduct rigorously critical social science in Africa, situating this within feminist, African and post-colonial philosophical scholarship on the topic.

Keywords: Africa, Social Control, Censure, Legal Pluralism, Community

P6-18-2**Criminology as a politics of aesthetics**

Elaine Campbell (Newcastle University, UK)

This paper is prompted by recent discussions of the political dynamics of the English riots, 2011, and the questions which have been raised concerning the political subjectivities which are (and are not) expressed and performed through protest, riot and disorder. At its simplest, two key lines of argument have emerged: the first is concerned with the status of the rioters as political actors – and here issues of motivation, agency, grievances, resistance and solidarity come to the fore; the second pays greater attention to the political significance of the riots read through the lens of the politics of inequality, inclusion and social justice. It is not my intention to adjudicate between these perspectives nor, indeed, to add to them, but to use this scholarship as a springboard for critically interrogating (and re-imagining) the political value and utility of criminological knowledge. This builds on, and responds to Jock Young's call in *The Criminological Imagination* (2011) to reflect on the kind of criminology we should aspire to. It is in a spirit of political resuscitation that I want to make use of Jacques Rancière's theorisations of a 'politics of aesthetics' to delineate a frame of reference for re-thinking criminological knowledge production as a primarily aesthetic, rather than an epistemological and methodological endeavour. In so doing, I argue for a criminology which is alert to and critically reflexive of its political positionality *vis a vis* its object of study. Rancière's work, sometimes badged as post-political, has been little utilised within criminology; in this paper I want to map an entry point for engaging productively with his ideas on politics and the political, traced through his notions of 'dissensus', 'radical equality', 'police order' and 'distribution of the sensible', to make the case for *doing* criminology in the style of a critical aesthetics.

Keywords: politics, aesthetics, Rancière, equality, English riots

P6-18-3

Governing Territories and Subjects – A Theoretical Case in Symbolic Violence

Matt Bowden (Dublin Institute of Technology, Ireland)

Bourdieuian sociological theory has been widely utilised in the social sciences as a conceptual tool kit for researching cultural and social reproduction, class and social practices. Bourdieu's contribution to urban sociology and urban governance has been advanced by key authors such as Wacquant (2008) and by other researchers now actively working in this field. But the application of this theoretical framework in criminology, even with some exceptional contributions, remains an underdeveloped project. This paper presents an analysis placing a Bourdieusian frame over state strategies in managing crime and disorder in urban peripheral settings in Dublin and other Irish cities over the period 1990-2008. What is revealed is the strategic symbolic manipulation of reality in which key state and criminal justice actors exchange symbolic capital with one another to cope with urban crises. Drawing from Bourdieu's writing on the evolution of the state and on cultural reproduction, it is argued that the state dominates both territories and subjects by nominating agents of symbolic violence to socially integrate peripheral locales. Critical to state strategies in this context are the gift relations that appear to be central to the exercise of symbolic power. The emergence of prevention modalities since the 1990s therefore took an instrumentalist-paternalist character placing a functional character-forming based curriculum in the ascendancy and the effective neutralisation of critically informed practices.

Keywords: Criminological Theory, Symbolic Violence, Urban Disorder, Pierre Bourdieu

P6-18-4

Substantive and institutional challenges of a principled EU criminal law as a response to over-criminalisation.

Irene Wieczorek (Vrije Universiteit Brussels, Belgium)

The EU intervention in the field of criminal law has been criticized in the past for lacking a clear criminal policy. This led to incoherent developments and to the adoption of EU instruments containing very large definition of crimes and sanctions, enhancing over-criminalisation drifts already occurring at a national level. In occasion of the approval of the Lisbon Treaty, both scholars and the EU institutions have engaged in a debate on a criminal policy for the EU, with the aim of correcting the previous trends. Within this debate, there seems to be some consensus that a suitable solution would be to envisage a principled EU criminal law, and that the benchmark of reference should be the general criminal law principles, like the principle of ultima ratio (criminal law must remain a measure of last resort). There are two sorts of challenges to this approach. Firstly, there are substantial challenges. Ultima ratio implies that criminal law can be used only when all other means fail in achieving the sought goal. This necessarily requires an understanding as to what is the envisaged goal for public intervention. Scholarship on national criminalisation has underlined that the principle works well when the main aim of criminal law is prevention, as there might be alternatives to criminal law that are equally effective, while it is a redundant principle – it is of no help – if the aim is of expressing censure, as there are hardly other means as effective as criminal law to express public disapproval. If one embraces this perspective, a first challenge to the assumption that following the national criminalisation principles would contain over-criminalisation at the EU level is that the EU has so far not fully clarified what are the functions of EU criminal law, if mainly preventive or symbolic censure-oriented. Secondly, there are formal challenges. Given that the principle does not exist as such in the Treaties, can it be linked to EU principles such as subsidiarity or proportionality? I first illustrate how ultima ratio is a separate principle from EU subsidiarity and that in some cases even risks of conflicting with it. This necessarily requires a discussion on how to coordinate the two principles and how to tackle possible conflicts. I will then conclude by saying that ultima ratio can be considered as a form of enhanced

proportionality test - where the protected legitimate interest is by definition one of a high rank – and thus be grounded on the relevant legal basis in the Treaty.

Keywords: Over-criminalisation, EU criminal law, Ultima ratio, general principles

WG6-19

PRACTISING OFFENDER SUPERVISION: EXPLORING INNOVATIVE METHODS FOR COMPARATIVE RESEARCH (ESC Working Group on Community Sanctions)

Panel Chair: *Gwen Robinson (University of Sheffield, UK)*

Other authors: *Nicola Carr (Queen's University Belfast, UK), Tore Rokkan (Correctional Service of Norway, Norway), Johan Boxstaens (Association University of Antwerp, University College Karel de Grote, Belgium)*

Drawing on ongoing work by a team of European researchers as part of the COST Action on Offender Supervision in Europe, this panel will present findings from three pilot research projects. Following from a research review (Robinson & Svensson, 2013), that found that most explorations of offender supervision practice drew on interviews and surveys, these projects set out to test three different approaches in thirteen countries for finding out about practice in this context. The three methods discussed are visual (photography), observational and practice diaries. The visual methodology project involves practitioners representing their practice through the medium of photography. The observational method involves examining what can be learnt from observing a one-to-one encounter between a practitioner and service user. The practice diary method involves developing a structured diary to capture a typical day in practice. By drawing together the initial findings the panel will focus on the potential to compare and contrast offender supervision across jurisdictions.

Keywords: Offender Supervision, Comparative Research, Research Methods

WG6-19-1

How was work today? A day of probation in Europe

Tore Rokkan (*The Correctional Service of Norway Staff Academy, Norway*)

The Diary Project tries to capture the daily work of probation in Europe. A group of eight researchers from six different countries are trying out methods describing a typical day working with probation. Using the diary method, we try to capture the identity of probation by asking who does what to whom in what way. We want to identify what is typical or unusual in probation work in Europe.

The first part was to collect information about daily activities over a period of one week. We wanted to reduce the number of participants to one (office?) in each country. We want to present a joint material. This implies the development of an informed consent form and the diary-form consisting of three parts; preliminary questions, a pre-structured diary and questions for reflections at the end of the week.

Preliminary questions are age and gender of the probation officer, type of service (if several) and position in the service. We also want to know the educational background and number of years of work in the field. The pre-structured diary is prepared in Excel-format with up to 12 lines to fill in for different activities for each day during the week.

The first column registers the duration of the activity, from a chosen time of the day. The next columns register type of activity, and the reasons for it. The type of activity could be visits, meetings, telephone calls, writing reports, court hearings, and so on. In the two last columns we want to know where the activity is taking place and who were involved in the situation (for example the offender, offender family, cooperation partner, and so on).

At the end of the registration week, we want the probation officers to reflect on the activities; if it was a usual week, if there were normal activities regarding time spent and people involved.

The cooperation in preparing and translating all material is completed, and the test of the diary form is taking place this summer.

By September this year, all of the countries have translated and shared the results and their experience from the pilot. At the conference, we will share some reflections on our experience with applying this method and the usefulness in answering the research-questions.

Keywords: Probation, Diary-method, COST-action

WG6-19-2

Observing one on one meetings in European probation practice: what can we learn?

Johan Boxstaens (*University College Karel de Grote & University of Antwerp, Belgium*), **Kerstin Svensson** (*University of Lund, Sweden*)

In research on probation practice, the methodological framework tends to be mostly interview- or survey-based (Robinson & Svensson, 2013). Therefore it seems that most of the research that has been conducted in the past often reveals what professionals say they do and not what they are actually doing in daily practice. Hence, under the framework of COST Action 1106 on Offender Supervision in Europe, researchers try to explore different methods in research of probation practice.

In this particular project researchers from four different European jurisdictions (Romania, Denmark, Sweden & Belgium) started a small-scale pilot research on the use of observations in research on probation practice. The main goal of this pilot is to explore what kind of knowledge we can obtain about probation practice using the methodology of observations in a comparative framework.

In this pilot research, we focus on one on one meetings between probation workers and service users. A first set of 10 observations was done between January and March 2014. By focusing on first meetings we obtained rich qualitative data on how practitioners present themselves and their work to service users and how they “set the scene” for offender supervision. For this first set of data collection, we used the approach of open observation. A first analysis of the data collected revealed some methodological issues which made it difficult to compare between the participating jurisdictions. To tackle this issue, we decided to construct an observation scheme to use in a next phase.

By September 2014 researchers in six European jurisdictions (Romania, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Spain & France) will have completed a second set of observations using an observation scheme that’s designed to increase the comparability of the collected data. At the conference, we will present the first results of this small-scale pilot research and share our reflections concerning the use of observations as a method of data collection in research on probation practice.

Keywords: Observations, Offender supervision, COST-action, Pilot research

WG6-19-3

Picturing Probation - the utility of a comparative visual approach?

Nicola Carr (*Queen's University Belfast, UK*), **Aline Bauwens** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*), **Jacqueline Bosker** (*Hogeschool Utrecht, The Netherlands*), **Andrea Donker** (*Hogeschool Utrecht, The Netherlands*), **Gwen Robinson** (*University of Sheffield, UK*), **Ines Sucic** (*Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia*), **Anne Worrall** (*Keele University, UK*)

Probation and community supervision occupies a central (and growing) space within criminal justice systems in many countries. However, the everyday context of probation practice - the spaces where supervision takes place and where probation practitioners work is often invisible from view. In this presentation we report on findings from a pilot project undertaken by researchers involved in the COST Action on Offender Supervision in Europe (IS1106). The COST Action aims to facilitate cooperation between institutions and individuals in different European states (and with different disciplinary perspectives) who are carrying out research on offender supervision. For this project we asked probation practitioners in five countries to

generate photographic images of probation practice. The purpose of the research was to begin to excavate the spaces and places where supervision in the community takes place. Based on our research findings we explore the situated geography of community supervision in different European countries. We critically analyse the utility of this comparative approach and whether the application of a visual methodology can add to our understanding of probation practice?

Keywords: Probation, Community Sanctions, Research Methods

PA6-20**THE AIM AND PURPOSE OF CONTEMPORARY PRISON RESEARCH**

Panel Chair: *Hilde Tubex (University of western Australia, Australia)*

Other authors: *Kristel Beyens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), Alison Liebling (University of Cambridge, UK), Ben Crewe (University of Cambridge, UK), Hilde Tubex (University of Western Australia, Australia)*

For the last couple of decades, the pressing issue of increasing prison populations has dominated the criminological debate. Quickly growing prison populations resulted in a myriad of problems, such as prison overcrowding, impoverishment of regimes, changes of relationships within prisons and concerns about human rights violations. Prison studies revealed that these multiple problems were also a matter of prison management. So, while prison populations were growing, the concept of how prisons should be run and what they were supposed to achieve also changed. Managerial goals appeared to eclipse penological objectives, prisons management became a 'business' and prisons had to 'perform', be accountable and demonstrate their effectiveness in their outcomes. To do this, their approach needs to be 'evidence-based', which assumes a relationship with the research world, but also creates a demand for a particular kind of research. In the situation as described above, the aim of prison research and the methodologies used to achieve that aim have changed over time. In the current era of quantitative measurements, evaluations, audits and monitoring, to really understand what is going on in prisons, there is an urgent need for independent and thorough qualitative research, also in a comparative perspective. But, at the same time, it is becoming increasingly difficult to gain access to prisons, prisoners and prison staff; more and more hurdles have to be overcome. A situation has been created in which government agencies are already committed to many forms of reporting and feel increasingly vulnerable to exposure of their weaknesses, which makes them more risk averse. Further, external researchers are increasingly under pressure to produce output of research findings and publications that meet the increasingly narrow performance targets of universities, which means that a higher demand is placed on government agencies, sometimes with little return from their perspective. This situation carries the risks that statutory agencies and academic researchers are drifting apart, which might jeopardise both the future of prison research and the evidence base of penal policy. In this panel, we invited scholars to, based on their research experiences in their country, reflect on the purpose of contemporary prison research. As fundamental research for purely academic reasons is under pressure, the question is how to build a research environment that is beneficial for both academia and practice, without compromising our integrity.

Keywords: Prison research, Comparative penology

PA6-20-1**Description at the edge? Prisons research as action.**

Alison Liebling (University of Cambridge, UK)

Tony Jollison, a professor of philosophy at California State University proposes that when thinking about ethics, or moral virtue, we should follow philosopher and novelist Iris Murdoch:

For Murdoch, the most crucial moral virtue was a kind of attentiveness to detail, a wise, trained capacity for vision, which could see what was really going on in a situation and respond accordingly. For Murdoch, what so often keeps us from acting morally is not that we fail to follow the moral rules that tell us how to act; rather, it is that we *misunderstand the situation before us*. When we describe the situation to ourselves, we simply get it wrong. To get the description *right* — to accurately grasp the nature of the motivations at play, to see the relevant individuals in their wholeness and particularity, and to see what, morally speaking, is at stake — is to grasp the 'shape' of the situation.

This argument provides a powerful moral case for cumulative, slow, and careful empirical research. The most important task in good scholarship is accurate and authentic description, as I have argued, following George Elliot's similar case about realist art (Liebling 1999). It makes us able to grasp the 'shape of the situation' more clearly than before. In this paper, I make this case, provide a brief account of why this is getting harder. I propose that this kind of research constitutes 'action' of a political nature. This kind of influence should be distinguished from 'policy-relevance'.

Keywords: Research, Action, Methods, Ethics

PA6-20-2

Inside the belly of the penal beast: understanding and conceptualising the experience of imprisonment

Ben Crewe (University of Cambridge, UK)

Recent years have seen renewed interest in the political economy of punishment and comparative levels of punitiveness (e.g. Wacquant 2001, 2009; Cavadino and Dignan 2006; Lacey 2008), particularly the links between neo-liberal economic policies and the reinvigoration and expansion of the penal state. However, few of these studies have reached inside the prison walls in order to expose the different ways that punishment functions in practice: not just who is imprisoned, or how many, but how imprisonment is experienced. Indeed, the political-economy of punishment and the sociology of prison life have developed as discrete intellectual domains, even though there are connections between the practices and ideologies that are used to discipline and reform prisoners and those used to regulate the populations outside prison from which prisoners are drawn. This paper suggests that a key role of prison research is to document the everyday prison experience and find ways of describing it that go beyond standard measures of the quantity and severity of imprisonment. This is not a simple issue of adopting qualitative over quantitative methods, so much as engaging seriously with the lived experience of imprisonment – its texture, burdens and effects. Outlining the concepts of the 'depth', 'weight', 'tightness' and 'breadth' of imprisonment, the paper proposes a framework for elaborating the contours of imprisonment that should enable comparative analysis, and might bring into relief some of the continuities between how state power operates both inside and outside penal institutions.

Keywords: prisons, prisoner experience

PA6-20-3

Building brick by brick: Trust as a keystone for doing research in prison.

Philippe Kennes (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), Sonja Snacken (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), Kristel Beyens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

An extensive number of prison studies has described prisons as peculiar, complex and low trust institutions. Liebling (1999: 163) characterizes doing research in such an environment as "*an enterprise made complex by the human nature of the researchers and the researched*". This paper will discuss this precarious process of doing prison research by focussing on the process of getting access and of being accepted by actors in the field. We will argue that trust plays a pivotal role in both aspects.

Getting access to the field is indispensable for qualitative research and for ethnographers in particular. Compared to other countries, Belgian researchers seem to be in a privileged position, as we experience openness towards independent (critical) research from the Belgian prison administration as well as from practitioners in the field, such as e.g. prison governors. How the relationship of trust between scholars and the field has been established will be further explored in the first part of this paper.

Secondly, ethnographers need to achieve a form of '*Verstehen*' or a degree of sympathetic understanding, "*whereby the researcher comes to share, in part, the situated meanings and experiences of those under*

scrutiny” (Ferrell, 1998: 27; Weber, 1949). Several researchers of our research team have experienced this intense and dynamic process of building and maintaining trust with research subjects. This exercise becomes extremely difficult when the researchers want to study the views of multiple, rather oppositional, sides in prison (e.g. prisoners, prison officers, prison governors, etc.). Drawing on qualitative research in prisons in Belgium by Snacken, Beyens, Claes, Tournel and Kennes, we will take a closer look into the process of gaining trust. The position of the researcher and the challenges of understanding prison life will be linked to the debate on ‘choosing sides’ (Sykes, 1958; Becker, 1967; Liebling, 2001; Scott, 2014). Different perspectives on this issue will be highlighted and illustrated with our own research experiences.

Keywords: Prison research, Qualitative research, Ethnography

PA6-20-4

Reach and Relevance of Prison Research

Hilde Tubex (University of western Australia, Australia)

In this presentation I start from my experience as an academic prison researcher, as a policy advisor and as a public servant, having worked both in Europe and Australia, to reflect on the changing role and reach of contemporary prison research. The dominance of new public management leading corrections in a strong evidence-based model, looking for mainly quantitative and ‘what works’ oriented evaluations of programmatic interventions, has changed the relationship with more academically oriented research. Therefore, we have to ask ourselves the question how current prison research can bridge the emerging gap; how can we produce research that adheres to the roots of criminology, but can also provide a base for a rational penal policy, and how can we develop strategies to get support for this broader contextual work which might only be of use in an indirect way or in the longer run. What are the pitfalls of criminological involvement in this evidence-based model, and what are the opportunities? Further, we want to critically examine the responsibility of government organisations claiming to be evidence based, while at the same being the gatekeepers for prison research access.

Keywords: Prison research, Comparative penology

PA6-21

THE EFFECTIVE YOUTH COURT: JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCEDURES IN EUROPE

Panel Chair: *Jenneke Christiaens (Free University Brussels, Belgium)*

Other authors: *Ido Weijers (Utrecht University, The Netherlands), Ineke Pruin (Greifswald University, Germany), David Nelken (University of Macerata, Italy)*

This panel is about comparative research in the courtroom. The panel will have the character of an 'author meet critics'-session, since it will be organised around the presentation of a book by Stephanie Rap & Ido Weijers: *The Effective Youth Court: Juvenile Justice Procedures in Europe*.

Rap and Weijers explore the way juvenile defendants are involved in the courtroom. The leading idea of their book is that a combination of two perspectives is required to be able to react legally correct and adequately to youth delinquency. According to Rap and Weijers knowledge of the legal framework that has been developed in the past decades in the area of human rights, particularly the procedural rights of the child, has to be enriched with social scientific insights in the development and treatment of the child.

First, the book develops a normative framework for the application of the right to be heard in the youth court. Then it offers a comparative analysis of the actual practice of participation of juvenile defendants in Europe. In total 50 youth courts have been visited, involving more than 3000 cases of juvenile defendants that have been systematically observed. Finally, best practices in the youth court procedure are designated regarding the actual participation of juvenile defendants. The authors will present some of their most interesting findings.

David Nelken (Italy), Ineke Pruin (Germany) and Jenneke Christiaens (Belgium) are all experienced comparative researchers in this field. They will comment on the propositions and findings of Rap & Weijers.

Keywords: Juvenile Justice, comparative research, youth court

PA6-21-1

The participation of juvenile defendants in the youth court

Stephanie Rap (Utrecht University, The Netherlands)

In international children's rights law it is stipulated that minors who are in conflict with the law should be handled by specialised youth courts and trained professionals. These two notions are combined in this study. In this presentation I will present some of the main findings from our recently published book *The Effective Youth Court* (Rap & Weijers, 2014, Eleven International Publishing).

Between 2000 and 2012, the cases of in total 3,019 juvenile defendants were observed in youth courts and other competent administrative bodies in the juvenile justice systems in 11 European countries, namely Belgium, England and Wales, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Scotland, Spain and Switzerland.

Finally, combining our normative framework with our empirical findings, best practices in the youth court procedure in Europe are designated with regard to the actual participation of juvenile defendants. Overall, it can be concluded from this study that structural differences between systems, such as the legal tradition (i.e. the inquisitorial and the adversarial tradition) and the setting in which hearings take place, have an important influence on the participation of juvenile defendants.

Keywords: juvenile justice, participation, children's rights, juvenile defendant

PA6-21-2

A normative framework concerning the application of the right to be heard in the youth court

Ido Weijers (Willem Pompe Instituut Utrecht University, The Netherlands)

In my presentation I will explain the theoretical framework of our book, *The Effective Youth Court. Juvenile Justice Procedures in Europe*. I will focus on the question how to be able to react legally correct *and* adequately to youth delinquency? It will be stated that this requires a combination of two perspectives.

First of all, knowledge of the legal framework and the main principles that have been developed in the past decades in the area of human rights, particularly the procedural rights of the child will be required. This concerns particularly art. 12 CRC, Jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights, art. 6 ECHR, the Guidelines on Childfriendly Justice of the Council of Europe (2010) and the General Comments 10 and 12 of the CRC.

Second, this legal perspective in our opinion has to be enriched with (recent) social scientific insights in the development and treatment of the child and the juvenile defendant. We will refer here first of all to the work of Tom Tyler, concerning the relation between fair trial and procedural justice. Secondly, we will refer to the seminal work of authors like Thomas Grisso and Laurence Steinberg, who studied procedural justice from a developmental psychological perspective.

I will then explain the normative framework that we have developed concerning the application of the right to be heard in the youth court.

Keywords: Juvenile justice, comparative research, youth court

PA6-22

THE OXFORD HANDBOOK ON GENDER, SEX, AND CRIME: AN INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Panel Chair: *Rosemary Gartner* (University of Toronto, Canada)

Other authors: *Gabrielle Ferrales* (University of Minnesota, USA), *Kristy Holtfreter* (Arizona State University, USA), *Jaimie Morse* (Northwestern University, USA), *Ross Macmillan* (Università Bocconi, Italy)

This session provides an introduction to and overview of *The Oxford Handbook on Gender, Sex, and Crime* (Oxford University Press, 2014), which provides authoritative overviews of current research and theory on how gender and sex shape crime and criminal justice responses to it. The editors, Rosemary Gartner and Bill McCarthy, have assembled a diverse cast of criminologists, historians, legal scholars, psychologists, and sociologists from a number of countries to discuss key concepts and debates central to the field. *The Handbook* includes examinations of the historical and contemporary patterns of women's and men's involvement in crime; as well as biological, psychological, and social science perspectives on gender, sex, and criminal activity. Several essays discuss the ways in which sex and gender influence legal and popular reactions to crime. An important theme throughout *The Handbook* is the intersection of sex and gender with ethnicity, class, age, peer groups, and community as influences on crime and justice. Individual chapters investigate both conventional topics – such as domestic abuse and sexual violence – and topics that have only recently drawn the attention of scholars – such as human trafficking, honor killing, gender violence during war, state rape, and genocide.

Participants on the panel, each of whom is a contributor to the Handbook, will provide overviews of their chapters. Gabrielle Ferrales will discuss her chapter (co-authored with Suzy Maves McElrath) "Beyond Rape: Reconceptualizing Gender-Based Violence During Warfare." Kristy Holtfreter will summarize findings from recent research on gender and white-collar and corporate crime. Jaimie Morse will present an overview of her chapter, with John Hagan, "State Rape and the Crime of Genocide." Ross Macmillan will discuss his chapter (with Bill McCarthy) on "Gender and Offending in a Life Course Context." Rosemary Gartner will chair and introduce the panel, after giving a brief overview of the Handbook.

Keywords: Gender, Sex, Violence, Feminist perspectives

P6-23**POLICE ARRANGEMENTS**

Panel Chair: Jitka Smith (*College of Policing, UK*)

P6-23-1**Some procedural changes for police interrogation in Switzerland**

Julie Courvoisier (*Institute of Criminology / School of Criminal Sciences, Switzerland*)

This presentation shows some first results of a Ph.D. research on police investigative interviewing techniques in Switzerland. The new Criminal Procedure Code entered into force on 1st January 2011, which has led to several changes in rules and ways of working, especially ways of interrogating. The major innovation of this new code is the presence of a counselling lawyer, so this research will describe and explain this new feature. Then, the issues raised by this change for practitioners will be presented and discussed. Indeed, this new code remains unclear about the real practice of the lawyer in the interrogation room. This produces various interpretations, in particular between police and prosecutors on the one hand and lawyers on the other hand. In fact, everyone seek to read between the lines, in accordance with his/her practice, objectives and convictions. This has generated, and still generates today, several discussions and exchanges, sometimes tense, to find a common ground.

This study is based on analysis of interviews conducted from 2011 to 2013 with investigators of three police units (the crime squad, the vice squad and the juvenile squad) in two cantons in Switzerland. Moreover, interviews with prosecutors and lawyers have been conducted to get their opinions and feelings regarding the new procedure.

Keywords: police interrogation, lawyer, Criminal Code

P6-23-2**The police use of Restorative Justice - Is it truly restorative?**

Laura Parker (*The University of Sheffield, UK*)

In England and Wales, Restorative Justice (RJ) is steadily becoming a popular tool amongst police services, though is developing in a somewhat heterogeneous manner. This paper introduces the question of whether the RJ being used by police officers is in-fact restorative at all. Restorative Justice ideals are presented alongside the recommended definitions and guidelines provided for police services, and subsequently compares them to RJ processes used by the police service. The findings are presented from the author's recently completed Ph.D. thesis, and in particular the use of adult and youth restorative disposals by police officers are discussed to both demonstrate and emphasise the nature of 'RJ' used by police officers. The findings are compared to the definitions of RJ set-out initially, before proposing that though the use of RJ by the police in England and Wales is falling-short of a truly restorative process, it may be useful for stakeholders in some respects. Finally, there are some considerations towards the future of police involvement in RJ, and any improvements which can be made.

Keywords: restorative justice, policing

P6-23-3

The College of Policing: a professional body to promote evidence-based policing

Jitka Smith (College of Policing, UK)

This paper introduces and describes the role of the College of Policing. The College was launched in February 2013, with a very clear mission: to protect the public and support the fight against crime by ensuring professionalism in policing. The College aims to acquire chartered status and become the first professional membership body for the police service in England and Wales. The College has a mandate to set standards in professional development, including codes of practice and regulations, to ensure consistency across the 43 forces in England and Wales. One of the key objectives for the College is the promotion of research and evidence in policing, and it has an extensive range of responsibilities and powers which will allow research evidence to inform police practice. The College sets training curricula and develops learning products, publishes standards of practice, develops national policy and guidance, and has a strong influence over recruitment and promotion. In addition, the College hosts the government sponsored What Works Centre for Crime Reduction, which involves collaboration with academics and a consortium of universities. The College also undertakes primary research, often in collaboration with academics and police practitioners. We will describe the concept of evidence-based policing, the College's role in informing and implementing it, and highlight opportunities for research collaboration.

Keywords: Police professionalism, Evidence-based policing

P6-23-4

Knowledge during crisis: the police control rooms' construction and use of knowledge in event driven policing.

Jenny Maria Lundgaard (Police Academy of Norway, Norway)

I will here present my newly started PHD research project in criminology with an aim at conducting an institutional ethnography of the police control rooms and their managing of unexpected incidents.

During crisis and extraordinary happenings there is a lack of time, information and the risk may be high. In these situations the police control rooms act as the hearth of police response, and their decision making and instruction are meant to coordinate and operate the other parts of the police force. Drawing upon the principles of institutional ethnography I wish to study both the impact of written plans, instructions to operators and other documents aiming to form the control room, as well as the processes leading to the control rooms decisions and actions in both every day events as well as in the extraordinary ones. My goal is to look at these processes and examine how they are alike and how they differ from each other depending on the seriousness of the incident being handled.

Through fieldwork and interviews I wish to study the role of knowledge during such unforeseen events; this implies both the knowledge prior to the incidents and the selection and formation of new knowledge during management of incidents. How is the control room a part in the construction of police response to events and how do they make sense of the information brought to them by both police and the public? Which type of information is in turn regarded as necessary and useful when the control room staff makes their decisions and bring these forward to those police present at the scene of an incident?

Keywords: policing, event driven policing, knowledge based policing, police control rooms

P6-24**EFFECTIVE PUNISHMENT AND SOCIETY**

Panel Chair: Miroslav Scheinost (*Institute of criminology and social prevention, Czech Republic*)

P6-24-1**Retribution on the Left? Punishment and Penology in Late-Modern Europe**

David Hayes (*University of Nottingham, UK*)

Many penal systems across Europe incorporate staunchly retributive policies and values, if not to the same extent as those in some Anglosphere jurisdictions. It would also be an exaggeration to proclaim the demise of retribution as a feature of European penology. Nevertheless, one could be forgiven for seeing the star of retribution as being on the wane. Across the continent, penal policy debates have tended to shift towards instrumental concerns, aligned more with the classic penal aims of rehabilitation and (managerial) incapacitation. Meanwhile, retributivism has been criticised for giving succour to populist punitiveness, and thereby (indirectly) supporting moves towards mass punishment and governance through crime, not least because of its long-standing association with the political right.

This paper, however, questions these associations. It examines the phenomena of European mass punishment at the general level, identifying culpable factors from both retributive and consequentialist approaches, particularly in the non-custodial (and particularly, supervisory) context. It then argues that another form of retribution is possible, one that is socially aware and politically outspoken, but above all self-deprecating.

Whilst no one theory will ever fully describe a penal system or achieve the objective of absolute (criminal) justice, especially across the diverse legal systems and political economies of Europe, the paper concludes that a retribution of the left is not only possible, but is a positively desirable component of European penology.

Keywords: retribution, mass punishment, punishment and society

P6-24-2**What is an effective punishment? Subjective experiences of punishment and the legitimacy of sentencing in England and Wales**

Esther van Ginneken (*Liverpool Hope University, UK*), **David Hayes** (*University of Nottingham, UK*)

In England and Wales, 'punishment' is a central element of criminal justice. What punishment entails exactly, however, is not clear; nor how it relates to the other aims of sentencing (crime reduction, rehabilitation, public protection and reparation). This paper outlines different conceptualisations of punishment and explores to what extent offenders subscribe to these perspectives. The analysis is supported by findings from two empirical studies on the subjective experiences of imprisonment and probation, respectively. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 15 male and 15 female prisoners and 7 male and 2 female probationers. The various conceptualisations of punishment include 'punishment as deprivation of liberty', 'punishment as hard treatment' and 'punishment as a means to an end'; the collateral (unintended) consequences of punishment are also discussed. It is shown that there are large individual differences in the subjective experience of punishment, which has implications for the concept of retributive proportionality and the legitimacy of sentencing.

Keywords: Punishment, Sentencing, Probation, Imprisonment, England and Wales

P6-24-3

Sanction policy and its reflection by public

Miroslav Scheinost (*Institute of criminology and social prevention, Czech Republic*)

The effectiveness of sanction policy does not depend only on the quality of the respective legislation and its implementation, but also on the fact whether and how such policy is understood and accepted by public. Current research on the implementation of the new Czech Penal Code which has been carried out by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention in Prague focuses on this issue, too.

Two rounds of public inquiry (in 2012 and 2013) on a representative sample of public brought interesting findings, especially in comparison with results of some previous researches on this topic. It was proved that the level of public information on the principles of the Penal Code and penal policy in general is not very high and has been rather decreasing.

As a special part of this research, a probe on the opinions and views of unconditionally sentenced offenders who were at the moment in prison was carried out, in order to compare the attitudes of public and those of sentenced people. It is not surprising that the opinions of prisoners and the opinions of public differ from the official presentation of sanction policy. It is also not surprising that the attitudes of public are predominantly punitive, but it was found out that the prisoners manifested distinct punitive attitudes as well. What could be more surprising is the fact that this punitive attitude was expressed despite their critical opinion on the system of criminal justice and treatment of prisoners.

The research brought some findings that call attention to the gaps and mistakes in presentation of sanction policy to the public. But it also shows some problems felt by prisoners that cannot be qualified as merely subjective.

Keywords: sanction policy, public, attitudes

P6-24-4

Structuring Sentencing: Exploring Chinese Version of Sentencing Guidelines

Wei Pei (*Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands*)

During the past decade a series of sentencing reforms have been launched in China. One key development of such is sentencing guidelines. China's exploration in sentencing guidelines experienced a bottom-up process. It was initiated by local jurisdictions at the beginning of the 21st century and promoted to the national level in 2008. Since then the Supreme People's Court promoted sentencing consistency through initiating experiment in 12 local people's courts (basic and intermediate levels). In 2010 this experiment was expanded to people's courts on basic and intermediate levels across the country, and a set of sentencing guidelines were issued for trial implementation. Three years later, the SPC revised the Guidelines and required all peoples' courts to stipulate detailed regulations and implement them before the end of 2014. This new sentencing format was introduced under the increasingly strengthened tension between the public and the criminal justice agencies during the past ten years in China, aiming at constraining judicial discretion, enhancing publicity, promoting consistency, and ultimately improving the credibility of criminal justice system. This article attempts to evaluate such efforts by tracing back to its evolvement and analyzing the current legal mechanism. It argues that the effectiveness of sentencing guidelines in China requires the corroboration between substantive law and procedural law, and relies on the corresponding reforms in supplementary mechanisms.

Keywords: sentencing reform, sentencing guidelines, judicial decision making, Chinese criminal justice

WG7-3**THE MAYOR AND LOCAL SECURITY POLICING**

Panel Chair: *Elke Devroe (University of Leiden, The Netherlands)*

Other authors: *Jacques de Maillard (Université de Versailles, France), Sophie Chambers (Cardiff University, UK), Ruth Prins (University of Leiden, The Netherlands)*

(1) Governing local security in Belgium: strong constitutional autonomy of the Mayor – Elke Devroe

Mayors have the *régie* on local security policy, installing public police capacity to execute surveillance and law & order tasks under their supervision. The police has a strongly locally embedded community oriented police force. Being partially paid by the Mayor, this police force will be put in for specific local priorities, like maintenance of local police regulations and public order and incivilities.

(2) Governing local security in France: relations between mayors and the police in French localities – Jacques Maillard

In France, several changes have affected the local governance of security. Through the setting up of partnerships, the duty to inform Mayors of any serious offenses in the locality, there is a growing obligation for the police to be accountable at the local level. The question is to what extent is the national police constrained by the local political context?

(3) Governing local safety in the Netherlands: How local processes of securitization have affected the position and role of Dutch mayors between 1990 and 2010 – Ruth Prins

Although Dutch mayors used to react to local manifestations of crime and disorder more or less individually, things have changed dramatically in recent years, and they now cooperate with various actors including the police. Empirical analysis of the role of Dutch mayors in local safety networks demonstrated how they were confronted with a wide variety of issues labelled as local safety problems.

(4) Governing community safety in England and Wales: Police and Crime Commissioners – Sophie Chambers

Introduced in 41 police force areas in 2012, Police and Crime Commissioners mark a new era for police governance in England and Wales. The responsibilities of these publicly elected individuals include determining the policing priorities for the area, setting the force budget and holding the Chief Constable to account. Community safety is included not only in the remit of Police and Crime Commissioners, but also in the plans and delivery of activities undertaken by local councils and relevant agencies.

Keywords: Local integral security policy, Mayor, Plural Policing, Community Policing, Police

WG7-3-1**Local security governance by the Belgium Mayor: constitutional autonomy**

Elke Devroe (University Leiden, The Netherlands)

Belgium Mayors, are, just like their French colleagues, since decades the “gatekeepers” of municipalities, authorized by Law to keep peace & public order on the territory of the municipality. In Belgium, 585 Mayors have the official *régie* on local security policy, installing public police capacity (administrative police) to execute surveillance and law & order tasks under their supervision. The ‘integrated police on two levels’, installed by Law in 1998, still has a strongly locally embedded community oriented police force with a strong presence in neighborhoods and preventive & supportive tasks. Being partially paid by the Mayor, this police force will be put in for specific local priorities, like maintenance of local police regulations within the field of public order and incivilities. Because of a strong historical emphasis on prevention, prevention workers (financed by the federal government), wardens and city community workers complete public police tasks of surveillance and control in public space. They operate within the same neighborhoods on a

complementary, and not a competitive basis. Based on a multiple case study design, legal arrangements, competences, frictions, problems and challenges of the role of the Mayor in policing security -using a local embedded community oriented police force- will be explored in this lecture.

Keywords: Mayor, Plural policing, Local police, Security, Policy

WG7-3-2

Governing local security in France: relations between mayors and the police in French localities

Jacques de Maillard (University of Versailles-Cesdip, France)

In France, the state is altogether the main auspice and provider of policing. Gendarmes and police are mostly state employees. The central directorates steer and manage police forces at the local level through instructions, performance indicators, inspectorates and bending rules. However, several changes have affected the local local governance of security. Through the setting up of partnerships, the duty to inform mayors of any serious offenses in the locality, there is a growing obligation for the police to be accountable at the local level. These new dynamics combine with old ones, such as the informal relations and arrangements between the mayor, the préfet and the commissaire. The question is to what extent is the national police constrained by the local political context? Drawing empirical elements from interviews with mainly mayors and commissaires, this presentation will discuss the various local configurations of public security and analyze the stakes of the cooperation between police and municipalities.

Keywords: politics, public security, governance, mayors, police

WG7-3-3

Governing local safety in the Netherlands: The position and role of Dutch mayors in local safety networks

Ruth Prins (Leiden University - Campus The Hague, The Netherlands)

Governing local safety in the Netherlands: How local processes of securitization have affected the position and role of Dutch mayors between 1990 and 2010

Dutch Mayors have been responsible for ensuring local safety and order since the introduction of the first Local Government Act in 1851. Although Dutch mayors used to react to local manifestations of crime and disorder more or less individually, things have changed dramatically in recent years, and they now and cooperate with various actors including the police and public prosecutor on a daily basis. These are the key actors within the policy domain regarding public safety at the municipal level that has developed in the Netherlands in the past twenty years. This policy domain is structured by an integral policy approach that targets a wide variety of safety problems, and addresses them at the local administrative level of cities and municipalities with administrative, societal and private actors collaborating in 'local safety networks'. Empirical analysis of the role of Dutch mayors in local safety networks demonstrated how they were confronted with a wide variety of issues labelled as local safety problems. Content analysis of local public safety related policy documents reveals the litany of new menaces, including noise, drugs, litter on the streets, the illegal transportation of chemicals, the influx of people from specific ethnic backgrounds, and the religious radicalization of specific citizen groups. This points out an increasing process of 'securitization' referring to successfully framing issues as threats to local safety and order to be addressed by the local providers of policing. This lecture provides the findings of a historical desk research and multiple in depth case studies which together indicated how shifting definitions of local public safety problems have affected the mayors' position and role in the domain of local safety governance in the Netherlands between the years 1990 and 2010.

Keywords: local safety networks, local governance, mayors, policing, securitization

WG7-3-4**Governing community safety in England and Wales: Police and Crime Commissioners***Sophie Chambers (Cardiff University, UK)*

Introduced in 41 police force areas in 2012, Police and Crime Commissioners mark a new era for police governance in England and Wales. The responsibilities of these publicly elected individuals include determining the policing priorities for the area, setting the force budget and holding the Chief Constable to account. Community safety is included not only in the remit of Police and Crime Commissioners, but also in the plans and delivery of activities undertaken by local councils and relevant agencies. Therefore, a partnership is negotiated between the appropriate authorities to set the agenda for community safety in a local area. This paper will present case study research undertaken in two police force areas that demonstrates how this arrangement for governing community safety operates in practice.

Keywords: Local policing governance, Police and Crime Commissioners

WG7-3-5 (P7-24-2)**The local governance of security: inside the mayor's head***Tom Bauwens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)*

When stated abstractly, everyone would agree that security is a basic human need. But how is the content of this concept - the meaning of security in practice - actually established? In my research, I start from the observation that local governments are increasingly identified as the optimal point of departure to face complex problems such as crime, feelings of insecurity and other safety related issues. In this context, particularly the mayor emerges as a pragmatic and non-ideological problem solver, tackling issues and delivering solutions in ways that national governments cannot (Barber, 2013). In Belgium, the mayor is even appointed 'director' of the local security policy because of their specific institutional position on the axis of different policy domains and levels, and because of their privileged relationship with the emergency services. The mayor, then, clearly has an important role in defining what 'security' entails. But how these locally elected politicians interpret and experience this demanding duty, how they understand and delimit the concept of security and how they (re)define their role accordingly is clearly underdeveloped. In my research, I have identified three distinctive interpretative repertoires in their talk. I will argue that this will allow us to understand how the mayors give meaning to their responsibility in regard to safety and security.

Keywords: local, security, policy, mayor, Belgium

WG7-5

EUROC 5: COMBATING AND FACILITATING ORGANIZED CRIME

Panel Chair: *Lars Korsell (The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)*

WG7-5-1

Malta and EU Fraud: Not such a smooth ride

Brendan Quirke (Northumbria University, UK)

Malta had a relatively smooth accession to full membership of the European Union. There were none of the controversies associated with the paths taken by Romania and Bulgaria – “the carrot was used far more than the stick” in the Maltese case. Perhaps this was to be expected, as Malta is a small country which appeared to share common attributes with its European neighbours, such as a belief in democratic values, a respect for human rights and an acceptance of the rule of law and did not of course have to deal with the problems associated with a transition from a totalitarian regime to a democratic system of government and the rapid transition from a socialist economy to a free market one. Yet Malta has suffered from a number of problems, some of them similar to those experienced by other new member states. She was not fully prepared to accept the burdens of membership in terms of fighting EU budget fraud. For example, she did not receive anything like the support that former communist countries received during the accession phase; there was a lack of a comprehensive training programme provided by Brussels prior to accession; there was no national anti-fraud strategy in place; and the Convention on the Protection of the European Communities Financial Interests (PFI Convention) had not been ratified prior to accession. Also, although a small country, she is not free of corruption. Since accession, there have been difficulties in the relationship between the Maltese anti-fraud bodies and OLAF (The European Anti-Fraud Office), there is a fragmented anti-fraud structure (AFCOS) and there has been scandal surrounding the Director of the Internal Audit & Investigations Department (IAID), which is the lead organisation investigating EU fraud. Despite these difficulties, the Maltese have strived to be “good citizens” and the country does appear to have the potential to make a significant contribution in the fight against EU budget fraud.

Keywords: IAID, AFCOS, OLAF, fragmentation, corruption

WG7-5-2

Facilitating factors and vulnerabilities

Lars Korsell (The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Organized and economic crime as an ongoing criminal business use facilitating factors and vulnerabilities in legislation and crime control to conduct criminal activities. The purpose of this presentation is to identify – and also compare – these facilitating factors and vulnerabilities in two types of criminal activities.

The first one is benefit fraud and other offences related to the misuse of benefits for disabled persons. The benefits cover the costs for personal assistant assistants who help the disabled in his or hers daily life. The second one is a more classical form of organized crime, illicit tobacco. However, from traditional smuggling, illicit tobacco has moved more into the misuse of legal businesses and permission with postponement to pay excise duty.

Both examples stress how organized crime has adopted new ways to commit crime in a highly developed welfare state and a highly regulated environment.

Keywords: Organized crime, illicit tobacco, benefit fraud, opportunity structure

WG7-5-3**"Pruning trees" and "knocking down the Pyramids" – multi-agency coordination and the use of organizational ideology in the "war" against organized crime**

Anders Stenström (*The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden*)

This paper considers how ideas to fight organized crime become materialized. In 2008, the Swedish government decided to create a new organization with the mission to combat organized crime, resulting in the institutionalization of a multi-agency approach. As a consequence, representatives from the Police, the Swedish Economic Crime Authority, the Tax Agency, the Swedish Customs, the Coast Guard, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, and the Swedish Prosecution Authority are required to put the idea of inter-organizational coordination into practice. This paper shows how this is accomplished by a transformation of organizational ideology into a definition of organized crime that mirrors the authorities' mission, competencies, and responsibilities. This facilitates the coordination of activities that are separated in time and space. Furthermore, it creates purpose and has a motivational effect on the participants. This paper draws on empirical research from a case study of a large-scale operation in Malmö, Sweden's third largest city. The operation was triggered by a series of shootings in the end of 2011 and the beginning of 2012. An inability to counter this development caused a crisis of legitimacy and put tremendous pressure on the police to act swiftly and with force. A total of 68 qualitative interviews were conducted with representatives from ten different agencies. Documentation from joint cases was also analyzed.

Keywords: Organized crime, multi-agency approach, organizational theory, Malmö, Sweden

P7-6

CRIME AND SPACE

Panel Chair: **Lionel Grossrieder** (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

P7-6-1

Nothing is permanent except change: Crime displacement analysis in Switzerland.

Lionel Grossrieder (University of Lausanne, Switzerland), **Julien Chopin** (University of Lausanne, Switzerland), **Manon Jendly** (University of Lausanne, Switzerland), **Thibault Genessay** (University of Lausanne, Switzerland), **Simon Baechler** (University of Lausanne, Switzerland), **Nil Coskun** (Cantonal police forces of Vaud, Switzerland), **Laura Rossi** (Cantonal police forces of Vaud, Switzerland)

Our contribution is drawn from a research project on crime displacement between two states (*cantons*) of Switzerland. Using a mixed methods design based on police statistics and a regional crime intelligence database, completed with a documentary analysis on police operations, field observations and exploratory interviews, we analyzed both the displacement of opportunities and the displacement of offenders for offences against the Swiss Criminal Code, from 2009 to 2012. In addition to variation in crime rates, measure of crime displacement was realized with weighted displacement quotient applied to a selection of offences. Even though this research presents some methodological limits, its findings show the presence of a regional crime displacement of burglary, pickpocketing, simple theft and break-in theft in vehicle between 2011 and 2012. Displacement of offenders follows the same trend and highlights a small but extremely prolific proportion of inter-regional offenders. These findings reveal many explanatory and prospective pathways, e.g. regarding the potential of crime intelligence to reduce mobile crime activities.

Keywords: Crime displacement, Situational approaches, Weighted displacement quotient, Crime analysis

P7-6-2

Vandalism and drift: why both hot and cold spots matter.

Ellie Bates (University of Edinburgh, UK), **Susan McVie** (University of Edinburgh, UK)

Whilst there has been recent research into the broad phenomena of anti-social behaviour, there has been little recent research into the specific phenomena of vandalism. In particular, little is understood about why vandalism often persistently re-occurs year in year out in particular locations. By drawing on theoretical and methodological approaches from both criminology and geography this mixed methods research explores whether some areas experience high and low concentrations of vandalism year on year; if patterns change over time and whether areas with differing levels of vandalism share characteristics. The research was based on secondary analysis of six years of police recorded crime data on vandalism covering the period 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2010 for a case study area within Edinburgh, Scotland with a broad mix of socio-demographic contexts. This was complimented by data acquired from holding knowledge exchange focus groups where Police Officers responsible for neighbourhood policing produced and discussed shaded maps considering characteristics of areas with high and low vandalism. This enabled rich data to be gathered complementing the quantitative analysis. This paper focuses on the quantitative methods used to assess these patterns and trajectories of high and low vandalism across time. In particular it highlights the usefulness of using Local Indicators of Spatial Association (LISA), in this case G_i^* and Local Moran's I, to highlight areas with similarly high or low concentrations of vandalism. Analysis was conducted at 100m by 100m grid square and small neighbourhood administrative geography (output area) level. To identify and visualise trajectories of vandalism across time, Group Trajectory Analysis (a form of Latent Class Analysis) was used, identifying key groups of areas with high, consistently low and drifting levels of vandalism. The research demonstrates the importance of comparing not just areas where there are high concentrations of crime, but also those areas with low or no crime, alongside those areas that fluctuate (or drift) between these extremes. Interestingly the scale chosen for analysis was found to noticeably impact on results; this

was reinforced by maps produced in focus groups by police officers, with knowledge of the local area, which also suggested that differing sized localities were affected by high and low levels of vandalism. The paper suggests that to understand vandalism and its affect on place, considering both hot and cold spots matters.

Keywords: Vandalism, Hot and Cold Spots, Trajectories

P7-6-3

Ecological Networks and Crime: The Spatial Intersection of Routine Activities and Urban Neighborhood Crime Rates

Christopher Browning (*The Ohio State University, USA*), **Catherine Calder** (*The Ohio State University, USA*)

Despite decades of research, our knowledge of why and how neighborhoods influence local crime rates is still emerging. We draw on a novel theoretical approach that links the aggregate network structure of shared local exposure among neighborhood residents to variability in local crime rates. We hypothesize that neighborhoods in which residents intersect in space more extensively in the course of conventional routine activities will exhibit higher levels of familiarity, beneficial (“weak”) ties, trust, collective efficacy, and more consistent monitoring of public space. In turn, more extensive overlap in routine activity locations is expected to reduce the prevalence of crime. We introduce the concept of *ecological (“eco-”) networks* – two-mode networks capturing links between residents and activity locations – to formalize our hypotheses. Specifically, we expect a number of eco-network structural characteristics (e.g., measures of density and local clustering) will be negatively associated with crime. We use unique travel diary data from the 1999 Mid-Ohio Area Household Travel Survey on all members of 2,705 households (including over 20,000 trip destinations) to construct ecological networks for Columbus, OH, USA and extract network structural properties by census tract. We then examine associations between eco-network characteristics and geo-coded administrative data on crime rates in Columbus tracts. Findings from spatial autogressive models indicate that eco-network density is negatively associated with a number of distinct crime types and measures of overall crime. These analyses hold the potential to enrich insight into the ecological dynamics of communities and their relevance for neighborhood crime control.

Keywords: Neighborhood, Ecological, Networks, Spatial

P7-6-4

Trends in the Management of Registered Sexual Offenders Across England and Wales: A geographical approach to the study of sexual offending

Kirsty Hudson (*Cardiff University, UK*), **Chris Taylor** (*Cardiff University, UK*), **Andrew Henley** (*Keele University, UK*)

Social scientists, and geographers in particular, have long been interested in examining spatial patterns of offending in order to generate a ‘geography’ of crime and criminality. This paper examines what value, if any, a geographical approach to the study of sexual offending might offer. Utilising published official data from England and Wales it presents for the first time geographical analyses of the registration, risk assessment and management of Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs) across 42 Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA) areas. In doing so it considers and evaluates the methodological issues pertaining to the use of such data and such a geographical approach. We conclude that geographical interpretations of both the incidence of RSOs and the rates of risk allocations between MAPPA areas provides valuable insights and raises new question about the way in which RSOs are managed nationally and is thus worthy of further exploration.

Keywords: Sexual Offending, MAPPA, Public Protection, Crime Geography, Crime Mapping

WG7-7

POLICING, LAW AND THE SOCIO-CORPORAL CONSEQUENCES OF (MASS) VIOLENCE (presented by the European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice)

Panel Chair: *Jon Shute (University of Manchester, UK)*

Other authors: *Andy Aitchison (University of Edinburgh, UK), Caroline Fournet (University of Groningen, The Netherlands), Nicole Siller (University of Groningen, The Netherlands), Imogen Jones (University of Birmingham, UK), Elizabeth Cook (University of Manchester, UK)*

Presented under the auspices of the recently formed European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice, this panel presents a variety of socio-legal perspectives on the process and consequences of (mass) violence.

Andy Aitchison (University of Edinburgh) analyses ICTY testimony in order to determine the extent of police complicity in atrocities committed in the Krajina region of northern Bosnia. Jon Shute (Chair) and Elizabeth Cook (University of Manchester) argue for the development of an 'obiter' victimology by exploring the varying experiences, roles and uses of campaigning organisations formed by the family members of victims of lethal mass violence. The final two papers present legal perspectives on the use, status and regulation of human remains in 'peacetime' and as a result of conflict. First, Caroline Fournet and Nicole Siller (University of Groningen) problematise international law as it applies to the trafficking of humans and human remains. Second, Imogen Jones (University of Birmingham) explores how the law of England and Wales conceptualises various categories of profanation of dead bodies and argues for normative coherence that stresses the enduring social significance of the corpse.

Together, the panel emphasises the complexity of perpetration and victimhood in peacetime and conflict, and explores the strange, psychosocially complex, and ill-regulated 'life' of the dead body which is its chief product.

Keywords: atrocity, victims, police, human remains, trafficking

WG7-7-1

'Obiter' victimology in contexts of mass violence: Adaptations by the family.

Jon Shute (University of Manchester, UK), Elizabeth Cook (University of Manchester, UK)

The family is a common yet contested trope in criminological discourse and is chiefly portrayed as a more-or-less contextualised source of criminogenic risk and resilience. The effects of crime and punishment *on* families – what Nigel Walker (1991) has described as their 'obiter' consequences – have received rather less attention, and so it is too in relation to the families of the *victims* of serious and lethal violence. While the impact of such violence may be profound enough in peacetime, it can also play a central part in the diffuse experience of intense victimisation in contexts of mass violence associated with intra- and inter-state conflict. Beginning with a discussion of 'peacetime' patterns of psychological adjustment to the violent death of a loved one, this chapter goes on to explore the modes of denial and acknowledgement employed by family members in peri- and post-conflict societies. Three aspects of their experiences are stressed: (i) the nature, role and political uses of activist family organisations in the wider effort of state building; and (ii) the central role of material human remains in their activities; and (iii) the expectations and reality of psychological 'closure'. With reference to multi-site fieldwork carried out as part of the ERC Programme 'Corpses of Mass Violence & Genocide', this paper argues that death and 'blood' impart an energy and air of tragic narrative to post-conflict discourse that can be harnessed to a variety of ends, but that the complexities of structural and psychological trauma mean that catharsis and peace remain elusive and temporally unstable. The paper concludes with a broader call for an 'obiter victimology'.

Keywords: family, victimology, atrocity, acknowledgement, trauma

WG7-7-2**Police and persecution in the Bosnian Krajina****Andy Aitchison** (*University of Edinburgh, UK*)

In the course of the 1992 to 1995 war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a range of acts of persecution took place on the basis of ethnic identity. In the area of northern Bosnia, known as the Krajina, these included murder, detention in prison camps and converted industrial facilities, widespread violence and ethnic cleansing. This paper looks at evidence collected through judicial proceedings in order to outline and account for the role of police in these processes. It cannot be taken as a given that the police, as part of the state monopoly of force, are inevitable partners in such persecution, and so the paper will focus in changes and continuity in police organisations during the early phase of the war (particularly 1992). In order to examine the nexus between civilian authorities and the police in one particular locality, the paper draws primarily from testimony heard and evidence called in two cases heard by the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia: Radoslav Brđanin, head of the Crisis Staff of the Autonomous Region of Krajina, and Stojan Župljanin, head of police in Banja Luka and member of the Crisis Staff.

Keywords: Police, Persecution, Atrocity crime, Bosnia and Herzegovina, ICTY**WG7-7-3****Dismantling the body, Trafficking the dead – Human remains, organs and the law of human trafficking****Caroline Fournet** (*University of Groningen, The Netherlands*), **Nicole Siller** (*University of Groningen, The Netherlands*)

An intrinsic and material consequence of mass violence is the mass production of human bodies. Depending on each particular instance of mass atrocity, the fate of these bodies can vary: severe mistreatment, mutilation, concealment, destruction, transport, traffic of the corpses are not uncommon occurrences. Drawing from their respective research on human trafficking and on corpses of mass violence, the co-authors of this paper propose to adopt an intersectional approach and legally examine the issue of the trafficking of human remains and organs as one which is highly revealing of both the criminal *modus operandi* and the perpetrator's criminal intent.

Yet, international law on the topic is problematically succinct and if the law of human trafficking, as enshrined in the Palermo Protocol (2000), does specify that such trafficking is the deviant obtainment and/or movement of persons for the purpose of exploitation - which does include 'the removal of organs' - it however fails to define both the term 'persons' and the term 'organs'. Perhaps leaving the door open for further ambiguity, the Protocol also falls short of expressly contemplating the trafficking of deceased human bodies. How then is an 'organ' to be understood. Would it cover bones and human remains? What use have criminals and traffickers made of organs and human remains? Are the perpetrators of the atrocities and the traffickers the same individuals or is there a chain of criminality? What, if any, legal status, protections and/or rights have been given to bodily parts resulting of atrocities and mass violence?

By raising and addressing these questions, this paper will highlight the features and characteristics of this very particular type of trafficking and will aim at better grasping the inner criminality of trafficking bodies, whether alive or dead.

Keywords: human remains, trafficking, international law, Palermo protocol

WG7-7-4

A Body of Law: the Intersection Between the Criminal Law and the Deceased Body

Imogen Jones (University of Birmingham, UK)

In England and Wales, recent high profile convictions for the offence of ‘preventing a lawful and decent burial’ have brought the intersection between the criminal law and the deceased body to prominence. Examination of the rationales for the use of this, and associated, offences reveals a muddled mixture of motivations. These often cite the needs and feelings of third parties or emphasise in some way the undesirability of the offender’s lifestyle choices. These discourses reflect more generally the way in which we (in England and Wales) have come to talk about (arguably) undesirable acts done to deceased bodies. These range from organ donation scandals, to necrophilia, to public nuisance and, of course, preventing burial.

In this paper I explore the modern relationship between the criminal law and the deceased body. I do so by examining a number of case studies, each of which exposes the incoherence and misfit currently present in the criminal legal response to acts done to human remains. I argue that it is desirable to have criminal laws which reflect a coherent and defensible set of norms. Moreover, we should be transparent about what motivates us to invoke the criminal law. I suggest that England and Wales would benefit from altering its approach to dealing with deviant acts done to deceased bodies to one whereby we recognise the social significance of the dead body as a representation of the person who once was, but balance this against other important notions such as consent.

Keywords: human remains, profanation, domestic law

P7-8**VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE, COMPENSATION**

Panel Chair: *Deborah F. Hellmann* (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

P7-8-1**Considering the interests of victims of sexual abuse in the Victim Compensation Act: Equality before the law?**

Tillmann Bartsch (Institute of Criminology, Germany), *Deborah F. Hellmann* (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany)

The present research involves the legal construction of the victim compensation act (VCA) and its practical implementation with due regard to the interests of victims of sexual abuse. In science as well as in practice, the VCA and its application are frequently criticized. According to this critic, potentially existing entitlements to compensation are not always clearly deducible, for example. Additionally, the duration until decisions about applications for compensation are reached is queried. These and other points of criticism are empirically tested in a survey with victims of sexual abuse by Catholic clerics ($N = 94$). The results showed that the criticism applies in cases of sexual abuse by Catholic clerics to a great extent: Among other things, a considerable lack of information on the possibilities of compensation via the VCA existed that led to a low application rate, of which in turn only a minority was positively approved. Furthermore, victims were overall dissatisfied with the VCA process itself. Finally, potential reform requirements of the VCA are discussed with regards to the obtained results.

Keywords: German Victims Compensation Act, Sexual Abuse of Children by Catholic Clerics, Victims of Violence, Justice Gaps

P7-8-2**UK criminal policy on the credibility of victims and CCRC referrals in historical sexual abuse cases: a legal realism perspective**

Mai Sato (University of Oxford, UK), *Carolyn Hoyle* (University of Oxford, UK)

England and Wales has seen a 20% increase in recorded rapes for girls and boys under the age of 13, in part as a result of a large police operation set up in 2012 to look into historical sexual abuse against children. The investigation resulted in a report – *Giving Victims a Voice* – proposing that prosecutors should focus on the allegation being made, rather than being dissuaded by the perceived weaknesses and vulnerabilities of the victims. Just ten years ago, however, following another large-scale investigation into sexual abuse of children in institutional settings, the UK Home Affairs Committee expressed concern that over-eager investigations in some cases may have resulted in false allegations of abuse. The pendulum has clearly swung from a ‘due process’ approach to investigations (Packer 1968) to a pro-prosecution (‘crime control’) model. Our paper takes a legal realism approach (e.g. Holmes 1881; Cohen 1935) by examining the referrals made by the Criminal Cases Review Commission – which reviews potential wrongful convictions and make referrals to the Court of Appeal – and the response of the Court of Appeal on those historical sexual abuse cases. Taking a ‘law as policy’ approach, we explore the impact and influences of the recent policy shift on CCRC referrals and Court of Appeal decision-making.

Keywords: Criminal Cases Reviews Commission, Sexual offence, Miscarriages of justice

P7-8-3

Judicial decision making in cases of child sexual victimization

Josep Tamarit (*Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Spain*), **Maria Jesus Guardiola** (*Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain*), **Albert Padró-Solanet** (*Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Spain*), **Patricia Hernández** (*Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Spain*)

A substantial body of research, mostly in Anglo-Saxon countries, has examined judicial decision making. The sentencing phase has received attention by researchers, but sexual crimes are not among the most treated on the sentencing literature. Research on the criminal justice response to child sexual abuse has been focused mainly on “case flow” analyses. Numerous studies have revealed high attrition rates and found that factors such as victim’s age or sex and prior relationship with the offender can play a role in decisions to prosecute or not a case or to bring it into trial. Characteristics of the victim have been also analyzed, in order to check if cases in which the real victim is closer to the “ideal victim” preconception are taken more seriously by the courts than those cases associated with the assumption that the victim had provoked or facilitated the crime.

We will present a study based on data extracted from 430 judgments adopted in 2011 and 2012 by different High Criminal Courts of four autonomous communities in Spain (Andalusia, Catalonia, Galicia and Madrid). After having conducted a multivariate analysis we discuss how age, sex, prior relationship with the offender, type or offence or acting the victim as private prosecutor in the criminal process have an impact on the conviction rate and the length of prison sentences.

Keywords: victimization, child sexual abuse, criminal justice system, victimology

P7-9

CRIME PREVENTION REINVENTINGPanel Chair: **Andrew Wootton** (*University of Salford, UK*)

P7-9-1

Reinventing Preventing: The evolution of police design-led crime prevention in Greater Manchester UK**Andrew Wootton** (*University of Salford, UK*), **Caroline Davey** (*University of Salford, UK*)

European cities are moving beyond using individual projects to tackle security issues, and increasingly seeking to embed crime prevention within their broader systems of urban management and their processes of urban design and planning. In the UK, police Architectural Liaison Officers (ALOs) are tasked with reviewing building designs submitted to local authority planners for planning permission as part of the building control process. While the effectiveness of this ALO service varies between forces, the police have largely been able to provide feedback on development plans, but usually only after detailed design work has been completed. This limits the effective implementation of the design-related crime prevention advice provided.

This paper describes the evolution of the Greater Manchester Police (GMP) Architectural Liaison Service, which was redesigned and relaunched in 2009 under the name '*Design for Security*'. Repositioned as a self-funding consultancy within GMP, the *Design for Security* service is tailored to the needs of architects, developers and planners. Importantly, the service encourages architects to consult with *Design for Security* consultants during the very early stages of the design process. This enables architects to more effectively integrate crime prevention within their design concepts, fostering security solutions that are better embedded within the final design and its context. The benefit for developers is a reduction in risk and cost. By agreeing the design with the police early in the development process, the risk and associated costs of delay due to police objections at the planning approval stage are minimised.

Recent government cuts in police funding have led to reductions in ALO service provision across the UK. This has also put pressure on delivery of the service in Manchester. As crime levels have dropped, arguably due to effective crime prevention, public funding is increasingly focused elsewhere. The authors consider the development and maturing of *Design for Security*, and discuss to what extent crime prevention has become a victim of its own success. They seek to identify the strengths of the Manchester approach, the process, policy and organisational issues it confronts, and the extent to which it is transferable to other regions and contexts. Like good design, the authors recognise that this model for crime prevention delivery cannot simply be "copy and pasted" to other locations.

Keywords: Crime prevention, Urban planning, Urban design, Sustainability, Design Against Crime

P7-9-2

Crime prevention and Criminal Law Policy**Andrejs Vilks** (*Riga Stradins university, Latvia*)

Criminal Law policy is one of the legal policy elements included into the total political system and in its planning mechanism. It is impossible to make comprehensive and thorough analysis of Criminal Law policy not considering the approach to the common national policy planning, national policy formation process, procedure of developing policy documents and political technology aspects from the point of view of activities of national government elements. To our mind, two issues are of importance: firstly, what the current national policy planning system looks like, including specific signs of criminal policy formation, secondly, - whether the mentioned system is sufficiently constructive and gives a possibility to work out, adopt and be realized in criminal law, as well as other fields, and to achieve the necessary and planned outcome. In the context of the development of criminal law policy it is important to work out and take

measures for provision of public safety and prevention of crimes. In order to improve the public legal policy system, it is necessary to make a uniform consultative institutional system. It is necessary to determine strictly the types of legal policy planning documents and requirements for their development. Policy planning document development and implementation of respective activities have to be provided with necessary resources. Interdepartmental control in the process of realization of political documents is significant. Not less significant is the responsibility of the implementation of political documents. At the same time, the public administration system does not require and does not order objective and grounded public subsystem, as well as legal systems, developmental scenarios, models. We can admit, that in single cases, the public administration mechanism functions autonomously in relation to the manageable spheres and objects.

Keywords: crime, prevention, policy planning

P7-9-3

Shouldn't we be serious about serious crime?

Victoria Greenfield (*RAND Corporation, USA*), **An Adriaenssen** (*University of Leuven, Belgium*), **Letizia Paoli** (*University of Leuven, Belgium*)

In recent years serious crime has become a key topic in the European policy debate on internal security. Many EU and national policy documents and some recent EU Treaties make the fight against serious crime a priority. The expression “serious crime” is also used repeatedly in the scientific literature.

Against this background, the paper unfolds in two parts.

In the first part, we present the results of a content analysis of the relevant EU policy documents and of the recent scientific literature on serious crime, in which we find important conceptual and empirical gaps. With one exception, the EU policy documents provide no definition of serious crime and, although they often set analogous empirical criteria for singling out serious crimes, they produce different lists of serious, mostly organized crime-type, crimes. Scientific articles, instead, largely rely on legal criteria (mostly the punishment required for an offence to be a felony) to identify serious crimes and, on this basis, primarily focus on ordinary crimes against life and property. This literature cannot satisfy pressing policy needs, as the legal criteria chosen by scientific articles reflect earlier policy choices and thus cannot test these choices and, if necessary, identify new strategic priorities in crime control. Despite referring to empirical criteria, the EU institutions' lists of serious crimes do not appear to be based on empirical assessments.

In the second part of the paper we present two different, but complementary approaches to defining and operationalizing “serious crime,” referring to recent and ongoing work (e.g., Paoli, et al., 2013) that implements them and empirically assesses the (perceived) seriousness of crime. One approach identifies harm as a potentially objective indicator of seriousness and, for the empirical assessment of such harms, relies on the harm assessment framework developed by Greenfield and Paoli (2013). The other approach draws from the assumption that democratic governments' decisions should reflect, within certain limits, their citizens' attitudes and beliefs. It integrates insights from the literature on the perceived seriousness of crime with some key concepts of the harm assessment framework and identifies three main components of seriousness perceptions: namely, perceptions of the crime wrongfulness, perceptions of the severity of the crime harms, and perceptions of the incidence of the crime and the related harms.

We conclude with a brief discussion of the policy relevance of the two approaches and the potential for integrating them.

Keywords: serious crime, harm assessment framework, empirical assessment, perceived seriousness, policy

P7-9-4

The conundrum surrounding the different constructs of Boko Haram – A major inhibition towards understanding and overcoming the group.

Chijioke Nwalozie (New College Stamford, UK)

Boko Haram, which is translated “Western Education is evil” is a serious problem to Nigeria’s peace, security and stability. The group is constantly accused of its violent and murderous attacks on Nigerian citizens (Christians and Muslims alike), kidnapping people, creating tension, fear and threats. At times, they seem to claim responsibility for such and similar actions but at other times the Nigerian government and the general public attribute such infamous actions to them.

Apparently the activities of Boko Haram in Nigeria have given rise to different social constructs about them such as a terrorist organization, political thugs reacting to the unjust social structure. Some people claim it is an amorphous and non-existent organization unable to dialogue with government. There are other opinions that regard them as poor, illiterates, school drop-outs and robbers. The mixture of these and other constructs tend to obfuscate a better understanding of what the group is all about.

This paper aims to explore the theoretical contributions of constructivism in attempting a better understanding of the true nature of Boko Haram organization. The lessons to be learnt will hopefully inform better strategies for overcoming this group.

Keywords: Boko Haram, Nigerian government, Citizens, Social constructs, Constructivism

WG7-10

ENTERING THE FIELD OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH (ESC Postgraduate and Early Stage Researchers Working Group)

Panel Chairs: *Jaime Waters* (Sheffield Hallam University, UK) & *Sabine Carl* (Rechtsreferendar, Germany)

Other authors: *Bethany Schmidt* (University of Cambridge, UK), *Filip Vojta* (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

This panel will focus on the experiences of researchers as they begin their journey into the field of criminological research. At the 2013 British Society of Criminology conference at the University of Wolverhampton, UK, Professor Yvonne Jewkes delivered a plenary speech on some of the difficulties of engaging in criminological research. Her specific focus was on the emotional investment often required in qualitative inquiry, an issue that, as she suggested, criminology as a discipline has remained largely silent on. Indeed, more than this, with a few recent and commendable exceptions, the discipline has actually encouraged the repression of the messy emotional reality of real-world qualitative inquiry. Inspired by Professor Jewkes' words, this panel session will focus on the experiences of a group of 'early-career' criminological researchers who will explore how their own engagement in research has been shot through with some of the issues Jewkes raised.

This panel is organised and sponsored by the ESC Early Stage Researchers Working Group. The chairs of the panel are Dr Sabine Carl and Dr Jaime Waters. Dr. Jaime Waters, will discuss 'How biography influences research', and Dr. Sabine Carl will talk of the difficulties raised in interviewing professionals and experts in 'Emotions revisited: re-examining qualitative prison research from an auto-ethnographic perspective. A tale of politicians, professors and ombudsmen.'. Bethany Schmidt will present on 'Revisiting "Whose side are we on?": Values, allegiances, and politics in prisons research', and Filip Vojta will present on 'Researching international criminal justice: A qualitative approach'.

Keywords: experiencing research, 'early career' researchers, emotional reality of real-world qualitative inquiry

WG7-10-1

Researching International Criminal Justice: A Qualitative Approach

Filip Vojta (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, MPPG for Balkan Criminology, Germany)

Recent advocating for broader and more insightful approach in criminology can surely pertain to the scope of the subject matter, as well as the research methods used. Due to the ever-increasing effect of globalization we are witnessing a wide occurrence of international and transnational crime-phenomena which deeply affect societies and thus place themselves under the analytical scope in order for us to gain better understanding and control over them. While the area of international criminal justice has been largely analyzed from a rather narrow, normative point of view, its dynamics and complexness dictate an application of diverse methods; especially the ones addressing the "why" and "how" aspects, in order to adequately supplement as well as broaden the existing knowledge and practice.

Qualitative research methods, while undoubtedly fitting for this task, carry the emotional engagement which often cannot be easily cast aside. This is especially prominent in the case of atrocity crimes, where researchers through interviews and observations get in direct contact with perpetrators, victims or survivors of such crimes. Notwithstanding the difficulties of actually reaching the subjects, the interaction itself can make an impact on the researcher which is, for the sake of valid results, necessary to discern from the scientifically acquired data.

This presentation will address aforementioned issues as well as means of effectively tackling them on the basis of the experience gained through my research of international criminal justice.

Keywords: Qualitative Research, International Criminal Justice, Interviews

WG7-10-2**How Biography Influences Research***Jaime Waters (Sheffield Hallam University, UK)*

This paper will focus on the experiences of a researcher setting out on their journey into the field of criminological research. It is inspired by the plenary speech delivered by Professor Yvonne Jewkes at the 2013 British Society of Criminology conference, hosted at the University of Wolverhampton, UK, where Professor Jewkes discussed some of the difficulties of engaging in criminological research. In particular, this paper will look at how aspects of the researcher's 'biography', namely their age, gender, and nationality, can affect the data collection process. The research project in question was a study of current 'older' illegal drug users in the UK. The research employed snowball sampling and semi-structured interviews and both of these were profoundly influenced by the personal biography of the researcher. The researcher's age, gender, and nationality contributed significantly to the difficulties involved in constructing a sample and successfully conducting the interviews.

Keywords: research methodology, personal biography, illegal drug use

WG7-10-3**Emotions revisited: re-examining qualitative prison research from an auto-ethnographic perspective. A tale of politicians, professors and ombudsmen.***Sabine Carl (Rechtsreferendar, Germany)*

Setting out to do qualitative research, while an adventure in itself, leaves early stage researchers in particular to struggle with questions about their personal emotional response to their subjects and their environs. Taking up Yvonne Jewkes (2011) call to break the silent understanding predominant in criminological research to disregard emotional realities involved with qualitative prison research, this author revisited the experiences made during PhD research done on prison ombudsmen. In an attempt to walk the line between revealing the frequently hidden bits that readers most want to know (Becker 2007), and narcissist, pointless navel-gazing, this effort aims to provide early stage researchers with an account of the emotional ups and downs of doing qualitative research through semi-structured interviews with professionals including politicians, bureaucrats, and academics. It has led the author to affirm that "field work is, in part, the discovery of the self through the author" (Hunt 1989).

Keywords: auto-ethnography, emotion, qualitative research, semi-structured interview, ombudsman

WG7-10-4**Revisiting 'Whose Side Are We On?': Values, Allegiances, and Politics in Prisons Research***Bethany Schmidt (University of Cambridge, UK)*

Over ten years ago, Alison Liebling published 'Whose Side Are We On? Theory, Practice and Allegiances in Prisons Research', an important article in which she reflected on the role of sympathy in prisons research. She writes: '...empathy is important. The capacity to feel, relate, and become 'involved' is a key part of the overall research task. Research is after all, an act of human engagement' (2001: 474). Yvonne Jewkes has also written about the importance of acknowledging the role of emotions in research practice, especially for ethnographers, and about how the 'messy' experiences of prisons research rarely make it into print. These aspects of the research process are largely excluded from academic discussions. Jewkes argues that 'a more frank acknowledgement of the convergence of subject-object roles does not necessarily threaten the validity of social science, or at least, it is a threat with a corresponding gain' (2011: 63).

This paper considers the impact of ontological and epistemological values, allegiances, and politics when conducting research in the prison setting, and when negotiating institutional and political power structures. The author presents personal methodological challenges faced in her study of a prison-based deliberative democratic practice established in several English prisons and the complications that have arisen from ethnographic relationships with stakeholders. Despite the complexities encountered, allowing the research process to 'go deep' challenged subject-object boundaries, produced better quality findings and analysis, and enabled the space to reflexively address emotions and biases.

Keywords: Prison, Ethnography, Stakeholder

P7-11**ASPECTS OF ETHNICITY AND NATIONALITY IN PRISONS**

Panel Chair: *Jenny Johnstone* (Newcastle University, UK)

P7-11-1**Ethnicity and prison violence - the Israeli case**

Kathrine Ben-zvi Bonan (Hebrew University, Israel), *Josh Guetzkow* (Hebrew University, Israel)

In this study, we examine the relationship between ethnicity and violence in Israeli prisons. We build on existing research on prison violence in two important ways: First, most research and theorizing on ethnicity and prison violence has been based on U.S. data, so we seek to test existing theories using international data. Second, we correct for potential selection effects on prison violence that could be generated by the unequal likelihood different ethnic groups have of being selected into prison, a problem that has gone unaddressed by existing research.

We develop hypotheses drawn from the importation model of prison violence, whereby prison violence is viewed as an extension of street violence and subcultures that are imported into the prison environment. In the U.S., rates of street violence among Blacks are higher than among whites; and research has generally, if not always consistently, found a similar pattern in prisons. Similarly, in Israel street violence among Arabs is higher than among Jews, and so, we expect Arab (Muslim) prisoners to exhibit higher rates of violence in prison than Jews. We use data on all 37,900 Israeli inmates incarcerated in 2009 and 2010 and control for inmates' age, crime, criminal record, sentence length and in which prison they were located.

Contrary to the expectations of the importation model in contrast to ethnic differences in prison violence in the U.S., our analysis of Jewish inmates were 1.9 times more likely to participate in a violent event than Arabs and 3.6 times more likely to be involved in a violent event with prison staff. Because Arabs are more prone to get arrested, convicted and incarcerated than Jews, it might be that the Jewish prisoners who do end up in prison are more "hard-core" or prone to violence than the Arab prisoners. We used propensity score matching to control for this potential bias, and found that Jewish inmates are still significantly more likely to be involved in prison violence than Arab inmates. We conclude by trying to make sense of our findings and consider their implications for theories of prison violence.

Keywords: violence, prison, ethnicity, propensity-score-matching

P7-11-2**Foreigners in European prisons between 2000 and 2012: Trends, rates, and explanations**

Natalia Delgrande (University of Lausanne, Switzerland), *Marcelo F. Aebi* (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Most Western European countries are experiencing an overrepresentation of foreigners in their prison populations. Using data from the *Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics* (SPACE), this presentation tries to dress a portrait of the situation in such countries, and suggests possible explanations for it. The study includes a cross-sectional comparative analysis of the distribution of national and foreign prisoners in 2012, as well as longitudinal analysis of the evolution of the category of foreigners in the prison population from 2000 to 2012. The trends observed are compared to the ones shown by the general prison population rate and by the percentage of foreigners in the general population in the countries included in this study. Specific attention is paid to the category of foreigners who are citizens of the European Union member states. The proportions of non-nationals in the general population and those in the prison population are also put in parallel with the evolution of the political and the economic situation of the countries. Such an analysis allows measuring the role played by the economic attractiveness of a country on immigration trends.

The subsequent analyses try to establish the level of overrepresentation of foreigners among pre-trial detainees, as well as their level of underrepresentation among persons under alternatives to detention. In this context, the negative consequences of the non-application of international agreements –such as the *Council of Europe Framework Decision 2008/909/JHA on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to judgments in criminal matters imposing custodial sentences or measures involving deprivation of liberty for the purpose of their enforcement in the European Union* – on the development of rehabilitation programs are discussed. Finally, the presentation pays particular attention to the characteristics of the foreign populations incarcerated, which may vary according to the position of the country in the migratory stream (i.e. countries of transit or countries of destination).

Keywords: Foreign inmates, European prisons, Migration, European Union

P7-11-3

Foreigners in Polish prisons – problems and challenges

Michał Fajst (*The University of Warsaw, Poland*)

Today foreigners are a small population in Polish jails and prisons: less than 600 of them stay together with about 80.000 Poles. They are scattered in almost all of the 160 penitentiary units in the whole country. There are no separate prisons or units inside prisons for them, no special regulations, although they are under the protection of many provisions (i.e. constitutional) securing their rights as national or religious minorities. However this tiny group can be a cause of many unexpected problems which could be difficult to solve. Cultural differences, unknown language, rare and limited contacts with family and friends living abroad, solitude among Polish fellow-inmates, difficulties in contacts with staff – all this make their situation sometimes really hard. Sometimes problems could occur suddenly and unexpectedly: it happens when police capture many members of a criminal group or fans of foreign football team and sent them to the nearest jail. This paper presents the results of research of the situation of foreign inmates in five Warsaw penitentiary units – interviews with prisoners and members of the prison staff supported with analyses of prisoners' files – and aims to point the most important problems of foreigners serving their sentences.

Keywords: foreigners, prison, Poland

P7-11-4

Black and Minority Ethnic prisoners and foreign nationals' Experiences

Jenny Johnstone (*Newcastle University, UK*), **Bankole Cole** (*Northumbria University, UK*), **Yulia Chistyakova** (*Durham University, UK*)

This paper will discuss some initial findings arising from a pilot project exploring the experiences of BME and Foreign National Prisoners/Young Offenders. The purpose of the project is fourfold – to consider - 1) If the needs of BME and foreign national prisoners appropriately met within custodial institutions? 2) What impact did the Equality Act have on the issues of race within custodial institutions? 3) If there are effective mechanisms in place to respond to issues of race within custodial institutions, methods of best practice and 4) How are the needs of BME and FN prisoners are met when considering transition back into the community and/or dealing with the UK Border agency decisions to return the individual back to their country of origin post sentence? The paper will draw upon the findings of the literature review which shows that little empirical work has been done on the experiences of BME Prisoners. The National Offender Management Service Race Review, published in 2008, aimed to set a benchmark to see how the Prison Service had developed to recognise Race equality within their institutions but since then significant changes have occurred within the Equalities legislation which, it is argued, has the potential to have a detrimental effect on recognising racial equality within custodial institutions. The research explores, through the literature,

the issues of BME and FN prisoner experiences on a national scale, as well as to explore more specific themes such as young people, adult male, women, transitions from custody to community, and issues around border agency. The pilot empirical aspect will focus on obtaining the views of prisoners/young offenders from one custodial institution initially through semi structured interviews and focus groups. The aim is to develop a much larger project aiming to understand the experiences of the different groups named above and we would be looking to engage researchers from other jurisdictions who are interested in this area of research.

Keywords: Prisoners, BME, Foreign National, Equality, Young Offenders

P7-13

IMMIGRATION AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

Panel Chair: *Paul Knepper (University of Sheffield, UK)*

P7-13-1

Turkish migrants' feelings of being safe: The paradox of integration and subjective security

Catharina Decker (German Police University, Germany), Navina Kunz (German Police University, Germany)

The police's major objective as representatives of governments and nations is not only crime prevention and law enforcement, but also preventing people from being victimized and contributing to a climate of safety and security. Often, members of societal groups with a status of disadvantaged minorities carry a higher risk of being victimized and report feelings of a subjective lack of security. This should particularly apply to the context of ethnic minorities. Thus, one could assume that the less integrated a person and the more obvious his/her belongingness to an ethnically diverse group, the less stable his/her feeling of subjective security. However, explorative research on relations of the Turkish minority in Germany and the German police indicated the opposite pattern: In 26 interviews well integrated Turkish minority members reported feeling less safe than less integrated Turkish minority members. Propositions extending existing theory will be drawn, emphasizing the importance of including considerations on gender as well as individualism and collectivism in future security research. Moreover, conclusions for policing ethnic minorities will be discussed.

Keywords: culture, integration, subjective security, Turkish migrants

P7-13-2

Migration and crime. The case of 50 years Moroccan immigrants in four European countries

Frank Bovenkerk (University of Utrecht, The Netherlands)

Is crime among immigrants determined by factors in the country of origin or by circumstances in the countries of destination? This is a study of Moroccans who emigrated 2 to 3 generations ago to France, Belgium, Germany and The Netherlands. They have developed completely different crime patterns in these four countries. Through applying the historian's theory of diverging comparison in these four empirical cases it is possible to answer the research question. To what degree does it matter from which region emigrants come? Does an urban or a rural background matter? The research furthers Chicago theories on immigration and crime in the 1920s and Israeli's work on this subject in the 1950s and '60. The development of a crime pattern is highly dependent upon the nature and the reception policy of the receiving countries. The Netherlands have a major crime problem; France has a problem of riots in banlieus; Belgium prefers to look away from the problem; Germany does not have a Moroccan crime problem. The national tradition of criminology seems to play a major role at defining the nature of the problem.

Keywords: migration, crime, comparative method

P7-13-3**Black Lawyers and Latino Girls: Comparative Research in the UK and USA**

Veronica Cano (University of Sheffield, UK), Paul Knepper (University of Sheffield, UK)

Comparative research offers great rewards and great challenges. In this paper, we examine comparative research across the UK and USA for two populations: Black lawyers and Latin American young women. The first project involves interviews with the first Black lawyers in Britain to reach key positions in the judiciary, prosecution service, etc. The results are compared to an earlier study of African American firsts in criminal justice in North Carolina in America. The second project involves interviews with Latin American young women and their parents in both England and the US; it involves a systematic comparison of the acculturation process and delinquency involvement. We discuss the importance of moving outside national contexts, the sort of findings enabled by comparative research, and the difficulties encountered in comparative design. We also discuss the practice and implications in criminology research of generalising about international trends based on findings from the UK and US.

Keywords: Comparative research, Acculturation, Ethnic Identity, Assimilation

P7-13-4**Putting our own animals first! The criminalization of the migration of other than human animals**

Janine Janssen (Vu University, The Netherlands)

Not only humans migrate. Other species are mobile too. It is interesting to notice that some humans seem to fear the mobility displayed by other species as much as migration by fellow humans. One of the worries is that certain newcomers pose a threat to native species and might therefore disturb the equilibrium in the ecosystem that is hosting the migrants. These so-called 'invasive species' are therefore even considered to be a safety problem. In this presentation will be explored how migration by other than human animals became criminalized by applying specific terms, concepts and arguments that are also used in debates in several European countries regarding human migration, integration and the functioning of multicultural societies. When, for example, does a migrant – be it a human or a member of another species – become a native? Are migrants always to blame for ecological and societal problems? And can natives simply be considered to be the 'good guys'? Should we indeed be putting our own animals first? The answers given in this presentation will be illustrated with several examples from different European countries.

Keywords: other than human animals, migration, multicultural society

P7-14

SANCTIONS AND EMPOWERING OF VICTIMS

Panel Chair: Konrad Buczkowski (*Institute of Legal Studies Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland*)

P7-14-1

Domestic violence by minors in Serbia: prevalence and characteristics

Ljiljana Stevkovic (*Faculty of special education and rehabilitation & Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia*)

Despite the empirical confirmation of its prevalence, violent behavior of minors towards their parents and other family members is the most socially neglected and the least officially documented form of domestic violence. Official figures of Serbian state authorities confirm that juveniles are present in both groups of reported and defendant persons, as well as in a group of persons convicted for domestic violence.

The aim of the paper is to present a part of survey results on domestic violence by minors in Serbia. The survey was conducted using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative part included the collection of self-reported data in randomly selected elementary and secondary schools in Belgrade and Novi Sad, two the biggest cities in Serbia, and on a sample of approximately 1300 pupils. Qualitative survey was conducted in Belgrade on a sample of 30 victims of domestic violence committed by juveniles. Respondents were identified by victimization survey on the sample of 200 persons from general population. In qualitative survey the issue of domestic violence by juveniles was seen from perspective of the victims. Thus, data collected in quantitative survey regarding the characteristics of victims and perpetrators are complemented. In addition, detailed information about the various forms of violent behavior of juveniles towards family members is collected. Also, qualitative survey revealed how victims perceive violence of minor family members, whether they have asked for help, and what are the reasons for not asking for help. Both, qualitative and quantitative survey had action character. Action character of qualitative survey was based on the empowerment of victims of domestic violence by juveniles and provision of information about sources of help and support for victims and for juvenile perpetrators. Action character of quantitative research was based on providing the information for the pupils who are potential perpetrators of domestic violence with whom they can talk about their experiences.

Keywords: domestic violence, juveniles, Serbia, prevalence, characteristics

P7-14-3

Empowering the victims of crime – Polish perspective.

Konrad Buczkowski (*Institute of Legal Studies Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland*), **Witold Klaus** (*Institute of Legal Studies Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland*), **Paulina Wiktorska** (*Institute of Legal Studies Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland*)

This paper discusses victim empowerment from a victimological perspective on three levels. The first concerns legislative issues. Selected Polish statutes aimed at giving greater protection to victims of crime are analysed, along with their most recent amendments. The second level involves verifying how these legislative assumptions actually work in practice in the justice system. Assessing whether, and to what extent, victims of crime have been able to exercise their rights, i.e. the extent to which the justice system takes the interests of victims of crime into consideration and ensures that they are supported and protected and not subjected to secondary victimisation, has been made possible by analysing a variety of victimological studies. The third level involves analysing discourse. Some of the public debate on signing the Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, which was recently held in Poland, is elucidated and explained. The sometimes heated arguments that broke out among those both for and against show that the attitude to victims of crime and the necessity of ensuring them legal protec-

tion is a difficult subject in Poland. The very question of protecting and assisting victims is often pushed aside in favour of ideological contentions.

Keywords: violence, victimisation, victim, protection

P7-14-4

Protection of Traditional Fundamental Rights of Legal Persons in ECHR Case Law

Andra-Roxana Trandafir (*Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest, Romania*)

Although the legal person can be victim of most breaches of internal or international regulations, there is little preoccupation on providing it with the necessary level of protection. There is indeed little literature analyzing the reconnaissance of fundamental rights for legal persons, particularly in Eastern Europe. Also, there is even less literature on the observance of such rights at a national level. Of course, limitations deriving from the particularities of such persons exist, but this should not constitute a reason for not offering these entities the rights they are entitled to, especially that there is no doubt regarding the existence and enforcing of their obligations. Last, it should not be forgotten that every breach of a right pertaining to a legal person can cause a damage to a natural person.

In this context, the purpose of the presentation is to provide an in-depth analysis on the subject of the traditional fundamental rights of legal persons in the ECHR case law. The present analysis also utilizes relevant legal literature in order to examine how such rights are recognized for legal persons at a European level.

Keywords: fundamental rights, ECHR, legal person

P7-14-5 (P11-18-1)

Maritime Piracy Multi-Level Victimization of Seafarers in East Africa

Sarah Agnela (*Cardiff University, UK*)

Introduction: The presenter is a final year PhD student at Cardiff University. Her thesis title is 'Analysis of Maritime Piracy in East Africa between 2000 and 2010 and its impact on the welfare of seafarers'. The study focuses on crew working on a variety of ships in the global shipping industry, whose voyages often include passing along the Gulf of Aden. This is a busy maritime shipping corridor, that has experienced frequent pirate attacks on various vessels in the last decade, earning it a notorious reputation as the 'top piracy hotspot' in the world.

In this study, I interviewed forty-four seafarers to establish how they perceived of maritime piracy, also their ranking of piracy in relation to other occupational hazards, and how this perception of piracy affected their welfare. This paper will present some of the PhD research findings that highlight the negative ripple effects of piracy victimization on the seafarers' professional and private lives.

Presentation structure and description: This paper begins by providing a brief overview of the emergence of maritime piracy in East Africa, as a seafarer occupational hazard in the 2000 to 2010 period. In so-doing, I problematize piracy as an occupational hazard, that adds to an already long list of risks that seafarers face in their mobile workspace. The major part of the paper provides detailed empirical findings on the different levels at which seafarers experience maritime piracy victimization. At each level, the interviewees' fear of maritime piracy is rationalized as a consequence of their self-identification as targeted victims of pirate attacks in East Africa.

Paper Synopsis: Between 2000 and 2010, the illegal boarding of ships along the coast of East African coast that initially started as isolated incidents, increased in number and frequency into an enterprise crime. Ship crew have been the targeted victims of the kidnap-for-ransom pirate activities. As various stake-

holders in the shipping industry sought a solution to counter modern piracy that threatened to cripple the industry, the number of failed and successful pirate attacks increased significantly, ransom amounts were also raised and the hostage duration prolonged. While in the hands of pirates, seafarers suffered different forms of physical discomfort, psychological distress and mental torture. Those who survived failed attempts also experienced some of these effects.

In the wake of the threat that piracy in East Africa posed to the shipping industry, counter-piracy measures were instituted focusing on hardening ships as targets of pirate attacks. In the self-reporting of piracy, seafarers were relegated to mere quantitative data incorporated into piracy alerts and reports as numbers of crew members held hostage and for how many days they had been held hostage. Such reports also included the number of ships attacked. In other reports, seafarers were merely documented as numbers of crew released in exchanged for ransom (amounts) paid. Reports of failed attacks did not even indicate how many crew survived such incidents. Subsequently, seafarers 'voices' were missing from piracy narratives, and the impact of piracy on seafarers remained unclear.

The motivation for this doctoral research therefore, was to harness through qualitative data, the views of a diverse group of seafarers on their perception of piracy, and to know of how they regarded its influence on their welfare. The 44 interviews conducted with a culturally and experientially-diverse group of seafarers working on a variety of ships, facilitated a rich harvest of qualitative data on how a sample of seafarers ranked piracy in relation to their other occupational risks, and the rationale for their views.

This study established that seafarers experienced piracy victimization at three levels - directly, indirectly and secondary victimization. Seafarer-sending communities in some countries and the families of seafarers who had been held hostage, experienced piracy victimization as tertiary victims. These levels of victimization pointing to seafarers' perception of piracy as a signal crime and a risk factor are the subject of this paper.

Keywords: piracy, victims, hostages, fear, crime

P7-15**CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (part 2)**

Panel Chair: *Nancy Ann Morris (Virginia Commonwealth University, USA)*

P7-15-1**Are future oriented adolescents less prone to substance use? Evidence from a nationally representative sample of Slovenian youth**

Rudi Klanjšek (University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Using a nationally representative sample of Slovenian youth (N = 1.257; 48.8 percent females, mean age = 22.5, SD = 4.25), the current study tested whether future oriented adolescents were less prone to substance use than those who were more present oriented. Specifically, the relationships between three time orientations (future, present hedonistic and present fatalistic) and use of two types of substances (marijuana and alcohol) were analyzed. In addition, the current study also analyzed the relationships between different parenting styles (authoritarian, authoritative, permissive) and time orientations. Results indicated that frequent use of both substances was negatively correlated ($p < 0.001$) with the future time orientation. The relationships between both present time orientations (fatalistic, hedonistic; controlled for age, gender, respondents activity, income), and frequent use of both substances were also significant ($p < 0.001$) but positive. Second set of analyses indicated that the level of future orientation in young adults is positively related ($p < 0.001$) to authoritative socialization, again regardless of respondents age, gender, respondents activity and income.

Keywords: parenting styles, substance use, time-orientation, problem behavior

P7-15-2**With distance nearby, the relationship between incarcerated boys and group workers**

Marie-José Geenen (Avans University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands)

The relationship between group workers and incarcerated boys determines part of the success of their treatment in a correctional facility. There is still little knowledge on the elements that determine development, sustainment and quality of that relationship. That knowledge however can be useful to improve the relationship with incarcerated boys and hence increase their willingness to change. With the 'revised theory of the therapeutic alliance' of Ross, Polaschek and Ward (2008) as a leading framework I studied the relationship in the context of a correctional facility. This involuntary relationship is partly defined by rules and routines that determine the day-to-day interaction between boys and group workers.

At first I observed during one year what happens in the interaction between group workers and boys in several groups in a correctional facility. The next step was to examine the needs of the boys in the relationship. I used Q methodology to study their opinions and distinguished four different preferences in the way they want to interact with group workers. In a third study I discussed the topic of working with different needs of the boys in focus groups with group workers. In the last part of my PhD-project, I interviewed group workers according to the principles of Appreciative Inquiry. I visualised this complex relationship in a new model, that slightly differs from the original of Ross et al. (2008).

The model shows how external and internal circumstances are very influential on the one hand and how traits and experiences of the group workers and boys on the other hand influences the interaction and therefore the relationship.

It's a vulnerable relationship. Both, group worker and boy, are looking for genuineness in the other, but feel restricted in showing their own genuineness. The boy because he can lose his streetcredibility if he is seen as a friend of the group worker. The group worker because he is afraid of losing control when he is honest and sincere. The group worker can break through this pattern by tuning in on the circumstances,

the boys needs and his own feelings and thoughts. That has to be accompanied by an attitude of balanced distance and proximity is necessary to build a good relationship.

Keywords: incarcerated boys, relationship, group workers, correctional facility

P7-15-3

Sibling similarity in the specialization and versatility of criminal offending: A Swedish national study

Nancy Ann Morris (Virginia Commonwealth University, USA), **Kenneth S. Kendler** (Virginia Commonwealth University, USA), **Jan Sundquist** (Lund University, Sweden), **Kristina Sundquist** (Lund University, Sweden), **Sara Larsson Lonn** (Lund University, Sweden)

We contribute to the literature on sibling similarity in criminal offending by examining resemblance in type of criminal offending behaviors among male and female same-sex and opposite-sex siblings. Stated differently, we examine the extent to which there is familial similarity in criminal specialization and versatility. Using data from several nationwide Swedish data sets, we identify males and females that have at least one criminal conviction. We then use latent class analysis (LCA) to create a typology of criminal classifications reflecting involvement in particular offense types (specialization) as well as criminal versatility. We address several issues. We identify different subtypes or classes of criminal offenders based on the conviction data and examine the extent to which these classes can be validated with several known demographic, social and behavioral correlates of criminal offending. We conduct these analyses for males and females separately. We then examine the extent to which there is evidence for sibling similarity in the assignment to criminal classes, with a focus on assessing sibling similarity in specialization and versatility in offending. For example, are siblings with criminal convictions more likely to be classified into the same crime specific class, and is there stronger sibling similarity for certain crime types? Unlike prior studies, our data set allows us to examine these issues for males and females as well as same-sex siblings and opposite-sex siblings. Our results indicate there are 5 latent classes of CB in males and females. Four classes reflected involvement in only one type of CB or set of related crime types, indicating some degree of specialization. This is consistent with more recent studies using LCA to identify criminal typologies (Besemer 2012; Odgers et al. 2007). There is also evidence supporting prior findings which indicate substantial versatility in criminal offending. For both males and female samples, one class emerged that was characterized by considerable versatility in CB. A small group of offenders exhibited a high probability of involvement in both VCB and NVCB. This is line with prior work in criminology indicating substantial versatility in criminal offending.

Keywords: Criminal offending, Sweden, Sibling Similarity

P7-15-4

Toxi-cap: self-report and scientific evidences study

Regina Rensi (University of Florence, Italy), **Barbara Gualco** (University of Florence, Italy), **Fabio Vaiano** (University of Florence, Italy), **Elisabetta Bertol** (University of Florence, Italy)

The Authors present descriptive statistics of the data emerged from the “Toxi-cap” research, a study that involved students aged between 13 and 16 years recruited from the schools of the city of Florence and its Province, and aims to identify the age of onset of alcohol, caffeine and nicotine use, substances which, although not considered drugs, they can still cause serious damage to health, particularly in young people.

The novelty of the research reported consists in the scientific facts.

The data relating to the use/abuse of substances referred to above, have been detected not only through the compilation of a questionnaire appropriately drawn up, but also through the drawing, to the sample, of a small strand of hair on which chemical- analytical analyses were performed, suitable for the identifica-

tion of caffeine, nicotine and its fundamental metabolite (cotinine), ethyl glucuronide (EtG) and FAEE as indicators of alcohol use, shown by validated analytical.

The schools were selected through random sampling from the complete list of middle schools and high schools of the city Florence and its Province. 7 Institutes have accepted to a total of 1.209 students involved. Of these, 874 (73.2%) have really participated in the research because the parents and the student himself, completely informed about anonymity, have granted their consent. The sample of students was classified by age group (13–14/15–16) and sex (M-F). The results, in accordance with the international and national literature, show that the age of onset of the use/abuse of alcohol, caffeine and nicotine is an increasingly early age and they allow to propose preventive strategies for real control of the phenomenon.

Keywords: youth people, alcohol, energy drinks, caffeine, nicotine

P7-16

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RESEARCH ON SOCIAL CONTROL, SELF-CONTROL AND RISK-TAKING

Panel Chair: **Julia Meinert** (*University of Bielefeld, Germany*)

P7-16-1

Juvenile Delinquency: Assessing the role of heterogeneities, self-control and social control instances. Results from a German self-report survey.

Julia Meinert (*University of Bielefeld, Germany*)

In a life-course theoretical framework family, school and peers are essential social control instances, especially in adolescence (Sampson and Laub 1993). Furthermore self-control influences juvenile delinquency directly as well as indirectly (Mason and Windle 2002). Self-control and the attachment of adolescents to control instances give insight into their bonding to society and therefore for their exposure to deviant and delinquent behavior. The influences of heterogeneity aspects like gender, foreign born status, and social background should be taken into account from a sociological point of view. This way I examine the contribution of life-course perspective on the explanation of juvenile delinquency. Therefore I focus on the influence of self-control, bonding and background variables on self-reported delinquency. The models derived from the Age-graded theory of informal social control (Sampson and Laub 1993) and sociological assumptions on heterogeneity. They are tested within a framework of structural equation modeling (SEM). The analyses were run using data of the first two waves of a German longitudinal study called “Chances and Risks in the Life-Course” first conducted in 2012 in two German cities (Nuremberg and Dortmund). The study contains two cohorts of adolescents. One cohort is aged about 11 and 12 (N=1014) and another one aged about 15 and 16 years (N=871).

Keywords: Life-Course Theory, Sampson and Laub, Age-graded Theory of Informal Social Control, Quantitative Criminology

P7-16-2

Mediational Effects by Low Self-Control on the Link between Sleep Functioning and Deviance: Comparisons by Immigrant Status and Socioeconomic Status

Alexander Vazsonyi (*University of Kentucky, USA*), **Gabriela Jiskrova** (*University of Kentucky, USA*), **Albert Ksinan** (*University of Kentucky, USA*), **Pierre-André Michaud** (*Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois, Switzerland*)

A lack of sleep has been found to both directly and indirectly predict problem behaviors in youth (Peach & Gaultney, 2013). We also know that poor sleep hygiene is associated with lower levels of self- or impulse control (Abe et al., 2013), which has been consistently linked to behavior problems (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990; Vazsonyi et al., 2001); research (e.g. Meldrum et al., 2013) has provided evidence that sleep effects are mediated by self-control.

The aim of this study was to explore associations between sleep quality and quantity, low self-control, and deviant behaviors in a random sample of over 8,000 Swiss youth. We expected that (a) the effect of sleep quality and quantity on deviant behaviors would be mediated by low self-control, and that (b) these associations would not vary by immigrant/ non-immigrant groups (native Swiss, 2nd generation, 1st generation, and mixed ethnicity) or SES strata (low versus high). Anonymous questionnaire data were collected from nationally representative sample of Swiss adolescents (N = 8,740). Preliminary findings showed that the associations part of the hypothesized model did not vary by either immigrant group or SES strata. Low sleep duration and quality predicted higher deviance both directly, and indirectly through lower self-control that was in turn associated with higher deviance.

Keywords: sleep, deviance, immigrant youth, self-regulation/self-control, SES

P7-16-3**A Test of the Dual System Model of Adolescent Risk-Taking**

Albert Ksinan (University of Kentucky, USA), **Alexander Vazsonyi** (University of Kentucky, USA), **Gabriela Jiskrova** (University of Kentucky, USA)

The dual system model was first proposed and later more fully developed by Steinberg and colleagues (2008, 2010), described the development of two distinct neurobiological subsystems, namely the socioemotional system and the cognitive control system. The socioemotional system is responsible for reward-seeking behavior, such as seeking out immediate thrills, while the cognitive control system is related to impulse control or evaluating potential costs of decision making. During early adolescence, the socioemotional system leads to a temporary period of heightened vulnerability while cognitive control develops at a slower pace, only to mature in late adolescence or young adulthood. It is hypothesized that this apparent gap between these two systems is responsible for the heightened risk of adolescents' propensity toward norm-violating, deviant conduct.

In the current study, we sought to test this idea in a large sample of 15,000 participants from 11 countries, age range 12-30 years (mean age = 17.71). We measured impulsivity/impulse control (Weinberger & Schwartz, 1990), risk-seeking (Grasmick et al., 1993), and deviance (Vazsonyi et al., 2001). Analyses controlled for sex, family structure (dichotomous), and SES, edefined as yearly family income (five categories).

Mean level changes across age groups (12-30) show a decline for impulsivity and risk seeking, however, risk-seeking increases from age 12 until age 15. Preliminary results of regression analyses document an effect by age on impulsivity in the expected direction ($\beta = -.122, p < .001$); we also found evidence for a significant quadratic term ($\beta = .024, p < .016$), providing some evidence for an acceleration of the decline of impulsivity during late adolescence and young adulthood. In addition, our results for risk-seeking support an only linear association of age ($\beta = -.097, p < .0001$), as the curvilinear relationship was non-significant ($\beta = .014, p < .161$). The gap between risk-seeking and impulse control (defined as the reverse of impulsivity) was significantly predicted by age, with significant linear ($\beta = .136, p < .0001$) and quadratic terms ($\beta = -.022, p < .029$). Finally, the relation of discrepancy was significantly related to deviance with both linear ($\beta = -.386, p < .0001$) as well as quadratic terms ($\beta = .050, p < .0001$), showing that deviance is negatively related to discrepancy score, where positive values represent more impulse control than risk-seeking whereas negative values represent dominance of risk-seeking. The relation to deviance is especially pronounced for individuals with dominance of risk seeking.

Keywords: dual system model, risk taking behaviors, deviance, developmental changes, impulsivity

P7-16-4**Risk Factors for Involvement in Delinquency among Immigrants and Native-Born Israeli Girls**

Mona Khoury-Kassabri (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

This study examines the types of offenses girls are involved in, and the contribution of sexual abuse and social control factors among immigrant and native-born Israeli girls in explaining their involvement in delinquency and anti-social behavior.

A total of 93 girls, aged 15-19, participated in the study. Of these, 45.2% were immigrants from the former Soviet Union and 54.8% were native-born Israelis. They answered an anonymous self-reporting questionnaire that examined their level of involvement in several types of delinquent behaviors (such as crimes against a person or public disorder offenses), anti-social behaviors (such as alcohol and cigarette use and involvement in prostitution) and a series of independent variables such as sexual abuse, parental involvement and attachment, and socio-economic status.

We found that girls are involved in a variety of types of offense, including prostitution. We also found that a large number of the participants (61%) had been exposed to sexual abuse during their lifetime. Girls who

had been exposed to sexual abuse reported higher levels of involvement in all delinquent behaviors. In addition, the relationship between sexual abuse and drug abuse was mediated by involvement in prostitution. The higher the parental control and the girls' commitment to school and learning, the lower their reports on most of the delinquent behaviors we examined. Immigrant girls reported more than native-born girls on their involvement in most delinquent behaviors. More immigrant girls reported on their involvement in most delinquent behaviors than native-born girls.

The results emphasize the central role that sexual abuse plays in predicting girls' involvement in delinquency: It was found particularly to affect girls' involvement in prostitution and drug use. The study emphasizes the need to develop practice methods that meet the specific needs of girls at risk for involvement in delinquency and anti-social behavior.

Keywords: Girls Delinquency, Immigration, Social control, Sexual abuse

PA7-17**EVIDENCE BASED JUVENILE JUSTICE POLICY**

Panel Chair: *Stefan Schumann (Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria)*

Other authors: *Jay Albanese (Virginia Commonwealth University, USA), Philip Reichel (Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, USA), Ingke Goeckenjan (University of Osnabrueck, Germany), Karin Bruckmueller (Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria)*

The panel addresses the development of an evidence based juvenile justice policy. It brings together methodological research, focusing on how to turn international standards on juvenile justice into action (Jay Albanese / Philip Reichel) with research-based evaluation of recent developments in juvenile justice in two domestic European legal orders: Germany (Goeckenjan), and Austria (Bruckmueller, Schumann). By doing so the panel focuses on how to make juvenile justice an empirically-based enterprise, rather than a philosophical or ideological one. It aims to bridge potential gaps between scientific research, legal policy, and legislation.

Keywords: evidence-based practices, international standards, juvenile justice models, sanctions, punitiveness

PA7-17-1**International Conventions on Juvenile Justice: Turning Words into Action**

Jay Albanese (Virginia Commonwealth University, USA), Philip Reichel (Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, USA)

There are four major conventions designed to advance international standards that encourage a humanitarian response as countries develop and implement a juvenile justice system. Commonly known as the Beijing Rules, the CRC, the Riyadh Guidelines, and the JDLs, these principles reflect the widespread desire to help troubled and misbehaving youth change their behavior and overcome their problems, while also holding them accountable for their actions and delivering an appropriate response to their offending. In recent years specific programs have been shown to achieve those objectives under the scrutiny of evidence-based practices research. Further, there have been attempts to map the implementation of international standards on juvenile justice in specific countries. Still needed is more analysis as to how research can and should inform action. Specifically, how can we make juvenile justice an empirically-based enterprise, rather than a philosophical or ideological one? This paper (1) considers how we currently insure compliance with the principles of the Conventions, and how that might be improved, (2) reviews the status of efforts to identify juvenile justice indicators, (3) summarizes the major findings and conclusions of evidence-based research on juvenile delinquency, and (4) suggests some problems and prospects for applying scientific knowledge in a way that matches practice with standards.

Keywords: juvenile justice, evidence-based practices, international standards

PA7-17-2**Trends and Figures in Sanctioning Juvenile Delinquency in Austria**

Stefan Schumann (Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria)

In Austria there is a graduated system of responses to juvenile delinquency established. It covers a wide range of possibilities from non-intervention to conviction. Forms of interventional diversion include fines without conviction, community services, probation orders, and victim-offender mediation. In addition to the traditional sanctions such as fines and prison sentences, the Juvenile Court Act also includes provisions for convictions without punishment and extended forms of suspended sentences.

When deciding upon a sanction, consideration must be given to that sanction that has the best special preventative effect and, at the same time, offers the least severe consequences for the juvenile's lifestyle. Fines and prison sentences are to be used as a measure of last resort (*principle of ultima ratio*). The Austrian juvenile justice system rejects the concept of a so-called 'short sharp shock', whether it might be weekend arrest or short-term detention. It is considered common sense that the stigmatizing effect of those measures would outweigh any preventative effect on the juvenile's lifestyle in the future.

The presentation reviews the application of the graduated system of responses to juvenile delinquency in Austrian practice aiming to discover recent trends and margins for improvement. Coevally, it will be analyzed whether the wide range of possibilities to respond juvenile delinquency compensate the general trend from a welfare model towards a justice model in the Austrian juvenile justice system.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, sanctions, application in practice

PA7-17-3

From a Welfare to a (Modified) Juvenile Justice Model - Consequences and Problems in Austria

Karin Bruckmueller (Johannes Kepler University Linz / Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, Austria)

For quite a long time, the Austrian juvenile criminal law could – at least to some extent – be considered a welfare and protection oriented model, because criminal law judges had the additional possibility to order family or youth welfare legal measures. In cases in which this seemed necessary, juvenile court judges could – mostly in accordance with employees of child and youth welfare services or family judges – order immediate measures. This way, also close and well coordinated cooperation between courts and social workers – particularly as regards problematic juveniles – could be guaranteed.

The comprehensive protection of the young offender during the whole proceeding is still one of the main goals of the Austrian Juvenile Court Act. But the possibility for criminal law judges to order youth welfare measures was eliminated in 2007. Since this abolition, the Austrian model has changed towards a justice or a modified justice model. Now explicit separation of penal and non-penal consequences, as well as the exclusion of non-penal measures from criminal legal proceedings, is in force.

In the meantime, consequences and problems deriving from this change, but also from a change in the court structure, show. This has been made evident, inter alia, when it comes to the cooperation between courts and employees of social services, and especially regarding ordering of pre-trial detention for juveniles.

The developments, the problems and the attempts to find a remedy are topics of this presentation.

Keywords: (Modified) Juvenile Justice Model, Juvenile Justice

PA7-17-4

New Punitiveness in Juvenile Criminal Law? – Current Developments in German Legislation and Jurisdiction

Inge Goeckenjan (University of Osnabrueck, Germany, Germany)

Germany looks back on a long tradition of a distinct juvenile justice system. It is aligned with the concepts of special prevention and education.

Recently, however, it seems that this legal policy has – at least partly – changed. In March 2013, new regulations concerning juvenile criminal sanctions entered into force. They increase the maximum penalty for 18 to 20-year-olds and, more importantly, include the option of imposing a so-called “warning-shot detention” (“Warnschussarrest”) against young offenders. What makes this penalty special is that it combines a short-term detention (of up to four weeks) with a suspended prison sentence. This new sanction is in-

tended to impressively demonstrate to the young offender where further delinquency will lead him or her. Prior to the statutory changes, the combination of these two different penal sanctions had been excluded by law.

Nevertheless, government politicians claimed that the legislative amendments were necessary to adequately respond to the problem of juvenile delinquency. Empirical studies, however, have shown that short-term detention yields, in general, higher rates of recidivism than any other response except for prison sentences without probation. According to recent studies, about 75 per cent of all young offenders who are sentenced to short-term detention will reoffend after having served their sentences. Detention seems to be anything but an effective method to prevent further crimes.

Because the new law further increases the scope of the application of short-term detention, legal academics almost unanimously rejected it during the law-making procedure. Some even called it “legislation against better knowledge”. Nevertheless, the final passage of the law could not be prevented.

This paper will discuss whether this legal amendment is a unique incident or whether it can be placed in the broader context of a shift in criminal policy that can be characterised as “punitiveness”.

Keywords: juvenile criminal law, detention, punitiveness

P7-18

THEORETICAL DEBATES AND CHALLENGES (part 3)

Panel Chair: *Murray Lee (University of Sydney, Australia)*

P7-18-1

Where is the harm in it?: What the study of social harm can tell us about crime

Lynne Copson (University of Edinburgh, UK)

This paper considers the emerging perspective of zemiology (a 'social harm approach') which has recently developed in response to the perceived shortcomings of criminology. Central to this perspective is the proposed establishment of a new field of study focussing on the concept of 'harm' rather than crime. Specifically, this paper explores the apparent neglect of normative engagement with the concept of harm within social research, arguing that much of the work of analysing harm is assumed by, or assigned to, criminology without further critical interrogation. The outcome of this is an assumption of a particular concept of harm, with particular implications for understanding and addressing social problems. However, the central argument pursued in this paper is that, by encouraging more focussed engagement with the concept of harm itself, the emergence of zemiology forces criminologists of all persuasions to examine and critically reflect upon their implicit normative projects; their assumptions and potential implications for understanding and addressing social problems at an institutional level; and the potential costs of these.

The paper begins by outlining the emergence of zemiology as both a development from, and critique of, critical criminology before highlighting the way in which the centralisation of zemiology around a discourse of harm raises important questions about the problems or limitations of assuming 'crime' as a starting point for social enquiry. Against this backdrop, it is argued, the discourse of 'crime' serves to necessarily construct 'harms' in particular ways and with particular modes of response. However, drawing on the work of zemiologists and those interested in discourses of harm, the aim of this paper is to demonstrate how the analysis of disparate forms of 'harm' (including criminal and noncriminal harms) can reveal new, imaginative, and potentially more helpful ways for understanding and addressing a whole host of social problems, including (but not limited to) that subsection of harms which has typically preoccupied criminologists.

Keywords: zemiology, social harm, normativity

P7-18-2

Danger Prognoses: The Exclusive Empowerment of Psychiatrists (vs. Psychologists) in Switzerland – Meaning and Implications

Martin Brandenstein (University of Berne / Switzerland, Switzerland)

The Federal Court in Switzerland recently decided that danger prognoses of (alleged) criminals must be exclusively provided by psychiatrists, not by psychologists. Psychologists now merely may support psychiatrists, if the latter feel this is necessary. The Federal Court justified its decision by referring to the academic education in (forensic) psychology which in their view lacks quality and systematic knowledge, to put it mildly. The point of view of the Federal Court reveals their general understanding of what distinguishes psychiatrists from psychologists. Consideration will have to be given to questions concerning the sources of knowledge of the Federal Court as well as on the up-to-dateness, correctness and completeness of their understanding. The legal status of Forensic Psychologists in Switzerland shall be compared with the ones in Germany. It is intended to open a discussion on mainly three questions: a) Are psychiatrists more competent than psychologists in assessing the danger of criminals? b) Who is competent to answer this question? c) Is the decision of the Swiss Federal Court satisfactory?

Keywords: Danger Prognosis, Psychiatrists vs. Psychologists, Switzerland, Germany

P7-18-3**Sexting Risk: Young people, online cultures, and the erotic digital economy***Murray Lee (University of Sydney, Australia)*

'Sexting' is a media invented term used to describe the sending of self-produced nude or semi-nude erotic images and their sending or uploading via digital technology to another person or persons. In some jurisdictions sexting between young people is treated as a serious offence with significant legal sanctions applying even where the activity was, but for its legal definition, 'consensual'. This paper presents some results from a large survey of sexting among young people in Australia that sought to produce knowledge on the extent of, and motivations around, this activity. However, it also places these results with a broader socio-cultural context seeking to understand such practices as reflecting broader cultural and technological shifts. Using a cultural risk framework, the paper suggests that sexting needs to be conceptualised as a pleasurable activity for some young people precisely because of the risks involved. It also suggests that policy makers need to rethink abstinence based approaches and instead adopt a position based on harm minimisation.

Keywords: Sexting, Risk, Young people, Criminalisation, Cultural criminology

P7-18-4**Expanding the Theory and Methodology of Catastrophic Criminology***Clairissa Breen (Cazenovia College, USA)*

There are crimes that leave an indelible mark on society and on history. These crimes become part of the social fabric, influencing policy, procedure, impacting behavior, legislation, and future crime. These crimes are those that can claim the label of catastrophic. George S. Yacoubian originally presented the theory of catastrophic criminology in 2006. The original theory was presented as a way to examine terrorism and genocide from a criminological perspective. He argued that catastrophic criminology should be the study of crimes that surpass the daily criminal activity seen around the world; to look at crimes that have disastrous results, long reaching consequences and change or challenge public perceptions. These are crimes that permanently impact a location, an ethnic group, in a way similar to how a forest fire or extreme drought leaves its mark on the rings of a tree. However, this presentation argues that the focus on genocide and terrorism limits the theory of catastrophic criminology. Instead, catastrophic criminology should be seen as having two different courses of examination. The first is the examination of crimes that in their own right have disastrous impact on their communities, history, and society at large, the basis for the original theory. However, the original theory is too narrow in scope. This presentation argues that catastrophic criminology needs to be expanded to include; not only genocide and terrorism, but mass shootings, serial murder, and spree killings which can have an equally disastrous impact on society and history. Further, catastrophic criminology should also expand to include instances when crime becomes a response to natural or man-made disasters, these crimes exacerbate victimization and prolong social and physical recovery. In these cases crime is almost a secondary catastrophe, the first being the original event, such as a hurricane, and then the criminal response recapitulates the catastrophe by increasing panic, straining law enforcement resources, decreasing trust and governmental legitimacy, and bringing the criminal response to a level that is socially identified as equal to or greater than the original disaster.

Keywords: Catastrophic Criminology, Terrorism, Genocide, Mass homicide

WG7-19

APPROACHES TO SENTENCING, POLICY-MAKING AND DISCRETIONARY JUDGEMENT (ESC Working Group on Sentencing & Penal Decision-Making)

Panel Chair: Cyrus Tata (*Strathclyde University, UK*)

WG7-19-1

Developing Methods to Measure Sentence Severity and Assess Disparity in Sentencing in England and Wales

Stephanie Wallace (*University of Manchester (Lancaster University), UK*)

The principle of equality before the law requires that sentencers should treat offenders equally, irrespective of the offender's gender, race, wealth, employment or social status. In keeping with the principles of proportionality, offenders should be sentenced for what they have done and not for what or who they are. However sentencing disparity can occur when legally irrelevant or extra-legal factors are taken into consideration during the decision-making process.

Previous quantitative research has identified sentencing disparity, but these studies have tended to use one of two measures of sentence severity; the 'in-out-method' where the outcome of interest is whether or not an offender receives a custodial sentence, and/or the length of custodial sentence. These methods are problematic because they exclude a vast proportion of information relating to non-custodial sentences. As such results from these studies are likely to be biased. This study, on the other hand, set out to develop an approach in which disparity could be measured using the full range of disposals allowing statements to be made about the existence or not of disparity more generally, and not just in relation to more serious offenders.

Firstly a scale for sentence severity was created using an extension of Goodman's Row Column Association analysis. This approach examines the association between offence and sentence controlling for legal variables.

The existence of any disparity was then examined using multi-level modelling with scores on the new sentence severity scale as the dependant variable. Numerous legal and extra-legal covariates were controlled for.

The results of the multi-level modelling revealed significant sentencing variation between offenders, even after controlling for offence type, plea, total number of offences the offender was sentenced for and the type of court they were sentenced in. A number of extra-legal factors affected sentence severity resulting in significant sentencing disparity. Gender, ethnicity, employment status, income status and accommodation status were all found to significantly affect sentence severity resulting in disparity

Keywords: sentencing, sentence severity, disparity, extra-legal

WG7-19-2

Sentencing discretion: the challenge of judgement

Fiona Jamieson (*University of Edinburgh, UK*)

What kind of judgement is involved in the sentencing decision? And why do judges experience it as challenging work? The nature of the judicial sentencing task is still commonly evaluated along several time-honoured distinctions such as between art and science, reason and emotion, rationality and intuition. Suspicion of human intuition and the presumed lack of rationality entailed informs many critiques of discretionary sentencing and provides one rationale for sentencing guidelines. Affective states such as empathy and emotion are viewed as mere obstacles in the way of rationality. More recent accounts of the nature of judicial sentencing understand it to be a form of practical judgement, balancing many of these cognitive

functions. In this paper I draw on narrative accounts of judicial sentencing practice in Scotland and on cognitive research to provide support for this more rounded understanding of the nature of human judgement in sentencing. Taken together, these accounts suggest that one source of sentencers' discomfort may lie in the intrinsic nature of sentencing as a form of ethico-moral judgement that is necessarily grounded in unconscious capacities and affective states. To this extent, the role of emotion in rationality may be understated. However, the control of personal displays of emotion remains central to conceptions of good judging and requires judges to develop strategies to manage its conscious effects.

Keywords: Sentencing, judicial discretion, narrative accounts of judicial practice, ethico-moral judgement, cognitive research

WG7-19-3

Restorative justice: a way of orienting criminal policy, reducing prison population and improving juridical education.

Grazia Mannozi (University of Insubria, Italy)

Can restorative justice affect criminal policy, by promoting a gradual overcoming of the use of imprisonment, and improve juridical education?

The Italian Act n. 67, enacted on May 14th, 2014, marks a turning point in the Italian sanction system as it introduces in the criminal justice system the "suspension of the trial with probation" and the possibility of adopting victim-offender mediation for adult offenders at a national level. This Act intends to promote a progressive reduction of imprisonment (and therefore of prison population) by adopting the "*justice of dialogue*": the offender may ask the Court for "*trust*", by undergoing treatment programs and mediation during the period of the suspension of the trial.

"Suspension of the trial with probation" can be asked in case of intentional or negligent offenses punishable by a maximum sentence of four years detention. In this perspective, punishment does not represent a doubling of evil. Imprisonment, which is a *destructive* response, may be replaced with a *constructive* response: a project including mediation, reparation and treatment.

In order for it to work, judges and lawyers must be trained in restorative justice, as it has become a device complementary to the ordinary criminal justice. Thus, *scientific and didactic autonomy* should be guarantee to the area of restorative justice as a part of law school curricula. This paper shall also show how restorative justice works as an "engine" in the dialogue among different matters, including criminal law, criminal procedure, criminology, legal and philosophical anthropology and ethics, with a view to providing law students with a holistic education.

Keywords: imprisonment, restorative justice, victim-offender mediation, juridical education, prison population

P7-20 (P11-17)

DESISTANCE AND PAROLE

Panel Chair: *Marisel Alper (University of Minnesota, USA)*

P7-20-1 (P11-17-2)

Re-offending and execution of sentences, study of a prison-leavers cohort

Annie Kensey (CESDIP, France)

This communication presents the initial findings of a new study conducted on a national sample of convicted prisoners released between 1 June and 31 December 2002. The findings presented here build on an earlier study carried out in France on reoffending among prison-leavers on a representative sample of all convicted prisoners released in 1996/1997. Those convicted of rape and sexual assault are five times less likely to be newly convicted within five years of their release in 2002, and those convicted of murder three times less likely. Being released from prison without a sentence adjustment doubles the risk of reoffending (new conviction or return to prison).

“Reoffending” means that the individual has been convicted of new criminal acts, documented in criminal records, during the observation period. The starting point for the observation is the release date, i.e. between 1 June and 31 December 2002. This period runs for 5 years and relates to criminal records obtained in 2007-2008. In order for the conviction to be included in the research, the criminal acts must have occurred after the release date.

We have used a number of nested reoffending criteria. These do not constitute repeat offending. The larger criteria includes convictions of new acts for 5 years after the release whatever is the sentence pronounced. The ratio between individuals corresponding to this criteria and the total of prison-leavers, called “reconviction”, is 59 % within five years of release.

Keywords: recidivism, Re-offending, prison, conditional release

P7-20-2 (P11-17-3)

Finding help at home: The positive and negative effects of service providers in the community on the recidivism of men and women on parole

Marisel Alper (University of Minnesota, USA)

After release, prisoners return to neighborhoods disproportionately located in disadvantaged areas. Given that a large number of parolees are released to a small number of neighborhoods, community factors offer policy-makers a promising avenue for addressing recidivism. While men and women may live in similar communities after prison, their experiences in these communities are colored by their “gendered lives” as they experience society in different ways and have unique profiles, suggesting that contextual factors may uniquely affect, or affect through unique mechanisms, the recidivism of men and women. These communities shape the availability of and nature of resources in the community, including the availability of service providers. In both the United States and throughout Europe, efforts are being made to increase effective community services available to ex-offenders in order to reduce recidivism and improve reintegration. Though parole violators have become an increasingly salient contributor to the prison population in the last several decades, relatively little is known about technical violations.

Utilizing original data from the United States on a large sample of male and female first-time parolees in the state of Pennsylvania, this project examines parole violations and police arrest recidivism outcomes and explores how the availability of service providers nearby influences men and women’s recidivism during parole. It adds to the literature by examining potentially gendered effects and by examining specific types of technical violations and arrests, including those that do not result in revocation, as they can serve

as indicators of the difficulties parolees encounter after prison such as substance abuse and employment difficulties.

The findings suggest that service providers may have important beneficial effects, though they may also have unintended negative effects on parolees. Additionally, these effects are sometimes gendered. For example, while the availability of service providers increased the odds of monetary violations (inability to pay fines and fees) for both men and women, they were associated with higher odds of employment violations for women and lower odds for men. Policy and theoretical implications of these findings are discussed.

Keywords: parole, community services

P7-20-3 (P9-14-2)

Stress and Stigma Approaches to Desistance

Christopher Schlembach (*Austrian Road Safety Board, Austria*)

Since the 1950s, sociology developed two distinct theoretical frameworks for understanding illness and crime: the stress- and the stigma-model (Gerhardt and Wadsworth 1985). While the stress-model emphasises causal factors in a person's environment which determine deviance, the stigma-model claims that symbolic interaction and the categorisation of persons as deviant is an adequate framework. Two books, Talcott Parsons's *The Social System* and Edwin Lemert's *Social Pathology* epitomise the two-fold approach. Parsons, however, used both models as deviance was understood psychoanalytically as unconscious and unsocialised tendencies (equivalent to Mead's "I") vis à vis role expectations (e.g. secondary gains of illness), but also as a role in which action-orientation is cajoled (the sick-role). Following the ideas of the older Stress-Research (Wolff), Gerhardt (1985) emphasized that also within the stress-paradigm the meaning of stress in a person's biography is key and she made a plea for strategies of explanation that are based on understanding deviance from the actor's point of view. In recent years the study of desistance, the motivational processes by which an individual refrains from criminal activity, gained momentum and became a popular research topic by the work of, for example, Shadd Maruna. This paper investigates how desistance research might fit into the two frameworks of stress and stigma and how it can be interpreted in the light of the two approaches. Desistance is a motivational process of actively refraining from crime and it can be conceptualised as a role (ex-convict role). It is argued that Shadd Maruna's conceptualisation of desistance-scripts (but also some ideas on ritual and the prison as a rite of passage) can be related to the stigma-model while the approach developed, for example, by Robert Sampson and John Laub is better understood from within the stress-model. It is argued that reconnecting research on desistance with the broader lines of inquiry in the sociology of deviance is fruitful for practical work as well as for empirical research and theory building.

Keywords: stress, stigma, theory of social action, desistance, ex-role

PA7-21

YOUNG OFFENDERS, JUVENILE JUSTICE AND THE TRANSITION INTO ADULTHOOD

Panel Chair: *Jenneke Christiaens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)*

Other authors: *Lesley McAra (University of Edinburgh, UK), Susan McVie (University of Edinburgh, UK), Ineke Pruin (Universität Greifswald, Germany), Yana Jaspers (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), Jenneke Christiaens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), Els Dumortier (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), Diane Van Drie (Utrecht University, Belgium), Ido Weijers (Utrecht University, Belgium)*

This panel is organised by the ESC working group on Juvenile Justice.

The focus of this panel's contributions are young offenders, their (judicial) trajectories, and the transition into adulthood. Recent research shows the importance of researching judicial pathways and the transition into adulthood of young offenders. This research on juvenile justice trajectories shows that the "passage" into adulthood is a very difficult and vulnerable moment. Research presented in this panel wants to contribute and challenge our understanding of processes of desistance (and persistence).

Keywords: juvenile justice trajectories, desistance, young adults

PA7-21-1

An age-specific approach of the process of desistance by young persistent offenders

Diane van Drie (Willem Pompe Institute (Utrecht University), The Netherlands), Ido Weijers (Willem Pompe Institute (Utrecht University), The Netherlands)

Drawing upon longitudinal research with 81 (ex)juvenile persistent offenders in Utrecht, the paper will consider their process of struggling towards desistance. Young persistent offenders desist because they conclude that in the long term, persistence brings no fortune and because they are fed up with the stress of being monitored by the police. They feel too old for the delinquent lifestyle of a 'boy of the street'. On the one hand they grow out of crime; on the other hand they have to break out of it to really desist. For young men who have fallen in a daily grind of crime, desistance implies at least two painful steps: they must be willing to find their way in the margins of society or at the bottom of the labour market and furthermore, to break off with their old friends. It was found that the parents have a crucial role in this process. Young persisters do not desist from crime *because* of their parents, but parents can be of a crucial support to evoke distance and to help their sons remain aloof from their old friends and routines. Strikingly, all girlfriends are critical of the criminal activities of their boyfriend. Like the parents, they can have some influence in refraining from criminal contacts and old friends. We have discerned four different motivational phases in the process of desistance of young repeat offenders, which might be helpful in customising intervention strategies. Additionally, we found that desistance is never something that happens 'by default' to young repeat offenders. On the contrary, it is an intentional, well-considered decision and step.

Keywords: desistance, age specific approach, motivation

PA7-21-2

Young Adult Offenders in Europe: Interdisciplinary Research Results and Legal Practices

Ineke Pruin (University of Greifswald, Germany), Frieder Dünkel (University of Greifswald, Germany)

Over the last ten years approximately, the question of how to respond appropriately to the offending of young adults has emerged as a point of increased focus within international criminological research and criminal policy. This development has mainly been based on recent research results in the field of neurosciences and studies investigating individual differences in criminal careers across the life course, which – taken together – shed a different light on young adult offenders and their behaviour. These research results question the adequacy of immediately and abruptly barring offenders from the special regulations,

approaches and procedures provided for under juvenile justice legislation simply because the offence happened to be committed after the offender has turned 18, or because the offender happens to have turned 18 in the course of proceeding. Recent experiences have shown that the implications of these findings are strong enough to justify a change in criminal policy governing the treatment of young adult offenders.

The paper will take into account the role and treatment of young adult offenders in Europe. It aims at summarizing recent research results on young adult offenders, focusing on criminological analyses in general and data from Germany in particular, a country where young adult offenders have been included into juvenile justice since 1953. A second focus of the paper lies on the presentation of different legal practices towards young adult offenders (see Dünkel et al. 2011), updated with the help of recent expert interviews.

Keywords: juvenile justice, young adults

PA7-21-3

Challenging Theories of Desistance: New Findings from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime

Lesley McAra (University of Edinburgh, UK), Susan McVie (University of Edinburgh, UK)

This paper sets out new findings from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime, a longitudinal programme of research on pathways into and out of offending for a cohort of 4,300 young people who started secondary school in the City of Edinburgh in 1998. Drawing on over 15 years of fieldwork, the paper highlights a major dissonance between young people's criminal justice and self-reported offending careers. The findings open to question a number of established theories of desistance which have been predicated on 'captive populations', as well as understandings of 'what works' in reducing offending, based on outcomes from discrete modes of intervention. Presented as part of a panel on the theme of 'Young offenders, juvenile justice and the transition into adulthood', the paper explores the methodological, theoretical and applied policy challenges emanating from the Edinburgh Study findings, and makes the substantive case for a theory of offending pathways premised on the concept of 'negotiated orders'.

Keywords: Edinburgh Study, Negotiated orders, Desistance, 'what works'

PA7-21-4

At the end of the tunnel: Transferred juvenile delinquents and their (judicial) trajectories into adulthood.

Yana Jaspers (Vrije Universiteit Brussels, Belgium), Jenneke Christiaens (Vrije Universiteit Brussels, Belgium), Els Dumortier (Vrije Universiteit Brussels, Belgium)

In Belgium juvenile offenders between the age of 16 and 18 can by exception be "transferred" to a special court for waived minors. There they can be tried as adults according the rules of (adult) penal law. In this paper we will present the first results of our research on the trajectories of these transferred youngsters into adulthood. Our research focuses on the consequences of transfer from the juvenile justice system on the further pathways into adulthood.

This research takes a longitudinal perspective on the effects of judicial interventions and transfer. The judicial trajectories of a cohort of 204 juveniles, transferred over a decade ago, are at the center of our analysis. Their (adult) criminal records and detention files were analyzed to reconstruct their judicial pathway after the transfer. Preliminary results suggest different types of trajectories into adulthood. Finally, we will also discuss some difficult methodological challenges that were met while obtaining an accurate view of the judicial trajectory.

Keywords: Transfer, Juvenile Justice, Youth Court, Pathways, Trajectories

PA7-21-5 (P8-13-1)

Late-onset offending: A neglected reality? Findings from a British general population cohort

Maria Sapouna (*University of the West of Scotland, UK*)

The curvilinear relationship between age and crime is one of the least contested findings in criminal career research. Hirschi and Gottfredson (1994: 552) have gone so far as to describe it as one of the “brute facts of criminology”. The consistent finding emerging from aggregate studies is that crime starts in early adolescence, peaks in the late teenage years, and declines rapidly thereafter (Steffensmeier et al., 2006). However, recent longitudinal studies point to the existence of an adult onset population that has been very much neglected in the literature (Andersson and Levander, 2013; Eggleston and Laub, 2002). Indeed, DeLisi and Piquero (2011: 293) have argued that research on adult onset offenders is one of the most “pressing research needs” in criminal career research. This study will attempt to shed some light on this under-investigated topic by analysing data from the general population cohort of the Offending, Crime and Justice Survey. The sample includes 779 individuals aged between 18 and 25 from private households in England and Wales who were followed up over a period of 4 years. The research will seek to answer three questions: First, does late-onset offending exist in the general population? Second, if late-onset does exist, how prevalent is it? Finally, how does the late-onset group compare to adolescent-onset offenders and non-offenders? The results will be discussed in the context of Laub and Sampson’s (2003) age-graded informal social control theory and Thornberry and Krohn’s (2005) interactional theory. The paper will conclude with a call for more research in this area.

Keywords: adult-onset offending, late-onset offending, criminal careers, longitudinal study, life-course

P7-22**TRUST AND FAMILY RELATIONS**

Panel Chair: *Ian Brunton-Smith* (University of Surrey, UK)

P7-22-1**Exploring the dynamics of family relations in reducing reoffending of prisoners**

Ian Brunton-Smith (University of Surrey, UK)

Strong family support networks have regularly been implicated in the search for effective inhibitors of criminal behaviour, acting both as a strong source of moral guidance and a material source of opportunity and protection. But the dynamics of family relations are less understood, particularly within the context of the prison population, which is at once both high risk as a candidate population for particularly weak existing relations with family, and at high risk of further damage to relations as a result of the emotional and structural barriers that exist to restrict meaningful engagement with family. In this paper we aim to address this deficit in the evidence base, drawing on a nationally representative sample of prisoners in England and Wales to explore the role that life in prison plays in modifying existing family relations. We find strong empirical support for the crucial 'protective' role that closeness to family has in reducing reoffending and improving outcomes for offenders released from prison (e.g. employment opportunities, drug desistance). We then go on to explore the dynamics of closeness to family within the prison environment, demonstrating how the potentially deleterious effects of long-term separation from family members is ameliorated by mechanisms to maintain effective levels of contact between offenders and their families.

Keywords: Prisons, Family relations, Reoffending

P7-22-2**Does paternal imprisonment affect associations between risk factors and children's problem behavior?**

Joni Reef (Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology, The Netherlands), *Joseph Murray* (University of Cambridge, UK), *Anja Dirkzwager* (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, The Netherlands), *Paul Nieuwbeerta* (Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology, The Netherlands)

The aim of the present study is to examine whether associations between risk factors and children's problem behavior are different for children who have and have not experienced paternal incarceration.

This study compares two groups of current prisoner's children; one group who have had experience of previous paternal imprisonment and one group that has not. We included 248 children of fathers that were part of a larger nationwide longitudinal Prison Project. With regard to the specific relationships between the assessed variables, we expect that poor paternal health, partner conflict, socio-economic disadvantage and adverse parenting situation are negatively related to both child externalising and internalising problem behavior. We hypothesize that children whose fathers have been incarcerated previously will be more vulnerable to risk factors than children whose fathers have not been incarcerated previously.

Risk factor domains predicted both internalising and externalising problem behavior, however, there was no evidence of differences in risk factor effects by paternal incarceration experience. Multiple linear regression analyses showed that risk factor patterns were similar for both children who had experienced paternal incarceration and children whose parents had not previously been incarcerated.

Accordingly, existing theories on how risk factors are related to children's internalising and externalizing problem behavior seem to be similarly applicable to children that did and did not experience paternal incarceration. It therefore seems more important, in both intervention and research, to focus on the relationship between risk factors in fragile families in general, rather than on differences between children who did and did not experience paternal incarceration.

Keywords: childhood problem behavior, parental incarceration, risk factors, parenting behavior, socio-economic disadvantage

P7-22-3

The risk of forgiving a violent partner. Impact on health and on the intention to leave or return with the abuser

Anna Costanza Baldry (Second University of Naples, Italy), **Eleonora Crapolicchio** (Differenza Donna, Italy), **Camillo Regalia** (Catholic University, Italy)

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a growing social problem, affecting the lives of many women and families across all the world.

One main issue concerns factors promoting or restoring the psychological well-being of women who suffered from intimate partner violence and prevent recidivism and actions and decision that put them at higher risk.

In this study we look at the effect of forgiveness, and detect under which conditions forgiving the violent partner could be harmful or conducive to women's well-being and other factors such as taking decision that might increase her risk of revictimisation.

A large and well known literature shows that forgiving yields salutary outcomes for victims; nevertheless forgiveness has also a dark side and can be detrimental. Gordon et al. (2004), for example, reported that the more women victims of intimate partner violence hosted in a shelter home were prone to forgive their violent spouses, the more they were likely to get back to their abusive partners. Moreover, McNulty (2010) found that whereas less forgiving spouses experienced declines in the frequency with which their partners perpetrated psychological and physical aggression over time, more forgiving spouses actually experienced stable or growing levels of psychological and physical aggression over those years.

Drawing from McCollough (1998) framework, the aim of the study is to test a socio-cognitive model of forgiveness and its correlates with women's well-being, in terms of depression and optimism for the future. Both proximal (attribution, empathy, partner behaviors and attitudes, quantity and type of violence suffered) and distal variables (forgiveness history, quality of relationship, religiosity) are considered.

A study with 200 female victims was conducted in Italy to investigate the relationship between violence and forgiveness over wellbeing and decision to leave the violent partner or else return to him. Forgiving the abusive partner is a cognitive mechanism reducing the overall wellbeing if the victim stays in the violence relationship.

Keywords: Intimate partner violence, Forgiveness, Wellbeing, Risk recidivism

P7-22-4

Children's representations of incarceration: experimentation of an expression group for children who have a parent or a relative in prison

Céline Lemale (University Rennes2, France), **Aude Ventéjoux** (University Rennes2, France), **Mélanie Mouet** (University Rennes 2, France), **Claude Bouchard** (University Rennes 2, France), **Astrid Hirschelmann** (University Rennes 2, France), **Anne Winter** (University Rennes 2, France)

The project "Children's representations of incarceration" is an action research initiated by two associations which offer support to families of prisoners. The idea was to create support groups for children who have a parent or a relative in prison. The hypothesis was that giving the opportunity to peers, experiencing the same situation, to exchange, would allow these children to share their questionings and experiences, and to express what cannot be said to parents, relatives, or to their social environment. First, some of the associations' employees and volunteers have been interviewed to collect information about their practices and experiences, as well as their suggestions regarding the forthcoming project. Interviews have also been conducted with parents whose children could potentially benefit from this experience. The analysis of these interviews, combined with theoretical and methodological considerations, gave us the tools to cre-

ate an expression group for the children. Various obstacles have been identified: the degree and quality of the child's knowledge of the situation; the parents' will to explain, or not, the imprisonment situation to the child or to talk to him about it; the limits of what the volunteers allow themselves to say and do with the children; or the formal constraints (transfers, released, geographic distance, time of visit, etc.). Then, we did some sessions of information on the association's premises to explain our project, and discuss, with parents the children's situation, to identify what could make a significant barrier for the families. This allowed us to collect the grounds for refusing. With the families who accepted, we conducted a preliminary interview to present the terms of the group and identify their needs. At this step, some families were able to express their position with their child about incarceration, difficulties to exchange about the arrest, the crime committed, prison itself, and all that can be said in and outside the family. We have opened one group, for a cycle of five sessions. The preliminary results show the children dependence on the parent's position. The sessions gave the opportunity to express what is, for them, the "reality of prison" and what they would want to change, or to tell stories about the separation, using pictures (like projective methods) specially created for the group. Between each session, debriefings were also used to assess the limits of our intervention. The evaluation of the group sessions will lead to the finalization of the methodology and to the perpetuation of the group.

Keywords: prison, maintenance of family ties, social insertion, children dependence

P7-23

POLICE TRAINING

Panel Chair: *Wesley Skogan (Northwestern University, USA)*

P7-23-1

Procedural Justice Training for Police

Wesley Skogan (Northwestern University, USA)

This paper reports the findings of an evaluation of a police training program on the principles of procedural justice. This training was part of a larger organizational change strategy aimed at improving the relationship between the police and the public in Chicago. During 2012-1013, 8,700 police officers completed an 8-hour small group training on how to better handle encounters with the public. The training was designed to reinforce the core principles of procedural justice theory, using a combination of lectures, video presentations, and small group discussions. The paper reports on the findings of two evaluation studies. The first was a randomized experiment evaluating the short-term effects of the training. More than 5,000 officers in over 225 classroom units were involved in this aspect of the study. It demonstrated strong treatment effects, with standardized effect sizes ranging from 1.2 to 1.6. The second study used observational data collected in a survey of officers to examine the long-term effects of training. Over 700 officers were individually surveyed across all of the city's 22 police districts. The survey found extremely modest long-term treatment effects. It was possible to identify them only by using error-correcting SEM models. The paper concludes with a discussion of some of the limitations of a training-based organizational change strategy. Chicago's procedural justice initiative continues, with new training scheduled to begin in the fall of 2014.

Keywords: procedural, justice, training

P7-23-2

Micro Manifestations of State Violence: Perceptual Anomalies among Police Officers Involved in Shootings

David Klinger (University of Missouri - St. Louis, USA), Lee Slocum (University of Missouri - St. Louis, USA)

Studies of state violence traditionally focus on how state power is mobilized and manifest against individuals and populations at the macro level. Largely overlooked in this literature is the role that state agents' experiences during violent episodes play in shaping how state violence is manifest in particular instances. This paper seeks to enhance understanding of state violence by providing insight into one aspect of how those who apply it experience such events: their visual, auditory, and temporal perceptions. A good bit of research has established that humans in various sorts of stressful situations can experience distortions of vision, audition, and time. Using this literature as a point of departure, the current paper argues that state agents faced with using violence can be viewed as humans enmeshed in stressful situations, provides information about the perceptual distortions experienced by over 200 United States police officers who were involved in shootings in recent years, and concludes with a discussion of how this information about the micro processes afoot during police shooting incidents sheds light on state violence more generally.

Keywords: state violence, stress reactions, micro processes

P7-23-3**Police training as a tool for strengthening democracy and legitimacy in Israel and beyond: findings from a randomised pilot study**

Yael Litmanovitz (University of Oxford, UK), Paul Montgomery (University of Oxford, UK)

Background: Lawful and just use of police power is important both for protecting and strengthening democratic norms and in order to protect individuals in the society. Police training is considered an instrument for minimizing the possibility police officers will abuse their powers (Manning, 2010). The pressing need to understand the impact of training on police practices was underscored by the National Research Council (Skogan & Frydl, 2004).

Aim: This paper will explore the potential of training to enhance democratic policing and procedural justice, by examining findings from a pilot cluster-randomised trial conducted with the Israeli Border Police (IBP). The IBP is a paramilitary organization, charged with policing of demonstrations and public disorder.

Methods: An evidence-led training programme was developed in collaboration with the IBP's Education unit. The intervention aims to improve knowledge, attitudes and skills related to the policing of protests, aiming to align practices with democratic norms and increase awareness of the significance of police-citizen interactions. The training programme drew on a humanistic approach and applied adult education and participatory techniques. 227 police officers from seven units participated in the trial, with 105 receiving the intervention and 122 serving as the control group. Questionnaires, three group interviews and an implementation tool were utilized to assess realization of goals.

Results & Discussion: Quantitative analysis of findings points to some improvement of knowledge, alongside both negative and positive changes in attitudes. Contact Theory serves as a meaningful framework for understanding these results. Qualitative data indicates that alongside resistance to some of the ideas of the Legitimacy paradigm there is promising acceptance of its usefulness. Importantly, acceptability of ideas and delivery methods was high across the organization, including to facilitators, commanders and officers themselves.

Conclusion: This study demonstrated the relevance and potential of this training intervention – both in terms of content and method – to police officers in Israel, a flawed democracy and a deeply divided society. As a next step, it is necessary to demonstrate that this training model is tied to behaviour change in this context and others.

Keywords: procedural justice, democratic policing, police training, evidence-based intervention

P7-24

LOCAL GOVERNANCE OF SECURITY

Panel Chair: *Bertrand Fincoeur (KU Leuven, Belgium)*

P7-24-1

Why Do Adults Go Missing

Antonija Bračulj (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, Croatia), Katarina Čorić (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, Croatia), Ivana Lemezina (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, Croatia)

Cases of missing persons attract the attention of not only the police but also the general public, and the latest reports of the Ministry of Interior of Republic of Croatia testify to continuous increase in the number of missing persons which reach a figure of about 2000 cases per year.

This work is a part of a comprehensive project 'Determining the structure of connection between missing persons occurrences and police proceedings due to creating of searching algorithms and preventative activities' * which started in 2013 and within which a research has been carried out on a sample of 1300 cases of missing persons. The goal of the project is to process the occurrences of the missing persons on scientific basis, with establishment of structures of interrelations of the numerous significant variables and variable groups, which also includes social and psychological features of the missing persons, risky circumstances of disappearance, territory, motives and other.

The concept of 'missing person' is known and clear around the world. What is less known are the reasons of the disappearance of people mainly because there is a lack of research done on the subject. Most research analyse the disappearance of teenagers whilst very little attention is given to the disappearance of adults. The reasons of people go missing are numerous – part of them are missing voluntarily leaving their home due to unstable family circumstances, financial concerns, desire for independence and adventurism, unrequited love and the other, and part refers to persons who suffer from various forms of dementia which reduce their ability of orientation in space, or are suffering from various forms of mental and physical disorders, and some refer to those whose disappearance was connected with certain criminal offenses (whether the person is a victim or a perpetrator). The aim of this paper is to describe the most common reasons of the disappearance of persons with an overview of the results of those variables of research which refer to the reasons of disappearance on 668 cases of missing persons older than 21 years in the city of Zagreb and Zagreb County. Some of the results show that the disappearance is linked with some kind of mental or physical disorder, the person's predisposition to suicidal behaviour and alcohol use.

Keywords: research, missing persons, reasons for adults disappearing

P7-24-3

Limiting the right to jury trial in Russia: security measures or collateral damage

Anna Gurinskaya (St.Petersburg State University, Russian Federation)

In the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993 the right to jury trial was guaranteed unconditionally only for the cases where capital punishment could be prescribed. For all other cases it was left for the legislature to decide whether to grant this right to a particular category of offenders. Jury trial arrangements were absent in some regions of Russia until 2010. This situation became a formal reason for the Constitutional Court of Russia to introduce a ban on capital punishment in 1999 - the ban had lasted till 2009 when it was reintroduced on different grounds. The public generally was more supportive of the jury than legal professionals and some scholars who declared that unprofessional jury was a threat to effective crime control and violated the principle of just trial.

The focus of this research is upon the legislative activity limiting the right to jury trial for offenders charged with terrorist activities in 2008 and juveniles, females and men older than 65 years old (as well as some other categories of offenders) in 2013 and the subsequent decisions of the Constitutional Court of Russia that declared these legal provisions to be constitutional. One of the «paradoxes of security» introduced by security scholars is that exceptional security measures get spilled over into ordinary life and liberty-eroding mechanisms get extended to lesser threats with much less justification (Zedner, 2009). The present research will explore whether the amendments of 2008 represented a specific measure aimed at enhancing security and whether the subsequent limitations of the right to jury in 2013 can be viewed as a further normalization of such practices. There might be an alternative explanation. These measures can be interpreted as a «collateral damage» of the state's attempt to make the judicial and procedural system more predictable, preventive, cost-effective, and efficient. It can be argued that the exclusion of the right to jury for certain categories of offenders allows to transfer the burden of hearing a number of cases from the middle to the lower level of the judicial system which became a necessity following the reform of the appeal system introduced in 2013. But even conceived in this way, the jury trial reform along with other processes happening in the criminal justice system in Russia might be interpreted as a step further away from the liberal conception of trial.

Keywords: jury trial, security, Russia

P7-24-4

Anti-doping policy: threats and opportunities. The impact of anti-doping policy on the doping market in Belgian cycling

Bertrand Fincoeur (KU Leuven, Belgium)

The World Anti-Doping Agency – which promotes, coordinates and monitors the fight against doping in sport worldwide – officially uses two patterns of justification for supporting its anti-doping activities: the defense of sports ethics and the protection of the athletes' health. It is in the name of these principles that the anti-doping policy is currently characterized by two main trends: the growing surveillance system on elite athletes, and the increasing attention on the suppliers' activities. In this presentation, we will critically consider the official aims of the anti-doping policy – i.e. ethical and health considerations – and we will show that 1/ other motives – i.e. respectively, financial and moral considerations – actually drive the anti-doping efforts, and that 2/ the current anti-doping activities may unintentionally and paradoxically cause harm to athletes. Finally, we will show that tackling the supply of doping products may offer a good alternative to anti-doping efforts focusing on users (athletes), but only if it embraces a much broader approach than that of doping in elite sport. The presentation will be based on an ongoing research about the impact of the anti-doping policy on the organization of the doping market in Belgian and French cycling.

Keywords: Doping, Anti-doping policy, Cycling

PA8-1

MORALITY AND CRIMINOLOGY

Panel Chair: *Hans-Jürgen Kerner* (University of Tübingen, Germany)

Other authors: *Anthony Bottoms* (University of Cambridge, UK), *Christopher Bennett* (University of Sheffield, UK), *Per-Olof Wikström* (University of Cambridge, UK)

A decade ago, Anthony Bottoms wrote that ‘if they are to be true to their calling, all criminologists have to be interested in morality’ (in Bottoms and Tonry (eds) *Ideology, Crime and Criminal Justice* 2002: 24). It can reasonably be argued that most criminologists have not yet adequately appreciated the full significance of this claim for the practice of our discipline.

In analysing the claim, there is a need to distinguish between *positive morality*, defined as ‘the morality actually practised by a given social group or individual’, and *critical morality*, or the critical ethical analysis of current laws, social practices or policy proposals. The former raises *descriptive/analytic questions* (e.g. do people’s moral judgements contribute to their willingness to commit criminal acts?); the latter raises *normative questions* (e.g. what policies should a state adopt to deal with a particular set of circumstances?). Criminology has, unfortunately, tended to neglect the systematic study of both these topics.

This Panel Session will address these issues. Two papers are by criminologists, focusing respectively on positive morality (Wikström) and critical morality (Bottoms). The third paper is contributed by a moral philosopher (Bennett); he addresses the question of how moral philosophers and criminologists might work together to improve criminological analyses of positive and critical morality.

Keywords: positive morality, critical morality, inter-disciplinary collaboration

PA8-1-1

Crime as Moral Action

Per-Olof Wikström (University of Cambridge, UK)

In this paper I shall argue, based on Situational Action Theory (SAT), that acts of crime essentially are moral actions and should be explained as such. I shall specifically develop the argument that acts of crime happen because people perceive them as a morally acceptable action alternative given the circumstances (and there is no relevant and strong enough deterrent) or fail to adhere to personal morals (i.e., fail to exercise self-control) in circumstances when they are externally incited to act otherwise.

SAT defines and analyses acts of crime as *moral actions*, that is, ‘actions which are guided by value-based rules of conduct specifying what is the right or wrong thing to do (or not do) in response to particular motivations in particular circumstances’. Acts of *crime* are defined as ‘breaches of rules of conduct stated in law’, and this is what all acts of crime, in all places, at all times, have in common. SAT asserts that there is no principle difference between explaining acts of crime and rule-breaking more generally; the same process which explains why people follow or break the rules of law should also explain why people break other kinds of moral rules (e.g., informal social norms). To explain acts of crime is to explain why people break rules of conduct stated in law.

Keywords: Situational Action Theory, Morality, Crime

PA8-1-2**Criminology and Critical Morality****Anthony Bottoms** (*University of Cambridge, UK*)

The principal aim of this paper is to address a missing dimension within the increasingly-used phrase 'evidence-based policy'. Evidence, of course, means 'empirical evidence', but the formulation of policy requires some exercise of critical morality. The route from the 'is' of evidence to the 'ought' of policy is recognised within moral philosophy as being a notoriously complex problem, but these complexities are rarely acknowledged in criminological analyses. To illustrate this issue, two kinds of example will be used. First, selected criminological research results will be presented, with reflections on the ethical issues that might arise when one seeks to derive policies from the empirical findings. Secondly, a recent empirical example of policymaking is carefully examined; this concerns how the UK Government responded to a proposal (made by an official independent review) to reduce the drink-drive limit from 80mg/100ml to 50mg/100ml. It will be shown how different features of the empirical evidence were selected by the independent reviewer and by the Government, and how these were subtly interwoven with different normative priorities to reach divergent policy conclusions.

Keywords: Critical Morality, Fact-value Distinction, Evidence-based Policy**PA8-1-3****How Can Moral Philosophy Be Relevant to Criminology?****Christopher Bennett** (*University of Sheffield, UK*)

I begin this paper by considering some arguments for thinking that 'morality' is *irrelevant* to criminology. I provide grounds for rejecting these arguments. I then offer a partial response to the papers of Profs Bottoms and Wikstrom. In responding to Prof. Bottoms's arguments in favour of integrating explicit consideration of critical morality within criminological policy recommendations, I develop his line of thought by arguing that policy recommendations cannot escape taking a stand on issues of *proportionality* – that is, on how different values, rights, claims, costs, benefits, are to be weighted and traded off against one another. For instance, we need to know not just what means we would need to take in order to realise some goal, but whether the goal would be worth it. I argue that the assumption of a simple cost-benefit analysis in answer to questions of proportionality is controversial and unlikely to be adequate. In response to Prof. Wikstrom's paper, I will be concerned with addressing what we mean by moral action, and why we might think moral perceptions have an irreducible role in the explanation of human behaviour. Moral action, on Wikstrom's view, is a sub-set of rule-governed action more broadly; I argue, however, that morality is not just a set of rules, and that the 'crime as moral action' thesis has the resources to accommodate a wider view of morality. I will also consider how the thesis that crime consists in the breaking of moral rules can accommodate the idea of the virtuous offender – i.e. someone morally innocent but legally guilty.

Keywords: morality, crime, action, ethics, proportionality

PA8-2

THE OXFORD HANDBOOK ON ETHNICITY, IMMIGRATION AND CRIME

Panel Chair: *Sandra Bucerius and Michael Tonry (University of Alberta and University of Minnesota, Canada)*

Other authors: *Stefania Crocitti (University of Bologna, Italy), Sebastian Roche (CNRS (National Center for Scientific Research) and Université de Grenoble, France), Godfried Engbersen (Erasmus University of Rotterdam, The Netherlands), Sophie Body-Gendrot (CNRS (National Center for Scientific Research) and University Paris-Sorbonne, France)*

Social tensions between majority and minority populations often center on claims that minorities are largely responsible for crime and disorder. Members of some disadvantaged groups in all developed countries, sometimes long-standing residents and other times recent immigrants, experience unwarranted disparities in their dealings with the criminal justice system. Accusations of unfair treatment by police and courts are common. *The Oxford Handbook of Ethnicity, Crime, and Immigration* provides comprehensive analyses of current knowledge about these and a host of related subjects. In this panel, four authors of the Handbook will present on their respective chapters, talking about trends in ethnicity, immigration and crime in Italy, France and the Netherlands. They will provide synopses of racial, ethnic, immigration, and justice-related concerns and offer policy recommendations and proposals for future research. *The Oxford Handbook of Ethnicity, Crime, and Immigration* is the first major effort to examine and synthesize knowledge concerning immigration and crime, ethnicity and crime, and race and crime in one volume, and does so both for the United States and for many European countries.

Keywords: Immigration, Ethnicity, Crime, Oxford Handbook, Race

PA8-2-1

Crime and ethnicity in France

Sophie Body-Gendrot (CESDIP/CNRS/Ministry of Justice, France)

France has the largest Muslim and Jewish population in Europe and holds a long immigration tradition. Although the country does not welcome as many immigrants as nearby countries, the perception in the public is that there are too many foreigners and that they are troublemakers. Official data in France ignore race, ethnicity, or religion as fundamental characteristics of people and for a long time, official crime data would not take into account foreigners and non-French immigrants. The recent data however reveal that they are significantly overrepresented among criminal suspects held in custody and in prison, though this situation varies by offense and according to status. An important proportion of them has violated immigration laws and are not a threat to society. But their overrepresentation may be explained by the lack of fixed residence and the possible risk that they will not turn up if summoned by a judge. Research on this issue is exiguous and it is unclear whether disparities represent invidious bias or are the results of disadvantaged socio-economic conditions or of differences in records of past criminality. After declining substantially, xenophobia among the broad French public is on the rise again, in great part due to the economic crisis prevailing since 2008 and to the weakness of governing political parties.

Keywords: politicization of immigration, police profiling, ethnic victimization, territorial stigmatization, xenophobia

PA8-2-2**Immigration, Crime, and Criminalization in Italy****Stefania Crocitti** (*University of Bologna, Italy*)

The paper begins with an overview of the legal immigrant population and (estimates of) undocumented immigrants, showing that Italy has shifted from being an emigration to an immigration Country. In spite of this change, Italian laws have been shaped according to an emergence and punitive logic, as if the migratory phenomenon was mainly a public security concern. The selection of legal entrants has been strictly linked to regular work, ignoring the high demand of foreign workers in the underground economy. Recurrent regularizations or amnesties can show the paradox of such a restrictive system. The paper also focuses on punitive devices introduced to fight illegal immigration. Procedures of expulsion and deportation of undocumented migrants are discussed. Also official statistics on offending, victimization and case processing by the Italian criminal justice system are analyzed. In the last decades, the incidence of immigrants among reported, arrested, convicted and detained people has increased. However, as research has shown, there is no a clear link between immigration and criminality. The over-representation of immigrants in crime statistics can be viewed as the result of both a selective activity of criminal justice agencies, from police to penitentiaries, and a process of primary and secondary criminalization of immigration.

Keywords: Immigration, Process of Criminalization, Italy**PA8-2-3****Race and ethnicity in color blind France courts****Sebastian Roche** (*CNRS-Sciences Po, University of Grenoble, France*)

Race and ethnicity are important political issues in France but not important research issues. Even liberals concerned about inequality disagree about the need to study the subject and are reluctant to use racial or ethnic data. Are courts harsher against minority in a colour blind country? Many politicians say they are proud that France ignores matters of race and ethnicity. Are there any sequels on the French juvenile justice system? Whether and to what extent ethnicity is associated with sanctioning for serious crimes by juveniles was investigated in two juvenile courts, in two jurisdictions, over more than 20 years (1984–2005). Logistic regressions were carried out for violent crimes for which juveniles were indicted (“all violent crimes”) and subsequently for two subsets: “nonlethal and nonsexual violence” (acquisitive or not) and “sexual violence” (sexual assaults and rapes). The best predictors of severity were the type of crime for which the defendant was indicted and his criminal history. However, there were traces of sentencing discrimination. In one jurisdiction, especially for sexual crimes, race explained a share of sentencing severity.

Keywords: juvenile justice, toughness in sentencing, ethnic discrimination, minorities in prison, racial bias**PA8-2-4****Ethnicity, migration and crime in the Netherlands****Godfried Engbersen** (*Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands*), **Arjen Leerkes** (*Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands*), **Erik Snel** (*Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands*)

This papers deals with the correspondence between changing migration flows and immigration policies and the research on the relations between ethnicity, migration and crime in the Netherlands. In the 1980s and 1990s, research primarily focused on four migrant groups that have become established ethnic minorities by now: Surinamese, Turks, Moroccans and Antilleans. In the second half of the 1980s these groups displayed serious integration problems, evidenced by a weak attachment to the labour market and

high unemployment rates. Research later expanded to include criminality among asylum seekers and irregular migrants, and in recent years attention has fallen on the involvement in crime of (labour) migrants from Central and Eastern Europe. The effects of migration management on immigrant crime also became a subject of research; for instance the effects of the open borders as a result of the EU enlargements (resulting in mobile banditry), and the effects of external border control (the growth of human trafficking organizations). Moreover, there is an increasing interest in the relation between 'civic stratification' and crime. Having a weak juridical status may result in relative deprivation and strain, and may indirectly incite certain forms of crime. The growing diversity and complexity of the research agenda is also mirrored in the theoretical and methodological plurality that nowadays exists in Dutch research on the relations between ethnicity, migration and crime.

Keywords: Migration, Ethnicity, Civic stratification, Open borders, Theoretical plurality

WG8-3**THE POLITICS OF ACCOUNTABILITY**

Panel Chair: *Vicky Conway (University of Kent, UK)*

Other authors: *Genevieve Lennon (University of Strathclyde, UK), Colin King (University of Manchester, UK)*

Across different areas of policing, there have been concerns expressed that holding police to account has been taken over by political concerns rather than best policing ones. The three papers in this panel will explore this issue, from a comparative perspective, in the areas of: accountability mechanisms and a proposed police authority in Ireland; the use of stop and search powers in stop and search; and the use of asset recovery powers.

Keywords: policing, accountability, transparency

WG8-3-1**Politics, democracy and culture: police accountability in the 21st century.**

Vicky Conway (University of Kent, UK)

In the first half of 2014 both the Commissioner of the Irish police service (an Garda Síochána) and the Minister for Justice both resigned from their posts. The reason was not just malpractice within the Irish police but also the failures of the subsequent accountability mechanisms. This paper will explore the ways in which police accountability is politicised in Ireland, the roots of this reality as well as the consequences this has for policing. Further the proposals for the creation of a police authority will be examined in terms of their potential contribution to a process of de-politicisation of police accountability. The experiences of Northern Ireland and England and Wales will be utilised to assess what can be learned from recent developments in both jurisdictions. At the heart of this analysis will be questions of politicisation and democratisation. Ultimately the paper will argue that while de-politicisation is an imperative, without acceptance of, and reforms to, culture, both within the police and within society more broadly, lasting change cannot be achieved.

Keywords: policing, accountability

WG8-3-2**Accountability and Transparency in Asset Recovery Agencies**

Colin King (University of Manchester, UK)

This paper explores issues of accountability and transparency in agencies tasked with implementing proceeds of crime powers. There is now an unprecedented focus on “dirty money”, with numerous UN (eg Palermo Convention), Council of Europe (eg Warsaw Convention), and EU (a new Directive on money laundering is currently being developed) measures. Much of the literature on proceeds of crime measures focuses on the legal measures themselves, and subsequent caselaw. Less is said about accountability and transparency – or the lack thereof. This paper will consider these issues in relation to agencies such as the Criminal Assets Bureau (Ireland), the National Crime Agency (UK), and the Commission for Establishing Property Acquired from Criminal Activity (Bulgaria). It will consider reporting requirements, disposal of assets (specifically whether seized assets are retained by policing agencies or returned to the Central Fund), and areas where politics play a role in influencing asset recovery decisions.

Keywords: asset recovery, incentivisation, proceeds of crime

WG8-3-3

Accountability and transparency in stop and search

Genevieve Lennon (*University of Strathclyde, UK*)

Stop and search powers have a long and contested history in England and Wales. They have been the subject of a number of reviews, with the most recent report, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary in 2013, concluding that the powers were often being used incorrectly and that it threatened police legitimacy. Having traditionally attracted relatively little attention in Scotland, the powers have been the subject of a more equivocal review by the Scottish Police Authority in 2014, with another inquiry by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland due to report later this year. This paper will compare the powers of stop and search in Scotland with those in England and Wales, focusing on their legal bases; systems of accountability, and the political reaction to the various reviews. Key issues that will be explored include: the heavy reliance on 'consensual' stops in Scotland and the importance of transparency and publicly available data for effective accountability.

Keywords: policing, accountability, stop and search

WG8-4**EDLC SESSION I: FROM JUVENILE DELINQUENCY TO YOUNG ADULT CRIME**

Panel Chair: *Klaus Boers (Universitaet Muenster, Germany)*

WG8-4-1**Pathways into and out of Delinquency and their Covariates**

Klaus Boers (Universitaet Muenster, Germany), Daniel Seddig (Universitaet Zuerich, Switzerland), Jost Reinecke (Universitaet Bielefeld, Germany), Andreas Daniel (Universitaet Bielefeld, Germany)

Based on the panel study Crime in modern Cities (CrimoC) the development of different pathways (trajectories) into and out of delinquency from late childhood to early adulthood will be described. Besides non and low rate-offenders, classes of intensive, but early desisting, persisting, adolescence limited and late onset offenders were identified. The heterogeneity of different developmental pathways can be analysed statistically by means of Group Based Modelling (Nagin) or General Growth Mixture Models (Muthén), respectively. In a second step, results from multivariate analyses on (social) covariates as well as offence patterns of the identified developmental pathways will be presented in the context of a Social Dynamic Model for the life-course analysis of delinquent developments: social inequality, social value orientations, social bonds, consumption of violent media, peer group association and norm orientation. The CrimoC-study is being carried out since 2002 in Duisburg, an industrial town of 500.000 residents in Western Germany. It started with 13-year old school students (7th grade).

Keywords: Life Course Criminology, Pathways of Delinquency, Covariates of delinquent Pathways, Trajectories of Delinquency

WG8-4-2**Social learning, differential association and juvenile delinquency**

Christina Bentrup (University of Muenster, Germany)

Deviant peers are one of the most commonly analysed variable in differential association and social learning research. The underlying subjective learning processes of transmitting qualifications, motives and attitudes for breaking the law have 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 who fear being punished by other persons or institutions. Contrary to other studies, deviant peers are not used as direct effects on delinquency but are used as grouping variables to identify potential differences in learning processes. Using longitudinal data of the German Duisburger-Criminological-Youth-Study "Crime in the modern City" (CrimoC) the analysis explains the influence of primary groups on delinquent behaviour as a result of anticipated consequences of formal and informal groups, and intrinsic processes of perceived rewards and sanctions. Due to some not expected results the Sutherland / Glueck debate will be discussed.

Keywords: Social learning, Life-course criminology, Juvenile delinquency

WG8-4-3

Becoming adult: desistance and identity transformation in emerging adults

Jessica Hill (NSCR (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement), The Netherlands), **Arjan Blokland** (NSCR (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement), The Netherlands), **Victor van der Geest** (NSCR (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement), The Netherlands)

The focus of much work on desistance from crime in adulthood has primarily examined how external structural changes associated with adulthood lead to desistance (e.g. Laub & Sampson, 2003) with much less empirical attention being paid to the role of internal subjective changes (Kazemian & Maruna, 2009). However with today's 'emerging adults' increasingly delaying many of the traditional markers of adulthood (Arnett, 2000), such as marriage and parenthood, the question becomes what, in the absence of structural transitions, leads to desistance in this age group? The current study examines the relationship between cognitive and identity transformations and desistance. The study uses data from the TransAM project, a series of interviews carried out with emerging adults (age 19-23 years) living in Amsterdam. Results from longitudinal analyses indicate that identity transformations, namely 'feeling more adult', are associated with a decrease in deviant behavior. This effect is independent of transitions in relationship, education or employment status. Several mediating factors in the relationship between feeling more or less adult and delinquency are examined. Ethnic differences in beliefs about adulthood between those of Dutch, Moroccan and Dutch Antillean backgrounds are also explored. Results are discussed with reference to the emerging adulthood and symbolic interactionist literature.

Keywords: emerging adulthood, cognitive transformation, delinquency, identity development, ethnicity

WG8-4-4

Sanctioning and Juvenile Delinquency – Deterring the Excluded?

Philipp Schulte (University of Münster, Germany)

What are the consequences of formal interventions? Labeling theory expects sanctions to be stigmatizing and therefore likely to enforce a criminal career. Rational-choice replies that punishment might increase the costs of a delinquent act, so that would-be offenders will be deterred by the consequences and hence restrain from crime.

Empirical evidence suggests that if there is any deterring effect at all, it is based on the perception of higher certainty of being apprehended. Little research has been done on the question whether the willingness or ability is conditioned by the surrounding (e.g. delinquent peers). The presentation will be about the exclusionary power of criminal stigmatization and its deleterious consequences for any deterrence process.

Structural-equational models will be based on the first annual waves of the still ongoing CRIMOC-panelstudy that was started with more than 3.500 pupils in Duisburg (Germany) in 2002. SRD helps to control for unmeasured heterogeneity due to selection bias. The causal link is modeled with paneldata as an ex post-facto design that takes account of unmeasured intrapersonal change by questioning the same persons over the time.

Keywords: Labeling, Deterrence, Social Exclusion, Panelanalysis

WG8-5

WORKSHOP AND UPDATE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDY (ISR3)

Panel Chair: *Ineke Haen Marshall* (Northeastern University, USA)

Other authors: *Dirk Enzmann* (University of Hamburg, Germany), *Mike Hough* (Birkbeck, University of London, UK), *Janne Kivivuori* (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland), *Majone Stekete* (Verwey-Jonker Institute, The Netherlands), *Martin Killias* (Killias Research & Consulting, Switzerland)

This is an informational session organized by the Steering Committee of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISR3). The ISR3 is a large international collaborative survey study of 7th, 8th and 9th graders, focusing on delinquency, victimization, and substance use. The ISR3 study tests social control theory, self-control theory, institutional anomie theory, procedural justice theory and Situational Action theory. The ISR3 Steering Committee will provide an update of the project, answer questions, and inform national participants about working documents, publications, deadlines, and so on. This session will provide participants in the third sweep of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISR3) with an opportunity to discuss the progress of the study in their country and to exchange ideas about methodological and practical issues encountered during the fieldwork. The session is intended primarily for the national partners of the ISR3 project, but everybody interested is welcome. The session will present the opportunity for those not familiar with the ISR3 project to familiarize themselves with the project and to explore joining the ISR3 international research team.

Keywords: ISR3, Juvenile Delinquency, Ad Hoc Meeting

P8-7

PREVENTIVE PROGRAMS EVALUATION

Panel Chair: *Dieter Burssens (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Belgium)*

P8-7-1

A Multilevel Approach to the Analysis of the Effects of Community Mechanisms on Violent Victimization and Perception of Crime

Liliana Manzano (The University of Edinburgh, UK)

Sampson, Raudenbush and Earls (1997) asserted that through a combination of social cohesion and informal control, communities could work collectively to tackle community issues such as violent crime. Numerous criminologists have employed the concept of collective efficacy, without questioning its validity. Recently, using the same Chicago neighborhoods dataset and Confirmatory Factor Analysis, Rhineberger-Dunn and Carlson (2009) demonstrated that collective efficacy contains two dimensions (social cohesion and informal control), while perceptions of police satisfaction also includes two elements (police-citizen relations and formal control). In a later study, the Rhineberger-Dunn and Carlson (2011) found that these four variables differentially mediate the impact of neighborhood structural characteristics on violent crime. Based on these findings, this paper tests the hypotheses that collective efficacy and formal control are multidimensional concepts, and that these dimensions mediate the impact of neighborhood concentration of poverty on violent crime in different ways.

In order to test these hypotheses, this paper employs secondary analysis of a community survey which involved responses from 5,860 individuals who live in 242 neighbourhoods of Santiago-Chile. The multi-level nature of the data (incorporating both individual and neighbourhood level measures) presents an excellent opportunity to evaluate the interplay between individual perceptions and the nature of the area in which they live. Preliminary results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis and Multilevel Structural Equation Models show that social cohesion and informal control, perception of municipality, perception of police and police-community relations, are independent concepts, which differentially mediate the influence of neighborhood concentration of poverty on perception of crime and violent victimisation.

Keywords: Violent victimisation, Multilevel approach, Community mechanisms

P8-7-2

Evaluation issues in crime prevention

Dieter Burssens (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Belgium)

Within the field of crime prevention, and this already for decades, we have been provided with numerous research projects that study the effectiveness of crime prevention measures, which is, without a doubt, a crucial element for the evaluation of these measures. Unfortunately, other important aspects of crime prevention evaluation are often overlooked, or are hardly ever subjected to criminological scientific research. In this contribution we highlight key components that are needed to develop a fully fledged cost-benefit analysis, which is a vital tool for decision makers to avoid choosing for prevention measures where benefits are cancelled out by unexpected or unknown side-effects. We also discuss the normative aspect of crime prevention evaluation and how one can deal with that.

Keywords: Evaluation of prevention programs, Proportional prevention

P8-7-3**Youth Crime Prevention Program**

Anita Eichhorn (KFV (Kuratorium für Verkehrssicherheit, Austrian Road Safety Board), Austria), **Anna Burgard** (KFV (Kuratorium für Verkehrssicherheit, Austrian Road Safety Board), Austria), **Claudia Körmer** (KFV (Kuratorium für Verkehrssicherheit, Austrian Road Safety Board), Austria)

The youth of today are the grown-ups of tomorrow. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to cope with this age group at various levels and ensure the best possible conditions in their upbringing so that children can grow up without any crime experiences (neither as victims nor as offenders).

Crime and violence among young people implies a risk for the person concerned as well as for society in general. In order to reduce youth crime in Austria a tailored **crime prevention program** has been developed by KFV (Austrian Road Safety Board), which is aimed at all stakeholders and players that operate in the field of crime prevention for young people.

Scientific Basis: Basis for this program are results of a scientific large-scale study that was carried out by KFV over a period of two years: 1,199 adolescents aged between 14 to 21 years were interviewed by telephone. Additionally, workshops in four Austrian cities each with 10 teenagers aged between 14 to 16 years were conducted.

The purpose of the study was to learn from the youth itself: which problems do they see for their age group and how could their situation be improved from their point of view? Moreover, it's essential to involve young people directly, so that the subsequently developed measures could be accepted by the target group in the long term.

Based on the results of the study six fields of action were narrowed down, which represented the scope for all further preventive measures.

Objectives and target groups: This crime prevention program is aiming at the future reduction of the number of convictions and offenses of young people by means of different preventative measures.

Target groups are children and young people, especially those that have to be classified as endangered because the circumstances of their upbringing indicate that they become offenders or victims.

The program is aimed at policy-makers and those people who are involved with children and youth crime, directly.

As crime prevention can only be successful if all persons in charge act jointly the crime prevention program at hand sets out necessary measures for the future and makes the first move to achieve this common purpose.

Keywords: crime prevention, youth, prevention program

P8-7-4**Juridical Challenges of Autonomous Driving Vehicles**

Ahmet Yildiz (Turkish-German University, Turkey), **Sebnem Düzgün** (Middle East Technical University, Turkey)

In the recent past, many technical innovations have been introduced, which can be categorized as "autonomous assisting" of vehicles. Automated initiation of the breaks or automated steering to stay in the lane can be named as examples. It is expected that in the near future (2025+), the technology will be advanced enough to allow vehicles to drive in everyday traffic without human intervention.

Since human error is the main reason for traffic accidents (over 80%) and traffic accidents are a major reason for deaths, autonomous vehicles are considered the best way to achieve the goal of zero-death in traffic.

While research and development in the technical area is going full speed, other important factors are being neglected. Even if the technology is ready by 2025, there will be no autonomous vehicles on the streets, if the juridical base is not ready as well, and if the society has not been prepared for the idea. We humans like to point the finger at someone and declare him guilty, which will not be possible with a “machine” that does not have a consciousness.

In this paper we give a short overview of the technical state of the art and the anticipated developments in the next years. We then outline the expected social and juridical problems and their place in the context of a future with vehicles without human drivers. We conclude the paper with a call for action to all respective researchers and involved parties, to build international and interdisciplinary committees to prepare solutions for these upcoming problems.

Keywords: Autonomous Driving Vehicles, Jurisdiction, Traffic Accidents

P8-7-5

Long-term evaluation of a bimodal universal prevention program: Effects on antisocial development from preschool to adolescence

Doris Bender (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany), *Friedrich Loesel* (University of Cambridge, UK)

Numerous studies have evaluated programs on early prevention of criminal development. However, only a handful of studies contained very long-term follow-ups (Farrington & MacKenzie, 2014). Nearly all of these addressed high-risk groups in English-speaking countries. In contrast, this presentation investigates long-term outcomes of a bimodal universal prevention program within the Erlangen-Nuremberg Development and Prevention Study (ENDPS) in Germany. The ENDPS is a prospective longitudinal and experimental project that originally contained 675 preschool children from 609 families. The prevention part evaluated a training of children’s social skills, a parent training on parenting behavior, and a combination of both programs. Outcomes were measured after 3 months, 2 years, 5 years and 10 years. There were various desirable effects not only in the short- and medium-term but also in the long-term (i.e. on total behavior problems, externalizing behavior and property offences). However, the effects varied over time, between different measures and informants. As a trend, the combined training was most promising and children at higher risk seemed to benefit most. The variation in results across time, outcome measures, informants and program components is in accordance with international long-term evaluations. As a consequence research and practice should address issues beyond the content of prevention programs. A model will be presented that integrates a range of factors that contribute to program effectiveness.

Keywords: Developmental crime prevention, Social skills training, Parent training, Evaluation

P8-9**PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL WORK AND PROBATION SERVICE**

Panel Chair: Jeanet de Jong (*Avans Hogeschool University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands*)

P8-9-1**The dynamics of compliance and breach in criminal justice social work in Scotland**

Monica Barry (*University of Strathclyde, UK*), **Beth Weaver** (*University of Strathclyde, UK*), **Laura Piacentini** (*University of Strathclyde, UK*), **Kristina Moodie** (*University of Strathclyde, UK*)

The prison population in Scotland has continued to rise in the last ten years, despite a concurrent decrease in crime rates. So too has the number of offenders who fail to comply with the conditions of their sentence, despite Scotland's distinctive social work approach to offender supervision. Over 40 per cent of offenders are taken back to court for breaching their community-based sentences and significantly higher numbers of ex-prisoners are recalled: since 1998, the recalled prison population has risen by more than 1000 per cent for over 21 year olds and by more than 2000 per cent for under 21 year olds, and the costs to criminal justice of these 'failures' to engage offenders in community supervision are significant.

This paper presents the findings of a study of breach and compliance in Scotland which explored how offenders, policy makers and practitioners interpret compliance and breach; what factors relating to policy, practice and offender characteristics affect compliance and breach; and how breach policy and practice can be enhanced so as to maximise compliance and subsequent desistance. Interviews were conducted with 250 offenders, as well as over 100 professionals across all criminal justice agencies in 2013/14, and the focus of this paper is on the views and experiences of those subject to post-release licence conditions – parole, non-parole and life licences. It argues for greater attention to be paid to the needs of those released on licence for opportunities for a crime-free future, and less of a focus on administrative and managerialist approaches to risk management which favour breach and recall over reintegrative and desistance-focused practices.

Keywords: breach, compliance, licence conditions, reintegration

P8-9-2**SPORE: Strengthening Probation Officers' Resilience in Europe**

Nanne Vosters (*Avans University of Applied Science, The Netherlands*), **Aleid Sperna Weiland** (*Dutch Probation Services, The Netherlands*), **Bas Vogelvang** (*Avans University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands*)

Probation work is a critical profession. Probation officers often work with difficult clients and under difficult organizational conditions. How can research help to sustain and boost the mental resilience of probation officers, who are expected to assist their client in working towards a crime free life?

The SPORE research project was financed by the European Union. The project is a partnership between the probation organisations in the Netherlands, Latvia, Estonia, Bulgaria, the Universities of York (United Kingdom), and Latvia, and the Avans University of Applied Sciences (the Netherlands). The questions raised were:

1. What factors influence the resilience of probation officers in the partner countries?
2. What effective or promising practices exist in the various countries for the purpose of strengthening and sustaining the resilience of probation officers?
3. What supporting activities can be carried out by the management of probation organisations in order to strengthen and sustain the resilience of probation officers?
4. What recommendations can be made for further or new developments ?

The theoretical starting point for the research was the Stress Shield Model (Burke and Paton, 2006). The model defines resilience as a skill for dealing with situations and circumstances in such a way that they are experienced as coherent, meaningful and manageable, even in the event of chronically difficult or acutely dangerous circumstances. This model has been developed and validated in research among police officers ('feet' on the street), and looks at influences on resilience at three levels: individual (personal characteristics and skills), team, and organisation. The research was carried out in the partner countries by means of an internet survey, in which questionnaires were answered, and focus groups (mixed methods design), all following on the Stress Shield Model.

In this presentation the results and recommendations of SPORE for all partner countries will be discussed, followed by the implications of this research for both the selection and training of staff and the conditions in the organization to prevent staff burn-out and turnover, and to keep staff mentally fit, energetic and resourceful.

Keywords: probation, resilience

P8-9-3

Working with people at the fringes of society: a transition in care from social work perspective.

Jeanet de Jong (Avans Hogeschool University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands)

In the Netherlands it is recognized that the number of people that live at the fringes of society is increasing and at the same time this group becomes less and less visible for social and community workers. The group seems to withdraw themselves into their own cultural and often criminal circles. At the same time, government policy aims for people to participate in society, whereby 'empowerment' and 'self-reliance' are key concepts.

Professionals working with these marginalized groups, for example Roma families, are increasingly assigned as case managers. This is to prevent 1) that too many professionals are involved in one and the same case and 2) fragmentation. This combined with the complexity of problems in various territories that these individuals and/or (their) families are faced with, calls for an integrated approach. It has become a prerequisite for professionals to look beyond their professional expertise and domain and to take the repressive, physical and preventive domain into account in order to be able to make the right interventions in care, prevention and public safety.

Such an integrated approach requires an explicit cooperation between different domains. However, in recent studies it has been recognized that professionals find this difficult. They often feel powerless and do not know what their position is (De Jong, Khonraad and Kolthoff, 2013; Besseling, Braun and Oosterkamp - Szwajcer, 2013; Sollie et al, 2013.) Professionals are seeking more certainty and support in their work. During my observations of a team of professionals, mostly social workers working with Roma families, several factors have an effect on this situation: conditions, expectations and complexity.

Keywords: Marginalized groups, integrated approach

P8-9-4**Psychometric Properties of Latvian Version of the Community Risk Need Assessment Instrument**

Anvars Zavackis (*State Probation Service of Latvia, Latvia*), **Jurijs Nikisins** (*State Probation Service of Latvia, Latvia*), **Emils Kalis** (*State Probation Service of Latvia, Latvia*)

The Community Risk Need Assessment Instrument is intended to assess general risk of reoffending using structured professional judgment. This is the core tool used by State Probation Service of Latvia to manage appropriate supervision and intervention for offenders. The aim of the study is to evaluate psychometric properties and predictive validity of the instrument. In this presentation we present the first part of this study where sample was made from 1400 cases randomly selected from all available cases in data base of Probation Service. Evaluation of psychometric properties includes analysis of item characteristics, exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis and analysis of item ability to predict probation officer's judgment of offender's risk level. The most of analysis was done in structural equation modelling framework. Overall the instrument shows good internal consistency, has interpretable factor structure and has substantial relationship between items of instrument and officers' professional judgments about predicted risk level.

Keywords: risk assessment, probation, psychometric properties

P8-10

CULTURAL CRIMINOLOGY (part 1)

Panel Chair: *Simon Green (University of Hull, UK)*

P8-10-1

Towards a Cultural Victimology: identity, community and appreciative enquiry

Simon Green (University of Hull, UK), Nicola O'Leary (University of Hull, UK)

In this paper we shall argue that victimological knowledge has been shaped by its emphasis on the criminal event. This places the research focus upon the avoidance of criminal victimisation and the reduction of subsequent harm within the criminal justice system. Consequently, comparatively little attention has been given to how victimisation affects a person or group's social identity. How are we given, and how do we take, meaning from the harm caused to us? Can harm have unintended and unforeseen outcomes? Must these always be negative or can they also be creative and affirming? These types of questions themselves have been made transgressive and seem to condone criminal harms. Yet they can provide vital clues about how people take meaning and survive the most harrowing experiences. Our goal is not to excuse criminality but to try and consider more fully its implications for how individuals and community's generate their sense of identity through the inclusion of some, and the exclusion of other, experiences of victimisation. The battles they fight. The victories and defeats they experience. The ways in which old relationships are broken and new ones formed. How might researchers begin to ethically investigate how victims incorporate or reject criminal victimisation into their self-identity and what is the relationship between this process and the wider cultural and intellectual forces that shape understanding and knowledge about victimisation? Drawing on appreciative enquiry as the cornerstone for our empirical examinations, we begin to sketch out an exploration of the social and cultural conditions that not only shape our understanding of the harms inflicted upon us, but also provide the resources for creatively responding to them.

Keywords: Culture, victimology, identity, appreciative enquiry, harm

P8-10-2

Comparing social constructions of honor and honor violence among criminal justice and social service responders in Turkey and England

Alana Henninger (The Graduate Center/John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, USA)

Honor is a construct that is present in almost every culture as a measure of self worth and value. Societal norms and values dictate honorable behavior, as well as the way that people should be treated for honorable (or dishonorable) behavior. Honor violence is one response to perceived dishonorable behavior, but is socially constructed as a problem that is present in some cultures but not others. There are currently no specific institutional responses to honor violence in the United States, but the growing media coverage of honor-related crimes has led interest groups to call for new legislation and institutional responses specific to honor violence. The growing momentum behind establishing honor violence as a crime that is separate from other crimes like domestic violence makes it important to empirically examine the different ways of responding to honor violence, and whether responding specifically to honor violence creates discriminatory responses in multi-cultural societies.

This exploratory study examines institutional responses to honor violence in Turkey and England in an effort to add to the discussion on how to appropriately respond to perceived cultural crimes in an American context. Using responses from interviews with key stakeholders (n=72) in criminal justice and social service organizations, this study provides a cross-country comparison of institutional responses to honor violence. This portion of the study examines the different social constructions of honor and honor violence among criminal justice and social service workers, and how these social constructions influence institutional responses to honor violence. Examining the different social constructions of honor and honor violence in

these two countries both responds to and informs the arguments for and against codifying honor violence. Furthermore, this research will discuss the broader implications of implementing institutional responses that address violence against women, while also respecting religious norms and customs.

Keywords: Honor, Violence, Multi-culturalism, Gender, Sexuality

P8-10-3

Narrative criminology: Simplicity vs complexity

Alfredo Verde (University of Genoa, Italy)

In this paper we'll try to advance the idea of narrative criminology as a complex discipline, one that constructs stories about crime, and reflexively tries to understand how and why such stories are built and narrated. Such "construction" happens both in scientific and in popular criminology, as well as in their battlefield, which we have called "institutional criminology" (and which, in our vision, encompasses judicial criminology, mediatic criminology and fictional criminology).

This paper shall focus on scientific narrative criminology, in order to discuss and criticize some of its tenets.

Beyond reflexivity, there is another reason that explains the complexity of narrative criminology, and that is connected to the peculiar nature of narratives: in fact, narratives are always structured as multiple-layer constructions, to which both the author, and the interpreter contribute, and always remand to partially veiled associations, often consciously suggested by the teller; sometimes, narratives suggest or evocate themes not even known by the narrator himself.

Moreover, in our opinion, complexity can be lost through the simplification among concepts belonging to different theories and weltanschauungen: for example, narratological analyses, foucauldian analyses, psychoanalytically-oriented interpretations. Examples of such phenomenon are given, as wells some solutions are suggested in order to harmonize analytical tools.

Keywords: narrative criminology, complexity, different methods

P8-10-4

Public drunkenness as a nuisance in Ghent (Belgium) and Trento (Italy)

Anna Di Ronco (Ghent University, Belgium)

In recent years, a number of municipalities in Belgium and Italy have introduced limitations to the consumption (as well as to the selling and purchasing) of alcoholic beverages during weekday's and weekend nights, in view to reduce the nuisance brought about by drunk people on the streets (Parmigiani, 2008; Devroe, 2011 etc.). Although local regulations on alcoholic consumption and selling in these two countries may be similar and bear a punitive nature, they may draw on a different construction of the nuisance engendered by public drunkenness.

Drawing on cultural criminology scholarship and on insights of comparative criminology, this paper aims to explore the nuisance of public drunkenness in Ghent (Belgium) and Trento (Italy). Firstly, to identify the public spaces, time-frames, and situational circumstances which make public drinking a nuisance in these two cities, along with the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of alcohol users, it will rely on the results of systematic observations. Secondly, it will inspect the way public drunkenness is viewed by law enforcement actors and the degree to which local nuisance regulations are enforced by them, by drawing on semi-structured interviews with police officers. Thirdly, eventual differences in the constructions of the nuisance of public drunkenness will be explained in light of some country- and/or city-specific cultural factors.

Keywords: incivilities, nuisance, public drunkenness, culture

P8-13

OFFENDING AND TREATMENT IN THEORY

Panel Chair: *Paulina Wiktorska (Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)*

P8-13-2

How should a criminal be treated? Fundamental criminological paradigms

Paulina Wiktorska (Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

There are few social phenomena that resist academic study as much as crime and punishment. Our knowledge (...) is still not far removed from the earliest human reflections of crime being the product of a defective nature and an ill will and of punishment being retribution for inflicting wrong. This simple philosophy of crime and punishment has proven to be quite durable in the history of social thought.

This paper is a synthetic review of selected criminological theories on the various conceptions of criminal punishment and the need to treat perpetrators of crime in a predefined way. It emphasises that the penal system should be treated in a multifaceted and holistic way as it is unarguably one of the most important strands in the social fabric. The idea of criminal punishment can be seen as an outgrowth of social solidarity, i.e. individuals bound together by manifold interdependencies striving to guarantee each other safety and order. Punishment is at once a tool of power and domination, and a reliable technique for wielding control and ensuring that commonly held mores and principles are adhered to. It is deeply entrenched in our culture and way of life, and often acquires a mystical and religious dimension as well. Punishment is a peculiar expression of social sensitivity, punitiveness and tolerance. It is ultimately a reliable, albeit somewhat coercive, form of social assistance extended to individuals who fall outside the orderly confines of social behaviour. However enthusiastic we may feel about the assumptions underlying individual concepts, there can be no denying their contribution to the development of criminology as a science or their importance to contemporary proposals for dealing with individuals who infringe legal regulations. These considerations are meant to stimulate thinking about where Polish criminal policy is today, viz. somewhere between prevention and punitiveness, and between retribution and restorative justice. Selected concepts that touch on these different approaches to justice are discussed to emphasise the clash between the retributive approach and the ideas espoused by restorative justice school.

Keywords: criminological theories, punishment and tolerance, between prevention and punitiveness, between retribution and restorative justice, fundamental criminological paradigms

P8-13-3

Victim-Offender Integrative Therapy (VOIT)

Rob Robertson (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

This paper seeks to lay the theoretical foundation for a new practice in victim-offender relationships that returns the victim to the centre of the justice process. Melding Therapeutic Jurisprudence (TJ) and Restorative Justice (RJ) theory, this approach extends the well-known RJ practice of Victim-Offender Mediation (VOM) to develop long-term victim-offender meetings that allow both victim and offender to do more than vent their feelings and offer apologies (respectively).

This new approach is not simply a recapitulation of VOM. VOIT restructures the VOM interface along narrative therapy lines, using hermeneutic circling and a constructivist-interpretivist therapeutic methodology. These long-term, semi-structured victim-offender relationships require both the victim and the offender to adopt an ethic of mutual care and an objective of enhancing the psychological well-being of the other. Some victims and their offenders will want to face each other directly in this context, but this new practice can also be generated between surrogate victims and offenders.

Keywords: Victim, Offender, Restorative Justice, Therapeutic Jurisprudence, Constructivist-interpretivism

P8-13-4**Delivery of Correctional Programs in State Probation Service of Latvia: Facilitators' Perspective.**

Emils Kalis (*State Probation Service of Latvia, Latvia*), **Jelena Lubenko** (*State Probation Service of Latvia, Latvia*), **Linda Ziverte** (*State Probation Service of Latvia, Latvia*), **Anvars Zavackis** (*State Probation Service of Latvia, Latvia*)

The State Probation Service of Latvia adapted three correctional programs from the British Columbia (Canada) in 2006. Almost 120 probation officers are involved in delivery of these programs in Latvia. The study was done with a purpose to investigate motivation and self-efficacy of probation officers in context of correctional group leading. The study also includes officers' beliefs about obstacles that significantly hinder work with offenders in group setting. Data for analysis were collected from 106 officers who successfully completed all online questionnaires. Data were used for analysis of relationships as also for exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. The study found good fitting models that explain officers' engagement in facilitation of program and relationships between obstacles that significantly hinder officers' work with offenders in group. Results indicate that officers' engagement could be explained by three factors: meaningfulness of work, personal benefits (self-realisation, positive emotions, etc.) and material benefits furthermore the last factor was marked as less significant. The obstacles are explained by two factors: sense of professional competence and organizational shortcomings. Findings from the study identified needs for improvement of staff selection and training, and also for organization of program delivery.

Keywords: probation officers, program delivery, motivation, self-efficacy

P8-14

RIOTS AND VIOLENCE

Panel Chair: **Simon Hallsworth** (*University Campus Suffolk, UK*)

P8-14-1

“So far so bad”. The narrative construction of violence in violent soccer supporters

Eugenio De Gregorio (*University of Genoa, Italy*), **Nicolò Knechtlin** (*University of Genoa, Italy*), **Alfredo Verde** (*University of Genoa, Italy*)

This presentation describes the results of a qualitative research on 15 Italian soccer "ultras" (hooligans, mainly the bosses of various team supporter groups). The data were collected using the Hollway and Jefferson's *Free Association Narrative Interview* and they were analyzed according to an interpretative content analysis method (thematic field analysis) through the software MAXQDA, a Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software-

Mainly, content analysis shows themes related to the social mechanisms driving to construction of identities and scapegoating, the different type of interpretation of violent situations, and the modalities to use narratives in order to rationalize transgressions and crimes. Although data analysis is still in progress, our interest is aimed to depict Lonnie Athens' theory of *Violentization* and the narrative construction of criminal careers from a Symbolic interactionist point of view. Implications for the use of narrative thematic analysis and constructionist approaches are discussed.

Keywords: FANI Interview, Violentization process, MAXQDA, Symbolic interactionism, Narratives

P8-14-2

When the rules went down: the English riots reconsidered

Simon Hallsworth (*University Campus Suffolk, UK*)

Though in an important sense the meaning of a riot is integral to the event itself as it unfolds in space and time, it is also something that is retrospectively confirmed and imposed in the accounts that are written about them. In this paper I will take issue with the way the meaning of the English riots of 2011 have been retrospectively constructed, firstly as events whose meaning can be disclosed by being 'read' (as if they are some kind of book); second, as events devoid of political meaning and significance (a dominant trope in the reporting that followed). Rather than approach riots as books (as the LSE/Guardian research does) I will argue that they can best be understood as performative acts whose meaning is intrinsic to the choreography around which they are enacted. A choreography, I will argue, predicated on a ritual, canavalesque inversion of the rules that govern rule based societies which is that, within them, people normally obey them. Rather than write the riots off as acts of violent shopping perpetrated by a depoliticised precariat as argued by Treadwell et al (2012) (see also Bauman 2011) I will argue that in the inversion of the rules of rule based societies the rioters were spectacularly dramatising in their choreography a crisis of legitimacy in the wider ruling regime. There is nothing, I conclude, about violent shopping that is not political.

Keywords: Riots, Violence, Performance, Carnival, Politics

P8-14-3

The Street Casino: survival in the violent street gang

Simon Harding (*Middlesex University, UK*)

Violence by UK street gangs has increased. Harding applies Bourdieu's social field analysis to show gangs as a social arena of competition where actors struggle for survival. Here members strive to become Players in The Game. To win, players must advance their field position to Distinction. Success is determined by accruing playing chips for the Game – street capital. In the Street Casino Players jostle for position, reputation, status and distinction. This perspective offers new evidence on gang behaviour, dynamics, affiliation and risks in gangland. The Street Casino is a constant flux of losers, not winners!

Keywords: gangs, Violence, Bourdieu

PA8-15

COMPARATIVE RESEARCH ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Panel Chair: *Marcelo Aebi (Lausanne University, Switzerland)*

This panel presents four different and complementary approaches to the study and the prevention of trafficking in human beings. From quantitative methods represented by the researches conducted in the framework of the TRAFSTAT and GRETA projects in Europe, to the challenges involved in using a multistage sampling to measure labor trafficking in the United States, passing through a qualitative comparative analysis of human trafficking in the Balkan countries and in the European Union, each presentation covers a different way of studying the phenomenon. Jan van Dijk (University of Tilburg, Intervict) presents a comparison between two quantitative index: one constructed on the basis of the analysis of the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) of the Council of Europe reports, and another constructed by a German research consortium using data from the Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP) reports on European countries produced by the USA State Department. Claudia Campistol (University of Lausanne), Leontien van der Knaap (University of Tilburg, Intervict), Marcelo Aebi (University of Lausanne) and Jan van Dijk present the key results of the project TRAFSTAT (Tools for the validation and utilization of EU statistics on human trafficking) that took place between mid-2012 and mid-2014, and was supported by a grant of the European Commission. Sheldon Zhang (San Diego State University) discuss the early experience of a conventional multistage sampling that is enhanced by a unique sampling frame enumeration strategy to achieve reliable estimates on the scope of labor trafficking violations among migrant farm workers. Finally, Karlo Ressler (University of Zagreb) focuses his presentation on a qualitative analysis of trafficking in the Balkans and highlights similarities and differences between trafficking research in the European Union and in the region, discussing also the possibilities for future research in the region.

Keywords: trafficking in human beings, comparative criminology, criminal statistics, crime victims, methodology

PA8-15-1

Main Results of the Project TRAFSTAT (Tools for the validation and utilization of EU statistics on human trafficking)

Claudia Campistol (University of Lausanne, UNIL, Switzerland), Marcelo F. Aebi (University of Lausanne, UNIL, Switzerland), Jan van Dijk (Tilburg University, The Netherlands), Leontien M. van der Knaap (Tilburg University, The Netherlands)

This presentation shows the key results of the project TRAFSTAT (Tools for the validation and utilization of EU statistics on human trafficking) that took place between mid-2012 and mid-2014, and was supported by a grant of the European Commission,. The project aimed to support the on-going activity of the Commission to collect comparable statistics on human trafficking and anti-trafficking policies by applying the methodology of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics project to EU-wide data on trafficking in human beings (THB). The TRAFSTAT project was divided in two phases. The goal of the first one was to strengthen the comparability of European THB statistics through a system of validation by experts from National Rapporteurs on THB or their equivalents as well as other experts on the collection of such statistics. This phase included the collection of data and metadata on the recording methods used to produce THB statistics in each EU country for the years 2010-2012- The goal of the second phase was to explore and develop possibilities for the responsible utilization of present and future EU THB statistics for policy purposes. The research group and its partners designed quantitative indicators, based on the available statistics, which can be used to monitor national and EU-wide THB policies. Moreover, proposals were formulated about the possible early warning signals on, for example, new forms, markets or victim groups, which might be useful for detecting emerging trends.

Keywords: Trafficking in human beings, statistics, data collection

PA8-15-2**Indexing anti-trafficking policies in Europe***Jan van Dijk (Tilburg University, The Netherlands)*

The monitoring body of the Council of Europe on anti-trafficking policies, GRETA, has released reports about the anti-trafficking policies of about 40 member states. On the basis of an analysis of their contents a quantitative index was constructed of national anti-trafficking policies comprising 34 different input and output indicators (Van Dijk & Klerx-van Mierlo, 2014). The paper presents results of further analyses of these GRETA-based country scores. First we will look at the congruence with the so called tier rating of European countries by the USA State Department's TIP Office. The moderately strong congruence suggests that the TIP and GRETA ratings are valid assessments of anti-trafficking policies but that the TIP ratings of some countries, eg France, may be compromised for political reasons. Secondly, we will present evidence that the numbers of identified/ presumed victims reported in the GRETA, TIP and UNODC reports reflect the extent of anti-trafficking efforts in a country rather than the size of human trafficking. Finally, we will discuss the links between the existence of specialized units of officials, such as detectives and prosecutors, and the numbers of arrests, prosecutions and convictions of traffickers per country.

Keywords: Trafficking in human beings, anti-trafficking policies, quantitative, index

PA8-15-3**Estimating Labor Trafficking Using GIS-Enabled Multi-Stage Sampling**

Sheldon Zhang (San Diego State University, USA), Kelle Barrick (RTI International, USA), Wayne Pitts (RTI International, USA)

Research on human trafficking faces many methodological challenges, one of which is the "hidden" nature of victims thus rendering conventional sampling methods inadequate for generating various estimates. Some progress has been made in recent years applying different methods and field techniques. Some have produced impressive results. However it appears these methods, such as RDS and Capture/Recapture cannot address the fact that trafficking victims are highly skewed in their distributions within informal or unregulated economies. In this project, our team seeks to apply an innovative GIS-based enumeration strategy that is cost-effective and enables us to build a reasonable sampling frame for multistage probability-based sampling. With a probability sample, we will be able to derive reasonable estimates of the scope of labor trafficking violations among our target population—migrant farmworkers.

This project is collectively conceived by the three authors of this study, and a joint project was formulated between the two home institutions: San Diego State University (California) and RTI International (North Carolina). This study is guided by four major objectives:

1. *Demonstrate the feasibility of enumerating farmworker dwellings to produce a probability sample of migrant farmworkers.*
2. *Produce reliable estimates of the prevalence of trafficking victimization among crop farmworkers in North Carolina.*
3. *Investigate the types of victimization.*
4. *To review official prosecuted labor trafficking cases involving farmworkers in North Carolina and compare these cases with findings from field data to improve effective law enforcement.*

The scientific as well as policy implications of such a large-scale study cannot be overstated at a time when all major international organizations and the U.S. government are searching for reliable indicators and empirical measures of human trafficking activities. This project represents a first effort in the U.S. where a conventional multistage sampling is enhanced by a unique sampling frame enumeration strategy

to achieve reliable estimates on the scope of labor trafficking violations among migrant farm workers. In this paper, we will discuss our early experience with unique sampling method.

Keywords: Labor Trafficking, Human Trafficking, Multi-Stage Sampling, Primary Data Collection, GIS Enabled Sampling

PA8-15-4

A Qualitative Study of Trafficking in Human Beings in the Balkans

Karlo Ressler (University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law, Croatia)

Regardless of the growing concern that human trafficking represents a significant problem in the South-east Europe, the precise scope of the crime in the region is largely unknown. Statistics on numbers of trafficked victims is provided by official sources, regional NGOs and intergovernmental institutions. Nevertheless, it varies considerably and often it represents only inaccurate estimates.

Possibilities for comprehensive regional quantitative research which could result in comparable data are limited because of several reasons. First, trafficking in human beings is relatively rare phenomenon with a low number of annual cases in comparatively small countries of the region. This makes it inappropriate for providing meaningful results, especially when data is subdivided within particular groups such as age or nation. Second, considerable differences in reporting, counting and processing methodologies which exist between different states in the region make the findings practically incomparable across the Balkans. Third, qualitative methods neglect the *how* and *why* questions of human trafficking to a large extent.

A need for qualitative analysis in the Balkans will be highlighted and similarities and differences between trafficking research in the European Union and in the region will be analysed. Similarly as combating human trafficking in the Balkans is closely linked to combating trafficking within the European Union, data collection and study of the crime in the Balkans is inevitably inseparable from the human trafficking research in the EU. The problems with which researchers in the European Union are faced when exploring human trafficking are very similar to those in the Balkans. This presentation will discuss the possibilities for future research in the region and the results of the conducted case studies.

Keywords: Trafficking in human beings, Southeast Europe, Organized Crime, Qualitative research, Balkans

P8-16**RISK FACTORS/CORRELATES OF VICTIMIZATION**

Panel Chair: **Mikko Aaltonen** (*National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland*)

P8-16-1**Similarity of Victims and Offenders in Police-Reported Violent Crime**

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

The lifestyle/routine activity theory of victimization posits that one of the mechanisms linking social disadvantage to increased risk of violent victimization is proximity to individuals with high criminal propensity. In general, violent offending and victimization share many risk factors, and research on "victim-offender overlap" shows that offenders have an above-average risk of victimization, and vice versa. However, analyses of determinants of violent offending and violent victimization are typically separate domains of inquiry, and symmetrical information on both offenders and victims is hardly ever available. Outside homicide research, we know relatively little about similarity of offenders and victims on the level of individual violent incidents. The main aim of this study is to examine the association between offender and victim characteristics in various types of violence. The current study uses a random sample (n=1,144) of police-reported violent incidents in Finland (2010-2011), where both offender and victim are identified, to examine the extent of similarity of the two parties in the light of several variables related to criminal background, area of residence and socioeconomic status. While offenders and victims appear rather similar on average, the preliminary results show that the magnitude of similarity varies considerably by type of violence in question.

Keywords: violence, victim-offender overlap, police-reported crime, social disadvantage

P8-16-2**Female Victims of Intimate Partner Violence: Correlates of Victimization**

Simona Pikálková (*Charles University, Prague, Faculty of Arts, Czech Republic*)

The presentation introduces findings from "**Intimate Partner Violence: Follow-up Research to IVAWS 2003**" which is an actual ongoing project that has been scheduled for the years **2012 – 2014**. This representative sociological research represents a continuing of the main themes of the IVAWS 2003 (International Violence Against Women Survey), the aim of the current research is, however, not only a simple replication of the IVAWS 2003 study. It strives to research the phenomenon of the violence in intimate partnership in its complexity, diversity and dynamics. Furthermore, it focuses also on some new issues which have not been yet adequately analyzed in the Czech Republic, i.e. female – to - male intimate partner violence and the phenomenon of stalking victimization. Besides the main topics of the current research which are namely the incidence of different forms of physical, sexual and psychic intimate victimization, many other areas linked closely to the intimate partnership victimization have been studied. Consequences of violent attacks (injuries, quality of life impacts and subjective perceptions), coping strategies, interventions applied, help-seeking behavior, co-operation with police, vulnerability, risk behavior of a victim, abuse in childhood / family history or attitudes towards various forms of violent behaviour between partners, are the most important. The psychological and socio-psychological aspects of violent attacks in intimate partnership, especially victims' subjective perceptions of violent incidents and their responses / reactions to the partner violence, are the points of interest, as well. The main theme of the presentation deals with possible **correlates of female victimization within intimate partnership**, in other words, factors that may influence a risk of having experience with different forms of violent attacks from the intimate partners. In this effort we have been targeting both female respondents' and their partners' characteristics. The presentation is based on the survey sector dealing with **male-to-female violence that was carried out in the Czech Republic in June 2013**.

Keywords: intimate partner violence, female victimization, family violence, male-to-female violence

P8-16-3

The association between intimate partner violence victimization and household financial strain

Venla Salmi (*National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland*)

Research evidence indicates that socially disadvantaged people are overrepresented both in violent offending and victimization. Nevertheless, it's been suggested that certain forms of violence – namely intimate partner violence (IPV) – would not concentrate to lower social strata. In this paper we examine the association between household financial situation and two different types of victimization, IPV and violence committed by an unknown person or a half-acquaintance. Victim's occupational status and marital status are used as additional control variables. The analyses are based on the 2013 sweep of Finnish National Crime Victim Survey (N= 7 746) which measures the victimization of the adult population between the ages of 15-74 years. Multivariate analyses show that risk for both kind of victimization is highest among those who report financial difficulties. Moreover, the association between IPV and financial strain appears stronger when less serious violent incidences are excluded from the analyses.

Keywords: violence, victimization, IPV, financial strain

P8-16-4

The role of psychopathy in recurring victimization

Leah Daigle (*Georgia State University, USA*), **Brent Teasdale** (*Georgia State University, USA*)

Research indicates that a small percentage of victims experience a large proportion of all victimizations (Daigle et al., 2008). This recurring victimization has been explained with two competing perspectives— risk heterogeneity (Farrell et al., 1995) and state dependence (Fisher et al., 2010). From a risk heterogeneity perspective, risk factors that are at play during an initial victimization, if left unchanged, will continue to place a person at risk for subsequent victimizations. One such factor that has not been explored in the literature is psychopathy, despite recent research linking psychopathy to victimization (Fanti & Kimonis, 2012). We explore the potential role that psychopathy plays in recurring victimization by examining whether individuals who have experienced revictimization score higher on the PCL-SV than those who are single victims. In doing so, we use data from the MacArthur Violence Risk Assessment study to assess the association between psychopathy and revictimization. Psychopathy scores are computed based on the Psychopathy Checklist- Screening Version, a 12-item index that is based on Hare's PCL-R. Findings indicate that psychopathy is able to distinguish recurring from single victims, with recurring victims scoring 10.6 and single victims scoring 8.1, on average on the PCL-SV. Multivariate multinomial logistic regression models confirm that the significant difference between recurring and single victims on the psychopathy scale maintains in the presence of controls. The implication of these findings is that, for clinical populations, the PCL-SV can be administered to identify not only those who may be at risk for offending, but also those who may be most at risk for recurring victimization. These persons need higher levels of supervision and assistance, that if implemented, could reduce their likelihood of experiencing subsequent victimizations.

Keywords: Revictimization, Psychopathy, Mental Health, Victimization, PCL-SV

PA8-17**CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES ON YOUTH JUSTICE: THEORY, POLICY, CULTURE AND PRACTICE**

Panel Chair: *Elaine Arnull* (Bucks New University, UK)

Other authors: *Dalibor Dolezal* (University of Zagreb, Croatia), *Judith Ryder* (St Johns University, USA)

The 3 papers in the Panel session will be constructed to highlight and discuss differing responses to the issue of youth justice all of which are aimed at containing, controlling and responding to 'delinquent' behaviour in young people. The papers will jointly explore how those responses are mediated and shaped by culture, history and social and structural factors.

The orientation within the session is therefore to accept that there are a number of relevant and competing explanations, definitions and reactions and that no one of these has yet been found to be explanatory, nor able to entirely address or ameliorate the impacts or experiences of delinquency and delinquent behaviour. Youth crime is a perennial issue with numerous theoretical explanations for delinquency. The premise of the panel is that the differing conceptions for the development of delinquency change over time, between cultures or within different groups within society. As a panel our differing papers will outline how a society might seek to create commonly held notions of what constitutes delinquency and how this is considered, what boundaries are permissible and the 'spaces' young people are allowed to inhabit. We will each develop our discussion of how conceptions of delinquency have been influenced by the relevant culture, history and social constructs and how this in turn has affected the social and criminal justice policies put in place and the interventions which are delivered. We will each do this by considering how responses to young people are shaped by and interact with cultural/social policy perspectives of what is acceptable, permissible and preferred. Therefore how, when boundaries are transgressed, the theoretical explanations of delinquency come into play – shaping the policy and practice responses to them. Thus, perhaps whether a young person becomes an 'outsider' to be punished or a young person who has been let down or 'wronged' and who thereby requires support to be able to re-integrate into society.

The intention is to present and then to discuss and debate those competing explanations and policy responses in the Panel presentations.

As our argument is that explanations and responses to youth offending are shaped by the society within which they occur and thus social, structural and cultural factors, the Panel will be international with Dalibor Dolezal, University of Zagreb, Croatia; Judith Ryder, St Johns University, New York, USA and me, Elaine Arnull from Bucks New University, UK: I will be the Chair.

Keywords: delinquency, youth justice

PA8-17-1**Close to Home: Serving Girls in New York City**

Judith Ryder (St John's University, USA)

US juvenile justice rhetoric and policy have increasingly targeted poor children and children of color for harsh punishment and exclusionary sanctions. This "cradle to prison pipeline" funnels certain groups of youths, including an increasing number of girls, toward arrest, conviction, and incarceration (Children's Defense Fund, 2007). An escalating number of African American and Latino girls and boys from urban areas are sentenced to custody hours away in rural communities, exacerbating the difficulty and expense of maintaining contact with families and communities. Despite obstacles in New York State, legislative and political reforms in New York City have begun to counter the geographic displacement of city youth and its ensuing developmental consequences. The 2012 *Close to Home* initiative remands adolescents to community-based facilities, enabling greater access to services (e.g., mental health, substance abuse treatment, education, employment), and of even greater import, facilitates family bonding and the re-building of fractured relationships. Applying a psychosocial framework, this paper analyzes the initiative's potential for

sustained investment in youth development and considers both the promise and the problems, including the limited attention afforded the psychosocial and programmatic needs of justice-involved girls.

Keywords: adolescent development, community treatment, girls, psychosocial

PA8-17-2

From Welfare to Responsibility

Dalibor Dolezal (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, Croatia)

The main goal of this presentation will be to provide an overview of the aspects of juvenile delinquency in Croatia through comparison of the two different political, social and cultural settings. As a part of former Yugoslavia, Croatia was a part of the state that was considered a communist one, even though the regime was not as harsh as the communist regime in the former Soviet Union or the present one in China. There was a strong community apparatus that provided numerous ways of providing support and corrective measures where they were needed. The second part will explain the changes that the society experienced with the disintegration of the Yugoslavia. Therefore, the first part of the presentation will explain the view of juvenile delinquency in a communist setting that emphasized strong social control of its members. With political collapse, Croatia experienced a cultural and moral collapse which was also reflected in the responses taken towards delinquency. These changes in the society helped pave the way towards new views of delinquency as well as questioning core social values.

Keywords: Juvenile delinquency, culture, society

P8-18 (P10-15)**YOUTH: OFFENDERS OR VICTIMS**

Panel Chair: Monika Haug (*Kassel University, Germany*)

P8-18-1 (P10-15-1)**The Start of a Criminal Career: Does the Type of Debut Offence Predict Future Offending**

Christine Cooper (*Home Office (department of UK Government), UK*), **Natalie Owen** (*Home Office (department of UK Government), USA*)

This paper examines the relationship between an offender's debut offence (first proven offence) and their future offending. The study specifically looks at whether the type of debut offence predicted future offending careers, and whether the types of debut offence and subsequent re-offending had changed over time. We consider the implications of the findings for future offending and approaches to crime prevention.

Data for this analysis were obtained from the Police National Computer (PNC). The PNC contains information on all proven offences in England and Wales. We obtained information on all first time entrants to the criminal justice system for: 2001, 2005 and 2009.

We found that the crime type of a debut offence was a significant predictor of chronic offending status, taking into consideration gender and age at debut offence. The analysis showed that offenders who committed robbery, burglary or vehicle theft as their debut offence in 2001 were most likely to become chronic offenders committing 15 or more offences in the follow up period to end 2010. This small group of chronic offenders (5% of the cohort) were responsible for almost one-half of all the further proven offences committed by this cohort. Between 2001 and 2009 the number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system fell by nearly one-fifth. This reduction was principally a result of a marked drop in the number of 10 to 17 year old first-time offenders.

The paper considers the potential impact of the changes in the numbers of first time offenders committing key debut offences on levels of future offending. Using the assumption that first-time offenders committing robbery, burglary or vehicle crime from later cohorts will re-offend at the same rate as the earlier cohort, we speculate that the decreasing number of first-time offenders, together with changes in the types of debut offences may mean that there will be fewer chronic offenders and therefore fewer offences committed in the future.

The findings support the idea that preventing some kinds of offending may be particularly promising as a way of reducing overall levels of crime. The paper suggests that providing programmes to prevent and reduce robbery offences along with programmes to turn around the lives of young male offenders committing key debut offences will be important in reducing crime in the future.

Keywords: offending, first time entrant, criminal career, crime prevention

P8-18-2 (P10-15-2)**Constructing Compliance in the Context of Supervising Young Offenders in the Community**

Mairead Seymour (*Dublin Institute of Technology, Ireland*)

Offenders' compliance with the terms of community-based supervision is framed against the background of professional and organizational values and practices and by the policy and legislative context within individual jurisdictions. The characteristics and exigencies pertaining to different offender groups, such as young offenders, are also likely to influence expectations of compliance. It is suggested that supervisors' perceptions of what constitutes compliant and non-compliant behaviour on community disposals influence how offenders' behaviour is interpreted, how compliance is promoted, and how non-compliance is responded to in practice. This paper is based on the perspectives of youth justice practitioners involved in

the supervision of young offenders on statutory community-based disposals in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. By exploring how compliance is constructed, the conclusion is reached that the process unfolds over time and involves a complex interplay between supervisors', organisational and policy expectations and young people's behaviour, motivation, and developmental stage. Supervisors' narratives of compliance are constructed on the basis of their interactions with young people *and* through their perceptions of how young people 'comply' at home, at school and in the community. To this end, compliance not only changes over time, but its regulatory impact and control stretch beyond the boundaries of supervision into everyday life in the community.

Keywords: Compliance, Youth justice, Offender supervision, Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland

P8-18-3 (P10-15-3)

Theoretical and clinical critical analysis of the notion of 'witness' child in contexts of conjugal violence

Mélanie Mouet (*Interdisciplinary Centre for the Analysis of Human and Social Processes (CIAPHS), Institute for Criminology and Human Sciences (ICSH), France*), **Aude Ventéjoux** (*Interdisciplinary Centre for the Analysis of Human and Social Processes (CIAPHS), Institute for Criminology and Human Sciences (ICSH), France*), **Céline Lemale** (*Interdisciplinary Centre for the Analysis of Human and Social Processes (CIAPHS), Institute for Criminology and Human Sciences (ICSH), France*), **Claude Bouchard** (*Interdisciplinary Centre for the Analysis of Human and Social Processes (CIAPHS), Institute for Criminology and Human Sciences (ICSH), France*), **Astrid Hirschelmann** (*Interdisciplinary Centre for the Analysis of Human and Social Processes (CIAPHS), Institute for Criminology and Human Sciences (ICSH), France*)

In France in 2010, conjugal violence has been declared a « greatnational cause », becoming in the last few years a political and social phenomenon, in the media and society. In 2011, the National Inquiry on violence against women in France found that 10% of women were victim of domestic abuse and in more than half the time, children had witnessed the abuse.

In Canada, according to a social study conducted in 1999, data suggest that close to 80 to 90% of children living in domestic abuse environments, are exposed to that violence, which represents more than a half a million children.

What of those children “witnesses” of this violence or “exposed” to it? To be exposed is the result of witnessing, directly or indirectly, domestic abuse, it's therefore living within a context filled with this violence. This experience may vary as well. The child may be a part of or be present during these violent scenes, the child may also perceive the distress of one of the parent, or notice the consequences of violent acts.

Having said that, the child is not just a passive subject in the family dynamic to which he belongs. Are we then talking about exposure to the child, the child as a witness or the child as a victim?

If thinking that being exposed is being a witness of violent acts, the child may be the one who observes all the stages of the violence and its consequences, going from being a mere witness to the one who could intervene, the one who could become a participant, to potentially being the one who becomes a victim.

What are the consequences and/or repercussions? We state first and foremost that living in a violent environment is not without consequences for the child whether in short, medium or long term.

Since 2006, for instance, the law for the protection of the youth in Quebec recognizes that being exposed to domestic abuse is reason enough to alert child protective services. In fact, these last two decades, research has shown how much domestic abuse influences children's development when exposed to domestic, difficulties noticed and described can be many.

Recognizing the effects of this violence shows that if the main actors in the domestic abuse, the couple, can suffer the consequences, the context in which the violent acts emerge, the family environment, is just as full of consequences and its members just as affected by them.

Keywords: Conjugal Violence, Children, Family environment, "witness" child

P8-18-4 (P10-15-4)

Child maltreatment in Germany: findings from criminal court files

Monika Haug (*Kassel University, Germany*)

Child maltreatment and child protection are of major public and political interest in many European countries. The German debate on child protection was mainly triggered by severe cases of physical child abuse and generated legislative activities aiming at early prevention. The presentation will focus on the phenomenon of physical child abuse and highlight findings from a study dealing with reported cases of physical abuse of children aged less than 6 years in Germany which might be of interest for prevention strategies. Empirically, the study is based on an analysis of criminal court files. The presentation will outline specific subtypes of physical child abuse as they appear in the files. It will focus the involved parties and the specifics of the offence. The findings will be reflected on selected theoretical approaches to child maltreatment and will be contrasted with findings from other studies on these aspects. Finally, the quality of findings will critically be discussed in consideration of methodical aspects.

Keywords: child maltreatment, analysis of court files

WG8-19

YOUTH JUSTICE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (ESC Working Group on Sentencing & Penal Decision-Making)

Panel Chair: **Wendy Fitzgibbon** (London Metropolitan University, UK)

WG8-19-1

Comparative Youth Justice Cultures: Examining Practitioner Philosophies in England, Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland.

Wendy Fitzgibbon (London Metropolitan University, UK), **Nicola Carr** (Queen's University, UK), **Claire Hamilton** (Queen's University, UK)

Accounts have been advanced over the last number of decades about a 'punitive turn' in the youth justice systems of western democracies (e.g. Muncie, 2008). Various studies, however, have found that 'practice cultures' are often more nuanced and complex than may be understood from media and political discourse (e.g. Field, 2007 on probation practice in Wales). Building on this work, this paper, by employing recent research findings, examines the impact of the punitive turn on the practice cultures of youth justice workers in the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland and England in the context of the highly divergent approaches taken by these jurisdictions. It will examine similarities and differences between youth justice practice cultures in these jurisdictions. Interviews with a range of actors involved in youth justice were used to explore different aspects of practice cultures. The influence of personal philosophies of practice on the work of professionals demonstrated a significant commitment to welfarism in all three jurisdictions yet this was weakened and distorted in England particularly, by the prevailing dominance of risk assessment and the related concerns of target-led and bureaucratic managerialism.

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Field, S. (2007) Practice Cultures and the 'New' youth Justice in (England and) Wales'. *British Journal of Criminology*, 47 (2): 311-330

Muncie, John (2008). The 'punitive' turn in juvenile justice: cultures of control and rights compliance in western Europe and the USA. *Youth Justice*, 8(2) pp. 107–121.

Keywords: Youth Justice, welfare, risk, Practice Cultures

WG8-19-2

Research on Juvenile Justice in East Asia: A Review of Elite CCI Journals and Juvenile Justice Specialty Journals

Bitna Kim (Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA), **Arizona Awn-Chun Lin** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA)

The academic field of juvenile justice has increasingly acknowledged that international and comparative studies not only help to understand juvenile justice issues in foreign nations but also in scholars' home countries as well. Examining juvenile justice practices and research from a global perspective allows people to see different responses to similar problems. This allows researchers and administrators access to salient information, which can be used to determine whether their own nation's current responses to crime are more or less effective than current methods in other nations.

Today, under the influence of globalization, East Asia, which includes the nations of China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, and Taiwan has become a focal point of scholarly examination. Approximately 20% of the world's population and 38% of Asians live in East Asia, an area which encompasses 28% of the Asian continent. Lately, with China at the forefront, East Asia has led the world in economic growth, and this economic growth has resulted in social change, including rising crime. East Asian societies present

unique social and cultural characteristics that differ considerably from their Western counterparts. Traditionally, East Asian countries share Confucian ethical philosophies and continue as collective cultures, which impact their contemporary legal philosophies and laws in modern times. Information about structures and practices of juvenile justice in East Asian countries is valuable for accumulating generalized knowledge about crime and justice.

This preliminary study is a content analysis of sixteen elite journals in the discipline of criminology and criminal justice as well as four juvenile justice specialty journals, in terms of the number and focus of studies on East Asian juvenile justice articles. The basic research questions for the analysis are: (1) how extensive is the coverage of articles focusing on juvenile justice in East Asia over the past 14 years; (2) which East Asian countries have the articles covered during the period from 2000 to 2013; (3) what are the topics/primary issues of East Asia juvenile justice covered across the journals; and (4) what are the affiliations represented of authors who have published on juvenile in East Asia. The authors discuss the role of journal editors to encourage the publications on juvenile justice in East Asia.

Keywords: East Asia, Juvenile Justice, Content Analysis, Publication

WG8-19-4

Globalised generations, globalised problems?

Erika Varadi-Csema (University of Miskolc Faculty of Law, Hungary)

In the recent time we can observe a relevant social fracture and tension among the Hungarian youth population. The differences could not only be seen in connection with financial background, but with specific subculture and attitudes too. Nevertheless there are some similar factors which could characterize with the types of these society-based groups.

One of these is the so called 'Z-generation'. The members of this group are very young, and the virtual world is an important factor in their lives. Their problems are a lot more different than the others, who live with detrimental situation.

However the fact is that the life-circumstances of "new kids" are better than the circumstances of earlier generation. Nevertheless the surveys inform us about some mental problems, about the more often occurring personality disorders, attempted suicides, and deviant behaviours among them.

There is a very important question whether the globalized life of 'Z-generation' is leading to the same problems of soul and psyche all around the world? Could criminality and deviant behaviour be found among the negative effects of the process too? The other important question in connection with the conflicts is if the special lifestyle and habits of the 'Z-generation' lead to new forms of conflicts between generations and conflicts between the 'Z-generation' itself.

The paper deals with the mental problems showing the present situation and the results of some available Hungarian surveys. It describes the characteristics of the new generation, the connections between life-circumstances and criminality, and the possibilities of the treatment.

Keywords: Z-generation, mental disorders, causes of youth criminality, conflicts, juvenile justice

P8-20

POWER OF INSTITUTION: DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES ON TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

Panel Chair: *Alison Liebling* (University of Cambridge, UK)

P8-20-1

A new 'ecology of cruelty'? The changing shape of maximum security custody in England and Wales

Alison Liebling (University of Cambridge, UK)

The new prison sentences share with the death penalty this life trashing quality... shattering any possibility of common ground between agents of punishment and subjects of punishment ... Such sentences are cruel because they are undisguisedly aimed at causing despair in their targets (Simon 2000).

The whole system has all changed. What controls everything is, like, inference. Before, you had to do stuff to be that person. Now you just have to say you'll do it, or someone else has to say you might do it. Nothing is real – it's not real any more (prisoner, maximum security prison).

In his book, *Reforming Punishment*, Craig Haney illustrates the many 'situational pathologies' created by harsh prison conditions and the destructive legacies they create. He writes powerfully against the 'flawed logic' that lies at the heart of worsening prison conditions in supermax prisons in the US, describing the impact of these depriving environments on individual identity and emotional range. He outlines the dysfunctional and damaging social climate created when staff and prisoners are subjected to dehumanising penal policies, setting out the problematic set of ideological beliefs that encourage this extremely depriving and 'soul destroying' climate, creating cruelty and a destructive set of interpersonal dynamics between prisoners and staff. His analysis is applicable to a form of long-term high security imprisonment emerging in England and Wales, in the light of a series of major escapes, a rising fear of terrorism, and the imposition of increasing and indeterminate sentence lengths on mainly young men. Haney's account of this 'ecology of cruelty' makes sense of the findings from a recent ethnographic study carried out in a high security prison. The absence of trust, hope and meaning led to increased fear and violence, and some new and complex uses of faith identities by prisoners.

Keywords: maximum security, prisons, long sentences, trust, fear and violence

P8-20-2

Power, the prison, and the 'unsentenced' body

Marie Hutton (University of Birmingham, UK)

This paper explores and expands upon Comfort's (2007) important analysis of how entering the carceral space leads to the 'secondary prisonisation' of prison visitors: the imposition of carceral norms on the unsentenced leaving them at once 'neither fully captive nor fully free' (Comfort, 2007:60). There are a number of security procedures that visitors are obliged to comply with before entering UK prisons. This paper argues that while ostensibly presented as a means of managing 'risk', these security procedures are often experienced by visitors as a manifestation of the prison's power over their 'unsentenced' bodies. This power can operate to transform the most innocuous of bodily functions into a security risk, to erode the personal autonomy of the allegedly free, and to leave an emotional legacy that impacts directly on how the consequent prison visit is experienced, with profound implications for the effectiveness of the visit as a means of maintaining social bonds and promoting rehabilitation.

Keywords: prison visits, secondary prisonisation

P8-20-3**'You just get on with the job': Exploring resilience, coping and the importance of professionalism among prison officers who have experience of dealing with a major prison incident.***Colette Barry (Dublin Institute of Technology, Ireland)*

The prison is a unique and peculiar workplace, and one that does not always run smoothly. Major incidents, such as collective prisoner dissent, prisoner fatalities, serious violence and hostage situations become a common experience for many prison officers over time. While recent years have seen the expansion in understanding of prison officers as researchers turn their attention to the working lives and cultures of prison staff, certain aspects of prison officer work remain curiously under-discussed. Among these lesser-explored areas is the experience of dealing with major incidents. This paper seeks to contribute to the developing prison officer literature by shedding light on this aspect of prison officer work, framed within the specific context of officers' experiences of deaths in custody. Findings from a qualitative study comprising a series of in-depth narrative interviews with prison officers who have experience of dealing with a prisoner fatality will be reported. Discussion will focus on officers' accounts of their approach to dealing with a death in custody, both in the immediate aftermath and in the days and weeks following the event. The paper will explore the impact of dealing with a prisoner's death on officers' perspectives on their roles, and will consider officers' strategies for coping and moving on following their experiences. Following this, officers' reflections on the importance of appearing resilient and capable, both during the incident and in the aftermath will be discussed. The paper will then move to examine the high value placed upon professionalism by officers, particularly in the context of officers' actions and decisions during the immediate response to the incident. Finally, the need for further research in this area will be articulated, emphasising the significance of future scholarship on prison officers' experiences of major incidents as a vital contribution to existing knowledge of the working lives and cultures of prison staff, and criminological research more generally.

Keywords: Prisons, Prison Officers, Major Prison Incidents, Deaths in Custody**P8-20-4****Prison absconders: risk factors, motives and methods***Tim McSweeney (Institute for Criminal Policy Research, UK), Paul Turnbull (Institute for Criminal Policy Research, UK), Ben Bowling (King's College London, UK)*

A spate of high profile absconds from 'open' prison conditions in England and Wales during the spring of 2014 attracted considerable media and political attention. This concern centred on a small number of absconders who had engaged in serious criminality whilst on the run. In these 'open' establishments prisoners assessed as low risk and/or nearing the end of their sentences have minimal supervision and perimeter security, and can be released on temporary licence into the community to engage in education, training or employment related activities, or in order to re-establish family ties in preparation for release. Although the rate of absconding fell by 82 per cent between 1996 and 2013 (at a time when the prison population increased by 52 per cent), an average of four absconds occur each week from English and Welsh 'open' prisons. Yet little is known about the risks factors associated with this behaviour, prisoners' motives for absconding, or the methods they employ to evade capture. This paper presents findings from an independent research study which drew on analysis of administrative correctional services' assessment data in an effort to profile the characteristics of those presenting an absconding risk in England and Wales during 2008/09 ($N=99,835$). It did this by identifying demographic, offending, situational and needs-related factors associated with and predictive of this risk among offenders supervised by prison and probation services. These data were supplemented with findings from in-depth interviews with 15 apprehended absconders imprisoned in England and Wales. These interviews explored in more detail their experiences, motives and methods. The implications of these findings for theory, policy and practice will be discussed.

Keywords: Absconding, Prison, Risk factors

PA8-21

ECO-CRIMES: CORPORATE POWER AND REGULATORY FAILURE: COMMODIFICATION OF WATER, POLLUTION AND WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

Panel Chair: *Ragnhild Sollund (University of Oslo, Norway)*

Other authors: *Reece Walters (Queensland University of Technology, Australia), Paul B. Stretesky (University of Colorado - Denver, USA), Michael J. Lynch (University of South Florida, USA), Michael A. Long (Oklahoma State University, USA), Kimberly L. Barrett (Eastern Michigan University, USA), Ragnhild Sollund (University of Oslo, Norway), South Nigel (Essex University, UK)*

1) **R. Walters, N. South: Eco Crime, Corporate Power and the Privatisation of Water.** The increasing global freshwater scarcity is both a product of decreased supplies through increased mass consumption, as well as a bi-product of climate change and pollution. As such, freshwater for human consumption and agriculture has become a global commodity with increased value. The 'commodification of water' has been represented as an innovative and efficient approach to natural resource conservation for the 'public good'. At the same time, the privatisation of water supply introduces inequalities elsewhere while new technologies for resources extraction bring with them new threats to the purity of water. This paper explores the ways in which corporate power, supported and sponsored by government initiatives, is mobilised to monopolise, exploit and threaten an essential global resource with devastating environmental and human consequences.

2) **P. B. Stretesky, M. J. Lynch, M. A. Long, K. L. Barrett: The failure of deterrence in environmental law: Why the modernization of criminal enforcement will not stop ecological disorganization.** This paper tests the assumption that criminal enforcement reflects and promote ecological modernization in the United States between the years of 1988 and 2013 in the case of toxic releases. Data come from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Toxic Release Inventory. We discover little to no correlation between environmental enforcement and modernization; toxic releases are more likely to correspond to national and global trends in production. The rule of law does not reflect or promote environmental sustainability and suggest, instead, that enforcement efforts should be focused on reducing production as opposed to promoting deterrence as a way to ensure more sustainable production.

3) **R. Sollund: Legal and illegal wildlife trafficking.** Trafficking in so called "wildlife" is one of the most expanding crimes today, of billion dollar economic value, but most importantly; costs innumerable nonhuman animals their lives and freedom every day. Based on interviews with law enforcement agencies, experts and offender in Norway, Colombia and Brazil, on Custom's confiscation reports and penal cases, I will look into such practices and discuss why animal trafficking prevails and expands, why these crimes are poorly prevented, and why punishment is constantly lenient. It will be discussed how CITES and wildlife laws' anthropocentric values fail in attributing animals intrinsic value, thereby leaving them little or no protection.

Keywords: privatisation of water, environmental law and deterrence, wildlife trade, corporate power, legal and illegal environmental crimes

PA8-21-1**Eco Crime, Corporate Power and the Privatisation of Water**

Reece Walters (*Queensland University of Technology, Australia*), **Nigel South** (*Essex University, UK*)

On 28 July 2010, through Resolution 64/292, the United Nations General Assembly explicitly recognized the human right to water and sanitation and acknowledged that clean drinking water and sanitation are essential to the realisation of all human rights.' (United Nations, 2013).

The extraction of freshwater from underground aquifers for agricultural and commercial use has profound global implications for climate change and long-term food security. More than one billion people worldwide do not have regular access to safe drinking water. The rapid increase in cost-effective technologies to disinfect, decontaminate and purify water continue to provide small inroads into usable water shortages but are far from providing the sole solution to expanding global water crises. The increasing global freshwater scarcity is both a product of decreased supplies through increased mass consumption, as well as a bi-product of climate change and pollution. As such, freshwater for human consumption and agriculture has become a global commodity with increased value. The 'commodification of water' has been represented as a innovative and efficient approach to natural resource conservation for the 'public good'. At the same time, the privatisation of water supply introduces inequalities elsewhere while new technologies for resources extraction bring with them new threats to the purity of water. This paper explores the ways in which corporate power, supported and sponsored by government initiatives, is mobilised to monopolise, exploit and threaten an essential global resource with devastating environmental and human consequences.

Keywords: Eco Crime, Corporate Power, Environmental Justice

PA8-21-2**The failure of deterrence in environmental law: Why the modernization of criminal enforcement will not stop ecological disorganization**

Paul B. Stretesky (*University of Colorado - Denver, USA*), **Michael J. Lynch** (*University of South Florida, USA*), **Michael A. Long** (*Oklahoma State University, USA*), **Kimberly L. Barrett** (*Eastern Michigan University, USA*)

Ecological modernization suggests that as environmental interests become institutionalized within developed countries there will be improvements in environmental performance. Moreover, when it comes to advances in environmental sustainability, the rule of law is a critical aspect of ecological modernization. Thus, it is surprising that criminologists in general, and green criminologists in particular, have been relatively silent on the issue of environmental law's deterrent impact as a primary mechanism that reflects and drives ecological modernization. The purpose of this work is to test the assumption that criminal enforcement reflects and promote ecological modernization in the United States between the years of 1988 and 2013 in the case of toxic releases. Data come from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Toxic Release Inventory. We discover little to no correlation between environmental enforcement and modernization. Instead, we find that toxic releases are more likely to correspond to national and global trends in production. We conclude that the rule of law does not reflect or promote environmental sustainability and suggest, instead, that enforcement efforts should be focused on reducing production as opposed to promoting deterrence as a way to ensure more sustainable production.

Keywords: Ecological modernization, environmental enforcement, deterrence, production

PA8-21-3

Legal and illegal wildlife trafficking in the absence of ecological justice

Ragnhild Sollund (*University of Oslo, Norway*)

The legal and illegal trade in so called wildlife is one of the most expanding environmental crimes today, of billion dollar economic value, but most importantly; costs innumerable nonhuman animals their lives and freedom every day. Motivations for the involvement in these crimes are extremely varied, from ivory collectors, pet keepers and collectors of rare species to consumers of animals used as products in medicinal products based on superstitions, e.g. regarding the healing value of rhino horn. This paper is based on data from Norway, Colombia and Brazil, including interviews with law enforcement agencies, experts and offenders. Norwegian Custom's confiscation reports and penal cases regarding the illegal trafficking and keeping of individuals and products of illegal and endangered animal species are also analysed. Looking into practices and cases this paper will discuss why animal trafficking prevails and expands, why these crimes are poorly controlled and prevented, and why punishment is constantly lenient. Further attention will be paid to the ways in which CITES and wildlife laws as they fail to regard nonhuman animals as individuals but rather only as part of nature, leave them no or very inadequate protection and rather legitimize trafficking.

Keywords: animal trafficking, wildlife crime, anthropocentrism, legal crimes, ecological and species justice

P8-22**APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Panel Chair: Hedvika Boukalova (*Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Arts, Czech Republic*)

P8-22-1**Characteristics of people successful in lie detection based on non-verbal behavior**

Hedvika Boukalova (*Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Arts, Czech Republic*), **Lenka Mynarikova** (*Czech Technical University In Prague, Czech Republic*)

Across the studies (with few exceptions) we can generally find low performance in the task of detecting lies by nonverbal expressions. The levels of success are usually around the level of chance. The potential reasons for such results are analyzed.

However a group of psychologists led by P. Ekman and M. O'Sullivan managed to find in their years lasting research a group of people whose ability to detect lies is well above the population average. This group is diverse in terms of age, interests and professions, all of them come from the USA. There were certain common features found in this group and also a focus on similar phenomena in the detection of lying.

In our study we aim to the problem of non-verbal lie detection and we focus on finding out what the results of lie detection accuracy are going to be in Czech Republic. We also aim to find out if there are some specifics connected to the higher ability to detect deceit through the observation of non-verbal behavior.

Observation is based on watching 21 videos lasting 30 seconds from real crime investigation, mainly from reconstruction or testimony verification of different crimes. The sound of the videos has been filtered, so the analysis can be done solely based on non-verbal and para-verbal characteristics of the speakers. This experimental material is very valuable due to its authenticity and real life conditions of the deception.

The analysis of data is done on different levels. We compare different groups of observers (police workers, students of different focus) in their ability to detect lie, truth and both of these characteristics precisely. We compare also the focus of their observation indicated by information about their decision. We evaluate the accuracy of indicating lie or truth in each video together with significant characteristics of the speaker (e.g. ethnicity, age). We also aim to monitor different personality characteristics and we evaluate them in connection with lie detection accuracy.

Keywords: detection, deception, non-verbal, characteristics

P8-22-2**Gruesome evidence: the relationship between disgust, attentional control and (harsher) moral judgment**

Gabry Vanderveen (*Recht op Beeld, The Netherlands*), **Lotte van Dillen** (*Leiden University, The Netherlands*)

“Photographs also have a certain impact. If the text in a police report reads “the victim lay on the floor and his head was surrounded by a pool of blood”....reading these sentences is quite different from seeing a photograph of the situation. When you see that picture, you think “shit!” And it’s not only the public prosecutor who sees it, but also the judge and lawyers.” (Dutch crime scene investigator)

The seriousness of a crime; the messy situation at a bloody crime scene; or the wounds of a crime victim: they are being photographed. Previous research on crime scene photography showed that Dutch crime scene investigators were well aware of the possible effects of such photographs (Roosma & Vanderveen, 2013).

Several Anglo-Saxon studies suggest that *visual, graphic evidence* leads to harsher moral judgments, higher sentences and lower standards of proof (e.g. Feigenson 2010). On the other hand, psychological research

on the relationship between disgust and moral judgment shows more *disgust* (elicited by for example gruesome photographs) leads to harsher judgment (Van Dillen et al. 2012). Also, personal characteristics such as disgust sensitivity, attentional control and experience or habituation play a role. The current project integrates these two strands of research. This is all the more relevant since in the future case files and documents will be digitally exchanged: colourful visual material (e.g. photographs from crime scenes, injuries) will become more readily available to the various actors in the criminal justice system.

Method: An experimental survey was administered to 250 (future) professionals: master students in criminal law; bachelor students in forensic investigation; and experienced forensic and tactical investigators. The survey varied systematically on the photographs that were included and contained measures of disgust sensitivity, perceived disgust (elicited by the photograph), attentional control, habituation, moral judgment and perceived seriousness of the crime.

Results & discussion: Our analyses indicate a positive relationship between disgust (elicited by the photograph), the perceived seriousness of the crime and punitiveness. This relationship is seen in both experienced professionals (forensic and tactical investigators) and students in criminal law and forensic investigation. This means personal variety exists in the perceived disgust and related moral judgment, even in groups of experienced professionals. The consequences of these judgments necessitate training and awareness of these implicit effects.

Keywords: visual evidence, moral judgment, disgust, perceived seriousness, experimental survey

P8-22-3

Compliance, conformity, and obedience. A social-psychological reinterpretation of Bottom's compliance typology.

Stef Decoene (V.U. Brussel, Belgium)

Bottom's (2001) typology of kinds of compliance, and Robinson & McNeill's more recent elaboration (2008), dominate discussion of how rule-following by (ex-)offenders should be understood. Recently, Decoene & Beyens (2013) argued that offender compliance research should become more interdisciplinary, as the problem of 'rule-following' in general is not exclusive to criminology. Specifically, they suggested that a renewed relationship with social psychology would benefit empirical and theoretical research.

In this paper, I propose some ways in which social psychology can illuminate offender compliance. Differentiating standard dispositional vs more recent processing models of personal functioning (such as Mischel & Shoda's (1995) Cognitive-Affective Personality Model), I focus on better distinguishing compliance, conformity, and obedience as a way of reformulating Bottom's typology, stressing the fundamental difference between ingroup and outgroup processes, and the role of core motives in 'deciding' to follow a request or rule (or not).

I argue that (social) psychology can contribute to understanding (a) the myriad ways in which individual offenders interpret the situated rule-following request and how they act on it, and (b) how these interpretations need interindividually fine-tuned 'persuasion' strategies by e.g. probation officers.

Keywords: compliance, community sanctions, processing models of personal functioning

P8-22-4**Relative stability and absolute change in antisocial behaviour and attitudes**

Tara Renae McGee (*Griffith University, Australia*), **David Farrington** (*University of Cambridge, UK*)

Collectively, developmental and life-course theories of crime point to the importance of disentangling antisocial attitudes from behaviour and examining the interaction between these. The focus of the current research will be to explain this stability and change in antisocial behaviour and attitudes within the framework of Integrated Cognitive Antisocial Potential theory. To do this we revisit measures in the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development (CSDD) to examine the stability of an antisocial attitude measure at ages 18, 32, and 48. The CSDD is a prospective longitudinal study of 411 inner-city London boys who were followed up from childhood to age 48. In previous research we have explored the extent to which the ranking of individuals on antisocial personality scores remains constant over time as well as the coexistence of absolute change with relative stability, and the relation between antisocial attitude and behaviour at different ages. We found a decline in both antisocial behaviours and attitudes over time in terms of absolute change. Despite this we also observed relative stability in both attitude and behaviour. In this paper we will identify factors that predict this change over time in levels of both attitude and behaviour. Then we compare this to the factors that predict stability/change in antisocial behaviour and attitudes.

Keywords: developmental, life-course

P8-23

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: HOW IT WORKS?

Panel Chair: *Jelle Kort (Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands)*

P8-23-1

How do Dutch police officers think about their criminal justice system?

Jelle Kort (Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Masha Fedorova (Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands), Jan Terpstra (Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands)

Half of Dutch police officers have no confidence in the criminal justice system. Officers complain that it is impossible to tackle crime and disorder, since they believe prosecutors and judges are often letting them down. Our empirical study explores police attitudes towards criminal law in the Netherlands. Through a questionnaire and interviews in four different police regions, opinions about the criminal justice system within the Dutch police and related patterns of police behaviour were examined. Additionally, a legal examination of criminal files was undertaken, in order to verify police officers' complaints about decisions of prosecutors and judges. It is found that many police officers know little about the legal proceedings that follow police work. A description is presented of police officers' mental routines that influence their judgment of legal questions: detention on remand, conviction and sentencing. Along with a description of police officers' day-to-day responses to the prevailing dissatisfaction with the criminal justice system. It is concluded that there is a tension between on the one hand, the operation goals of order following a moral duty to restore 'street justice', and the protection of legal rights of individual citizens on the other. Subsequent recommendations concern the working relationship between police and the judiciary.

Keywords: Policing, Criminal Justice System, Street Justice, Law and Order, Cynicism

P8-23-2

EU Policing and Security Arrangements – The Position of the UK after the Lisbon Treaty

Saskia Hufnagel (Queen Mary University of London, UK)

European Union (EU) police and justice cooperation is based on EU level legal regulation. UK involvement in this cooperation could therefore be endangered by its opt-out with regard to the Lisbon Protocol 36. Article 10(4) of this Protocol provides that the UK may, at any time up to 31 May 2014, choose not to accept the jurisdiction of the Court of Justice of the European Union and the enforcement powers of the Commission in relation to pre-Lisbon measures. All former policing and criminal justice instruments adopted under the 'third pillar' that have not been amended, repealed or replaced since the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty will cease to apply to the UK in the event of the opt-out.

This paper investigates EU policing and security measures relevant to cooperation. It focuses in particular on mechanisms employed between the UK and other EU jurisdictions that would be affected by the UK opt-out. Two case studies investigated are the participation in Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) and the European Arrest Warrant. The main questions discussed are whether cooperation with the UK would come to a complete hold in the light of an opt-out decision, or whether EU legal frameworks on police and justice cooperation are in fact not (all) crucial to police cooperation practice and/or can be replaced with national legislation.

Keywords: UK Opt-Out, European Arrest Warrant, Police Cooperation, EU Legal Frameworks

P8-23-3**“ASAP”: a new policy for the police and the public prosecution agency to promote effectiveness in criminal justice***Renze Salet (Radboud University, The Netherlands)*

Since mid-2011 a new method to deal with high volume crime has been introduced in the Netherlands: “ASAP” (“As Soon As Possible”). It has fundamentally changed the manner in which the police and public prosecution agency organize their work in order to respond to common crime “as soon as possible”, if possible without the intervention of a judge.

ASAP stands not only for as soon as possible, but it also refers to ‘selectively’, ‘simple’, ‘clever’ and ‘together’. However, the speed with which cases are settled is emphasized. The average processing time for simple criminal cases had to be reduced from eight or nine months to one month by changing the work process.

The main change is that the decision of the public prosecution agency for further processing is brought forward. The aim is to decide within three days. To realize this police, public prosecution agency and partner agencies (Council for child protection, the probation service and the victim support services) cooperate and work at the same location. The ASAP procedure starts with the decision of the police and the public prosecution agency what procedure has to be applied. They have to make sure that there is enough evidence for the case and that there are no legal complications (for example, complications associated with the person of the accused or the context of the crime). After that, the prosecutor makes a decision based on information provided by the police, Council for child protection, the probation service and the victim support services. This decision is followed by an agreement about the punishment execution, which must follow the act as quickly as possible.

ASAP shows what kind of dilemmas may arise between on the one hand effectiveness and efficiency, and on the other criminal justice values like the presumption of innocence.

In my presentation, I will further outline the development of ASAP and also discuss the potential implications for the organization of police work in practice and for criminal justice values.

Keywords: police, organization of police work, public prosecution agency, criminal justice values, efficiency

P8-23-4**Criminal investigation and 'forensic awareness' – how to avoid leaving traces at a crime scene?***Diana Miranda (University of Minho, Portugal), Helena Machado (University of Minho, Portugal)*

The presence of physical or biological traces at a crime scene allows, through forensic identification technologies, to establish the relationship between the author and the criminal act. Thus, even if the body presents itself as a tool in the execution of crime, it is also assumed as a risk factor when it comes to avoid being identified.

In this presentation we intend to explore, from a sociological perspective, the meanings attributed by individuals convicted of crime and police inspectors (*Polícia Judiciária*) in relation to the strategies used by *criminals* to avoid leaving traces, namely the protection of the body and the cleaning of crime scene. The concept of forensic awareness is important to analyse how the criminal mobilizes knowledge and experience in order to avoid being identified. Through an interpretive and qualitative methodological perspective and a set of semi-structured interviews, we seek to understand the narratives of these actors, analysing their representations regarding the use of identification technologies in criminal investigation and reflecting on risk management and body control techniques, having in mind the idea of the criminal as an expert to avoid leaving traces in crime scenes.

In the discourse of interviewed inmates and inspectors is shown the construction of a hierarchy of *criminals*. The "professional criminals" are differentiated from those that distance themselves from the 'criminal world', devaluing the instrumental knowledge about crime scenes and identification technologies. The expertise in the control of crime scene and the precaution to avoid leaving traces ('forensic awareness') is then associated to identity and 'professionalism of criminal'. Criminal investigation can be associated to a game played by inspectors and "professional criminals", with the latter learning strategies that challenge inspectors' work. Still, inmates reveal how difficult it is to control and manage the risks, highlighting the intimidating power of DNA technologies.

Keywords: criminal, forensic, investigation, police, identification

P8-24**RESTORATIVE JUSTICE**

Panel Chair: Tomáš Strémy (*Trnava University in Trnava, Faculty of Law, Slovakia*)

P8-24-1**Restorative Justice at post-sentencing level - a European project**

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

This presentation about Restorative Justice practice at post-sentencing level will inform about an international action research project funded by the European Commission with partners from Germany, England, Belgium, Croatia, Portugal, Spain and the Czech Republic as well as transnational organizations European Forum for Restorative Justice and the European Probation Organization CEP. It refers to article 12 of the Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime. We have carried out victim-empathy trainings for prisoners, victim groups, one-to-one support and facilitated dialogues between victims and offenders and we are on the way to develop a manual which will be used in training courses on the victim perspective and restorative justice for prison staff and other professionals working exclusively with offenders. A main issue was how to get in contact with people involved in crime as victims and as offenders and how to start restorative processes although most people in our countries hardly ever heard of these possibilities or are aware of the healing potential involved in restorative justice. Until now there is a limited offer of Restorative Justice at post-sentencing level in the partner countries, despite the fact that often especially victims of more serious crimes are in need of closure. Therefore, our project worked also on networking with specific institutions offering services for victims and/or offenders, the media and policy makers in the countries involved. Currently, researchers and policy makers are involved in a discussion how to implement insights in legislation at federal or state level. For more details and downloads see www.rjustice.eu

Keywords: Restorative Justice, Directive 2012/29/EU, Victim support, post-sentencing, action research

P8-24-2**Contribution of Slovak criminology to the development of restorative justice**

Tomáš Strémy (*Trnava University in Trnava, Faculty of Law, Slovakia*), **Gustáv Dianiška** (*Trnava University in Trnava, Faculty of Law, Slovakia*)

Criminology and criminality in Slovakia in the second half of the 20th century. Professor Vojtech Hatala pointed out in the books of needs of restorative justice in this period. Criminological theories contributing to the development of restorative justice. Subject and tasks of Slovak criminology and her current contribution to the development of new trends in the justice. Alternative punishments and crime prevention. Punishment of compulsory labour was introduced into our legal system by Act No. 300/2005 Coll. Criminal Code (hereinafter as "Criminal Code"), which is effective from 1 January 2006, as well as home arrest. Home arrest is a separate sentence (the same as compulsory labour and financial penalty) and despite the fact that it presents a detriment to the personal freedom of the convict, the fact that during the execution of home arrest the convict remains in his natural environment with his social, family and economic bonds remaining intact, but with concurrent monitoring of his behaviour, can be seen as a positive attribute. Financial Penalty, unlike sentence of compulsory labor and punishment of house arrest, was introduced to Slovak law as a punishment which was already in the provisions of Act No. 140/1961 Coll. Criminal Code, as amended. Opportunities for cooperation Slovak criminology in the European context (space).

Keywords: Slovak criminology, restorative justice, alternative punishments, crime prevention.

P8-24-3

Restorative Justice & the Juvenile Justice System in Spain, Portugal and UK: A new way for the self-responsabilization of youth offenders or an incompatible binomium?

Gloria Fernández-Pacheco Alises (ISMAI, Portugal), **David Turner** (University of Gloucestershire, UK), **Agostinho Almeida** (ISMAI, Portugal)

In the last few decades, the juvenile criminal law throughout Europe has been influenced by principles of Restorative Justice as an essential mechanism for the rehabilitation of young people and even the diversion away from criminal careers, nevertheless the evaluation of its impact have been sparse. This comparative study aims to trace the evolution of Restorative Justice in European legislation and establish how comparative restorative mechanisms are operating in three juvenile justice systems in Spain, Portugal and UK. The research project has been carried out by researchers from ISMAI (Portugal), and Gloucestershire University (UK). Using semi-structured interviews with experts working within the Juvenile Justice Systems of these three countries and statistical data provided by judicial operators we will analyse the contribution such 'conflict resolution' mechanisms have made in the juvenile justice systems. The inclusion of restorative practices in the juvenile justice systems has allowed opening legal responses ranging from resolving the conflict between offender and victim to reducing fear of crime in the community, through a change of attitude to and from the victim to the outcome of the crime, but which is the real impact of restorative justice mechanisms?. Findings will explore the limits and outcomes following the implementation of restorative justice into the juvenile justice systems in Spain, Portugal and UK from a comparative perspective.

Keywords: Restorative Justice, Juvenile Justice System, Self-responsibility, Social pacification, Comparative approach

PA9-1**WHAT SANCTIONS WORK BEST? WHAT IS THE EVIDENCE ABOUT TREATMENT? HOW HELPFUL ARE AFTERCARE PROGRAMS? (Campbell Crime and Justice Collaboration)**

Panel Chair: *Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland)*

Other authors: *Friedrich Lösel (University of Cambridge, UK), Peter van der Laan (Free University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland)*

Three members of the Campbell Collaboration Steering Committee will present the results of systematic reviews on issues such as re-offending following different types of sanctions, different forms of treatment while incarcerated and the effects of several aftercare programs. These presentations will be an opportunity to present the work of Campbell Collaboration and its Crime and Justice Group. Over the 12 years of its existence, the Group has published some 35 reviews on a variety of crime and justice related subjects. The idea is to inform policy makers and researchers on the state of knowledge regarding effects of punishment, treatment, programs of prevention, and all sorts of interventions. So far, the evidence has often shown that well-intended and even well-designed interventions produce often mixed or even damaging results. Therefore, careful evaluations that, whenever possible, should be based on randomized (controlled) trials, are to be conducted before any programs are implemented on a large scale.

Keywords: prison, treatment, cognitive-behavioral treatment, probation

PA9-1-1**The paradox of 150 years of anti-prison rhetoric and continued use of imprisonment: New insights from a recent Campbell systematic review**

Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland)

A French magistrate of Belgian origin (Arnould Bonneville de Marsangy) first observed around 1850 that short-term imprisonment is damaging because offenders might be affected by the "criminal virus" without taking any benefit from their incarceration. Although de Marsangy was rarely quoted, his affirmation has been repeated in countless publications since the 19th century. Since that time, many studies have shown that incarcerated defendants have higher reconviction rates than those sentenced to non-custodial sanctions. However, these two populations differ systematically in all countries and under all systems on a number of dimensions. As a recently updated Campbell systematic review shows, studies that have controlled for critical variables (as those using propensity score matching and RCTs) generally find minimal or no difference in reconviction rates. In all studies, however, the number of crimes prevented through incarceration is neglected. Beyond effects through incapacitation, natural experiments have shown threats of imprisonment to reduce offending. Maybe the continued use of prison is not as paradoxical as often assumed if unmeasured (or ignored) effects of this kind are taken into account. Even if prison does not prevent future offending more efficiently than other sanctions, it still does not seem to be damaging, as often claimed, and other priorities, such as general deterrence or equity (to victims or the society at large) can legitimately be taken into account in defining sentencing policies.

Keywords: prison, Campbell Collaboration, systematic reviews, special deterrence, alternative sanctions

PA9-1-2

Can prisons reduce reoffending? A meta-evaluation of custodial and community treatment programs

Friedrich Loesel (University of Cambridge, UK), **Johann Koehler** (University of California at Berkeley, USA)

Various (quasi-) experimental studies and systematic reviews have shown that imprisonment does not have the deterrent effect that is often assumed by policy makers (e.g. Durlauf & Nagin, 2011). In contrast, there seems to be a slight criminogenic effect of incarceration that may be explained by contamination, stigmatization, resettlement problems and other negative influences. However, many studies on this issue contain methodological problems and address relatively short prison sentences and 'pure' custody without taking the research on offender treatment and other features into account. Therefore, this presentation compares meta-analyses and other findings on 'what works' in correctional treatment with a particular focus on differences between programs in the community vs. custody. The makes use of a broad range of interventions for general, violent, sexual, drug-addicted and other offender groups. Overall, the results are not fully consistent, but there is a tendency of smaller treatment effects in custodial programs. Explanations and practical suggestions for reducing negative custodial framing conditions are described.

Keywords: Offender treatment, Imprisonment, Community sanctions, Deterrence, Crime policy

PA9-1-3

Aftercare programs for reducing recidivism among juvenile and young adult offenders

Peter van der Laan (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), The Netherlands), **Chrissy James** (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands), **Jessica Asscher** (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands), **Geert Jan Stams** (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

Recidivism among juveniles and young adults who are released from custody is high. Most people who are released find it difficult to change their lives of crime. Detention and incarceration disrupts the life of those involved, since they are physically removed from their families, schools and communities. This challenge is even greater for juveniles and young adults, since they do not only go through a transition from their detention facility to the broader community, but also from adolescence to adulthood. Their cognitive capacity and maturity differs from adults, and they are still going through the developmental stages related to identity development, and moral and social development until approximately the age of 25.

Apparently, incarceration, interventions and rehabilitation programs during detention are unsuccessful in preventing the majority of the juveniles and young adults from re-offending. As a result, interest in aftercare for juvenile and young adult offenders has grown remarkably over the past two decades.

Research has shown that better outcomes concerning recidivism and positive adjustment to the community are reached when transitions from correctional facilities to the community are directed and supervised. According to Altschuler & Armstrong (1994) a reentry intervention that starts when youths are incarcerated is needed to promote successful community reintegration and reduce repeated offending by youths released from juvenile correctional facilities. A juvenile aftercare program should encompass specific program elements and service areas.

In order to improve the successful transition for juveniles and young adults from detention and secure care facilities back into the community, it is important to gain more insight into what the various programs encompass, whether they are effective particularly for high risk juvenile and young adult offenders and if so, what specific aspects of the aftercare programs contribute to the effectiveness.

James et al. conducted a meta-analytic review of 22 studies (N=5764) to examine the effects of aftercare programs on recidivism in juvenile and young adult offenders released from correctional institutions, compared to 'care as usual' or no treatment. Outcomes will be presented as well as moderator analyses including quality of implementation, target group and treatment characteristics.

Keywords: Aftercare, Juveniles and young adults, Systematic review, Meta-analysis

PA9-2**THE OXFORD HANDBOOK OF ORGANIZED CRIME**

Panel Chair: *Letizia Paoli (University of Leuven, Belgium)*

Other authors: *Edward R. Kleemans (VU University, The Netherlands), Toine Spapens (Tilburg University, The Netherlands), Susanne Karstedt (University of Leeds, UK), Damián Zaitch (Utrecht University, The Netherlands), Gerben Bruinsma (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, The Netherlands)*

The panel will present four of the 32 chapters included in the Oxford Handbook of Organized Crime, which has been edited by Letizia Paoli (University of Leuven) and is published by Oxford University Press, USA.

The handbook consists of 32 chapters written by some of the most authoritative organized crime scholars from four continents. The chapters are divided in four parts. The first introductory part contains chapters on the concept of organized crime, related theories, the history of organized crime, and research methods.

The second and third parts of the handbook are devoted to “Actors and Interactions” and “Markets and Activities,” reflecting the dual understanding and two main types of organized crime. The second part includes seven chapters on some of the most infamous criminal organizations in the world but also four other chapters on opportunistic structures of organized crime, the conditions under which urban and youth gangs and even state institutions can be considered a form of organized crime and the social embeddedness of organized crime.

The nine chapters of the third part of the handbook examine the criminal activities most frequently associated with organized crime. In addition to the sale of “protection” and extortion, quintessential activities of mafia-type organized crime, this part covers both the provision of illegal goods and services and the resulting illegal markets (drug trafficking, human smuggling, human trafficking, and exploitation in the sex industry, illegal gambling, money laundering, and arms trafficking) and predatory activities (organized fraud, cybercrime, and the illegal exploitation of natural resources).

The fourth and final part of the handbook is devoted to the policies to control organized crime. Five chapters cover, respectively, organized crime control policies in the United States of America, at European Union level, in Italy, in Australia and New Zealand, and in Asia. The last chapter focuses on an assessment of finance-oriented strategies of organized crime control.

During the panel four handbook contributors—Edward Kleemans (VU Amsterdam), Damián Zaitch (Utrecht University), Susanne Karstedt (University of Leeds) and Toine Spapens (Tilburg University)—will present their chapters. These respectively focus on the theoretical perspectives on organized crime, the social embeddedness of organized crime, the state as organized crime actor and illegal gambling. Gerben Bruinsma (NSCR Amsterdam) will serve as discussant.

Keywords: organized crime, gambling, women, theories, state

PA9-2-1

Theoretical perspectives on organized crime

Edward Kleemans (*VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands*)

Theory is not the opposite of empirical research. On the contrary, theories and theoretical perspectives shape the ways in which we are able to describe and analyze empirical realities. This paper discusses six theoretical perspectives on organized crime: “alien conspiracy theory,” the bureaucracy model, illegal enterprise theory, protection theory, the social network approach, and the logistic or situational approach toward organized crime. Furthermore, three emerging issues in organized crime theory are reviewed: criminal careers in organized crime; the relationship between ethnicity and organized crime; and transit crime, Mafia transplantation and adaptation of traditional Mafia groups.

Keywords: Organized crime, Theory, Social networks, Criminal careers, Ethnicity

PA9-2-2

The Social Embeddedness of Organized Crime

Damián Zaitch (*Utrecht University, The Netherlands*), **Henk van de Bunt** (*Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands*), **Dina Siegel** (*Utrecht University, The Netherlands*)

Between organized crime and the legitimate societal context, there are usually all sorts of interfaces, and the relationships between legality and illegality are by no means necessarily antagonistic or aimed at avoiding one another. Instead of operating in a social vacuum, organized crime has the habit of interacting with its social environment. This contribution aims to develop the perspective of the social embeddedness of organized crime. It focuses on the embeddedness of organized crime with regard to gender relations, ethnic minorities, and occupations. We also show here that the relations between the environment and organized crime are constantly changing.

Keywords: Organized Crime, Social Embeddedness, Gender, Ethnic Minorities, Occupations and crime

PA9-2-3

Organizing Crime: The State as Agent

Susanne Karstedt (*University of Leeds, UK*)

Whilst the image of the state as a victim of organized crime is ubiquitous, the state is rarely seen as an actor proper in its own organized crime activities. As states, its institutions and organizations are ‘organized actors’ by definition they seem to be organized crime actors by default. However, state crime comes in many and often “hybrid organizational form”, as state-sponsored crime, or as “state-private interaction”. The “continuum” of state crimes includes failure to act and prohibit state crimes, as well as tacit encouragement of state and non-state crime actors, active sponsorship and close formal or informal collaboration between state and non-state actors. Given the power that the modern state is capable of exerting over its citizens (and abroad), state crimes are crimes of extraordinarily serious nature, as they have the potential of affecting large groups of victims and causing great harm in terms of life, health, and economic and social wellbeing. The contribution explores the institutional context and social relationships that provide fertile grounds for state-organized crime with a particular focus on unlawful state violence, and mass atrocity crimes. This exploration will be framed by two paradoxes: the paradox of the state as guardian against its own criminal activity, and the paradox of state strength and weakness as precondition for state-organised crime. These paradoxes provide the link between the ‘Upperworld’ and the ‘Underworld’ of state-organized crime.

Keywords: organized crime, state

PA9-2-4**Illegal gambling**

Toine Spapens (*Tilburg University, The Netherlands*)

Ever since authorities decided to restrict gambling, criminals have offered the opportunity to play illegally. Since the end of the nineteenth Century, illegal gambling also became one of the classical activities of organized crime. Nowadays, opportunities for organizing illegal gambling vary considerably between countries owing to differences in gambling laws and gambling cultures. In countries that regulate all or most types of gambling, for example the member states of the European Union, criminal operators remain active only in market niches. In the United States and Asia specific types of gambling, such as casinos and sports betting remain relatively restricted. Here, gambling continues to be an important source of income for organized crime groups. Until fairly recently, illegal gambling operations were largely organized locally or regionally. Since the mid-1990s, however, the Internet globalized (illegal) gambling and related crimes such as match-fixing. Online gambling substantially reduced the effectiveness of existing regulatory regimes and presented new opportunities to criminals, although the extent to which they are actually the beneficial owners of gambling websites is unknown.

Keywords: gambling, regulation, organized crime

PA9-3

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN – NEW EVIDENCE

Panel Chair: *Sami Nevala* (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), Austria)

Other authors: *Anni Lietonen* (European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI), Finland), *Britta Kyvsgaard* (Ministry of Justice, Denmark), *Giuseppina Muratore* (ISTAT, Italy)

In March 2014 the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) released the results of the first EU-wide survey on violence against women. The survey was based on face-to-face interviews with a representative, random sample of 42,000 women. The findings present a detailed overview of the prevalence, nature and consequences of violence against women in the EU's 28 Member States. In sum - the survey asked women about their experiences of physical and sexual violence, psychological violence, stalking, sexual harassment and experiences of violence in childhood, including patterns of reporting and non-reporting to the authorities.

The session will present the FRA survey results alongside findings from national violence against women surveys and related research on violence against women. Based on these research findings, the session will look at what the evidence tells us with respect to new or newly recognised forms of violence against women, as well as areas that require more attention. The panellists will reflect on the policy implications of data prevalence surveys on violence against women at the European, national and local level. This will be done against the backdrop of regional legal instruments that set out to address violence against women – namely, the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence, and the European Union Directive on Victims of Crime.

Keywords: violence against women, prevalence survey, victimisation, domestic violence, victims of crime

PA9-3-1

The bigger the better?

Britta Kyvsgaard (Ministry of Justice, Denmark)

There is a huge discrepancy between the results of the survey from European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) and the national Danish CVS. The prevalence of violence against women in the FRA-survey is nearly ten times as high as the prevalence found in the national CVS, while the rate of reporting to the authorities is much higher in the national survey compared to the FRA-survey. These divergences are probably due both to differences in sampling methods and in the questions included in the survey. While the FRA-survey asks about nine forms of physical incidences, the Danish CVS simply asks about haven been a victim of violence. Which method should be used? How can we best measure prevalence of violence? Is it reasonable for researchers to interpret minor physical incidences as violence if it contradicts the view of 'victim'?

Furthermore, there is a striking discrepancy between the FRA-survey and other European surveys regarding the level of fear of victimization among Nordic females. Generally, surveys find Nordic citizens to be among those feeling most safe while the FRA-survey finds that respondents from Sweden, Finland and Denmark worries more often than women from other countries about becoming of victim of violence. Is this influenced by using face-to-face interviews instead of CATI or other more frequently used methods?

Keywords: Methodology, Crime victim surveys

PA9-3-2**Violence in childhood. Link to adult victimization?**

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

According to research, violence against women has severe psychological, physical, economic, and social consequences. In addition, experiences of violence in childhood have far-reaching implications as a relationship between experiences of violence in childhood, and later on in life, has been established.

The FRA survey contained a section on victimization in childhood. Childhood means here the time when the respondent was under 15 years old. The perpetrator was expected to be an adult person, somebody who was 18 years or older. Six screeners on physical violence, five on sexual violence and three questions on psychological violence were presented. In addition, the number of incidents and the relation of the victim to the perpetrator were asked for. 35 per cent of women in the EU have experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence in childhood.

The survey also asked about women's experiences of violence in partnership since the age of 15 years (current and previous partners), and of violence outside the partnership. 22 per cent of women had experienced partner violence since the age of 15 years, and 22 per cent non-partner violence.

This paper builds on the data from the FRA survey and Finnish research on women who have experienced violence in their childhood. In our presentation we study the relation of different forms of violence in childhood and in adulthood, and the factors that are connected with the continuum of violence. In general, it seems that experiences of violence in childhood are connected to higher risk of victimization in adulthood.

Keywords: violence against women, violence in childhood

PA9-3-3**Looking for new aspects in violence against women: the 2014 Italian Violence against Women Survey**

Maria Giuseppina Muratore (*ISTAT, Italy*), **Roberta Barletta** (*ISTAT, Italy*), **Isabella Corazziari** (*ISTAT, Italy*), **Alberto Violante** (*ISTAT, Italy*), **Pamela Pintus** (*ISTAT, Italy*)

Surveys on violence against the women have recently joined high international standard levels. Indicators to measure violence have been defined and general guidelines for the production of statistics about violence against women were written and then republished by the United Nations statistical commission.

Italian national statistical Office (that highly participated to this international process) was among the forerunner to follow certain methodologies which now have become international best practices. In 2006, Istat carry out the first survey on violence against women on a representative sample of 25.000 women (between 16-70 years). The Crime, Justice and Violence against Women Office is actually working on the second wave.

The last version shows new important changes from both the methodological and the content point of view, the presentation gives an overview of them, analyzing innovations and some criticalities. A new attention was given to migrants women and women with disabilities.

The representativeness of foreign women for nationality asked for a change in methodology, in fact the most of them will be interviewed by CAPI technique in order to catch their interviews and to avoid language misunderstandings. This methodological innovation, the use of the mix mode technique (CATI for the Italians and CAPI for the foreigners' women) rose serious issues, especially in designing and extracting the sample, but many others aspects are involved too. Furthermore this survey addresses the problem of coverage due to the increase of persons having only the mobile phones: interviewing women both at the

telephone fixed-line, as well as at the mobile phone, allows reaching women never interviewed before, that could present different risk profiles too.

As regard the content point of view, the new survey go in depth on all rapes characteristics in order to improve the robustness of the estimates, offer a good framework for analyzing migrants women and violence, investigates much more stalking, psychological violence, domestic violence history, sexual violence in childhood, cost of violence. More important news: the exploration of the problem of intersectionality between ethnicity and gender in the Italian context and the factor risks for migrants' women; the new sections on stalking aimed at monitoring the effectiveness of Italian law in preventing stalking acts; the investigation of occupational status and economic condition of women controlling for social class effect in the violence by the partner when a 'professional gender gap' is present in the couple.

Keywords: Stalking, Costs of violence, Coverage, Migrants' Women, Mixed-mode

PA9-3-4

Women victims of violence – state of play in the light of the EU-wide FRA survey on violence against women

Sami Nevala (*European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), Austria*), **Joanna Goodey** (*European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), Austria*)

In Europe, the need to have more detailed data on the extent, nature and consequences of violence against women, as well as information on women's needs for protection and support, has been underlined by recent legal developments including the Council of Europe Istanbul Convention and the EU Victims' Directive. For the first time, the FRA survey on violence against women – the results of which were launched in March 2014, based on interviews with 42,000 women across 28 EU Member States – provides an overview of the extent of violence against women, as well as data on the impact of violence on women's lives. Evidence from the survey can be used to inform the implementation of legislation and policy to address violence against women in the EU.

Based on the survey findings, this presentation will provide a detailed account of women's victimisation experiences – encompassing sexual, physical and psychological violence – including the consequences of violence, and women's use of various support services as well as obstacles for accessing support. Consideration will be given to women's unmet needs for assistance, as indicated by respondents themselves during survey interviews. These results lead to conclusions about gaps in service provision and better support measures that are required to meet the needs of women who are victims of violence – in line with recent legal developments in this field.

Keywords: violence against women, victims' rights, survey research, domestic violence

WG9-4**EDLC SESSION II: CRIME AND THE LIFE-COURSE**

Panel Chair: Mioara Zoutewelle-Terovan (*The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), The Netherlands*)

WG9-4-1**Timing of change in criminal offending around entrance into parenthood: gender and cross country comparisons for high-risk individuals**

Mioara Zoutewelle-Terovan (*The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), The Netherlands*), **Torbjorn Skardhamar** (*Statistics Norway, Norway*)

In this article the authors study the timing of change in criminal offending relative to entrance into parenthood, in the light of four competing theoretical frameworks (social control, routine activities, strain and cognitive transformation). Using samples of high-risk individuals in the Netherlands (93 males, 186 females) and Norway (100 males, 189 females) this study investigated monthly changes in offending rates over a decade long period around the time of birth. The smoothing splines technique implemented offered the possibility to flexibly explore changes in offending probabilities for both pre-birth and post-birth periods. Results from this study are partially in line with assumptions of the cognitive transformation theory with respect to the pre-transition period as probabilities to offend decline ahead of birth and pregnancy. The post-birth period provides support for strain hypothesis (especially for males), as the probabilities to offend increase post-birth. Additional analysis investigating changes in property offending shows that economic strain does not fully explain the upward slope of the overall offending post-birth. Although the overall trends encountered uniform conclusions related to theoretical assumptions (regardless of gender or country of residence), the analyses nuanced both gender and country specificities in behavior.

Keywords: life-course, parenthood, criminal offending, timing of change, gender

WG9-4-2**Divorce and the criminal career. Effects of timing, children and criminal spouses.**

Joris Beijers (*VU University, The Netherlands*), **Catrien Bijleveld** (*NSCR / VU University, The Netherlands*), **Steve van de Weijer** (*VU University, The Netherlands*)

An extensive amount of literature focused on the consequences of divorce, but surprisingly little studies have focused on the relationship between individuals' divorce and criminal offending. The few studies that have, show that individuals offend more often when divorced, compared to when married. Nevertheless, it remains unknown whether the precise moment of (conclusion of) divorce is associated with an increase in offending.

This study's goal is to investigate effects of divorce on offending, for both males and females. The timing of divorce as well as contextual factors, like having children or a criminal partner, have been studied.

This study uses the intergenerational Transfive Study, containing a Dutch high-risk sample. All married individuals from the most recent three generations were included in an initial analysis. In additional analyses, only divorced individuals who offended at least once were included in fixed effects analyses, to investigate within-person effects of divorce on offending.

This study shows that men were at increased risk of offending while divorced (compared to married), and the effects were even stronger for women. The increase in offending risk, though, already took place 1 to 2 years before the actual divorce, ruling out a causal effect of divorce on offending. Individuals without children were not at elevated risk of offending after experiencing divorce, nor were individuals who were divorced from a criminal spouse.

Keywords: divorce, offending, timing, life course, family

WG9-4-3

Changes in offending around official labor market entry: Vulnerable youths in transition to adulthood

Victor van der Geest (VU University Amsterdam / Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, The Netherlands), **Torbjørn Skardhamer** (Statistics Norway, Norway), **Janna Verbruggen** (Cardiff University, UK)

While employment is commonly associated with desistance from crime, empirical support for job entry being the contributing cause is still limited. Some theorists suggest that job entry is an outcome of the underlying mechanisms that also lead to reduced offending, while life-course theory argues that employment can generate successful turning points in the criminal career. Moreover, employment might have an effect as sustaining and enhancing an ongoing desistance process. In the current chapter we explore how well these theories fit with data on job entry and offending in a sample of previously institutionalized young adults in the Netherlands. Using yearly data for official employment and convictions we examine changes in the risk of offending during the years before and after official job entry. Doing so, we investigate the relative timing of desistance and employment in a group of vulnerable young adults who have marginal labor market status prior to job entry. The findings suggest that employment acts as a turning point in the criminal career of only a small number of active offenders, while for the vast majority of the sample, offending already declines prior to job entry, indicating that employment is a consequence rather than a cause of the desistance process.

Keywords: Employment, Job entry, Desistance, Criminal careers, Life-course criminology

WG9-4-4

Changing crime-mix patterns of offending over the life course: A comparative study in England & Wales and The Netherlands

Amy Elliott (Lancaster University, UK), **Brian Francis** (Lancaster University, UK), **Arjan Blokland** (NSCR (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement), The Netherlands)

This presentation will discuss the findings and methodology used in the comparative analysis of England and Wales Offenders Index data and the Netherlands Criminal Career Life Course Study (CCLS), examining the crime mix patterns of offending and how they change over the life course.

We have used a latent transition analysis method which jointly estimated the crime mix patterns (different offenders will commit different selections of offences) and the transition probabilities (offenders move from one pattern to another). Our preliminary results show that each dataset both have versatile and specialist crime mix offending groups but there are also important differences in the make up of these groups, with regard to the type of offences within these groups. These results will be discussed in further detail, along with the issues of how best to carry out analyses upon the two datasets. We also explain the additional problems encountered when comparing the two datasets and how we have attempted to overcome them.

Our current analyses have used a binary variable to indicate if an offence has occurred in a specific time period. We attempt to further extend our knowledge of crime mix patterns by using a variable to look at the *counts* of offences occurring at each time period. Initial findings will be presented and compared with our previous results.

Keywords: life course criminology, crime mix patterns, specialisation, criminal offending transitions, cross national study

WG9-4-5**Crime and mortality in a Finnish population-based sample: results from the FinnCrime Study**

Henrik Elonheimo (University of Turku, Finland)

Background: Criminal behavior is known to be associated with various psychosocial problems and indicators of adverse health, such as psychiatric disorders, psychosomatic problems, health-impairing behavior patterns, risky behavior, accidents, and injuries. In this study, we investigate the associations between the individual level of criminal offending and the ultimate adverse health outcome, premature death, in a Finnish population-based sample.

Methods: The research belongs to the FinnCrime Study, which is a longitudinal follow-up study of almost 3,000 females and 3,000 males born in Finland in 1981. The random sample represents the whole country. Data on criminal behavior were received from the *Finnish National Police Register* yielding information on all police contacts the subjects had from age 15 to 30. We categorized the offenders into three groups according to their offending frequency (those with 1-4, 5-27, and more than 27 offenses). Data on offending were combined with information on mortality, which was received from *Statistics Finland*. The mortality data were received for 5405 subjects. These data include information on mortality and causes of death between 1989 and 2011, when the subjects were between ages 8 and 30. During this period, 64 persons of the sample had passed away.

Results: The results show that the risk of premature death was significantly elevated for offenders compared to non-offenders, and the risk increased hand in hand with the level of offending. Thus, for the most active recidivists' group, the association was the most robust (OR 31.2, CI 14.1-69.0). Furthermore, the risk of death was higher for female than male offenders.

Conclusion: The findings offer solid evidence for a robust association between the individual level of criminal offending and the most ultimate form of adverse health, premature death. It can be concluded that offender treatment is needed not only for protecting potential victims, but also for protecting the offenders themselves. Furthermore, the role of different crime types and causes of death will be discussed.

Keywords: Crime, Offending, Mortality, Epidemiology, Finland

PA9-5

RECENT ADVANCES IN EXPLAINING AND SUSTAINING THE CRIME DROP

Panel Chair: *Marcelo Aebi (Université de Lausanne, Switzerland)*

Other authors: *Gary LaFree (University of Maryland, USA), Andromachi Tseloni (Loughborough University, UK), Janet Lauritsen (University of Missouri, USA), Richard Rosenfeld (University of Missouri, USA)*

The international crime drop of the last twenty years is the greatest question criminologists of our time are called to explain. Most research has focused on the USA where crime rates started declining earlier than in the rest of the world (with comparable crime data) but as such cannot explain the phenomenon. This panel in recognition of the international nature of the crime drop and the difference in the trend reversal period and declining rate between violent and property crimes discusses recent research advances. It consists of four papers.

Keywords: crime drop, fixed effects models, bivariate multilevel models, time series cointegration

PA9-5-1

How Effective are our “Better Angels?” Evidence for a World-Wide Decline in Violent Crime since the 1990s

Gary LaFree (University of Maryland, USA), David McDowall (State University of New York at Albany, USA), Karise Carrillo (State University of New York at Albany, USA)

In an ambitious new book, Steven Pinker makes the sweeping argument that the “better angels of our nature” have led to a gradual decline in all types of human violence since the dawn of history and that modernity may have resulted in large decreases in the scope and variety of human violence. Proponents of modernization perspectives have long made similar arguments claiming that innovation in communication and transportation, rapid expansion of international trade and commerce, and the transition from local and national to regional and global markets have greatly improved the welfare of people around the globe and thereby reduced incentives for violence. However, skeptics argue that such projections are overly optimistic, seriously underestimate the continuing economic separation of national governments, and overlook the fact that promises about modernization are often used by wealthy nations to implement their own political agenda. We use fixed effects regression models to examine the extent to which national homicide victimization rates for a group of 55 countries have shared declining trends for the past six decades. Our results show that taken as a whole, there is evidence that the 55 nations trended in the same downward direction since the early 1990s. However, this aggregate estimate masks substantial variation across regions. Australia, Canada, Europe, and New Zealand experienced a declining trend in homicide since the mid-1990s that is similar to the one experienced by the United States. By contrast, Latin American trends increased overall and Asian trends declined a way that was different from the falling rates in the United States. Thus support for Pinker’s thesis is strongest for a subset of highly industrialized, western-style democracies.

Keywords: homicide trends, crime drop, modernization, conflict theories

PA9-5-2

Are Crime and Inflation Cointegrated?

Richard Rosenfeld (University of Missouri - St. Louis, USA), Aaron Levin (University of Missouri - St. Louis, USA)

Inflation has not figured prominently in recent research on crime trends. There is good reason to bring price changes back into the study of crime and the economy. Much criminal activity responds to the price of stolen goods: the higher the price, the greater the returns to acquisitive crime. Crime rates, therefore,

should move in concert with inflation. Early research consistently found that crime rates were correlated with inflation. This paper asks whether inflation and crime are cointegrated, that is, move together over time in an equilibrium relationship. US data are used to address this question for multiple offenses. These analyses are supplemented with available data from several other nations. The results have important implications for criminological theory and research. They also help to explain why crime rates fell during the recent recession, when inflation rates were at historic lows. Current forecasts indicate that inflation rates will remain low in the United States and Europe over the next decade. Crime rates should follow suit.

Keywords: crime, inflation, cointegration

PA9-5-3

Burglary risks and availability of effective security over time: Individual and area effects.

Andromachi Tseloni (Loughborough University, UK), **Rebecca Thompson** (Loughborough University, UK), **Louise Grove** (Loughborough University, UK), **Graham Farrell** (Simon Fraser University, Canada), **Nick Tilley** (University College London, UK)

Burglary rates has fallen 60% in England and Wales between 1995 and 2011/12 while the availability of security devices that protect most efficiently against this crime has risen but plateaued since 2005/06. This paper explores the role of security availability on burglary risk declines across population sub-groups and area types. In doing so it also tests for any residual correlation between security and burglary over time across households and areas. Bivariate multilevel modelling is employed to model joint burglary risks and security availability over a large number of relevant household and area characteristics using Crime Survey for England and Wales data from 1992 to 2011/2012. Lack of efficient security is related to the high burglary risks faced by social (council housing residents) and private renters, low income households, single adult or three or more co-habiting adults. The association between burglary risk and lack of security has become stronger during the crime drop. This work is part of the project '*Which burglary security devices work for whom and in what context?*' supported by an Economic and Social Research Council – Secondary Data Analysis Initiative Phase 1 grant.

Keywords: burglary risk, burglary security, joint multilevel modelling, crime drop

PA9-5-4

Telling a Similar Story Twice? NCVS/UCR Convergence in Serious Violent Crime Trends in Rural, Suburban, and Urban Places (1973–2010)

Janet Lauritsen (University of Missouri-St. Louis, USA), **Mark Berg** (University of Iowa, USA)

This study examines UCR and NCVS serious violence crime trends in urban, suburban, and rural areas in the U.S. and assesses the extent to which divergences in the two data series are due to victim reporting or police crime-recording practices. Cointegration analysis of UCR and NCVS trends indicates that the degree of convergence in the police and victim-survey data varies across type of area. However this is not due to differences in rates of reporting to police: Suburban and urban UCR and NCVS trends converge with and without adjustment for police recording, but there is little evidence of NCVS/UCR series convergence in rural areas even after victim reporting is taken into account. The recording and production of crime data by the police in rural areas appears to contribute to subnational differences in the convergence between the UCR and NCVS series. The findings suggest rural crime trend analysis should not be based solely on UCR data. To illustrate the difference between potential conclusions based on UCR and NCVS trends, we show that poverty has a significant and large association with serious violence as measured in the NCVS, but is unrelated to the UCR measure.

Keywords: violence trends, cointegration

P9-6

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND POLICY

Panel Chair: *Morten Holmboe (The Norwegian Police University College, Norway)*

P9-6-1

A Look At Self Defense Laws

Robert Bing (University of Texas at Arlington, USA), Royce West (University of Texas at Arlington, USA)

This is a descriptive, historical and exploratory examination of self-defense laws around the world, with emphasis on Europe and the United States. The origins of self defense legislation is explored. This exploratory research includes a discussion about the historical beginnings and evolution of self defense and stand your ground legislation as well. The impact of self defense laws on crime rates and people is explored. In other words, we attempt to contextualized the development of certain forms of self defense legislation. The impact and or effectiveness of such policy is also assessed. The research is designed to illuminate our understanding about the nexus between political and social unrest, political power and crime. Findings are described in soci-political and criminological context. Throughout, this exploratory research is designed to offer insights into development of self defense laws throughout Europe and the United States. We seek to offer insights into the formation of self defense laws around the globe.

Keywords: Self defense, Stand your ground, laws, legislation

P9-6-2

Does the duty to serve imprisonment for unpaid fines contradict the values behind criminal law?

Morten Holmboe (The Norwegian Police University College, Norway)

In Norway, when a fine is imposed, a sentence of imprisonment shall be stipulated, which shall be executed by serving time in prison if the fine is not paid.

If a fine is not paid, the authorities can offer the debtor to pay in instalments. The authorities may also decide on deductions in wages and similar payments, or to create an execution lien in the debtor's property. Only if the claims are still not met, the debtor may be ordered to serve the imprisonment stated.

This system, which is probably not uncommon, makes people having to serve imprisonment even though they have not committed any crimes that are serious enough to warrant imprisonment per se. The system is upheld because it is deemed necessary to put strength behind the claim for people who are not willing to cooperate.

However, it is a question not often addressed whether this system is in accordance with the reasons for having a criminal justice system. A main reason for the system is that the society wants to reduce crime. But when the authorities have already failed to find money that they can legally recover, how can a debtor then raise money?

The debtor may have money hidden away somewhere, but this is not probable for most of the defendants.

The debtor can get a friend or relative to pay the fine. But then, the punishment is borne by someone else than the guilty party.

The debtor may work for someone without declaring his income to the tax authorities in order to pay the fine. This is a punishable offence in itself, both for the employee and the employer.

The debtor may resort to prostitution. This is not illegal, but the customer commits a felony under Norwegian law, and prostitution is considered a serious problem in itself.

The debtor may commit crimes of gain to raise money, e.g. robbery or drugdealing.

The execution of punishment is necessary to make the criminal system work. However, there is good reason to ask whether the threat of imprisonment actually is counterproductive: When the authorities have given up finding money belonging to a defendant and he still pays the fine, there is a substantial risk that he has got the money from crime or prostitution.

In those cases, the execution of the punishment creates more crime, not less.

Keywords: punishment, imprisonment, purpose of criminal law, fines, execution

P9-6-3

The politics and process of sharing criminal justice policy across EU partners

Lol Burke (Liverpool John Moores University, UK), **Helen Beckett Wilson** (Liverpool John Moores University, UK), **Matthew Millings** (Liverpool John Moores University, UK), **Giles Barrett** (Liverpool John Moores University, UK)

As a four person research team based at Liverpool John Moores University we are currently involved in a 3-year (2012-2015) EU funded project looking to examine 'Reducing Re-Offending in the EU'. Working in partnership with local Criminal Justice agencies involved within a UK based Integrated Offender Management Scheme and their counterparts in the Netherlands and Italy the project seeks to share good practice and explore what interventions successfully tackle prolific offending behaviour. As a research team our primary roles are to 1) organise and facilitate the Action Learning Sets that allow for the exchange of ideas and evidence, and 2) to monitor the impact on re-offending rates of locally delivered pioneering interventions.

This paper reports on the on-going process evaluation; the evidence available to gauge the impact of integrated offender management interventions; and of the work of a UK based peer mentoring project specifically. The Action Learning Set model provides a forum for open, honest and mutually beneficial dialogue between partners that facilitates shared learning and the promotion of good/best practice. Our paper will identify how, in practice, the process of importing ideas and models of working across and between partners is functioning. Using the experience of the lessons being learned and shared from the operation of a locally based peer mentoring project in the UK it is possible to explore how influential diverse political and criminal justice landscapes are in shaping partner's ability to embrace and implement change and innovative ways of working with persistent offenders.

Keywords: Integrated offender management, Ideas/policy transfer, Peer mentoring

P9-6-4

Crime and punishment in Belarus

Leaniid Kazrytski (University of Girona, Spain)

The main objective of this presentation is to carry out an analysis of the latest trends in crime and punishment in Belarus. Particular attention has been paid to the problem of the treatment of crime by criminal justice agencies that have increasingly extended their power in this area. Although official data points to the existence of a moderate level of crime, reality of this phenomenon seems to be totally different: the actual level of violent crime seems to be very high. In this presentation an emphasis is put on the trends in implementation of the death penalty, and the latest changes in the criminal policy are described.

The results show that due to the existence of a huge dark figure of crime and a high rate of homicides, the validity of the official statistics is disputable.

In the European continent, Belarus is one of the leaders by the level of corruption. Unlike some European countries, where corruption is mainly concentrated in the political sphere, in Belarus this negative phe-

nomenon thrives in all spheres of citizens' life. Often the police themselves are perceived by the Belarusians as the most corrupt agency.

Criminal policy seems to be more punitive every year: the state puts more emphasis on the development of measures based only and exclusively on the extension of general and specific deterrence where the role of the police and KGB becomes of primary importance. The active implementation of the death penalty and broadening of police powers at the expense of citizens' constitutional rights appear to be the fundamental basis of criminal policy.

Keywords: Crime policy, Criminal justice, Belarus

PA9-7**POLICING IN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES BETWEEN COOPERATION AND PRIVATISATION**

Panel Chair: *Synnøve Ugelvik (Faculty of Law, University of Oslo, Norway)*

Other authors: *Caroline Sophia Tarrow (Faculty of Law, University of Copenhagen, Denmark), Jens Kremer (Faculty of Law, University of Helsinki, Finland)*

Ever since the Kalmar Union, the Nordic States Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland have had a close relationship in terms of criminal legal cooperation and policing. To a great extent they function after the same ideas and principles, both as nation states and welfare states. Over the past fifty years, the connections between Europe and the Nordic countries have varied, with e.g. the Danish entering into the European Union already in 1972, while Norway and Iceland (still) not being members of the Union. State and institutional boundaries in contemporary Europe are undergoing profound transformations. Sovereignty, a concept explicitly linked to the nation-state, is under pressure. As a consequence of factors such as globalization, growing migration flows, multi-level governance, networking and privatization, the nexus between the nation-state and security is changing.

State boundaries are, even while they are becoming blurred, also gaining a renewed practical and symbolic relevance. Policing agencies, including but not limited to state institutions and the public police, are grappling with these developments in various ways. On the international and supra-national levels, a plethora of agreements, agencies and mechanisms within the EU and the Schengen area has been developed to meet challenges with border-crossing implications. Within states, new partnerships are forming between traditional law-enforcement organizations but also – often unexpected – between public and private actors.

The Panel will explore aspects relating to policing and cooperation in the Nordics, firstly from a historical and cooperative perspective and secondly from a perspective exploring changes in policing frameworks and practices, relating to societal debates on police powers, safeguards and privatization of security.

Synnøve Ugelvik will be presenting a paper with the working title: “EU policing in a non-EU country: Norway as a ‘Nordic police model’ example”.

Caroline Sophia Tarrow will discuss her empirical studies on the case of Denmark, revealing quantitative and qualitative data on the progression of privatization in comparison with Sweden and Norway.

Jens Kremer will elaborate on how security and surveillance frameworks in policing have changed within the Nordic Countries, especially focussing on private actors such as security companies which operate surveillance equipment in much of the private spaces but also in wide areas of publicly accessible spaces such as metro systems, shopping malls and public building such as Universities.

Keywords: Privatisation, Scandinavia, Policing, Welfare State

PA9-7-1**EU policing in a non-EU country: Norway as a ‘Nordic police model’ example**

Synnøve Ugelvik (*University of Oslo, Norway*)

Norway celebrates the 200 year anniversary of its Constitution this year. Norway has, however, only been a fully independent country for a bit more than a hundred years. The country is not an EU member. It is, however, part of the EEA and Schengen areas. EU law is included in the national legislation as a result of the so-called EEA agreement. The results for the Norwegian police are many. As this paper explores, the Norwegian police is deeply involved in the various EU police cooperation instruments. The paper argues that there is such a thing as a traditional Norwegian police model that is closely related to the common history of the Nordic countries. The model, however, is challenged after the Norwegian Schengen association. This has consequences for the relationship between the State, the police and both citizens and non-citizens of Norway, but also for these concepts in themselves. The paper discusses the relevance of sovereignty and security in an age of European integration.

Keywords: EU police cooperation, Nordic police cooperation, Sovereignty, Security, Insider/outsider issues

PA9-7-2

Privatisation in Denmark - security for sale

Caroline Sophia Tarrow (Faculty of Law, University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

Caroline Sophia Tarrow (University of Copenhagen) will discuss her empirical studies on the case of Denmark, revealing quantitative and qualitative data on the progression of privatization in comparison with Sweden and Norway. Providing security is traditionally a core obligation in a welfare State. But the Danish security business is thriving and evolving through privatization inspired by more liberal countries. Tarrow investigates the societal development of private security providers as a result of growing citizen demands, which the government cannot or will no longer meet. She questions how such demands arise and how changing to providers with commercial incentives influences citizen-State relations. Further, since the initial development was not politically motivated and without a tailored legal framework, she examines broader but fundamental legal aspects regarding how the boundaries are set on private policing and how this influences citizen rights in order to offer legal clarity to key stakeholders.

Keywords: Denmark, Privatisation, citizen-State relation, public-private collaboration, security

PA9-7-3

Policing public spaces in private – Surveillance of public places between policing and privatisation

Jens Kremer (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Providing security in public places is traditionally seen as a core task of public police forces. Therewith, preventive police tasks such as patrolling, monitoring certain areas and showing police presence are a common part of everyday police work all over Europe.

In the recent decade, however, police forces were able to acquire and use tools that can help and simplify those tasks on a large scale. Camera surveillance helps with monitoring places, traffic cameras and sensors enable road surveillance and automatic number plate recognition allows for the identification of wanted vehicles or their drivers. Today, the toolbox reaches from traditional CCTV systems to highly integrated multiple-sensor surveillance systems that enable real time and wide area surveillance and monitoring. In addition, tremendous software improvements allow the integration of sophisticated analytical technology such as number plate recognition or facial recognition and on top of this, incident recognition and prediction might even be able to not only detect but also forecast security relevant incidents of any kind, lifting capabilities of city surveillance on unprecedented levels.

In addition, security monitoring in de facto public places today is increasingly transferred to private security companies. Public security and public surveillance in eg shopping malls, metro systems or train stations often is guaranteed by private security companies employing sophisticated surveillance systems. This however, creates specific problems, both from a policing but also from a public law perspective.

Therefore, the presentation will elaborate on how security and surveillance frameworks in policing have changed within the Nordic Countries, especially focussing on private actors such as security companies which operate surveillance equipment in private spaces but also in wide areas of publicly accessible (semi-public) spaces such as metro systems, shopping malls and public building such as Universities. The presentation will give an overview on the legal safeguards as well as regulative gaps in such frameworks. Furthermore, this presentation will analyse legal effects stemming from the phenomena that traditional police powers are drifting more and more into the hands of private security companies. The presentation will take a critical stand on this phenomenon and will show a variety of rising legal problems such as the applicability of safeguards, responsibility and the protection of fundamental and constitutional rights affected by policing and surveillance.

Keywords: Policing, Security, Surveillance, Privatisation

P9-8**HUMAN RIGHTS IN EUROPEAN PRISONS – REAL OR IMAGINARY?**

Panel Chair: Leslie Sebba (*Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*)

P9-8-1**What makes up the European penal imaginary? The European Convention on Human Rights, dignity, and long sentences**

Mary Rogan (*Dublin Institute of Technology, Ireland*)

The rights of prisoners developed under domestic and international human rights norms can, and sometimes have, played an important role in resisting 'punitiveness' within Europe, particularly when compared to the United States of America (Snacken 2011, Simon forthcoming). This varies across jurisdiction, with some resistance in European states to the notion of the prisoner as a 'citizen', most notably concerning recent controversies over prisoner voting and the length of sentences under the Council of Europe's European Convention on Human Rights. Scholars also suggest that the impact of human rights principles within Europe has had an important role to play in creating a European 'penal imaginary' (Girling 2005).

This paper seeks to explore the precise elements of the penal imaginary created by the European Convention on Human Rights. It will do so by examining the development of the concept of 'dignity' in the area of very long prison sentences. The paper will chart the trajectory of this concept within European penal law, analyse its reception in domestic courts, and compare it with jurisprudence from the Supreme Court of the United States regarding sentences of life without parole. This comparative aspect will explore what is distinctly 'European' in the Convention's approach to the dignity of prisoners.

The paper will examine the potential impact of the European Convention on Human Rights' approach to long sentencing on penal regimes across Europe.

Keywords: Penal policy-making, Human rights, Punitiveness, Sentencing, Comparative penology

P9-8-2**American honesty, European hypocrisy? Punishment, degradation and denial in a comparative perspective**

Tom Daems (*Ghent University, Belgium*)

At the heart of a strip search, which makes it such a contentious part of the problem of order maintenance within a prison setting, is the question of striking a balance between dignity and security. Evidently, strip search practices vary throughout the world. It seems plausible therefore that, in line with Whitman's (2003) comparative degradation thesis, which in broad strokes contrasts American harshness with continental European dignity and mildness, also here a contrast between Europe and the US can be observed. In this paper, however, we aim to raise some questions about such a seemingly more benign image of European practice. Because strip searches are perceived to be a central part of security by prison administrations and staff alike we will argue that such procedures are particularly vulnerable to what Cohen (2001) referred to as denial: they tend to return in other guises; they are given different names and surrounded by legal euphemism and bureaucratic embellishments aimed at transforming the meaning of what goes on in practice, with as practical result that prisoners themselves, at the end of the day, are still required to strip naked and have their bodies exposed to prison staff. We will illustrate such processes of denial by reconstructing the recent history of strip searches in one European jurisdiction, that is, Belgium.

Keywords: penology, punishment, strip search

P9-8-3

Solitary Confinement and the Adoption of International Prison Norms

Leslie Sebba (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel), Rachela Erel (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

Solitary confinement characterized the birth of the modern prison in the early 19th century, but soon fell into disrepute. In the wake of its revival in recent decades it has once again become the brunt of wide-spread – and increasingly virulent – criticism. Condemnations of current practices in this area have emanated from a wide range of international agencies including the UN's Human Rights Committee as well as the General Assembly, but more unequivocally in a series of decisions on the part of the European Court of Human Rights, in a comprehensive report issued by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT), and by the Special Rapporteur on Torture on behalf of the UN's Human Rights Council – the last two published in 2011. However, the diverse focus of these documents and the lack of coordination among the respective agencies suggest that we are still far from reaching consensus as to a norm of prohibition – an impression strengthened by the "deviant" decision of the European Court in the Abu Hamza case in which it refused to interfere in the extradition process of suspected terrorists to the US, with the expectation of their subjection to a "Supermax" regime.

This paper will elaborate on the above developments and attempt to identify the obstacles preventing the establishment of an international norm of prohibition in this area. It will assess in particular the role played here by (a) difficulties in defining the scope of any such prohibition and its components, (b) the problematic structures of international law and the absence of a hierarchical structure and (c) possible countervailing political and institutional interests ("realpolitik"). The paper will also consider how far these obstacles characterize the reform of prison norms in general or whether they are special to the case of solitary confinement.

Keywords: prisoners' rights, solitary confinement, European Court of Human Rights, International Human Rights Law

P9-8-4

A brief history of foreign national prisoners in Ireland

James Maher (University College Dublin, Ireland)

The idea for this presentation arose when carrying out a review of existing literature during my doctoral research. My PhD thesis is examining issues currently effecting foreign national prisoners in Ireland, but this talk will focus specifically on the history of imprisonment of foreign nationals in Ireland. While significant rates of immigration have undoubtedly been a relatively recent development, foreign national prisoners have still been detained here at various stages throughout the past.

The scope of this presentation will cover a time period going back before Ireland gained its independence from the United Kingdom right up to the present day. Ireland was without question an extremely homogenous country until the 1990's, when immigration became much more widespread. Despite these recent demographic changes Ireland has a much longer history of foreign national prisoners than one might initially envisage. For example, during both the First and Second World Wars citizens of other states were detained in Ireland. Such historical incidents will be examined during the presentation.

In 2002, the first time a question regarding nationality was included in census questionnaires, 7% of the population were foreign nationals. Since the accession of ten new member states to the European Union that same year the level of immigration has increased significantly. The most recent census in 2011 showed that 544,000 people from 196 countries now lived in Ireland, making up 11.7% of the population.

This sudden increase has inevitably coincided with a greater number of foreign national prisoners in Irish prisons. Prison statistics will be utilised to show the change in Ireland's prison population over this period. The ways in which the Irish Prison Service have responded to this new diverse population will be discussed. Suggestions of how Ireland might learn from its experience of dealing with foreign national prisoners in order to better provide for them in the future will also be made.

Keywords: Foreign prisoners, History, Ireland

PA9-9**POLICE INTEGRITY ACROSS THE WORLD**

Panel Chair: *Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich* (Michigan State University, USA)

Other authors: *Adri Sauerma*n (Michigan State University, USA), *Aleksandr Khechumyan* (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany), *Birgit Vallmüür* (BV Consulting Ltd., Estonia), *Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich* (Michigan State University, USA)

The papers presented at the panel are book chapters from the forthcoming book "Exploring Police Integrity Across the World" (Springer, 2014). Each paper analyzes the key elements of the organizational theory of police integrity as they apply to the conditions in their respective countries. Furthermore, the papers also provide an analysis of a survey of police officers, based upon the police integrity questionnaire developed by Klockars and colleagues. The questionnaire asks police officers to evaluate 11 hypothetical scenarios including various forms of misconduct, from police corruption and use of excessive force to planting of evidence and failing to execute an arrest warrant. The authors explore how serious police officers perceive these behaviors, what they think that the appropriate and expected discipline would be, and how likely they and their colleagues are to report them. The authors interpret their empirical results in the context of the police integrity theory. At the end, they provide suggestions for further research.

Keywords: police, ethics, misconduct

PA9-9-1**Crime in the beloved country: The state of police integrity in South Africa**

*Adri Sauerma*n (Michigan State University, USA), *Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich* (Michigan State University, USA)

A sizeable police agency, the South African Police Service is a national, centralized police agency with distinct paramilitary features. Formerly an infamous police force, the agency has experienced vast reform since its years as the apartheid enforcer. This paper explores the contours of police integrity among the agency, as based on a police integrity survey conducted from July 2010 to August 2014. A sample of 1000 police officers evaluated hypothetical scenarios describing various forms of police misconduct. We analyze the results across several measures of police integrity, such as the police officers' knowledge of official rules, evaluations of police misconduct as serious, views about appropriate and expected discipline, and the code of silence. Our results show that the majority of police officers had no problems recognizing the described behavior as rule-violating, evaluated misconduct as serious, but, at the same time, supported and expected some discipline less severe than dismissal for such behaviors. Finally, our results also indicate the existence of the code of silence among the respondents.

Keywords: police, ethics, South Africa

PA9-9-2**The Story of Police Integrity in Croatia**

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich (Michigan State University, USA)

This paper analyzes the contours of police integrity among the Croatian police. Croatia is one of the youngest countries in Europe and the newest member of the European Union. The Croatian police are a centralized police agency under the auspices of the Ministry of the Interior. This paper focuses on the police integrity survey conducted in 2008-2009. The representative stratified sample of 966 police officers evaluated hypothetical scenarios describing various forms of police misconduct. We analyze the results across several measures of police integrity, such as the police officers' knowledge of official rules, evaluations of police misconduct as serious, views about appropriate and expected discipline, and the code of

silence. Our results suggest that most police officers recognized the behaviors described in the questionnaire as rule-violating and evaluated them to be serious. While the respondents expected and supported some discipline for police officers who engaged in such behavior, in only two instances they expected and supported dismissal. Finally, although the code of silence has weakened since the mid-1990s, our results show that it is still present among the Croatian police.

Keywords: police, ethics, Croatia, East Europe

PA9-9-3

The Context and Nature of Police Integrity in Estonia

Birgit Vallmüür (BV Consulting Ltd., Estonia)

This chapter addresses the context for and the nature of integrity among the Estonian police – a police agency with a long but disrupted history. To provide an overview of the context of police integrity in Estonia, the first part of the chapter analyzes societal factors, including its historic legacy, that influence corruption and reporting observed corruption in the society at large. Then, the chapter will address separately the matters of official rules, the agency's internal control of misconduct, and decreasing the code of silence. The second part of the chapter provides an overview of a survey measuring the level of police integrity among Estonian police officers. The data on police corruption are based on a study carried out among the Public Order Police in Estonia in 2013. One hundred and nine respondents provided their opinions about 11 hypothetical cases of police misconduct, including seriousness of misconduct, appropriate and expected discipline for such misconduct, and the extent to which such misconduct would be protected by the code of silence. The findings suggest that although all of the scenarios studied were seen as relatively serious, and strongly believed to be violations of organizational rules, there was a considerable reluctance toward reporting such behaviors, although dismissal was seen most often as the appropriate and expected outcome of such behaviors. These results echo a wider tendency in Estonian society, namely a considerable reluctance to report corruption.

Keywords: Policing, Integrity, Estonia

PA9-9-4

Police Integrity in Armenia

Aleksandr Khechumyan (Harvard University, USA), Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich (Michigan State University, USA)

The Armenian police are a centralized police agency adjunct to the Government of Armenia. This research explored the contours of police integrity among the Armenian police officers. It relies on the police integrity survey conducted in 2013. The sample of 969 police officers evaluated hypothetical scenarios describing various forms of police misconduct. We analyze the results across several measures of police integrity, such as the police officers' knowledge of official rules, evaluations of the seriousness of police misconduct, views about appropriate and expected discipline, and the code of silence. The results show that most of our respondents recognized behaviors described in the hypothetical scenarios as rule violating and evaluated them to be serious. On the other hand, they thought that only lenient discipline is appropriate for such forms of misconduct. At the same time, they mostly expected lenient discipline to be meted out by their police agencies as well, indicating the presence of a relax disciplinary environment. Finally, our findings detect the presence of a strong code of silence, providing protection even for the behaviors evaluated to be rule-violating and very serious.

Keywords: Armenia, Police, Integrity, Misconduct, Discipline

P9-10

CULTURAL CRIMINOLOGY (part 2)

Panel Chair: Niall Hamilton-Smith (*University of Stirling, UK*)

P9-10-2

The fourth period of social control

Jüri Saar (*University of Tartu, Estonia*)

The presentation aims to evaluate the international security situation by means of an integrated cultural-civilizational approach. Controlling the crime not only secures public order and safety, but creates daily a certain cultural environment. A thesis is proposed that the third period of social control is being transformed into the fourth period, different from the preceding ones. The links of fundamental terrorism and organized crime with cultural conflict are analysed and its similarities with fourth generation warfare are highlighted. Some basic ideas are suggested for the new model of social control in globalized world.

Keywords: social control, cultural-civilizational approach

P9-10-3

Resistance to crime: Life stories of resisters

Sheila Adjiembaks (*University of Applied Sciences faculty of Law Avans-Fontys, The Netherlands*)

Criminological research is primarily focused on (explaining) criminal behavior. However, the question of what makes people *not* commit crime is relatively neglected. Researchers in the early nineties already stated that criminologists are too little concerned with why people don't refuse to crime (Birckbeck & La-free 1993:126). Especially regarding non-delinquents who are subjected to lures and/or pressures of 'doing' crime. After all: "many people in the so-called causal categories do not commit crimes." (Katz, 1988:3). Focus on non-delinquents is important, because this little exposed criminological perspective not only provides attention to the more alternative stories within criminology, but also provides useful insights concerning crime prevention.

This exploratory qualitative research focuses on so-called 'resisters'; people who are subjected to and/or grew up in a dominantly criminal environment, but have not developed a criminal career. A pilot study, based on seven life stories of resisters, considers empirical directions on how and why resisters manage to avoid a criminal career in spite of their dominantly criminal environment. Life stories were constructed, coded (open and thematically) and subsequently analyzed according to a two dimensional storyline analysis, based on the pentad of Burke. Several preliminary empirical findings such as 'personal goals' and 'acknowledgment' together with findings regarding the storyline analysis are presented.

Keywords: Resistance to crime, resister, life story, narrative, non-delinquents

P9-10-4

Radicalizing Turkish-Dutch youngsters?

Fiore Geelhoed (*VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands*), **Richard Staring** (*Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands*)

In the past few years, Turkish-Dutch youngsters have received much attention in Dutch public debate. Partly due to a strong inward-looking focus these youngsters allegedly experience integration problems that stimulate their involvement in crime and radicalization.

In this study two research methods have been employed to determine how the socio-economic and social-cultural position of Turkish youngsters have developed over the past decade and how these developments are related to risks of crime and radicalization: an extensive review of the literature and qualitative interviews with 73 Turkish-Dutch youngsters and 27 experts.

One of the core findings of this study is that, on the one hand, various Turkish movements in the Netherlands and Europe have been connected to radicalism and extremism and many factors have been linked to radicalization in the Turkish-European diaspora, factors that are also present among the respondents in this study. On the other hand, the interviews demonstrate that the Turkish-Dutch respondents denounce and are far removed from extreme forms of radicalization. Despite the fact that many of the ingredients for radicalization are present, only a minor part of these Turkish-Dutch youngsters sympathizes with these movements. For most respondents, however, these movements have no importance at all or function primarily as a way to position themselves towards other groups.

In sum, there hardly appear to be excessive radicalization among Turkish-Dutch youngsters. This seems to be related to secular Islam and several specific features of the Turkish-Dutch community.

Keywords: radicalization, migrants, meaning of radicalism

PA9-13**YOUNG PEOPLE'S CRIME INVOLVEMENT – FINDINGS FROM THE MALMÖ INDIVIDUAL AND NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT STUDY (MINDS)**

Panel Chair: *Marie Torstensson Levander (Health and society, Malmö University, Sweden)*

Other authors: *Eva-Lotta Nilsson (Health and Society, Malmö University, Sweden), Alberto Chrysoulakis (Health and Society, Malmö University, Sweden), Marie Väfors Fritz (Health and Society, Malmö University, Sweden)*

Title: Young peoples crime involvement – Findings from the Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood development study (MINDS).

This session comprise four papers analysing different aspects of the origins of adolescent crime involvement based on data from the Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development study (MINDS). The papers discuss issues such as delinquency abstention, social environment and its interaction with personal characteristics in crime causation, longitudinal relations between parental monitoring and deviant behaviour, and the relationship between mental health problems and risky lifestyles among youths. MINDS is a longitudinal study following a sample of adolescents born in 1995 who were living in the city of Malmö in September 2007. In total 520 young persons are followed during adolescence and throughout the transition into young adulthood. Modelled after the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Study (PADS+) the overall aim of MINDS is to contribute to a better understanding of the causes of young peoples crime involvement (both as offenders and as victims of crime) and how involvement in criminal activities can be prevented. A special focus of/in MINDS is to test aspects of Situational Action Theory by studying the interaction between the young person's individual characteristics and the social setting in which she or he interacts. Until today four waves of data collection have been carried out with the adolescents, and for a subsample, data has also been collected from the parents of the adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescents, Delinquency, Crime propensity, Social settings, Longitudinal research

PA9-13-1**Crime Involvement in Adolescence: Criminogenic Exposure Interacting with Crime Propensity**

Anna-Karin Ivert (Health and Society, Malmö University, Sweden), Marie Torstensson Levander (Health and Society, Malmö University, Sweden)

Guided by Situational Action Theory the aim of the present study was to explore the role of the social environment and its interaction with personal characteristics and experiences in crime causation among young people in a Swedish city. The interaction between young people's crime propensity and exposure to criminogenic settings on crime involvement was tested. Furthermore, the possibility of gender-specific criminogenic settings was explored. Data from the longitudinal research project Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development study (MINDS) were analysed for the adolescent period. In the present study data from the second and third wave of data collection was used. The data concern in-depth data detailing self-control, morality, deterrence sensitivity and decision-making. Individuals' exposure to different environments was collected using a Space-Time Budget (STB). The STB provide data on the participants exposure to different settings by measuring which settings they take part of and what activities they engage in, from which we gain information on their activity fields. Characteristics of settings were measured through a separate community survey. The result showed that exposure to criminogenic settings was associated with crime involvement for boys and girls respectively. However, the impact of exposure to criminogenic settings differed between the sexes. The findings will be discussed in relation to policy implications and further research.

Keywords: Crime propensity, Criminogenic settings, Exposure, Gender differences

PA9-13-2

A longitudinal study of relations between parental monitoring, involvement with deviant peers, and substance use in early, middle, and late adolescence.

Eva-Lotta Nilsson (Health & Society, Malmö University, Sweden)

Both parental monitoring and involvement with deviant peers have in previous research been associated with individual substance use during adolescence as well as to deviant behavior in general. Although such associations are well established, less is known of how the significance and interaction of family and peer influences may change during adolescence. It has been discussed whether peer factors independently influences on risk for substance use among adolescents, or if poor parenting is a prerequisite for peer risk factors to have an effect. In this study, changes in parental monitoring will be examined, as well as the longitudinal relations between parental monitoring and peer deviant behaviors in predicting adolescent substance use. The sample is drawn from the Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development Study (MINDS) and constitutes of four waves of data collection with 190 adolescents and their parents. When the first wave of data collection was carried out with the parents, the adolescents averaged between 12 and 13 years of age, and in the last wave of data collection, the adolescents had reached an averaged age between 16 and 17. The results showed that both parental monitoring and peer deviant behavior was associated with individual substance use. In addition, the results showed some variation in level of monitoring over time, with the highest level of monitoring in early adolescence. Overall, the adolescents are well monitored by their parents. Further, adolescents who have deviant peers tend to be less monitored. The implications of significance and relations between parental monitoring and involvement with deviant peers in predicting substance use over time will also be discussed.

Keywords: Parental monitoring, Deviant peers, Substance use, Longitudinal research

PA9-13-3

Delinquency abstention: the importance of morality and peers

Alberto Chrysoulakis (Department of Criminology, Sweden)

The scientific focus of criminological research has since long been on criminal and antisocial behaviour. However, a group of individuals reporting that they have never engaged in delinquent behaviour (*delinquency abstainers*) have consistently been identified and until only recently not rendered much scientific interest. It has by some been proposed that delinquency abstention is a result of individuals being excluded from peer groups due to undesired characteristics (e.g. high sense of moral beliefs), although this notion is contested. Morality has by others instead been perceived as having a direct effect on abstention, which is the hypothesis tested in this study. It does so by comparing delinquency abstainers to low-frequency non-abstainers with regards to moral belief, delinquent peer association, and time spent unsupervised with peers, and furthermore examines the effects across gender. Logistic regressions were run to examine direct and mediating effects using data from the longitudinal project *Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Developmental Study* (MINDS). Results indicate that strong moral beliefs have a direct effect on abstention and that this effect is not mediated by delinquent peer association. Associating with delinquent peers did in turn predict non-abstention but spending time unsupervised with peers did neither predict abstention nor delinquency. Some gender differences found points towards stronger morality amongst females and that the effect of morality for males depends on peer association. Morality should therefore not be perceived as an undesirable characteristic which excludes individuals from peer groups but rather as an important factor in the inhibition of delinquency.

Keywords: Abstention, Gender differences, Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Developmental Study (MINDS), Morality, Peers

PA9-13-4**Self-reported mental health and risky lifestyle in Swedish youth**

Marie Väfors Fritz (*Faculty of Health and Society, Malmö University, Sweden*), **Anna-Karin Ivert** (*Faculty of Health and Society, Malmö University, Sweden*)

Mental ill-health has become increasingly common among youth in Sweden. Mental ill-health and criminality are substantial public health problems in terms of human suffering as well as direct and indirect societal costs. A particularly vulnerable group to experience mental health problems and subsequent consequences are immigrants and immigrants' children. Identification difficulties, social constraints and psychosomatic symptoms are some of the arduousness experienced by immigrants and reflect the hurdles of acculturation. Another vulnerable group in terms of specific mental health symptoms constitutes half of the population, females. More females than ever seek help and treatment for depression, alcohol abuse and suicidal attempts and recommendations are to develop a knowledge base and lead local discussions to stop this downward spiral trend. Hence, the purpose of the present study is to investigate mental health and lifestyles among 15-16 year olds living in Malmö, Sweden. The first aim is to explore how these youths report their mental health according to the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire. Secondly, the relationship between reported mental health and problematic lifestyle (such as drinking, smoking, and delinquency) will be explored. Lastly, possible differences in mental health and lifestyles across sex and ethnicity will be investigated. Results indicate differences in self-reported mental health across sex and ethnic groups.

Keywords: adolescents, delinquency, ethnicity, mental health, sex

P9-14

PROVOCATION AND DESISTANCE

Panel Chair: *Sonja Schulz (University of Mannheim, Germany)*

P9-14-1

The predominance of the legal factor over the decline of welfare states in the explanation of the pervasiveness of risk management

Gaëtan Cliquennois (CNRS University of Strasbourg, France), Brice Champetier (University of Paris, France)

Feeley and Simon (1992) and Garland (2001) have shown that the decline of the welfare state and its replacement by a new management of poverty, favoured the adoption of actuarial risk management, based on efficient prisoner management and economic analysis, combined with harsher forms of punishment in the US (Simon, 2005). In the same manner, the decline of the welfare state is presented as responsible for mass incarceration and punishment of the poor in the US and in Europe since the 1960s (Gottschalk, 2006; Wacquant, 2009a; 2009b).

However, this analysis is weakened: by the fact that it tends to generalise a global phenomenon of decline, while at the same time trying to keep a line of investigation emphasising strong national models and institutional differences between nations, thus leading to a blurred explanation ; by a tendency to use very different indicators (social income, management of poverty, privatisation, liberalism, etc.) which imply a diversity of explanations and an absence of a coherent analysis (Wacquant, 2007; Garland, 2001); by the fact that it overlooks processes globalisation which are very important since they imply a consideration of the influence of international structures and their reinforcement after both World Wars (Meyer et al., 2009; Schwartz, 2010); and by the fact that considering the 1970s as the turning point of the decline of the welfare state tends to partially neglect the historical perspective.

On the contrary, the analysis in terms of the emergence and the influence of a legal framework, characterised by jurisprudence of international tribunals, treaties and directives, is able to address the challenges proposed by these four types of criticisms. It gives a general, universal stance over processes of legislation, in line with the perspective of Meyer et al. (2009). Moreover, it contributes to take into account the long history of international structures and better know the influence of the legal domain on society (Schwartz, 2010). In particular, we show that in Europe, the European structures such as the Council of Europe play a key role in the development of a risk management and a welfare approach. The legal factor including the case law of European Court of Human Rights, the Recommendations of the Council of Europe and the European Convention on Human Rights appears dominant in the explanation of the spreading of a trend generally attributed to the decline of welfare. In this sense, we question whether this evolution has contributed to the creation of an inverted monitoring system based on human rights.

Keywords: Penal Policy, Risk management and Punishment, Decline of Welfare State, Legal Factor and Human Rights, Council of Europe

P9-14-3**Interpersonal Provocation and Violence – Testing Strain Theoretical Arguments on the Functioning of Low Self-Control***Sonja Schulz (University of Mannheim, Germany)*

General Strain Theory (Agnew 1992) has received broad empirical support, but which factors condition the relationship between strain and delinquent coping still remains largely unclear. The regular use of composite measures neglecting underlying mechanisms as well as employing objective instead of subjective measures of strain might have contributed to this inconclusive picture (Agnew 2013). This study tests whether low self-control amplifies the relationship between a certain type of delinquency – violence – and its most important precursor considered a type of strain: interpersonal provocation. The conditioning process is examined using objective as well as subjective measures of provocation and a measure of low self-control which closely mirrors its underlying mechanism of acting on impulse and neglecting long-term costs in decisions about delinquency. Analyses are based on a large sample of seventh-graders ($n = 2,635$) from five cities in Western Germany interviewed in the classroom in fall 2013. Results demonstrate that low self-control conditions the effect of provocation on violence as expected. Students with low self-control are more likely to react to provocation with violence than those with high self-control. The conditioning effect is considerably stronger when applying a subjective measure of provocation compared to an objective measure of provocation. These findings underscore that self-control indeed functions as a coping resource, enabling students to control their anger and to refrain from translating their aggressive impulses into action.

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Keywords: General Strain Theory, Self-control, Violence, Individual differences, Adolescents

P9-14-4**Desistance from sexual crimes: a different path?***Debbie Kyle (University of Glasgow, UK)*

Sexual crimes have tended to be neglected in major work regarding desistance, and this is apparent in both theoretical and practical terms. Theoretical work on desistance has been strong; however, how this may be applied to those who have committed sexual offences is not so clear. Theories of desistance often place an emphasis on certain turning points such as employment or relationships, which simultaneously provide the ex-offender with the social primary goods they desire but through legitimate means, and also ensure that they have a 'stake in conformity'. However, the exacerbated negative societal relationship which sex offenders face and (often but not always) more limited access to social capital may make the desistance process different to that of other offenders. Being labelled (judicially) a Registered Sex Offender is in itself contrary to existential concepts of identity construction and freedom of choice.

Theories of the causes of sexual offending, for instance attachment theory or feminist theory, are at the margins of the major criminological theories employed in desistance research. The role of motivation is particularly pertinent, in terms of whether this is interpreted from a psychological or socio-structural perspective. How might a psychological focus on the causes of sex offending translate into a sociological perspective on desistance? On the other hand, how does one move from an offending life if it is entrenched in the values of a patriarchal society? Are theories of rational choice or social control sufficient to explain sexual re-offending, or are control theories more applicable? At the same time, the fundamental links to

other types of criminality may suggest that wider criminological theory may also be applicable to sexual offences.

This presentation considers how re-offending paths for sex offenders may fit into a desistance framework, and whether theories of the causes of crime can be separated from theories of desistance from crime in this context. It also considers the importance of external factors in comparison with other offending, and how this may shape the desistance process for sex offenders.

Keywords: Desistance, Sex offenders, Rape, Sexual abuse

P9-15**SUBCULTURES AND GROUP DELINQUENCY**

Panel Chair: Hans-Juergen Kerner (*Faculty of Law, University of Tuebingen, Germany*)

P9-15-1**Breaking the Code of The Street: Extending Elijah Anderson's encryption of violent governance**

Chris Holligan (*University of the West of Scotland, UK*)

The code of the street is a renowned framework for understanding the sub-culture of post-industrial inner-city disadvantaged communities where violent offending is often prevalent. While violent assault has been theorised by reference to the code most of the limited empirical work inspired by the code has been conducted by researchers in the US and typically involves Afro-American samples of young people. This qualitative paper based on 37 interviews 'tests' the code's wider validity by seeking to examine its applicability to the contexts of violent assault in Scotland. In addition by using a sample of incarcerated teenage white working-class offenders convicted of serious violent offences it means we can determine if and in what ways the code can be used to make sense of their actions. Anderson's ethnography is limited in presenting the voices of those studied, whereas in this paper the voice of these research participants is made central. It is concluded that a code of the street pertains in Scotland and that we ought to refrain from limiting the code's application to the public street and extend it to understanding the dynamics of assaults which occur during socialising in domestic contexts.

Keywords: culture, violence, street, Scotland, offenders

P9-15-3**Co-Offending in Groups of Delinquents in Germany. Results of a Special Analysis of the State of Baden-Wuerttemberg new Police Crime Statistics Relational Databank**

Hans-Juergen Kerner (*Faculty of Law, University of Tuebingen, Germany*), **Holger Stroezel** (*Faculty of Law, University of Tuebingen, Germany*)

German Federal and State annual Police Crime Statistics (PCS) traditionally allowed to a certain extent to study and document aggregate data related to cases, victims, and offenders. They e.g. contained information on whether or not registered criminal offences were being committed by lone offenders or by co-offenders in general, not providing distinctions as to the number of suspects involved. The same was true for the information whether known offenders (= suspects) acted alone or together with others. In the late 2000s, a thorough reform of the whole German PCS system was being enacted. Since then, the central State and Federal Bureaus of Criminal Investigation are receiving individualized data for each and every case finally dealt with by local or regional police authorities respectively offices. These data are complex data sets with a plethora of also criminologically relevant and interesting categories of information on the offence (misdemeanor vs. felony, legal type of offence, attempts vs. completed offences et al.), the victims and the offenders/suspects (age, gender, nationality, previous police investigation contacts etc.). Data validity and reliability can be seen as adequate since the recording and reporting year 2010.. In a pilot study using a series of SPSS data searches and calculations, we checked whether the data sets are also suitable for generating knowledge about co-offending in delinquent groups of different size. A few of excerpts of our positive findings will be presented, selected along the criteria gender, age and type of offence, probably also nationality.

Keywords: Co-Offending, Group Delinquency, Police Crime Statistics, Youth Gangs, Germany

P9-15-4

Deviant behavior and victimization among gang members: international comparisons on gender differences

Sandrine Haymoz (*University of Applied Sciences of Fribourg, Switzerland*), **Uberto Gatti** (*University of Genoa, Italy*)

Although much research has been conducted on the violence of youth gangs, few quantitative studies have analyzed the relationship between the gender of gang members and deviant behaviors at an international level.

Utilizing the second wave of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-2) from about 30 countries, we investigate the potential differences in the offenses committed according to the gender of gang members in different cultural contexts. Moreover, we examine 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. The sample is made up of 7th, 8th and 9th grade students attending different types of schools (N=40,678).

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.

Keywords: gang, juvenile delinquency, girls

P9-16**DANGEROUS OFFENDERS**

Panel Chair: *Axel Dessecker (Centre for Criminology (KrimZ), Germany)*

P9-16-1**Dangerous offenders and rehabilitation: "new" preventive detention and its practice in Germany**

Axel Dessecker (Centre for Criminology (KrimZ), Germany)

Preventive detention as a form of indeterminate criminal custody for a more or less narrowly defined group of "dangerous offenders" now exists in many European countries - even in jurisdictions that traditionally have preferred very long prison sentences for this offender category. In Germany, legislation on preventive detention has been swiftly changing following some recent European Court of Human Rights and German Federal Constitutional Court decisions. Although recent statutes stick to the notion of preventive detention, rehabilitative measures are now explicitly prescribed to be established in prison. The paper will start from a brief overview of recent developments in the field of criminal-justice policies to explore the question what it means to reconstruct preventive detention as a treatment-oriented measure. In spring 2014, two national surveys were made to find out more about the whereabouts of "dangerous offenders" within the prison system, on staffing of specific preventive detention units, on ways of detention practice and on selected forms of treatment of these offenders.

Keywords: dangerous offenders, preventive detention, offender treatment, criminal justice policy

P9-16-2**Predictors of the use and length of pre-trial detention in Belgium**

Carrol Tange (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Belgium), Eric Maes (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Belgium), Dieter Bursens (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Belgium)

Like many other countries, Belgium has been and still is affected by a major penal issue, namely the overcrowding of its prisons. Since the turn of the century various mixed method researches have focused on legal/practical ways of reducing the prison population, more specifically the population held in remand custody. Some other previous studies, both qualitative as quantitative, searched for a better understanding of the use of pre-trial detention, but limiting their scope to a sample of one specific year and/or a particular type of offense.

The present research focuses on possible explanatory factors of both the decision to issue an arrest warrant and the length of pre-trial detention from a more longitudinal point of view. The study samples include criminal cases dealt with by investigating judges from three judicial districts (Brussels, Antwerp, and Liege) in various years (from 1988 to 2008), and regardless to type of offense.

For this research we analysed about 900 judicial files, relating to almost 1500 individual suspects, some of them being placed in pre-trial detention for more or less prolonged periods of time. From these files information was gathered on personal characteristics of the suspect (sex, age, nationality, residency status,...), offense type and criminal record history, and some specific issues with respect to the process of the criminal investigation. This contribution will present the results of logistic and transformed OLS-regression models predicting the pre-trial detention decision on the one hand and the length of custody on the other, and will discuss possible explanations for the observed increase of the remand prisoner population in Belgium over the last decades.

Keywords: pre-trial detention, investigating judge, decision-making, custody length, Belgium

P9-16-3

Fixated threat assessment in the Netherlands: containing threats of confused, dangerous individuals

Hans Nelen (Maastricht University, Faculty of Law, The Netherlands)

In 2010, a pilot 'Threat Management' was introduced in the Netherlands. This pilot focuses on (marginalised, confused and fixated) individuals that threaten Dutch celebrities as a means of releasing their personal and psychological problems. The goal of the pilot is to eliminate, reduce or mitigate outlined threats by means of a person-oriented approach where it is deemed necessary. To this end, a national pilot team is expected to come forward with a proposal for such an approach based on information gathered and analysed from different sources. This individual approach will be implemented regionally, for example in mental healthcare institutions or Safety Centres. Then, the pilot team will monitor the progress and if necessary propose further interventions.

Many agencies are expected to collaborate in the pilot, including the national police, the National Coordinator for Counterterrorism and Security, the Public Prosecution Service, the Dutch Mental Healthcare Association, the Netherlands Institute of Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology (NIFP), as well as the Ministries of Security and Justice, the Interior, and Health, Welfare and Sport.

The author supervised a research team of Maastricht University that conducted both an ex-ante evaluation and process evaluation of this pilot. In the presentation, the main results of the evaluation will be presented. Emphasis will be put on the interaction between the police and medical services. Since medical and/or behavioural information is important for the assessment of a threat and the execution of the person-oriented approach, the exchange of this kind of information is a vital element in the collaboration. Exchanging medical information, however, is subject to boundaries, both legally and professionally. The most important legal question that is likely to confront the persons involved, concerns medical professional confidentiality. In view of the patient's privacy and the principle that whosoever may trust physicians to remain silent on that which has become known to them, a number of carers are reluctant and hesitant towards the exchange of information with third parties (investigative bodies in particular).

Keywords: threat assessment, actuarial justice, confused and dangerous individuals

P9-16-4 (P11-17-1)

"Fuck it": From Minor Breach to Major Crime

Mark Halsey (Flinders University, Australia)

For well over a decade there has been concerted interest in factors likely to support the process of desisting from crime. It is generally acknowledged that desistance has no set path and tends to be a fairly fragile project. Drawing on ten years of repeat interviews with young male (ex)prisoners aged 15 to 30, this paper explores the "fuck it" mentality and its relationship to derailment (or serious setback) in the desistance process. With reference to particular cases, it is argued that the emergence of the "fuck it" phenomenon - while typically perceived as a "heat of the moment" event - in fact tends to be the outcome of successive frustrations and perceived injustices following release from custody. These frustrations and injustices are shown to arise from a complex combination of individual, situational, and systemic factors. In addition, the paper shows that the conscious decision by ex-prisoners to turn, for example, a probable "breach" into a major crime spree, could be avoided where real and immediate options for "backing down" are in play. Implications for policy and practice are discussed.

Keywords: desistance, parole, breach, serious, offending

P9-17**VICTIMIZATION ISSUES**

Panel Chair: Christoph Birkel (BKA, Federal Criminal Police Office, Germany)

P9-17-1**A Multi-Level Analysis of Criminal Victimization in Germany**

Christoph Birkel (BKA, Federal Criminal Police Office, Germany), **Dietrich Oberwittler** (Max-Planck-Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

It is well known from research done in the U.S. and some other countries that contextual conditions can exert considerable influence on individual victimization risks. We present the findings of the first large-scale multilevel analysis of contextual effects on victimization risks in Germany using data of the German Victim Survey 2012. With a large sample size of 35.500 respondents and detailed contextual data on the ZIP-code area level, this data source is well suited for such analyses. Conceptually, we draw on social disorganization and routine activity/lifestyle theories. The goal of our presentation is twofold: A first objective is to assess if the finding that factors like social disorganization and the density of potential targets are relevant for the risk of violent as well as property victimization apply to the German context. Our second aim is to explore how far spatial variation of victimization risks - differentiated by crime type - can be explained both by individual-level variables as well as by contextual attributes of small areas.

Keywords: Victimisation, Multi-Level-Analysis, Routine-Activity-Theory, Social Disorganization

P9-17-2**Conflicts, victimisation and justice in the intercultural context: the case of Serbia**

Sanja Copic (Victimology Society of Serbia & Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research, Serbia), **Vesna Nikolic-Ristanovic** (Victimology Society of Serbia & Belgrade University, Serbia), **Inge Vanfraechem** (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium), **Nikola Petrovic** (Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia), **Bejan Saciri** (Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia)

Victimology Society of Serbia-VDS is a partner in the FP7 research project *Developing alternative understandings of security and justice through restorative justice approaches in intercultural settings within democratic societies – ALTERNATIVE*, which is coordinated by the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium) and funded by the European Union Seventh Framework Programme (FP7). The overall objective of the ALTERNATIVE project is to provide a deepened understanding of justice and security based on empirical evidence from four action research settings (Serbia, Austria, Hungary and Northern Ireland) on how to handle conflicts within intercultural contexts. Within ALTERNATIVE, VDS is implementing a research called *Fostering victim-oriented dialogue in a multiethnic society*. Its aim is to develop alternative models of resolving existing and preventing future conflicts between members of different ethnic groups in Serbia. This might then contribute to closing a circle of violence and increase the overall security of citizens.

During 2013, VDS conducted an empirical research on interethnic conflicts and the way people have been solving them. We also studied how victims are treated, how security and justice are perceived, and what role restorative justice approaches have in dealing with conflicts and security. The empirical research was conducted in three multiethnic communities in the border regions of Serbia. The research consisted of both qualitative and quantitative part, with a strong action dimension. Within the qualitative research, the data was collected through qualitative interviews with 17 persons from NGOs and state institutions in these three multiethnic communities, who were of different ethnicity. The basis for the methodological approach in collecting data about victimisation and conflicts in the quantitative part of the research was a victimisation survey. The survey was conducted on the sample of 1423 persons. A respondent-driven sampling was used bearing in mind the social context of the post-conflict society.

The contribution consists of two parts. Firstly a brief overview of ALTERNATIVE is given. Thereafter, we focus on the research implemented in Serbia. We present the main research findings related to conflicts that have been evolving since 1990 between members of different ethnic groups in three multiethnic communities in Serbia. We focus on the prevalence and characteristics of victimisation as well as respondents' notions of justice, i.e. mechanisms suitable to achieve justice in the concrete cases of victimisation they experienced. We will point out that respondents attribute high relevance to both formal and informal restorative approaches, suggesting the need of citizens in general, and victims in particular, to actively participate in the process of conflict transformation and the prevention of further victimisations.

Keywords: FP7 ALTERNATIVE project, victimisation, justice, interethnic conflicts, Serbia

P9-17-3 (PA1-13-4)

Falling through the cracks: the lack of provision for lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or transgender (LGBT) domestic violence perpetrators and the implications for an equalities agenda

Catherine Donovan (*University of Sunderland, UK*), **Rebecca Barnes** (*University of Leicester, UK*)

The majority of interventions for perpetrators of domestic violence and abuse (DVA), both within the community and within the criminal justice system, are rooted in an understanding of DVA as a gendered, heterosexual phenomenon, in line with the 'public story' of DVA. This is manifested in either programme content which focuses on male attitudes towards women and traditional gender roles in relationships, and/or in participation in such interventions being restricted to male perpetrators of DVA in heterosexual relationships. Whilst this reflects the evidence that the vast majority of perpetrators of DVA are indeed heterosexual men, it also fails to recognise and respond to the wider diversity of DVA which includes – albeit in the minority – female perpetrators of DVA and lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or transgender (LGBT) perpetrators. This paper seeks to assess what the implications are for the equalities agenda, including the protection of victims, of the relative invisibility of LGBT DVA in the development and delivery of perpetrator interventions. Drawing on data from a national UK survey (n=900) about the potentially abusive behaviours that LGBT partners have used in their relationships and their help-seeking, and qualitative interviews with third sector and criminal justice practitioners involved in the design and delivery of interventions for perpetrators of DVA, we will argue that the current lack of provision for LGBT perpetrators both within and outside of the criminal justice system has a number of concerning implications, including inequality of access to treatment and interventions; the ongoing risk to victims/survivors; and the continued invisibility of LGBT perpetrators. Key barriers to the development of appropriate interventions are discussed, including a funding context that demands evidence of need before provision can be developed; the broader context of the paucity of provision for perpetrators; and the impact of neoliberal policies promoting the privatisation of public services and the ensuing emphasis on profit.

Keywords: Domestic violence, Domestic violence perpetrators, Perpetrator interventions, LGBT relationships, Equality

P9-17-4**Needs for compensation in victims of sexual abuse – What they receive and what they really wish for**

Deborah F. Hellmann (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany*), **Gina R. Wollinger** (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany*), **Tillmann Bartsch** (*Institute of Criminology, Germany*)

Crime victims hold several expectations regarding the criminal justice system and regarding compensation by their perpetrators. Expectedly, research has shown that victims value to be treated considerately, friendly, and respectfully by the justice system. In a general sense, they wish for a fair process as well as for a fair outcome. In this regard, it is important to distinguish between material (e.g., financial) and immaterial (e.g., emotional support) forms of compensation. To explore the matching between actually obtained compensation and victims' wishes for compensation we analyzed data of a survey with $N = 104$ victims of sexual abuse by Catholic clerics. We found that the respondents most often required an apology and compensation by the Catholic Church followed by wishes for financial compensation. Additionally, the majority of the respondents wished for an apology and compensation by the perpetrator, legal punishment for the perpetrator, as well as an offer of therapeutic help for themselves. Comparing these compensation needs with the actually obtained material and immaterial compensation showed that overall the matching was rather low. The discussion of these results aims at identifying means to reduce the gap between the compensation that victims of sexual abuse (may) receive and what they really wish for.

Keywords: Sexual Abuse by Catholic Clerics, Victims of Violence, Compensation Needs, Restorative Justice

P9-18

SERIOUS CRIME

Panel Chair: *Margaret Wilson (Imperial College London, UK)*

P9-18-1

One Punch Assaults: Violence as Emblematic

Asher Flynn (Monash University, Australia), Mark Halsey (Flinders University, Australia), Murray Lee (University of Sydney, Australia)

Across Australia, “one punch” fatalities and assaults have become key foci of legal, political and social debate. Typically viewed as new forms of violence requiring swift and punitive action, in this paper we show that such events have a long history within and beyond Australia – see for example, the “knockout game” in the United States and “happy slapping” which garnered attention in the mid-2000s across Europe. We argue that the frequency of these types of events is unlikely to be curtailed by law reform or situational crime prevention responses alone. Instead, we contend that one punch scenarios are best conceived as emblematic of a more complex situation involving the curious embrace of, and repulsion from, violence in late-modern life. Importantly, we argue that such a dynamic does not necessarily reduce along simple class or gender lines. Our aim in this paper, therefore, is to critically explore the narratives which so heavily frame public, political and legal responses to one punch violence.

Keywords: Violence, Assault, One Punch

P9-18-2

From banks to 'bottlos'; the changing profile of Armed Robbery in Australia.

Emmeline Taylor (The Australian National University, Australia)

Very little is known about contemporary commercial robbers in Australia as research pertaining to this subject matter is historical, and precedes many new security techniques and technologies that are now commonplace and routinely used in the retail sector. There has been a corresponding shift in target selection and modus operandi, partly as a result of new security measures and situational crime prevention strategies becoming more sophisticated and commonplace. It was suggested more than a decade ago that target hardening in banks may be causing traditional career robbers to turn to other, more easily obtained, sources of illicit income such as liquor stores ('bottlos') and service stations. This paper presents preliminary findings from interviews with convicted incarcerated armed robbers who target commercial premises. Understanding the decision making processes and target selection of offenders is an important way to reduce risk to victims, provide appropriate and accurate training advice and minimise harm. Importantly, understanding what motivates offenders to commit crime can help in devising effective prevention measures.

Keywords: commercial robbery, armed robbery, retail, Australia

P9-18-3**Failed or Foiled: A study of failed terrorist plots against the USA**

Margaret Wilson (Imperial College London, UK), **Erik Dahl** (Naval Postgraduate School, USA), **Martha Crenshaw** (Stanford University, USA)

From a terrorism prevention perspective, the best point at which to stop a potential attack is clearly before it takes place. However, to date very little research has considered the planning stages of terrorist attacks, nor have researchers focussed on attacks which never came to fruition. This paper addresses this gap by providing a detailed analysis of what happened when a sample of potential attacks failed, or were foiled by the authorities. This study investigates 82 terrorist plots attributed to Al Qaeda and affiliated organisations which were planned to take place against US targets between 1993 and 2013. From content analysis of open source accounts of the plots, the paper examines the different ways that the attempts came to fail or be foiled, whether through technical or personnel failure on the part of the terrorists, or by interventions from law enforcement or the public. The value of research on unsuccessful terrorist action, and the operational need for understanding potential 'fracture points' are discussed.

Keywords: terrorism, crime prevention

P9-18-4**Understanding Residential Burglary within Leeds, UK**

Nicholas Addis (University of Leeds, UK), **Andrew Evans** (University of Leeds, UK), **Susanne Karstedt** (University of Leeds, UK), **Nicolas Malleon** (University of Leeds, UK)

Accounting for over 217,000 Police recorded offences in England and Wales in the year ending December 2013 (Office for National Statistics, 2014), residential burglary bears a substantial impact on its victims, not only due to the "...violation of the sanctity of the home", but also because of the "...collateral victimization" experienced (Delisi, *et al.*, 2010, p. 12). However, previous research highlights the diversity of burglar behaviour (Vaughn, *et al.*, 2008; Fox and Farrington, 2012; Pedneault, Harris and Knight, 2012), emphasising the importance of understanding crimes of this type in more detail in order to assist crime prevention/reduction efforts. The current paper seeks to explore the potential variation in burglars' behavioural preferences and target selection criteria, focusing specifically on the city of Leeds, in West Yorkshire, in the UK, which has seen high levels of burglary in recent years (Safer Leeds Partnership, 2011). Using offence data provided by West Yorkshire Police, this paper analyses over 1,700 recorded burglary offences linked with over 800 offenders, to identify trends in burglar behaviour. Offender traits were classified using a quantitative, cluster-based ('Latent-Class') analysis, developed using offenders' behavioural preferences and target selection criteria. The results illustrate clear distinctions in the behavioural preferences and target selection criteria of offenders, illustrating the heterogeneity of burglars within Leeds. The implications of these findings are discussed in relation to existing crime reduction initiatives, Police resourcing, and crime prevention advice for local residents.

Keywords: Burglary, Offending Behaviour, Crime Prevention, Latent Class Analysis

WG9-19

IMPRISONMENT, DETENTION AND QUASI-SENTENCING DECISION-MAKING (ESC Working Group on Sentencing & Penal Decision-Making)

Panel Chair: *Grazia Mannozi (University of Insubria, Italy)*

WG9-19-1

Foreign national prisoners in pre-trial detention: a challenge for 21st Century justice.

Anthea Hucklesby (University of Leeds, UK)

Pre-trial detention is an important driver of increasing prison populations in most European countries. A significant minority of pre-trial detainees are foreign nationals and the number continues to grow. The ease of movement between EU member states and movement around the globe more generally have contributed to the population rise alongside concerns about immigration across Europe. This paper uses England and Wales as a case study to demonstrate how, despite international human rights standards relating to the right to liberty, bail law and practice provides considerable structural impediments to release for foreign national defendants enabling the high use of pre-trial detention. It also suggests that conventional alternatives such as bail conditions and money bail (sureties) are largely ineffective as mechanisms to reduce the use of imprisonment for this group. The paper concludes that the number of foreign nationals in pre-trial detention is a crisis in the making without a current solution.

Keywords: Pre-trial detention, Bail, Foreign National prisoners

WG9-19-2

Sentence Reviews for Life Sentence Prisoners in England and Wales

Julian Roberts (University of Oxford, UK), Barry Mitchell (Coventry University, UK)

Conviction for murder in England and Wales carries a mandatory sentence of imprisonment for life. The exact number of years served in prison will be determined by the minimum term set by the sentencing court. A small number of prisoners will receive a whole life sentence which corresponds to life without parole sentences in other jurisdictions such as the United States. This presentation will examine some of the issues surrounding the treatment of whole life sentences in England and Wales. The current government is considering options for a late sentence review. This presentation will explore the possible options for such a late sentence review, drawing upon an analysis of arrangements in other jurisdictions. I shall also address the issue of public reaction to sentencing for murder, and in particular the issue of late sentence reviews for offenders convicted of the worst forms of murder. For example, should whole life cases be automatically reviewed at some point in the sentence, and if so, when should this review occur? In light of likely public opposition to such reviews, should there be some form of community input into the decision to release a whole life prisoner? Should an application to the Parole Board of England and Wales be preceded by a jury review of the prisoner's application?

Keywords: whole life sentences, murder sentence

WG9-19-3

The individual and transnational criminal justice: the case of Jens Soering

Dirk Van Zyl Smit (University of Nottingham, UK)

25 years ago a landmark judgment of the European Court of Human Rights refused to allow the extraction of Jens Soering, who was wanted for murder in the USA, if it meant that he would face the death penalty and the possibility of inhumane treatment by being kept for many years on death row. Subsequently, the US gave an undertaking that Soering would not be sentenced to death. He was extradited, tried and convicted. By now he has served 28 years of a life sentence. This paper uses the details of Soering case to reflect on the place of human rights in transnational criminal justice. It pays particular attention to the problems of extradition and the international transfer of sentenced prisoners facing life sentences. It questions the extent to which there are internationally shared assumptions about these matters and related issues such as parole and pardons. Finally, the paper addresses the wider question of how transnational justice can and should operate in an increasingly globalised world where common values may be more apparent than real.

Keywords: life imprisonment, globalisation, death penalty, death penalty, international prisoner transfer

WG9-20

INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND LOCAL MECHANISMS OF TJ: CONFLICT OR ADDED VALUE? (presented by the European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice)

Panel Chair: *Nandor Knust* (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

Other authors: *Filip Vojta* (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany),

Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany),

Joris van Wijk (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

During the past decades different approaches to deal with mass atrocities and crimes against humanity have been established across the globe, from local and national procedures and institutions up to regional and international criminal justice systems. Since the end of the Cold-War after 1989, and then towards the end of the 20th century in response to persistent conflicts across the globe that saw exceptional incidents of mass atrocities, transitional justice developed into a more permanent international legal system, a development that peaked with the establishment of the International Criminal Court in 2002.

This last period of development is characterized by a highly differentiated and diverse ensemble and pattern of TJ. Consequently, they influence each other, however there are also irritations and conflicts between the different TJ mechanisms., as national legal mechanisms have to deal with input from regional and international bodies and try to implement these. On the other hand, regional and international mechanisms are confronted with decisions, ideas and impulses from the local and national level. This panel addresses the complex problems that arise from this diversity of TJ mechanisms, and provides an overview of this multilevel system of transitional justice from different perspectives and using an array of cases and procedures. The Panel presents the work of members of the European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice (Chair: Susanne Karstedt, Joris van Wijk and Nandor Knust).

Keywords: Transitional Justice, Atrocity Crimes, International Criminal Justice, Post-Conflict Justice

WG9-20-1

Transitional justice cases and European Court of Human Rights: evidence of international custom

Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička (Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia)

Transitional jurisprudence of regional human rights institutions presents “social memory in society”, and by that, gives the chance to (re)evaluate the past, and to label actors as victims or perpetrators. Human rights law focuses on the responsibility of the main institutional transitional justice actors, primarily the state, to evaluate to what extend the legal boundaries were transgressed in various transitional justice policies while starting from the individual human rights position (see e.g. *Schabas, Varju, Brems, Sweeny*). In that respect recent ECHR’s Grand Chamber judgment of May 27, 2014 in the case of *Marguš v. Croatia* (application no. 4455/10) will be analyzed. Moreover, the presentation focuses on the interconnection of regional human rights jurisprudence, the use of European human rights law as the reference to customary international law. According to Appeals chamber of the ICTR (*Brayagwiza*, 1999, para 40) human rights treaties such as ECHR and Inter-American Convention on Human Rights and the jurisprudence developed are persuasive authorities which may be of assistance in applying and interpreting the International Tribunal’s applicable law. Thus, they are not binding of their own accord on the tribunal. They are however, *authoritative as evidence of international custom*. The transitional cases “bequeath a double legal legacy” (Hamilton and Buyse, 2011): they are read into domestic judicial reasoning and thereby inform and shape political and legal agendas at the national level. Furthermore, *Just as regional jurisprudence “has helped to shape” societies in transition, experiences of transition have also shaped the jurisprudence of the regional human rights mechanisms*. Therefore, the transition cases have also led to realignment of the ECHR’s ordinary jurisprudence and “a more bold articulation of the state’s positive obligations”. Following the typology of PACE Resolution 1096 on the „*Measures To Dismantle The Heritage Of Former Communist Totalitar-*

ian Systems“ and corresponding to the Teitel’s categories of TJ (transitional criminal justice, historical justice, reparatory justice and administrative justice) cases of ECHR where transitional jurisprudence questions are particularly present will be analyzed.

Keywords: European Court of Human Rights, Transitional jurisprudence, International criminal law, International custom

WG9-20-2

Sentencing and Transitional Justice: The Balkans Perspective

Filip Vojta (*Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, MPPG for Balkan Criminology, Germany*)

The presentation will explore the role and impact which criminal justice mechanisms have within the framework of established transitional justice agenda; namely, whether and how can sentencing practice contribute to the restoration and maintenance of peace in war-torn societies.

With the focus on the Balkans and the aftermath of Yugoslav Wars, special attention will be given to the analysis of challenges which both international (International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia – ICTY) and national (state-based courts) mechanisms face when tackling the “criminality of mass atrocities”. Peculiarities which mostly pertain to the imposition of punishment for international crimes will also be examined in the context of its implementation. This comparison of established layered approach to transitional justice will provide for a more complete assessment of the nature and role which sentencing practice has with regard to atrocity crimes.

The presentation will conclude by indicating possible directions which both stages of international sentencing practice could take in order to provide for a more legitimate mandate among all the sides which are affected by conflicts.

Keywords: International Sentencing, International Criminal Justice, Transitional Justice, ICTY, The Balkans

WG9-20-3

African Solutions for African Problems: African Transitional Justice Approaches and Their Impact on the African Human Rights System

Nandor Knust (*Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany*)

Within the past few decades the African continent has witnessed a number of wars, armed conflicts and mass violence. In the aftermath of such conflicts, different mechanisms and legal regimes have operated to establish individual responsibility and to foster reconciliation. Some of these reactions were state-driven, but most of them were initiated by the international community, peaking with the criminal investigation and prosecution of African cases in front of the International Criminal Court (ICC). The ICC has increasingly received the label of a Western-driven court that views Africa as a laboratory for international criminal justice.

In recent years, a new dynamic has began to emerge: African States and the African Union are trying to solve their problems on their own. The African Union is creating new mechanisms which operate on the local, national and regional levels to deal with cases of mass violence.

This paper examines these new approaches and discusses whether these different approaches can be seen as a new pluralistic system of African transitional justice.

Keywords: Transitional Justice, Post-Conflict Justice, International Criminal Justice, Atrocity Crimes, Mass Violence

WG9-20-4

Sentencing enemies of mankind

Joris van Wijk (*VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands*), **Barbora Hola** (*VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands*)

On 26 August 1998 Drazen Erdemovic, a 27 year old Bosnian Croat arrived at the Norwegian maximum security 'Ringerike' prison to serve the remainder of a five year sentence. This day marked a novelty for the international criminal justice. For the first time in history, an international criminal tribunal transferred a convict of international crimes to serve his sentence in a foreign prison. As of July 2013 the ICTY, ICTR and SCSL have together convicted and sentenced over 120 perpetrators of international crimes committed during the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone, respectively. Only 13% of the convicts serve life imprisonment. The vast majority has been sentenced to determinate sentences. According to the tribunals' Statutes convicted persons serve their sentences in a country designated by a tribunal. The enforcement of sentences, including any commutation of sentences, is governed by the laws of the countries of imprisonment. 'International prisoners' have been scattered around Europe and Africa and almost half of the convicts have already been (early) released. In this presentation we will discuss under what conditions the various international prisoners serve their sentences, indicate dilemma's and discuss future implications.

Keywords: atrocity crimes, prison sentences, international crimes, retribution

WG9-20-5

Prosecutorial Policy at the International Criminal Court and the Role of Reconciliation

Birju Kotecha (*Northumbria University Law School, UK*)

The paper will advance the speaker's doctoral proposal, which focuses on a critical examination of the ICC's prosecutorial discretion and the desirability of political reconciliation forming a part of this discretion. The paper will be based on the preliminary chapter of the research which provides the groundwork in establishing why the ICC through its prosecutorial policy may normatively be better shaped by reconciliation. The research thus attempts to theoretically frame the ICC as a normative actor that acts as an instrument within a broad transitional justice momentum, rather than an isolated, formal and legalistic actor providing trial justice alone. The paper will introduce features of prosecutorial discretion at the ICC including a critical review of Article 53(1) and 53(2) which includes the broad expression the "interests of justice." It will critically discuss how the discretion is currently poorly shaped by the inadequate rhetorical aspirations of the ICC namely deterrence and retribution and through the equally opaque ambitions of the Office of the Prosecutor itself. Given this critique and using evidence from the ICC's record the paper justifies the theoretical space for the OTP to expressly concern itself with reconciliation. The paper will provoke conversation as to the desirable extent an effective ICC prosecution strategy can address such agendas often manifested through amnesties, peace agreements and truth and reconciliation commissions.

Keywords: International Criminal Court, Prosecutorial Policy

P9-21**ISSUES IN YOUTH DELINQUENCY**

Panel Chair: *Clare Dwyer* (Queen's University Belfast, UK)

P9-21-1**The effect of criminal records in the access to the labour market for young offenders**

Martí Rovira-Sopena (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain), *Elena Larrauri* (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain)

Criminal Background Checks in the labour market have increased throughout Europe, due to greater fear of crime, and to European Union Directives, threatening criminal offenders' work prospects.

We present some preliminary results of a research aimed at analysing to what extent having a criminal record influences job stability and/or creates precarious working conditions for young men in Spain. Through in-depth interviews with criminal offenders, we aim to respond to: How do people with criminal records find jobs? How do they deal with their criminal records? What strategies do they use in the recruitment process? Do they lie, do they tell the truth or they do not apply for these jobs? What are the consequences of each of these strategies? Which strategy is more successful for their reentry?

The ultimate objective of the research is to establish to what extent a reform in the regulation of criminal records in support of ex-offenders in this issue could improve their job prospects and facilitate their reentry.

Keywords: Criminal Records, Employment, Reentry

P9-21-2**Reading, Writing, and Trimming: College Student Employment in the Cannabis Industry**

Joshua Meisel (Humboldt State University, USA), *Erick Eschker* (Humboldt State University, USA), *Jeffrey Grabinski* (Humboldt State University, USA)

A substantial proportion of American college students are employed and enrolled full- or part-time. Students must subsidize the rising cost of their own education in the face of reduced government and private aid. This research seeks to understand the extent to which college students finance the cost of their education by working in the underground economy associated with cannabis cultivation. It is important to note that cannabis possession, production, and distribution is illegal in the United States under federal law. In California, the Compassionate Use Act of 1996 provides a "positive defense" against criminal prosecution to patients who have a valid medical prescription for cannabis. Some students who engage in cannabis production and distribution are complying with California law, and others are not. Cannabis cultivation therefore occupies a legal gray area. We take the view that participation in this industry, while perhaps meeting California law in some cases, is nevertheless a more risky and inherently different occupation. Our goal is to better understand the reasons and extent to which college students participate in this industry. We also identify the potential consequences of such involvement. Our specific focus is on students at a public university located in a rural region known for widespread cannabis production. This research is based on the use of online surveys administered to a random sample of 2,350 college students. The survey was designed to understand features of the labor market for cannabis production, the reasons why student workers participate in this sector, and determinants and impacts of participation. We identify college student characteristics associated with willingness to participate in the production of cannabis. We address the following policy questions: 1) What is the effect of working in this industry on academic achievement? 2) Would students be more inclined to work in the cannabis producing industry if it were legal to do so? We also calculate the risk premium paid to workers in this industry by comparing wages in the cannabis-producing sector with other economic sectors. This presentation provides an overview of our preliminary survey findings.

Keywords: cannabis cultivation, marijuana, college students, self-report

P9-21-3

Rhetoric, resistance and reality: Rethinking the minimum age of criminal responsibility of young people in Northern Ireland

Clare Dwyer (Queen's University Belfast, UK)

In 2010, twelve years following the Belfast/Good Friday Agreement, Policing and Justice powers were finally transferred to a newly created Department of Justice for Northern Ireland. This was the final piece of the jigsaw and a key stage in completion of the devolution timetable set out within the Hillsborough Agreement. A key element of this agreement was a commitment to undertake a review of how children and young people are processed at all stages of the criminal justice system, with reference to international obligations and best practice. In the Review team's final report, it was made clear that human rights need to be embedded into policy and practice developments in the youth justice system. However, despite policy recommendations, there remains many areas that are still in need of reform, where recommendations have not been adopted or have been slow to be implemented. This includes, the principle of best interests of the child still not being reflected in the aims and principles of youth justice, delays in processing and sentencing and a lack of agreement on the minimum age of criminal responsibility. By drawing on some of the key literature on indicators of increased punitiveness and crime control and potential protections against these, this paper will examine the disjuncture between the rhetoric of rights and reality within discussions on youth justice in Northern Ireland, looking particularly at the issue of minimum age of criminal responsibility.

Keywords: Youth justice, Minimum age of criminal responsibility, Devolution, Northern Ireland

P9-21-4

Theoretical and methodological reflection on the psychological examination in child welfare in civil justice (educational assistance measures): a psycho-criminological perspective

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In France there are two systems of child welfare: administrative (contractual) and judicial (educative assistance). Educative assistance measures are decided and controlled by the juvenile court by a civil (and not penal) action. The juvenile court judge does not have to request a psychological examination to determine an educational assistance measure or to assess its effectiveness. (Only social survey is systematic.) In this context the first characteristic of the psychological assessment is its variability, according to the practice of a court or a particular judge: What is the judge's request? Why and when is this optional evaluation measure used? The second important feature is that, in the literature, the methodology of this type of psychological assessment is frequently modeled on criminal psychological expertise (juveniles) (personality assessment), or designed as a psychological examination centered on the child in a victimization perspective and without a strong objective to support the judge's decision. Our proposition, based on our experience of psychological expertise in educational assistance, is to define the specific "object" of this type of psychological assessment, by an institutional reflection (judicial framework of this action) and a definition of the problem to consider and evaluate. We propose to consider that the child and/or the parents met by the psychologist have to face a double crisis: 1) a current and intense crisis in practical educational experience and parenting (often combined with marital disputes: parenting/marital way of parents' life); 2) a socio-judicial crisis because of the report about this family by the social workers and in its more binding form (judicial control). As psychologist asked by the court, we have to specifically analyze this double crisis, con-

sidering not only psychological particularities and suffering of the persons involved, but also and more especially the dynamics and interactions between the actors of the family; events and processes that led to the current crisis; and what would allow to optimally overcome it, within the psychological and social resources of the family, and with the help of educational assistance measures which we may well argue for the judge the relevance, objectives and limitations. In our practice, some themes appeared particularly effective in promoting the study and investigation of the psycho-legal "object" as defined: e.g. the practices of family domestic space, the choice of children's names, family relationships with institutions (social services, school, justice).

Keywords: child welfare, educative assistance, civil justice, psychological assessment

PA9-22

HUMAN TRAFFICKING NEW EXPLOITATIONS AND THE DIFFICULTIES OF MAKING PROVE THROUGH VICTIMS' WITNESSING

Panel Chair: *Maria João Guia* (University of Coimbra, Portugal)

Other authors: *Júlia Tomás* (University of Minho, Portugal), *Christopher Dykzeul* (Leiden University, The Netherlands), *Joanna Banach-Gutierrez* (University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland)

Human Trafficking is a grievous crime that needs more action from authorities and civil society. New documents and directives have been implemented in several countries in order to help laws to improve and to help victims to get out of organized crime networks and to combat to this crime in courts. Nevertheless, we have been assisting to a decrease in convictions for human trafficking and an increase in the number of victims. There is thus a need to debate this topic, mainly on the new forms of exploitation already previewed under the Law and to take serious measures to fight this crime.

After editing the book “The Illegal Business of Human Trafficking” (Springer, forthcoming), in this workshop we will try to discuss new and emerging forms of human trafficking to get new ideas for a new edition and to gather researchers to a joint project where we hope to get more knowledge on how to empower victims on their witnesses in court to make prove.

This abstract will start with an overview on the backgrounds of human trafficking bridging the white slavery, prostitution and the new current crime. We will then show the new forms of exploitation that have been included in most member states in Europe through the Directive 2011/36/UE, always comparing with forms of exploitation in other countries. We will then explain the differences between human trafficking and other crimes to know precisely the distinctions, borders and convergences and we will also show the dangers of mixing this crime with other immigration related issues. We will go through the psychological difficulties associated with victims in human trafficking.

Finally, we will objectively touch the difficulties of setting proves in human trafficking crime and we will discuss the ways in which the investigation and conviction could help more the victims of human trafficking.

Keywords: Human Trafficking, New exploitation, Victims and Trauma, Prove and conviction, slavery

PA9-22-1

The cultural myth of “white slavery”

Júlia Tomás (University of Minho, Portugal)

The cultural myth of “white slavery” emerged in the 19th century and gave way to the first international legislations related to the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings. However, a quick analysis of this historical episode reveals that what supposedly started as a good intention was actually the result of stereotypes and moral panics associated to prostitution. Sex slaves and prostitutes became the same phenomenon, pillar of the cultural myth of “white slavery”, which marked the European imagination and fostered social prejudices which are still notable today. Indeed, nowadays one of the problems when tackling the phenomenon resides in the fact that fighting sex trafficking is often conflated with fighting prostitution. In many countries the boundary between both activities is unclear. As a consequence, many sex workers – and especially immigrant prostitutes – face violent law enforcement operations, raids and arrests. The connection between prostitution and human trafficking has serious consequences to all sex workers. The victimisation of the female sex worker opens vast, and often pointless, political and social debates about the woman’s body. Also, mixing voluntary and forced sex work contributes to the stereotype of female passivity and incapacity to seek reasonable solutions, especially poor women coming from developing countries.

This presentation analyses the concept of white slavery – its emergence in a particular historical background (19th c.) and its continuity as a myth until the rumour of Orleans in France (1960's) – in order to expose its repercussions on contemporary discourses on prostitution. This paper is part of the author's post-doctoral research on trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation and Portuguese media discourses at University of Minho.

Keywords: White Slavery, Sex slaves, Media discourses

PA9-22-2

Justice for victims in Poland: Towards a 'fair balance' of procedural rights

Joanna Beata Banach-Gutierrez (University of Warmia and Mazury, Poland)

The fight against Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) aims to protect the highest values of Humanity, basic Human Rights such as life, health, dignity and freedom which are endangered. Causes of THB are factors such as poverty, lack of education or employment, attitudes and norms towards sexuality and gendered relations, socio-economical and judicial circumstances. Nowadays, we may observe trends involving large number of people, especially young women and girls from CEE (Central and Eastern Europe) and Balkans, which are "trafficked" to the Western Europe, as it is reported in Eurostat report (2013). Unfortunately, the high rise in unemployment and poverty being one of the negative consequences of the collapse of socialism the CEE and in the countries of the former USSR force women for searching work abroad. They become potential and easy victims of traffickers who use them in "sex industry" or "working camps" in agriculture. Their mistreatment, sexual or labour exploitation and abuse, becomes an alarming problem for the EU countries. Special attention in this respect should be focused on trafficking in women, as a contemporary form of slavery covered in the ICC Statute as a crime against humanity. These women are very often alone and under pressure of their "owners". In many cases, they are afraid to complain or to bring evidence to the judicial authorities in the fear of reprisals against themselves or their fam. THB is thus a very complex problem, which requires a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach. From Polish perspective, it is an important topic of research studies, focusing attention not only on the criminal scale of this phenomenon, but also on the status of victims in the criminal proceedings. This communication explores the question of the victim's rights in the contemporary criminal justice systems, particularly current standards for protection of victim's rights (both the context of international criminal procedure, at a universal or global level, and in the regional European context, based upon developments in the Council of Europe and the European Union). The arising issue of justice for victims is examined in the perspective of integration of the contemporary legal systems in the direction of global law. And, also it makes references to the implementation of the EU directives into the Polish legal order. The argumentation is focused that actually justice for victims tends to achieve a 'fair balance' of procedural rights in criminal proceeding.

Keywords: crime victims' rights, criminal justice, trafficking in human beings, criminal proceedings, human rights

PA9-22-3

Human Sex Trafficking: A Glance Across the Atlantic

Christopher Dykzeul (Leiden University, The Netherlands)

Human sex trafficking is a perverse phenomenon that has infected numerous countries, many of whom can benefit by looking beyond national borders, and thereby examining foreign policies and procedures to better combat this horrific crime. It therefore becomes necessary to expose the legal and procedural differences between countries in hopes of harmonizing efforts in the fight against traffickers. A common procedural shortcoming is the use of victims in bringing their perpetrators to justice; thus, one ought to pose the question: how can victims of human sex trafficking aid in relevant investigations and criminal proceedings to better prosecute illicit traffickers?

By using a qualitative approach, and thereby interviewing federal agents who specifically work to combat the trafficking of young females for sex, one may gather more information as to how these female victims play an essential role in bringing their perpetrators to justice. A second line of inquiry will seek to expose definitional differences in similar policies between the U.S. and Portugal, taking the European common way that has lately been done.

However, it should be noted, despite the essential role female victims play in the pertaining criminal trial, few are likely to take the necessary prosecutorial measures to convict their perpetrators; a problem that needs to be addressed in hopes of answering *why* it prevails. An initial step in this regard is to take a comparative approach in juxtaposing the legal and effective safeguards countries have implemented to better protect victims of human sex trafficking in the procedural process, which carries visible differences across borders.

To properly harmonize combative efforts in the fight against human sex trafficking, pertaining policies, procedures, definitions, and the relevant differences across EU borders must be exposed. Fundamental to this agenda are the notions of *victim protection* and *communication*, both of which are necessary to preemptively tackle human sex trafficking in Europe.

Keywords: Human Sex Trafficking, Female Victim, Victim Intervention, Procedural Safeguards, Cross Boarder Crime

PA9-22-4

Challenges in Human Trafficking victims' protection as witnesses of crime

Maria João Guia (University of Coimbra, Portugal)

Human Trafficking is one of the most grievous crimes in the world. It involves many different types of offence, all of which prevent the victim from exercising his or her freedom of will. Crimes are perpetrated on the body of the victims: by exploiting them sexually, obliging them to work under abject conditions, or removing body organs, among other forms of exploitation. This illicit activity is worth billions of dollars and is one of the most lucrative criminal businesses after weapons and drug trafficking.

In fact, most citizens do not know specifically what human trafficking is – it is perceived as a cross-border crime involving smuggling immigrants and pimping, or slavery and kidnapping. But its contours are unmistakable and easy to identify, once one becomes familiar with the phenomena. Globalisation and entrepreneurship, when used for criminal purposes, can impact all aspects of human trafficking. We should never forget that this horrendous crime has the target of obliging individuals to submit their body and will to doing something, with no regard for their wishes. That is why victims are often characterised as the new slaves of the 21st century.

Lately, much attention has been put in the victims' protection in Europe (Directive 2012/29/UE of 25 October 2012) as well as on Human Trafficking crime with the introduction of new forms of exploitation (Directive 2011/36/UE).

Law is 'silent' and not always effective, even if there are avulsed measures of protection for specific situations. Our focus in this communication will be to bridge the introduction of measures in the Portuguese Criminal Code in what concerns the Directive 2011/36/UE (under Law 60/2013, of 23 August) with the measures that are to be taken in what concerns the lack of answer in some practical needs for victims of human trafficking when they are witnesses of this crime (and relating this issue with the introduction of measures under the Directive 2012/29/UE that establishes the minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime).

Keywords: Human Trafficking, witness's protection, victim's rights, European Directives, Difficulty of proof

P9-23**PUNITIVITY AND SECURITY**

Panel Chair: Michael Hanslmaier (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany*)

P9-23-1**What Drives the Population's Punitivity? Evidence from Germany**

Michael Hanslmaier (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany*), **Dirk Baier** (*Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany*)

Numerous studies from a broad range of countries have shown a widespread public support for harsher sanctioning of offenders. These consistent findings emerge despite different methodological approaches. Dealing with public punitivity is of importance because criminal justice policy is nowadays rather influenced by public opinion than by expert knowledge. Thus, it is important to know what factors drive public attitudes on sanctioning. The aim of our research is to extend the set of predictors that explain punitivity by highlighting the role of values, social attitudes, religion and trust controlling for the important covariates media consumption and crime salience.

The present study analyzes data from a nationwide representative sample from Germany (N = 3,000) conducted in 2014 by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN). The questionnaire comprises a wide set of predictors for punitivity. Multivariate models confirm the importance of media consumption and crime salience for punitivity. Furthermore, the results shed light on the role of religion, racist attitudes, social values and trust in institutions for punitivity. Thus, the preference for harsher sanctioning is not only a reaction to the perception that crime is a problem that needs to be addressed but is likewise rooted in the respondents' values and social attitudes.

Keywords: punitivity, media, values, religion, Germany

P9-23-2**The 'when' of fear of crime: Exploring associations between temporal components of fear of crime, psychological distance from crime and crime-risk construals.**

Ioanna Gouseti (*London School of Economics and Political Science, UK*)

Criminological research into fear of crime has shown the multi-dimensional nature of the phenomenon, comprised of affective, behavioural and cognitive reactions to the risk of criminal victimization (Farrall et al., 2009). It is often also stated that fear of crime is dynamic, i.e., it unfolds over time rather than being a static entity (Farrall et al., 2009; Hale, 1996; Vanderveen, 2006). The latter, however, has not been tested empirically in many occasions.

The current paper utilizes the construal level theory of psychological distance (Trope & Liberman, 2010) in order to first, test a temporal model of fear of crime, and second, to explore the notions of psychological distance from crime and crime-risk construals in fear-of-crime research. We draw on data from an online survey conducted on the web-based platform Amazon Mechanical Turk (N=1016) in December 2013-January 2014.

The research objectives are twofold: on the one hand, to develop a first approach to the dynamic nature of fear of crime, using cross-sectional data; on the other hand, to explore the impact of some of the factors that are perceived in the criminological literature as fear-of-crime 'determinants', such as previous victimization experiences and perceived incivilities in the immediate environment, through fresh, interdisciplinary lens.

Keywords: fear of crime, crime-risk construals, psychological distance from crime, temporal model

P9-23-3

The representation of crime on TV: key findings of a content analysis in Belgium

An Adriaenssen (Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium)

Despite the rise of new social media, television still plays a key role in shaping what most people know and feel about crime. Several content analyses of TV programs have been conducted (mostly in communication sciences) but the overwhelming majority of them focus on violent behaviour and/or specific television genres (e.g., news or police fiction) and rarely take contextual factors into account.

Tackling the gaps in the literature, I have envisaged a quantitative contents analysis of all television programs broadcasted on the two most popular television channels in Flanders, the Dutch-speaking part of Belgium. One of the two channels was public (één), the other commercial (VTM). The study monitored programs broadcasted between 1 pm and 12 am over a one-week period. In total, the study examined 147 hours of television including 224 programmes. As such, it is one of the most detailed general television content analyses ever done in Europe.

The key findings of this content analysis can be summarized as follows: 1) Approximately one fourth of the overall television content and approximately half of the fictional content involves a crime; 2) Most crimes are shown during prime time (i.e., 7-11 pm); 3) There is an overrepresentation of interpersonal crimes (e.g. murder, assault); 4) There is an underrepresentation of property (e.g. bicycle theft, vandalism) and organised crime (e.g. cocaine trafficking, human trafficking); 5) Programs involving crime rarely employ an “anti-crime theme”, and 6) Trailers and advertisements never provide any contextual background of criminal acts.

This content analysis is part of a broader project on public crime seriousness perceptions and the relationship with media use, which is inspired by the cultivation tradition initiated by Gerbner (1968). The project has two main aims: 1) to establish the perceived seriousness of different crimes, and 2) to understand the extent to which such perceptions are driven by media consumption and other factors.

Previous studies have traditionally linked public attitudes and perceptions to individuals’ socio-demographics, personal values and criminal experiences, but have rarely investigated the relationship between public attitudes/perceptions and media use. However, in the light of Gerbner’s cultivation theory, television content and the amount of time people spend watching TV, is likely to be an important influencing factor of public attitudes and perceptions and our broader project is intended to investigate such relationship.

Keywords: television content analysis, cultivation theory, crime seriousness perceptions

P9-23-4

Security vs. Privacy: Czech and Foreign Media Perceptions of CCTV Cameras

Daniela Gawrecká (Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic)

The proposed paper provides a comparative analysis of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras' overall reporting and coverage in international perspective. The study focuses on perception of reasonableness and intrusiveness of CCTV camera monitoring and portrayal of the trade-offs between crime prevention vs. privacy protection. Using the example of CCTV cameras, paper examines how crime prevention measures and public monitoring are perceived and framed by media and communicated with public. For this purpose, an analysis was made of articles published from 1 January 2010 to 30 April 2013 in 20 nationwide broadsheets in 10 countries. To provide cultural and political diversity, three kinds of countries were selected for comparative purposes: (1) old EU member states (Great Britain, Germany and Italy, Spain), (2) new EU member states (the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Poland) and (3) non-European countries (the USA and Mexico, Turkey). The proposed study is based on in-depth qualitative content analysis (QCA) using Atlas.ti programme of discourses, key actors, dominant topics, argumentative strategies and prevailing justifications in newspaper debates about CCTV cameras.

Keywords: Crime Prevention, Security, Media, Qualitative Comparative Analysis, CCTV Cameras

P9-24**DISPARITY IN SENTENCING**

Panel Chair: Pedro Freitas (*University of Minho, Portugal*)

P9-24-1**Police decisions to divert juvenile offenders: The impact of the conjunction of gender and ethnicity identities**

Camille Faubert (*University of Montreal, Canada*), **Rémi Boivin** (*University of Montreal, Canada*), **Catherine Montmagny-Grenier** (*University of Montreal, Canada*)

On April 3rd 2003, Canadian juvenile justice was modified by the implementation of a new juvenile delinquency legislation which provided police officers with new tools to divert juvenile offenders from the formal justice system. Henceforth, Canadian police officers can officially impose extrajudicial measures - either formal warnings or referrals to community programs - to juvenile delinquents instead of handing them directly to the juvenile justice system. The literature has identified gender and ethnicity of the offenders as influential characteristics taken into consideration in decision-making processes throughout the juvenile justice system (Higgins, Ricketts, Griffith & Jirard 2013; Jones & Flores 2013; Spohn & Brennan 2013; McDonald & Chesney-Lind 2011; Pope, Lovell & Hsia 2002; Hagan & Palloni 1986). However, do these two characteristics of offenders have independent effects on police decision-making or is their impact best understood through the consideration of the conjunction of these two identities? In other words, the present study seeks to determine which characteristics of the offenders and circumstances of the offences have greater impact on police propensity to divert adolescent offenders from the juvenile justice system, with a particular interest in understanding the role played by the conjunction of the identities of gender and ethnicity. In addition, the study seeks to determine if the impact of this conjunction of identities is constant through different types of offences. The results are based on a sample of juvenile offences participations (n= 13,686) recorded by a large Canadian police force between 2003 and 2010, which were divided into three sub-samples: violent offences (n= 3,482), propriety offences (n= 8,230) and other offences (n= 1,974). Multilevel logistic regression analyses were conducted to determine which factors have a significant impact on police decision-making and how the impact of gender and ethnicity is best explained.

Keywords: Police officers, Discretionary power, Juvenile offenders, General delinquency, Diversion

P9-24-2**Respectful Modules (Módulos de respeto) in the Spanish Penitentiary System from a non-androcentric perspective: research approach and preliminary results**

Ana Ballesteros Pena (*Interuniversity Research Copolis, University of Barcelona, Spain*)

The discrimination that incarcerated women suffer in the penitentiary system has been reflected in several research works in Spain as well as in other countries. Over the last years, thanks to the advances in equality in all fields, political authorities in Spain have begun to pay more attention to imprisoned women and, consequently, several public actions have been elaborated in order to tackle this sphere of discrimination. An example of these initiatives is the Action Programme for equality between women and men in the penitentiary system, promoted by the General Secretariat of Penitentiary Institutions in 2009. At the same time, a new penitentiary policy has been developed since 2004, with the aim of modifying the general features of the common penitentiary treatment, by implementing programmes such as the Respectful Modules (Módulos de respeto). From a general perspective, the analysis of these new modules should be framed in wider approaches about economic, social and penal changes in contemporary societies as well as in the analytical advances regarding women's penal enforcement from the feminist criminology.

The aim of this presentation is to explain the research carried out so far about Respectful Modules where women are serving sentences in Spain. Firstly, an overarching approach with regards to the new penitentiary policy in Spain will be provided, focusing on the description of the key aspects of the Action Programme for equality between women and men in Spanish prisons as well as on the “treatment conditions” in Respectful Modules. Secondly, an explanation of the methodology used and the main characteristics of the fieldwork that is being undertaken will be shared. Finally, some preliminary results of the analysis conducted so far will be presented.

Keywords: Prisons, Gender equality policies, Incarcerated Women, Spain

P9-24-3

Sentencing guidelines in a continental legal system?: an account of Magistrates' perceptions

Pedro Freitas (*University of Minho, Portugal*), **Manuel Santos** (*Instituto Universitário da Maia - ISMAI, Portugal*)

One of most sought after characteristics in sentencing is consistency. Magistrates, in Portugal, as in other several countries of continental law, must determine the sentence between a minimum and maximum time. By virtue of their discretion, it is up to them to impose the appropriate sentence, according to the culpability of the criminal defendant and the level of deterrence - general and specific - needed. Other than some general criteria set out by the Portuguese Criminal Law Code, such as the evaluation of the intensity of the intention or negligence of the agent, his motives or the gravity and consequences of the offense, to name a few, magistrates rely heavily on their personal experience. This means, however, the presence of discretion and, consequently, disparity in sentencing. Following previous studies and their theoretical framework (Monsieurs, Vanderhallen and Rozie, 2011), the need for new instruments such as sentencing guidelines was appraised among Portuguese magistrates (judges and prosecutors). Preliminary results show that the attitude of Portuguese magistrates towards sentencing guidelines is positive insofar as the possibility of departure is assured.

Keywords: sentencing guidelines, consistency, discretion

P10-1**CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIETY**

Panel Chair: *Diego Sanjurjo (Autonoma University of Madrid (UAM), Spain)*

P10-1-1**The past, present and future of criminology in Turkey (is there?)**

Veysel Dinler (*Hitit University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Turkey*)

Early criminological studies were started in Turkey after republic regime. Criminology courses were lectured first at Police Institute in 1937. First published articles on criminology were focused on prison researches and were comprehended as the assessments of statistical datum. Criminological researches were activated again with after liberalization period after 1950s. First criminology institute was established in 1944 at Istanbul University. Istanbul University Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology achieved many academic organizations and activity which is still active in Istanbul. Nevertheless all these achievements could not be converted in to academic success. Only two issues of journal (The Journal of Criminal law and Criminology) were published in 1978 and 1979.

Today, criminology in Turkey seems to be in progress; however it is not adequate to be assumed in academic success. First graduate program was opened in 2003 and doctorate program was started in 2005. The Turkish Journal of Criminology was started to be published in 2009 and the last (6th) issue was published in 2011. Police Academy is only the university which the criminology course is compulsory. At most law schools criminology course is elective lesson and at some law schools criminology is not a separate course.

We think that there are two main problems of criminology in Turkey. First of all, there is not enough academic concern on criminology. Criminal lawyers hesitate to study on criminology. Istanbul University Law School is the unique which has a criminology research centre. Sociologists do not have enough opportunity to acquire criminological statistics. On the other hand there are not enough competent scholars to make criminological researches in law enforcement. The second problem is the crime statistics and their accessibility. Crime statistics is not gathered and published properly and it is supposed that dark figure of crime and unreported crime is in a large number. This fact obstructs reliable surveys.

Keywords: criminology in Turkey, academic concern on criminology, crime researches, history of criminology

P10-1-2**Social inequality and access to justice in Turkey**

Can Calici (*Institute of Forensic Sciences, Istanbul University, Turkey*), **Neylan Ziyalar** (*Institute of Forensic Sciences, Istanbul University, Turkey*)

Social inequality is basically defined as the presence of unequal opportunities and rewards for different social positions or statuses within a group or society. In a country one of the main symptoms of the social inequality; is the inequality of access to justice. The concept of "access to justice" started to become popular in the literature of law in Turkey during the 2000s. During EU accession process, the judicial, legislative and administrative systems in Turkey underwent a series of reforms in the last decade. This reform process also includes access to justice and protective services. On the other hand, many citizens in Turkey today are still unable to claim their basic rights and access available services because of financial inadequacy.

Legal aid has been introduced as a requirement of the right to fair trial and it is a principle brought not to be deprived of the right to file a case for those who cannot afford it. Legal aid will help for only civil cases such as divorce, child custody, housing, consumer protection, employment, benefits, health—go unmet.

Studies have consistently found that most low-income households have legal problems, most of which are not resolved, and that many such people are unaware that they need legal help (Knepper, 2007).

This research aims to reveal, economic inequality between regions of Turkey and links whether this inequality causes to block access to justice. Turkish Statistical Institute Poverty Study, Justice Statistics and Statistical Indicators datas for 2012 have been used to achieve this.

Considering the preliminary results of the research, it is clearly seen that urbanized regions of Turkey, from west to east, has a lower poverty risk and more chance to access to justice. Given the situation described in this research, it is inevitable developing an advisory services model in Turkey, to improve access to justice services especially for rural population. Lack of a standard operation procedure about legal aid between the bar associations leads to abuse of rights and also constitutes another impediment to coordinate swiftly among the institutions which could be mediator for the people who are not able to afford to judiciary services.

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Keywords: Social inequality, Legal Aid, Access to Justice, Turkey

P10-1-3

Implications of an armed society for the state. The end of the monopoly on violence?

Diego Sanjurjo (Autonoma University of Madrid (UAM), Spain)

This paper represents the first chapter of the author's doctoral thesis. Centered on security policies, it investigates the proliferation of small firearms in the Southern Cone of Latin America and studies possible courses of action to reply to this problematic. From a theoretical perspective, the present paper analyzes the consequences that armed citizens in high crime societies entail for the state.

Faced with the limited efficacy of security and judicial policies, an increasing number of citizens decide to acquire firearms to defend themselves from crime and violence. Their use has consequences that go beyond the direct implications of the victims: It implies an unequal access to security for citizens, undermines the state and represents a rupture with the monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force that it allegedly possesses.

The few authors that have studied the concrete role of armed citizens in the governance of security put the use of firearms on the same level with other instruments of private security like security cameras or security guards. In consequence, they argue that armed citizens represent a strategy of the state to give back responsibilities. Exercising security tasks through armed citizens would contribute to the state's discredit, while increasing its' capacities for action and influence.

The present document argues that firearms are exceptional instruments of self-defense, with distinctive characteristics and risks that have not been taken into account by the authors of the mentioned studies. Among other factors, the risks of having a gun in the home, the inability to control their frequent drift to the black market and subsequent criminal use, as well as the local weapons race they produce, make firearms proliferation highly damaging for security policies. Additionally, the possibility that guns offer to not just prevent a felony, but to penalize and punish offenders, implies a particularly damaging undermining of the state, that is being replaced in all its functions. Therefore, far from increasing the state's penal power, armed societies produce insecurity and weaken state's capabilities.

Keywords: firearms, guns, monopoly on violence, armed society

P10-1-4**Crime and Criminology in the Society of a Postmodern**

Yakov Gilinskiy (*Russian State University of Education, Russian Federation*)

We all live in a postmodern era. There are some characteristics of a postmodern society which are important for understanding contemporary forms of crime and the development of criminology.

There is *globalization* of economy, transport, finances and – crimes.

There is a global *migration stream* and “conflict of cultures”. “*Hate crimes*” are result of mass migration.

There is *virtualization* of everyday life and activity, including cybercrime. Since the end of the 1990th – the beginning of the 2000th years there is a tendency of reduction of crime rate and the majority of its types observed around the world. What is it matter? It is known that the biggest contribution to statistics of crime is made by “street crimes”. Her main subject is teenagers and youth, and they lately went to the virtual world of the Internet. On the Internet the youth meets, loves, shoots, kills, creates. There can be criminality “restructurization”: highly latent cybercrimes force out usual „street crimes”.

Postmodern society is a “*consumer society*”. The slogan “all on sale” is realized in numerous crimes: street crimes and white-collar crime, including corruption.

There is *system violence*, including the violence of power. “The violence is built in system” (D. Becker).

Relativism, relativity of realities and our knowledge of them is result of postmodern reflection of reality.

What are main ideas of contemporary criminology?

Crime is not objective reality, but social construct.

The main factor (cause) of crime is social and economic inequality.

Modern theories of chaos, catastrophe, the concepts “strange attractor”, bifurcation have to be methodological base of postmodern criminology.

The idea of “*cultural criminology*” (Ferrel J., Garland D., Hayward K., Young J.) is important that not only the crime is generated by culture, but also means, methods of social control over crime are culture generation.

One of the main topics of postmodern criminology is how to optimize means and methods of *social control* over criminality. How to make social control, including punishment, more effective? The content-analysis more than 6500 reports on 11 European criminological conferences and the four world congresses showed that over 35–45% of all reports were about problems of social control over crime. Than it is possible to replace imprisonment? What is the role of mediation (“Mediation versus imprisonment”)? How to improve police work and administration of prisons? It is the main issues of criminologists.

Keywords: postmodern, crime, social control

P10-2

ADVANCES IN METHODOLOGY

Panel Chair: *Iris Steenhout (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)*

P10-2-1

Methodological aspects of estimation of the costs society incurs in response to crime (Russian experience)

Ruslan Dolotov (Saratov State Law Academy, Russian Federation)

As usual there is no problem with estimation of budget funds spent by state agencies dealing with crime prevention/investigation (e.g. prisons). However, there are some methodological problems if state bodies also perform other functions (non-crime-related activities). For example, there are no special criminal courts in Russia and general jurisdiction courts consider not only criminal, but civil and administrative cases.

To estimate the costs society incurs in response to crime in such cases we propose to use the portion of time devoted to crime prevention or investigation as a key variable.

The list of variables for the equation is as follows:

- a portion of time spent on specific types of work performed by such agencies;
- a number of types of such work;
- the budget of these agencies;
- statutory working time fund per 1 employee per year;
- a number of employees of the agencies;
- standard time for a particular type of work.

For example, we used this technique to evaluate the work of courts of general jurisdiction in Russia. In 2013 according to official data 12418801128417 rubles (about \$4 billions) from the federal budget were spent to maintain the work of these courts.

On the basis of the proposed methodology we give examples of calculations to determine the size of the budget funds spent by trial courts in cases of murder (article 105 of the Russian Criminal Code) it turns out to be almost 382597799 rubles.

The study proves that costs of reaction to crime of state agencies can be estimated by proportional assessing the portion of time devoted to crime prevention or investigation

Keywords: cost of crime, response to crime, crime costs, estimation the costs of crime

P10-2-2

Automated data gathering and analysis in criminology

Iris Steenhout (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

The internet offers a rich and infinite source of information. Almost any topic, also criminological relevant ones are discussed on the net. Even though there are some important difficulties, like ethical considerations and technical limitations, automated data gathering and analysis can offer broad opportunities for scientists. Nevertheless we see that online research using big data is scarce. We have a tendency to limit ourselves to online surveys or the observation of online behavior. This is not only a time consuming and intensive process, but it also ignores the possibilities that the internet has to offer. In this talk we demonstrate how webcrawlers and data mining can be used in criminology. We use a case study from our own research to propose a theoretical framework for the analysis of online discussions. Our goal is to trace the 'flow of influence' within online networks. We explain the set-up of the framework, the difficulties we met during our ongoing research and the results obtained.

Keywords: data mining, automated data gathering, big data research, opinion mining

P10-2-3**Investigating human trafficking: quantitative research on criminal investigations**

Ieke de Vries (National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children, The Netherlands)

The presentation outlines how statistics are relevant in the fight against human trafficking since they may form a basis for sound decisions in the enactment and implementation of policies. It starts by emphasizing that the total scale of human trafficking can only be estimated. The existing estimates, however, are regularly based on false or unfounded assumptions, insufficient and unreliable data and inadequate use of methodologies. The request for scale statistics across countries is reinforced by current political debates about what would be the most efficient policy against human trafficking and particularly by the question whether the legalization of prostitution would generate more human trafficking. However, in these debates countries are often improperly compared with respect to the total scale of human trafficking. Rather than a focus on such “scale statistics”, this presentation suggests a new perspective on the use of human trafficking statistics in smaller settings. By way of quantitative and partly qualitative research on criminal investigations in human trafficking cases it will be argued how statistics are still of utmost relevance in efforts to tackle human trafficking. The presentation focusses on the recruitment methods, the modus operandi of traffickers in general and the role of traffickers within the human trafficking process. The question will be raised to what extent greater efforts can be made during investigations to conduct a financial investigation and to apprehend criminal networks and legal organizations that, consciously or otherwise, facilitate human trafficking. How would this be relevant for gaining insight into human trafficking practices and, by extension, for more efficient and effective criminal investigations in particular?

Keywords: Dutch National Rapporteur, Human Trafficking, Quantitative Research, Criminal Investigations

P10-4

CORRUPTION AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME: INFILTRATION INTO LEGITIMATE STRUCTURES

Panel Chair: *Liz Campbell (University of Edinburgh, UK)*

P10-4-1

Organised crime, corruption and the law: the case of the UK

Liz Campbell (University of Edinburgh, UK)

Traditionally corruption by organised crime has not been regarded as a major issue in the United Kingdom. Now, however, it has growing salience in British political discourse and policy documents (Home Office, Serious and Organised Crime Strategy, 2013) though it still regarded primarily as something foreign and uncommon (e.g. National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2014). Through interviews with key stakeholders, I explore their perceptions of whether this concern maps onto a worsening phenomenon or whether it is the simple recognition of a pre-existing and persistent problem, and their interpretations of “organised crime” and “corruption” and the origins of the latter.

Again drawing on the interviews, I then examine the extent to which the law is of value in addressing corruption by organised crime in the UK. The law in this respect seems to have potential preventative and reactive dimensions, and to be of use in both a substantive and symbolic sense. My focus here, in particular, includes the Bribery Act 2010, public procurement regulations, and the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002.

Keywords: organised crime, corruption, criminal law, procurement, proceeds of crime

P10-4-2

Particular Qualities of Modern Commercial and Public Officers' Crime in the Krasnodar region: Official Statistic, Criminological Investigation of Latency and Public Opinion on the Problem.

Anton Petrovskiy (Subsidiary in Novorossiysk, Kuban State University, Russian Federation)

The aim of the survey, based on official information and scientific research received during 2004–2013, was to demonstrate particular qualities of corruption in one of the regions of Russia. The corruption, commercial and public officers' crime prevention is the main goal of the modern Russian society. Increasing the criminal legal liability, changes in the administrative and municipal legislation don't show good effect in the nearest perspective. The struggle against corruption crimes and administrative offences is binding nonsystematic character. Law enforcement system discover only patent facts, which does not need serious investigations and complicated detective combinations. The official statistics indicate selectiveness of law enforcement system, fictitious prevention activity to eliminate reasons and requirements, while the study of latent forms relatively true picture of the main categories of corruption crime. Unfortunately, law enforcement energy in prevention of commercial and public officers' crime depend on political decisions and don't cover corporations, monopolies, and members of the dominant political party activities both on the region and municipal levels.

Population perception show that level of commercial and public officers' crime don't look like social and economic problems, they consider it to be an everyday life bribes. These problem population's conceive as popular manifestation. It has formed the public opinion, that using corruption's practices facilitate in business activities and social life. All these give rise to unwillingness to resist commercial and public officers' crime, take part in social program and provide appraisal of corruption intimidation.

These problems don't allow to determine the limits of perception corruption by the population, top list of corruptive administrative areas and analyze effectiveness of measures used against corruption. It will help us to make useful changes in legislation and concentrate on most important directions, without applying piecemeal efforts.

Keywords: commercial and public officers' crime, corruption crimes, administrative offences, crime prevention

P10-4-3**The Infiltration of Legitimate Economies in the UK by Organised Crime Groups: Preliminary Observations**

Stefano Bonino (University of Durham, UK), **David Wall** (University of Durham, UK)

This paper will discuss early observations of the UK work package of an EU funded project on the infiltration of legitimate economies by organised crime groups. The first part of the paper will outline the specific nature of organised crime in the UK and briefly contrast it with the experience of organised crime in other European countries. The second part of the paper will then discuss the main reasons for infiltration into legitimate economies in the UK and look at whether the intention is, for example, to seek to govern particular markets or simply trading illegally in them. The third part will begin to identify the most infiltrated economic sectors and what characteristics are specific about them, such as their exploitability or ability to support or hide specific criminal activities. Finally, the paper will present a few case studies to illustrate the different ways in which infiltration is conducted. These case studies will highlight the complexities involved in understanding organised crime decision-making processes and long-term strategies (or lack thereof). They will also question the fitness of current definitions of organised crime to capture the British specific experiences at the national and local level."

This presentation is drawn from the UK work package of an ongoing project entitled Assessing the Risk of the Infiltration of Organized Crime in EU MSs Legitimate Economies: a Pilot Project in 5 EU Countries (ARIEL) (HOME/2012/ISEC/FP/C1/4000003801) and funded by the European Commission, DG Home Affairs, within the Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC) Programme. It is led by Transcrime at the Catholic University in Milan and is conducted in partnership with the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention and the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security at the University of Maribor.

Keywords: Organised crime, Infiltration, Legitimate economy, United Kingdom

P10-6 **RISKS IN PRACTICE**

Panel Chair: Sofia Wikman (*KTH royal institute of technology, Sweden*)

P10-6-1 **Quality factors in Finnish Probation Service appreciated by staff and clients**

Henrik Linderborg (*Criminal Sanctions Agency, French Southern Territories*), **Sasu Tyni** (*Criminal Sanctions Agency, Finland*), **Peter Blomster** (*Criminal Sanctions Agency, Finland*), **Marja-Liisa Muiluvuori** (*Criminal Sanctions Agency, Finland*)

In my presentation I discuss results concerning a qualitative study conducted by the Finnish Criminal Sanctions Agency. The study is a part of larger survey based on Alison Lieblich's prison climate research. The preliminary results of this survey show that the penal environments (prison, probation) in Finland differ in all dimensions the main result being, that staff/clients in Probation are clearly more satisfied than staff/prisoners in prisons.

In order to clarify the differences between Prison and Probation Service, qualitative interview material was collected in three regional Probation offices at the beginning of 2014. In each of the Probation office, eight staff members and eight probation clients were selected for the interviews. Thus in total 48 individuals representing the main staff categories and the main sanction forms were interviewed. The interviews were carried out in focus groups and they were supplemented with individual interview and video material on client situations.

The hypothesis of the qualitative study was that, just as the prisons, also the Probation offices would have both connective as well distinctive work cultures, which were moulded by the influence of both the office-based and higher ideological factors or credentials (punishment, efficiency and care credos). Together, these factors affect how the Probation work is shaped as a penal practice in relation to its key dimensions.

The qualitative study confirms the existence of a work culture typical of community sanctions in the same way as in other international studies on community sanctions both in positive and negative sense. International research has shown that local Probation work can develop through similar deep cultural mechanisms as the work in prisons. In the probation offices, reforms are adopted within the framework of prevailing professional orientation, which is still mostly based on social work and its professional ethics and credentials (care). Like imprisonment, this affects how the Probation practices are formed and how well or equally they implement the official criminal policy so that the work can be considered being in balance with regard to its different elements (punishment, management, care).

Keywords: probation, quality, assessment

P10-6-2 **Practitioners about the summary procedure in the Czech Republic – some outcomes from questionnaire survey**

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

In the Czech Republic, as in a range of other countries, the effort to accelerate and simplify criminal proceedings is one of the most significant trends in the development of criminal procedure law and in the criminal justice system as a whole. The subject of research by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention (ICSP) was legal regulation of shortened preliminary procedure and subsequent simplified proceedings before the court/a simple judge (referred to hereinafter as "summary procedure") and their application in practice in the Czech penal process.

This paper presents some results of research conducted in the years 2012 and 2013, especially part dealing with experts' opinions. The survey was carried out among 175 judges, public prosecutors and police officers. Preferred attitudes to solving the high incidence of trivial crime as well as benefits of summary procedure and obstacles to its effective application will be presented. Get to know the views of whether summary proceedings are different from the standard criminal proceedings on issues such as individual preventive effect, ensuring the rights of the defense, and more. The report also provides insights into the evaluation of the mutual cooperation of authorities involved in criminal proceedings including a short comparison with previous analogous research conducted by the Institute in 2007.

Keywords: the summary procedure, experts' opinions

P10-6-3

Summary Procedure in the Czech Republic- Statistics and Reality

Michaela Stefunkova (*Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic*), **Petr Zeman** (*Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic*)

Efforts to shorten and simplify the criminal proceedings can be regarded as one of the fundamental trends of criminal policy worldwide. In the Czech Republic for this purpose the institute of "summary procedure" was introduced to the Criminal Procedure Code. The term "summary procedure" includes two consecutive process stages – shortened preliminary procedure and subsequent simplified proceedings before the court. The paper presents certain results of the research realised by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention "Shortened Forms of Criminal Proceedings – Possibilities and Limits". The subject of research was legal regulation of "summary procedure" and its practical application in the Czech penal process. The authors focus mainly on certain results of the analysis of statistical data from the Ministry of Justice and the analysis of a sample of criminal court case files. The results suggest that the idea of a two-week long summary proceeding is quite illusory. This illusion is supported by the way of statistical reporting of the average length of shortened preliminary procedure. In contrast, the court files analysis shows that summary proceedings as a special type of criminal proceeding, through which it is possible to quickly and less formally solve petty crimes, in some cases, losing its meaning and considerably deviates from its original aim.

Keywords: summary procedure, Czech Republic, criminal proceedings, statistical data, court case files

P10-6-4

Violence risk assessments and ethics in three Swedish government agencies

Sofia Wikman (*KTH royal institute of technology, Sweden*)

According to the Swedish Work Environment Act, the responsibility for ensuring a safe work environment is placed with the employer. This project aims at studying three state agencies in the light of this responsibility. The three authorities - the Social Insurance Agency, the Migration Board and the National Board of Institutional Care has in common that their clients' personal welfare is affected by the decisions made by these authorities. The common occurrence of negative decisions in these authorities is a known risk factor for producing violence aimed at the public officials.

The project is aimed at providing a deeper understanding of how the knowledge that forms the base for the risk-assessment of violence in these authorities is gathered. Three studies will be performed, each analyzing different source:

- 1) Guidelines
- 2) Interviews with employees responsible for safety issues in the authorities
- 3) Incident reports or occurrence investigations

Questions are directed towards understanding the production of knowledge about violence. What assumptions about violence are visible? What occurrence of violence do the authorities have to handle? What factors are causing the problems of violence? Can the roots of violence be trace to the inside or the outside of the authority? What activities will be risk-assessed (or not)? When do the rights of the clients and employees collide? How can harms be avoided?

Keywords: Workplace violence, Risk assessment, Crime prevention, Public policy

P10-7**COMPARING CRIMINAL JUSTICE (part 1)**

Panel Chair: *Catrien Bijleveld (NSCR, The Netherlands)*

P10-7-1**Transitioning legal professions: a profile of Flemish criminal lawyers**

Danique Gudders (University of Leuven, Belgium), Wim Hardyns (Ghent University – Free University of Brussels, Belgium), Stephan Parmentier (University of Leuven, Belgium), Lieven Pauwels (Ghent University, Belgium), Antoinette Verhage (Ghent University, Belgium)

Empirical research about the legal profession in Belgium has been quite scarce until recent years. In 2007, with funds from the Flemish Bar Association, the universities of Ghent and Leuven conducted the first representative survey, as well as a follow-up survey in 2013. Both waves were intended to map the sociological, geographical, economic and financial profile of the Flemish legal profession in detail. The two surveys allow for the identification of several trends, i.a. the feminization of the Flemish legal profession, the increased cooperation among lawyers, and the increased specialization of lawyers. In this presentation, the focus will be on the major findings concerning the lawyers specialized in criminal law including inter alia, their views on the institutionalization of the legal profession, attitudes toward legal assistance, their remuneration of legal services, and future expectations.

Keywords: Legal profession, Flemish lawyers, Criminal law, Survey

P10-7-2**The Perils of Hindsight: Norwegian Lawmaking in the Aftermath of Terrorist Attacks in 2001 and 2011**

Heidi Mork Lomell (University of Oslo, Norway)

In this paper I will analyse how Norwegian criminal law was altered by the terrorist attacks in the USA on September 11th 2001 and in Norway on July 22nd 2011.

The shockwaves of the terrorist attacks on September 11th 2001 has been observed in criminal legislation of most states – even in Norway, which until recently have been spared of the atrocities of terrorism. The UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (adopted on September 28th 2001) decided that all member states should ‘Ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice and ensure that, in addition to any other measures against them, such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offences in domestic laws and regulations and that the punishment duly reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts.’ Among other measures, the resolution demanded that states should criminalise preparation of terrorist acts. On a general and principled basis, such a legal measure has previously been rejected as unnecessary and too far-reaching to be part of Norwegian criminal law. However, Norway obeyed the demands from the Security Council and adopted a range of new terrorist offences which extended the scope of criminal liability in 2002.

Shortly after the 2011 terrorist attacks in Norway, the Norwegian Police Security Service proposed a set of legal amendments which allegedly would improve the system’s ability to prevent so-called ‘solo terrorism’. In 2013 a series of new preparatory offences were enacted, among these a general criminalisation of the preparation of terrorism and of training, participation and membership in a terrorist organisation; two proposals that the Parliament deliberately rejected in 2002.

The paper will analyse policy papers, white papers and parliamentary debates in order to explain how these expansions of the criminal law were legitimised, despite previous reluctance to criminalising preparatory acts. In particular, I want to explore the role of hindsight in the temporal paradigm shift in criminal law and crime policy from solving and punishing crimes that have been committed – a paradigm of prose-

cution, to identifying “dangerous” people and depriving them of their liberty *before* they can commit crimes – a paradigm of prevention (Janus 2004). The major question posed in the paper is the following: When, how and why are general and principled objections to this development put out of play in the legislative processes, and when, how and why are they put back into play?

Keywords: Counterterrorism, Criminal law, Preventive justice

P10-7-3

Social science data and international prosecution: the case of the SCSL

Catrien Bijleveld (NSCR, The Netherlands), **Barbora Hola** (VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands), **Aurelie Poelhekke** (Human Rights Watch, Belgium)

International crimes, such as genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, are widespread, systematic violations of international human rights often committed within a period of armed conflict. In the last decade, many international criminal courts and tribunals have been established to prosecute the most responsible perpetrators of these crimes. Large-scale victimization, settings of upheaval, the collapse of state bureaucracies, and attempts by officials to cover up the crimes and often their own involvement usually create particular problems with respect to evidence. As a result, getting information about the extent of these crimes and number of victims is extremely challenging and often can be done only by social science research using statistical modelling and estimation.

In this paper we examine the use of social science documentary evidence by the Special Court for Sierra Leone (“SCSL”). We investigate how often such social science evidence was used by the court, whether it was contested at trial, whether there are trends over time in the employment of such evidence, and for what elements of the crimes such evidence was admitted.

Keywords: International Crimes, Social Science Evidence

P10-8**IMPRISONMENT FROM FEMALE PERSPECTIVE**

Panel Chair: Rita Haverkamp (*Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen, Germany*)

P10-8-1**'We are seen as JUST the carer...' A Feminist research on the experiences of kinship carers: from parental incarceration to liberation.**

Maria Adams (*University of the West of Scotland, UK*)

There is a growing amount of literature that raises the awareness of the severe impact imprisonment has on families of prisoners. Research findings have argued that the UK government is still very reliant on the family, in particular to accommodate the prisoners' resettlement, but there is still no political agenda to support carers. Codd (2008:16) pertinently asks: 'who cares for the carers?' Studies have shown that families take on a 'double duty' by caring for their grandchildren in addition to their adult kin' (Turnavoic, 2012; 918). Families face a secondary stigma (Condry, 2007); experience a sense of loss (Arditti, 2003), and even financial instability. There has been little focus on carers of women in prison, whereby many children are most likely to be cared for by female relatives including wives, grandmothers, aunts and so forth. More importantly research has not focused on other types of families, including same sex and those from BME communities. This presentation will draw on key themes from the literature review and data collection gathered for this PhD. This is an ethnographic study based on qualitative interviews with female carers who are responsible for the child/children whilst the parent is in prison. The data will be analysed in relation to three themes: how the carer views the prison system; the similarity of the experiences, or not, of prisoners' families with that of the prisoners themselves; and, the importance of the gender dimension to these themes. Using a feminist perspective, this framework will examine the position of women who take on the caring role- to accommodate the needs of the prisoner and the children. The purpose of this study has two inter-related elements: to examine the impact imprisonment has on the carers of those imprisoned, and, secondly, to contribute, therefore, new knowledge about this particular social process that can benefit the various participants, both families and carers.

Keywords: Kinship Carers, Prison, Feminism, Dorothy Smith

P10-8-2**The role of international recommendations in prisons for women**

Rita Haverkamp (*Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen, Germany*)

On 31 March 2013, 3,184 women and 53,378 men were imprisoned in Germany. With a share of 5.6 %, female prisoners form a minority of the total prison population and have, accordingly, garnered little attention in practice and research in previous decades. However, from the beginning of the 21st century onwards, (inter)national research on female prisoners has steadily grown, as too has interest in the implementation of international and European prison recommendations on female inmates. The 2010 UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (Bangkok Rules) are the latest effort to address the needs of female prisoners. Until now, the Bangkok Rules have been largely unheard of in Germany. Although recommendations have no legally binding character, their legal effect should not be underestimated. Due to a landmark decision of the Federal Constitutional Court, the revised European Prison Rules (2006) have gained special attention during the legislative processes of German federalism reform. The development of international recommendations will be observed against the background of the German law on penitentiary system, German case-law and findings of the author's study on women in prison.

Keywords: prison, women, international recommendations, Bangkok Rules

P10-8-3

Research on family attention of women prisoners in the Spanish Penitentiary System: preliminary results

Anna Morero Beltrán (*Interuniversity Research Copolis, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain, Spain*),
Ana Ballesteros Pena (*Interuniversity Research Copolis, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain, Spain*),
Elisabet Almeda Samaranch (*Interuniversity Research Copolis, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain, Spain*)

The family situations of incarcerated people in the Spanish prison system are characterized by great diversity: large families, single parents (lone mothers), sons and daughters in prison or outside of it, partners or other household members who are also imprisoned, families away from the place of execution of the sentence, etc. In the case of incarcerated women, circumstances as the shortage of women modules existing in the Spanish context, the lack of modules for mothers or the complex relationships they have with their families, among other factors, tend to toughen the already harsh conditions of incarceration that women inmates usually have to face. However, over the last years, thanks to the advances in equality in all fields, political authorities in Spain have begun to pay more attention to imprisoned women and, consequently, several public actions have been elaborated in order to tackle this sphere of discrimination. An example of these initiatives is the Action Programme for equality between women and men in the penitentiary system, promoted by the General Secretariat of Penitentiary Institutions in 2009 that included some measures focused on mothers and families.

The aim of the presentation is twofold: firstly, to describe the main measures of the Action Programme for equality between women and men in the penitentiary system that are focused on family and mothers incarcerated context. Secondly, in the framework of the research that we are carrying out in Spain in order to analyze the situation of female prisoners with regards to equality policies implemented in the Spanish penitentiary system, we will present some preliminary results of the analysis of the measures tackling the family attention of incarcerated women.

Keywords: Spain, Family, Women, Penitentiary System

P10-8-4

Gender and Control in Irish Prisons: An Analysis of the Prison Disciplinary System

Aoife Watters (*University College Dublin, Ireland*)

The maintenance of order is an important aim of prisons; Sykes declared that after custody the next most important aim of a prison is the maintenance of internal order. To maintain order a number of control mechanisms are employed by prisons, one of which is the formal disciplinary system. Indeed the formal disciplinary system has been described as being at the heart of maintaining good order and discipline in prisons (King 1985). This system, generally speaking, consists of rules and sanctions for breaches of the rules. The operation of the disciplinary system can differ substantially between prisons due to, *inter alia*, the heterogeneous characteristics of prisoners detained in a prison. The disciplinary process also impacts on prisoners to different extents. Research has shown that prisoners' gender can affect the operation of the disciplinary system and it also has a bearing on the impacts of the process for prisoners.

This paper offers broad analysis of the use of the disciplinary system as a control mechanism in Irish prisons. Preliminary insights from prisoner interview data will seek to identify whether the discipline system operates differently in male and female prisons and has different impacts on male and female prisoners in Ireland. The research will be discussed in the context of findings from other countries.

Keywords: control, prison discipline, gender

P10-9**FEES PAID BY PRISONERS; NORMALIZATION & PRISON RESEARCH**

Panel Chair: Martin Moerings (*Criminal law and criminology, The Netherlands*)

P10-9-1**The normalization principle. A new perspective on imprisonment**

Helene De Vos (*University of Leuven (KU Leuven), Belgium*)

Stimulated by European regulations, the Act of 12 January 2005 *on principles governing the administration of prison establishments and the legal status of detainees* introduced the normalization principle in the Belgian penal legislation. With a view to limiting damage caused by detention and promoting prisoners' reintegration, living conditions in prison should "approximate as closely as possible the positive aspects of life in the community" with prisoners having the same rights as other citizens.

The concept of *normalizing sanctions* was used by Foucault (1975) to explain how prisoners were disciplined and normalized within 19th-century prisons by punishing the slightest deviation from the desired behaviour. This interpretation of normalization, however, seems to be the opposite of its contemporary interpretation. Indeed, the human rights based normalization principle does not intend to normalize the prisoners' behaviour, but rather their living conditions. Nevertheless, the way in which the human rights based normalization principle is implemented into penal practice can be questioned.

Not only the practical feasibility of the implementation is a cause for concern – especially with consistent overpopulation and most of the new Belgian prisons being built according to the 19th-century model – but also the use of a human rights discourse together with risk assessment. The same is true with regard to the blurred line between normalization and the principle of less eligibility, a concept that is believed to contradict normalization. Because the idea of less eligibility is important in a free society in which rights are becoming increasingly dependent on personal efforts, a consistent implementation of the normalization principle could introduce this principle into prisons.

This presentation seeks to define the normalization principle as a means to reduce the harmful effects of detention and stimulate reintegration, as is intended by European and national penal regulations. For this purpose, we will first give attention to some paradoxes that the normalization principle entails and then discuss the normalization principle at the institutional, the social and the individual level.

Keywords: normalization principle, European prison rules, less eligibility, human rights

P10-9-2**Per diem fees paid by prisoners – a fair adjustment or a cause of recidivism?**

Jakub Drápal (*Faculty of Law, Charles University, Czech Republic*)

Fees paid by prisoners for their stay in prison (per diem or pay-to-stay fees) are discussed in United States at universities, legislative bodies and inside the prison professions. On contrary in Europe this issue did not attract any attention on neither level, even though debts of former inmates increase the rate of recidivism.

This presentation would like to change this and introduce into the European scientific criminological debate the issue of fees paid by prisoners and its impact. While Scandinavian countries, France, Spain and other stand against per diem fees paid by prisoners, Italy, Czech Republic, Slovakia and other consider it fair that prisoners pay part of prison expenses. The division of European states on this issue will be presented as well as its causes and implications.

The presentation will show the main ideological and legal backgrounds of per diem fees and present shortly their history in Europe, which is almost inversed compared with the history in United States. American results in this field will be examined with emphasis on their possible application to situation of

European states. It will be followed by a critique of per diem fees on an international level by the UN Committee against torture and some national human rights organizations. Different types of per diem fees applying to different types of penalties will be reviewed and accordingly to the division of European states on this issue, examples of good (and bad) practices on both sides will be presented. Economical approaches arguing that some fees are even inefficient will be discussed, as well as some minor studies made in United States and Czech Republic. As a last point an outline of a short in-depth study of Czech legislation and practice will be mentioned.

It will be concluded with recommendations of changes that might improve the situation and slightly decrease the rate of recidivism in Europe.

Keywords: prison, fee, recidivism, comparative

P10-9-3

New punitiveness: prisoners pay their own cost of living

Martin Moerings (Criminal law and criminology, The Netherlands)

Prisoners in the Netherlands have to pay for their cost of living. On a daily base an amount of 16 Euro is charged. In a period of two years it can amount to 11000 Euros.

This is the core of the law proposal that is submitted to Parliament. The central idea behind it is that offenders can be kept responsible for their actions and have to accept its consequences.

This proposal is a striking example of new punitiveness. It responds to the call in large sections of society for tougher punishments.

It is in conflict with the European Prison Rules, which state that the deprivation of liberty is a punishment in itself and therefore the regime for sentenced prisoners shall not aggravate the suffering inherent in imprisonment. This is the principle of minimum restrictions.

Besides that the proposal will work contraproductive. The majority of the offenders already enters prison with a burden of debts on their shoulders. This will increase when they will have to contribute in their cost of living. It is well known that having debts are an important criminogenic factor. A comparative literature study in which countries with some experience in this field were involved, as Denmark and Germany, makes clear it doesn't work.

The chance of recidivism only gets bigger instead of smaller. Saddle prisoners with an additional indebtedness is in conflict with the rehabilitation assignment, one of the main tasks of the prison system.

The society will become more unsafe rather than safer. It bites itself eventually in the own tail.

The study is based on a literature study and interviews with experts. The aim of it is to convince the Minister of Security and Justice that it is an enterprise which is deemed to be a failure.

Keywords: prison, punitiveness, cost of living, recidivism, European Prison Rules

P10-10**GREEN, OR PROTECTIVE? CRIMINALIZATION ISSUES**

Panel Chair: Daan van Uhm (*Utrecht University, The Netherlands*)

P10-10-1**Analyzing Narratives – Is Waste Money?**

Iina Sahramäki (*Police University College, Finland, Finland*), **Terhi Kankaanranta** (*Police University College, Finland, Finland*)

It is widely acknowledged that environmental crime is often characterized as economic or white-collar crime. "Waste is money", as it is often phrased. Despite this generally accepted notion, the connection between shadow economy and environmental crime is rarely studied in criminological research. The purpose of this presentation is to contribute to this discussion by analyzing how illegal waste flows are framed in Finland.

In Finland, environmental crime in general has been closely attached to economic crime and shadow economy discourse. Recently, there has been growing interest to prevent and uncover more environmental crime as the prevention of shadow economy is one of the flagships of current Finnish government. Furthermore, Action Plans to Reduce Economic Crime and the Shadow Economy have been published since 1996. However, it remains unclear if illegal transportation of waste and illegal waste trade are actually framed as part of shadow economy at grass roots level and how the governmental action plans have affected on the prevention and supervision of illegal waste flows.

In this study, six key experts from different authorities in the field of investigation and prevention of environmental crime were interviewed. Interviewees were asked to tell their experiences and views on the illegal waste flows during their career. By applying narrative analysis, their descriptions of illegal waste flows were analyzed and broader narrative of the connection between illegal waste flows and shadow economy was formed. Main focus has been on how the landscape of criminal action in this field has developed. In the presentation preliminary results are presented.

Keywords: environmental crime, shadow economy, economic crime, illegal transportation of waste

P10-10-2**Black Caviar**

Daan van Uhm (*Utrecht University, The Netherlands*), **Dina Siegel** (*Utrecht University, The Netherlands*)

The trade in caviar has a rich and colorful history, influenced over thousands of years by many cultures, societies and in the last decades by regulation. Based on qualitative research, including literature, media analysis and interviews, this article presents the first preliminary results of the authors' ongoing research. The value of caviar is historically discovered in the context of social change, political relationships and environmental change and the role of organized crime is described, as the scarcity of caviar has offered the unique opportunity to fish illegally, smuggle and trade contraband to mainly European countries with millions in profits. Although due to overexploitation 'wild caviar' is increasingly difficult to obtain, the demand in the context of exclusivity and scarcity remains intact by the upper class society desire for edible gold.

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lions in profits. Although due to overexploitation ‘wild caviar’ is increasingly difficult to obtain, the demand in the context of exclusivity and scarcity remains intact by the upper class society desire for edible gold.

Keywords: Black caviar illegal sturgeon, Illegal sturgeon, Caspian Sea, Illegal wildlife trade, Illegal fishing

P10-10-3

Animal abuse control in Poland

Edyta Drzazga (Faculty of Law, Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Animal abuse is complex phenomenon, so it should resist simplifications. However, the public politics treats all perpetrators as if they were rational individuals, mainly motivated by a wish of the cruelty or obtaining personal advantages. Oversimplification of animal abuse fits with the tendency widespread in society to prefer the easiest and most radical interpretations of criminal behaviors. And the perception of animal abuse affects the social control of this phenomenon. Thereby the predominant sequent control of animal abuse is fragmentary and symptomatic. The silence of criminologists on the policing of animal abuse is accompanied with the absence of sustained research. That’s why non-state agencies have more importance in law enforcement than the public police in addressing crimes against animals. The animal abuse control in Poland will be characterized and the attitudes and values of representatives of NGO-s regarding a variety of animal abuse control issues will be discussed.

Keywords: animal abuse, social control, NGO-s

P10-10-4

Butterfly Effects triggered by Green Crimes? Honey Bee Loss, Fruitless Fall, and Catastrophe of Living Things

Noriyoshi Takemura (Toin University of Yokohama, Japan)

The Earth is losing between one and ten percent of biodiversity per decade, mostly due to habitat loss, pest invasion, pollution, over-harvesting and disease. Certain natural ecosystem services are vital for human societies. Many fruit, nut, vegetable, legume, and seed crops depend on pollination. Pollination services are provided both by wild, free-living organisms (mainly bees), and by commercially managed bee species. Bees are the predominant and most economically important group of pollinators in most geographical regions.

Rachel Carson predicted a silent spring and warned of a fruitless fall. In recent years, beekeepers watch a great many bees mysteriously die, and they continue to disappear. The remaining pollinators, essential to the cultivation for large part of crops, are now trucked across the country and flown around the world, pushing them closer to collapse.

Has a “pollinator crisis” really been occurring during recent decades, or are these concerns just another sign of global biodiversity decline? Several studies have highlighted different factors leading to the pollinators’ decline that have been observed around the world.

Honey bees and other pollinators are dying off at unprecedented rates around the world. First in France, then in the U.S. and elsewhere, colonies have been mysteriously collapsing with adult bees abandoning their hives. In 2006, two years after this phenomenon hit the U.S., it was named “Colony Collapse Disorder,” or CCD. Each year since, U.S. beekeepers have reported annual hive losses of 29–36 %. Commercial beekeepers tell us that their industry, which is the care and cultivation of an indicator species, is on the verge of collapse. Most scientists agree that there is no single cause of CCD. Rather, recent population declines are likely caused by a combination of factors acting in concert to weaken bee colonies to the point of collapse; and emerging science points specifically to impaired immunity. Lead suspects in this causal complex include: nutritional stress, pathogens and pesticides.

Human activities and their environmental impacts may be detrimental to some species, with sometimes subtle and counter-intuitive causal linkages. Pollination is not just a free service but one that requires investment and stewardship to protect and sustain it. This research suggests that there should be a renewed focus on the study, conservation and even management of native pollinating species. It also shows how different factors and their complex causal linkage lead to the growing catastrophe.

Keywords: honey bee loss, CCD (colony collapse disorder), silent spring and fruitless fall, environmental effect, human activity

P10-14

TRUST IN THE POLICE

Panel Chair: **Mark Littler** (*University of Manchester, UK*)

P10-14-1

Veracity of Victim Support, nursing the war on crime

Mo Egan (*Abertay University, UK*)

With EU commitment to securing support for victims of crime cemented, this paper analyses legitimate mechanisms of compliance with reference to UK implementation of the EU Directive.[1] In particular, it examines these mechanisms with reference to two distinct concepts ‘governmentality’[2] and ‘responsibilisation’[3]. In this paper the preferred exposition of governmentality will be the work of Rose *et al*, who argued that governmentality ‘recognizes that a whole variety of authorities govern in different sites, in relation to different objectives’ and specifically rejects ‘any single body – such as the state – [is] responsible for managing the conduct of citizens.’[4] Questions remain as to whether victim support organisations can be accommodated within this framework since being considered as an ‘authority’ is problematic. In governing late modern society, the State has attempted to deal with crime through the ‘responsibilisation’ of institutions and individuals.[5] Government has effectively been extended through the delegation of authority to these actors, a convenient trend in times of austerity.[6] Therefore, this paper argues that the alternative concept of ‘responsibilisation’ better accommodates the role of the non-governmental organisations in nursing the victims of crime.[7]

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[1] Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA, O.J. L315/57.

[2] Rose, R, O’Malley, P, and Valverde, M. (2006). ‘Governmentality’, *Annu. Rev. Law. Soc. Sci.* Vol 2. No. 1. pp83-104; Herberg, M. (2011). The Power/Knowledge-Nexus Revisited Global Governance and conflicts of law from a Foucauldian View. Ch 12 in Joerges, C. (ed) *After Globalisation New Patterns of Conflict and their Sociological and Legal Re-constructions*, ARENA Report No 4/11 at p336-337. at p338.

[3] Pat O’Malley (1992), in ‘Risk, Power, and Crime Prevention’, *Economy and Society*, 21, pp252-75; Garland, D. (2001). *The culture of control: crime and social order in contemporary society*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, at p124-127.

[4] Rose, R, O’Malley, P, and Valverde, M. (2006). ‘Governmentality’, *Annu. Rev. Law. Soc. Sci.* Vol2. No. 1. pp83-104. At p85.

[5] Garland, D. (1997) ‘Governmentality and the problem of crime: Foucault, Criminology and Sociology’, *Theoretical Criminology*, 1/2, pp173-214.

[6] *Ibid.*

[7] *op cit* n 3.

Keywords: victim support, governmentality, responsibilisation, legitimacy, EU law

P10-14-2**Mapping the 'God gap': A quantitative exploration of the relationship between religion and trust in the criminal justice system****Mark Littler** (*University of Manchester, UK*)

Religion has long been recognized as a factor influencing criminal and delinquent action, with contemporary scholars building on the early work of Durkheim, Weber and Stark to identify a strong and consistent relationship between religiosity and involvement in delinquent and criminal action.

While a comparatively large body of work has explored the existence of this linkage, little attention has been paid to the relationship between religion and attitudes to the criminal justice system broadly defined. This is surprising given recent research on the link between religion and social and political trust, and the magnitude of effects identified in work exploring this linkage. Studies by political sociologists including Robert Putnam have consistently affirmed a strong, positive relationship between religiosity and social and political trust, with more involved practitioners more likely to hold favourable perceptions of non-group members - including politicians - than less involved members and non-practitioners.

Marrying the two literatures, this paper aims to take a first step towards addressing the shortcoming of the criminological literature. It presents the results of analysis conducted using European Values Study survey data, with a view to offering insights into the nature of the relationship between trust/confidence in political institutions and religion.

Keywords: Religion, Trust, Youth, Confidence**P10-14-3****Comparing citizens' trust in the police across European countries: an assessment of cross-country measurement equivalence****Dorian Schaap** (*Radboud University, The Netherlands*), **Peer Scheepers** (*Radboud University, The Netherlands*)

International comparative studies on citizens' trust in the police, based on large-scale cross-national surveys, have become more common in recent years. However, they generally tend to ignore the fundamental question of whether comparisons between countries are actually valid. We address this knowledge gap by conducting measurement equivalence tests on trust in the police within the framework of legal and political trust, arguing that a deviant position of trust in the police within this framework in a certain country indicates comparability issues.

We analyze data from the 2010 wave of the European Social Survey in 26 European nations, finding that trust in the police as well as trust in other institutions are empirically comparable within most, but not all, of Europe. We also note differences between Eastern and Western Europe both in absolute levels of trust and in the correlation between the dimensions of legal and political trust. We conclude that future cross-national comparisons of citizens' trust in institutions, and especially the police, should systematically account for equivalence issues to prevent invalid conclusions and should exercise constraint in including culturally very diverse countries.

Based on: Schaap, D. & Scheepers, P. (2014). Comparing citizens' trust in the police across European countries: an assessment of cross-country measurement equivalence, *International Criminal Justice Review*, 24(1), 82-98.

Keywords: cross-national, trust in the police, measurement equivalence

P10-16

CHALLENGING GENDER

Panel Chair: *Sarah Kingston* (Leeds Metropolitan University & University of Lancaster, UK)

P10-16-1

Strong winds from Sweden: The adoption of the Nordic Model across Europe

Sarah Kingston (Leeds Metropolitan University & University of Lancaster, UK), *Terry Thomas* (Leeds Metropolitan University, UK)

On 1 January 1999, Sweden became the first country in the world to introduce legislation to criminalise the purchase, but not the sale, of sexual services. The Swedish model of criminalising the purchaser rather than the seller of sexual services has been adopted as a useful model by countries across Europe. England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland and Norway have all indicated their intentions to implement, or have already implemented, what is commonly known as the “Nordic model” to tackle prostitution. In this paper I examine the Swedish laws to penalise clients, as well as those of following countries to demonstrate that a strong wind is blowing across Europe. I will then examine the benefits and limitations of the Nordic model, and implications adopting this model may have for other countries. It will be suggested that following the Swedish model goes directly against some of the intentions of nation states to protect vulnerable women and children, as it is likely that increased criminalisation will push the industry further underground.

Keywords: sex work, prostitution

P10-16-2

Infanticidal women – a challenge for feminist criminologists

Emma Milne (University of Essex, UK)

There is considerable tension between the act of infanticide and the homicide offence of infanticide. The act of infanticide is widely believed to be the killing of an infant by its mother. The criminal offence of infanticide is defined under English law to be a mother’s act of killing her own infant whilst the ‘balance of her mind was disturbed’ (Infanticide Act 1938, 1 & 2 Geo. 6, c36). In 2012/2013 no women were convicted of infanticide (ONS, 2014), but in the same year six women were suspected of killing their infants (Home Office, 2014). The conviction rate of infanticide is far lower than the number of acts of infanticide which are committed each year. Previous feminist research into maternal filicide has highlighted the mad/bad dichotomy and doubly damned (Lloyd, 1995) presumptions held by the criminal justice system (CJS) concerning violent women. Thus the infanticide offence is a demonstration that the judgement of a woman’s crime when she kills is more concerned with her persona than the crime itself.

Apart from a few exceptions (Cameron, 1999; Renzetti, 1999) women’s use of violence is an area of criminology which feminists have been reluctant to analyse. But it is a critical area of research for feminism, as the lived reality of some women demonstrates that violence *is* a very real part of their lives. If we are not prepared to engage in the debate then we leave violent women to the mercy of doctors and psychologists – we allow them to continue to be judged as “mad” or “bad”.

My research seeks to explore how women who kill their infants are understood by professionals in the CJS and those who safeguard children. Primarily the research will focus upon uses of the law of infanticide to consider the gendered nature of violent crimes. This presentation outlines the key aims and objectives of my research and explores the methodology. Early findings from the study will be considered alongside the feminist literature and research about violent women.

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Keywords: Infanticide, Homicide, Feminism, Violent women, Motherhood

P10-16-3

Why is the gender gap in offending decreasing (across both sides of the Atlantic)?

Felipe Estrada (Stockholm University, Sweden)

The study takes on the issue of the declining gender gap in crime that has been noted in Scandinavia and elsewhere. In the public debate, the trend described by official statistics is often interpreted as showing an alarming shift in the offending of young women. Both the trends themselves and the nature of the debate, exhibit considerable similarities with the debate on the declining gender gap in the USA. Explanations are often based on an assumption that women are increasingly coming to mimic the behaviour of men. Over recent years, the debate has gained renewed impetus, and has again become focused on how the substantial increase in the numbers of women being registered for crime in general, and for violent offences in particular, should be understood. The central issue is that of whether crime among females has increased as a consequence of behavioural changes, or whether it is instead due to an expansion in the range of criminal acts being prosecuted by the agencies of the justice system. The study's empirical part builds on different data sources; Swedish official crime statistics, cohort studies, and self-report studies.

Keywords: Gender gap, violence, juvenile crime, trends

P10-16-4

Women don't do it ?

Sigrun Rossmannith (Forensic psychiatric praxis, Austria)

Sexual abuse by women is a taboo which the fields of criminology, forensic psychiatry, and psychology have long ignored. It has been viewed as a male-only crime. Feminist perspectives have concentrated on the role of women as victims. The ratio of male to female sexual offenders is about 20:1; females account for 2-5% of sexual abuse. In international diagnostic tools (ICD-10 and DSM-IV), criteria for sexual deviation are also male-dominated. Are there even criteria for female paraphilia? If so, do the criteria distinguish from male sexual deviations? Or are acts of sexual abuse by women only neurotic tendencies?

There is a typology of female sexual offender: women who abuse adolescent boys: „teacher love”, women who sexually abuse their own or other young children, women who co-offend with men, women who sexually assault or coerce adults, girl-gangs who rape.

Criminological, forensic psychiatric, and psychological aspects are discussed with the aid of case histories from the author's experiences in the forensic field.

Keywords: female sexual offenders, sexual abuse

P10-17

REPORTING CRIMES, RAPE VICTIMS

Panel Chair: *Stephanie Fohring* (*University of Edinburgh, UK*)

P10-17-1

Putting a face on the dark figure: describing victims who don't report crime

Stephanie Fohring (*University of Edinburgh, UK*)

Since the inception of large scale victimisation surveys a considerable amount of research has been conducted investigating the so called 'dark figure' of crime. This figure, representing the proportion of crime surveys suggest goes unreported to the police, has consistently hovered around 60% in countries including the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the United States and Canada. Research surrounding this 'dark figure' has largely focused on identifying incident specific variables related to the non-reporting of crime. For instance, possessing a weapon, sustaining an injury, or an existing relationship between the victim and the accused are all examples of commonly cited factors found to decrease reporting. But what do these statistics really tell us about those victims, who are in fact the vast majority, that choose not to pursue formal avenues of justice following crime? This paper thus seeks to paint a portrait of the actual people behind the dark figure – it will use both quantitative survey data from the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey as well as data derived from in-depth interviews with victims to clearly describe these individuals and to explore possible explanations for their decision to not report.

Keywords: victims, dark-figure, unreported crime

P10-17-2

Different trajectories, vulnerabilities and outcomes – rape victims and the criminal justice system

Marianne Hester (*University of Bristol, UK*)

Despite considerable attempts by the police, the Crown Prosecution Service and the courts to improve their responses to the investigation, prosecution and conviction of rape offences in England, government reports and reviews have continued to highlight the justice gap for victims in rape cases. Research was commissioned by the Northern Rock Foundation to look at progression of rape cases in three police force areas to better understand why cases fail to progress through the system. The research tracked 87 rape cases (some with multiple victims) from when they were reported to the police and as they progressed (or not) through the criminal justice system. Four main groups of cases, with different victim and incident features were identified with seemingly different trajectories and patterns of progression through the criminal justice system: Acquaintance rape cases (where the perpetrator was known to the victim longer than 24 hours, or less than 24 hours), Historical rape cases (where the rape took place more than one year ago), Domestic violence (where perpetrators were current partners or ex-partners), and cases involving recent rapes by perpetrators who were family members (cousin and brother). The perpetrators in domestic violence rape cases were more likely to be arrested (cases were very serious and high risk), and those in historical cases least so. However, cases involving rape as part of domestic violence were also the most likely to be withdrawn in the early stages due to fear and threats faced by the victims and three quarters of the cases dropped out at the police stage. Historical cases were most likely to result in conviction, and tended to have corroboration via more than one victim and multiple disclosures. Cases involving the most vulnerable victims were least likely to progress to any extent through the criminal justice system. To varying degrees the police could be seen to be adopting the victim-focused approach recommended in the Rape Experience Review (Payne 2009) with an emphasis on believing victims from when they reported and supporting them to remain in the criminal justice system. Use of a victim-focused approach, alongside a concerted effort to develop a wide range of multi-agency, led to the highest proportion of cases proceeding through to charges, more cases going to court and also a higher rate of convictions. However the 'focus on

victims' approach (credibility of victims, corroboration) applied by prosecutors and courts undermined this progression and was in contradiction to 'victim focus' and belief in victims.

Keywords: rape, criminal justice system, domestic violence

P10-17-3

Suspected hate crimes reported to the police in Finland in 2012.

Tero Tihveräinen (Police University College of Finland, Finland)

This report reviews suspected hate crimes reported to the police in Finland in 2012. The statistics are based on crime reports retrieved from the national police information system. Earlier reports on hate crime and racist crime have been published by the Police College of Finland and the Ministry of Interior's Police Department since 1998. In this report hate crime has been defined as a crime against a person, group, somebody's property, institution, or a representative of these, motivated by prejudice or hostility towards the victim's real or perceived ethnic or national origin, religion or belief, sexual orientation, transgender identity or appearance or disability.

In the target year, 732 reports of hate crimes were found. There were 186 reports less than in the year 2011. As in previous years, most of the suspected hate crimes consisted of racist crimes (87,6 %). Offences against religious background constituted 6,1 percent of the cases. 3,7 percent of the cases were offences against sexual orientation and in 2,2 percent disability was the motive for the offences. Transgender identity or appearance was the motive for hate crimes in only four cases.

In the target year, racist attacks were in the most cases directed against a member of an ethnic or national minority by a member of the majority population. Most of these offences consisted of an assault. In relation to the number of foreign citizens resident in Finland, the citizens of Somalia had the highest number of reported racist attacks in 2012. Most crimes committed against religion were verbal insults or threats. Crimes motivated by the victim's real or perceived sexual orientation, transgender identity or appearance were mainly assaults. Hate crimes against disability mostly included verbal insults or threats.

Keywords: hate crime, racism, religion, sexual identity, disability

P10-17-4

Gender differences in the relationship between victimization reporting and adult role statuses

Stacey Bosick (University of Colorado Denver, USA), Callie Rennison (University of Colorado Denver, USA)

Victims of crime play an integral role in our criminal justice systems. Victims themselves are often the best and only witnesses to violence. Without their own reports to law enforcement, victims are unlikely to receive appropriate recovery services, and offenders stand little chance of being apprehended. Victim non-reporting thus undermines the utility and function of criminal justice systems. Each year, however, nearly half of stranger victimization in the United States goes unreported. Juveniles are much less likely to report than adults (Watkins, 2005). Rather than being neatly connected with adult legal status, rates of police notification increase throughout the early adult years, stabilizing at about 35 (Bosick, 2012). This suggests that factors in early adulthood may be the key to understanding changes in reporting behavior.

Drawing on data from the U.S.-based dataset, the National Crime Victimization Survey, this paper extends on the contributions from developmental and life course criminologists by investigating the relationship between adult roles status and police notification. Our findings point to important gender differences. Whereas having children (in the home) appears to influence victimization reporting by females, home ownership, marriage and employment are associated with higher rates of reporting by males. We discuss the implications of these findings for our understanding of the gendered pathways to adulthood and the responsibilities that come with these transitions. We conclude by advocating data collection on victimiza-

tion and crime reporting over the life course so that this subfield can catch up to the advancements being made in the understanding of offending.

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Keywords: victimization, life course, police reporting, adult roles

P10-18**MEASURING IPV, PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF IPV**

Panel Chair: *Sylvia Walby (Lancaster University, UK)*

P10-18-1**What is the best way to measure gender-based violence using surveys?**

Sylvia Walby (Lancaster University, UK), Jude Towers (Lancaster University, UK), Brian Francis (Lancaster University, UK)

Surveys are the best way to measure the extent and nature of gender-based violence; but which is the best survey method? Three examples dominate the field: EU Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) EU28 survey; World Health Organization (WHO) multi-country study; and UK's Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) (formerly British Crime Survey). These surveys employ a range of modalities in the populations included in the survey frame, in initial approach and in interview method, for example face-to-face (F2F) or self-completion (SC) and in their definition and primary unit of measurement of 'violence'. In this paper we compare: survey frame; interview modality (confidential or not; approach in advance or not); response rates; definitions and units of measurement (victims or incidents); and findings. Through comparative analysis (within and across surveys), we assess the ways in which methods can affect findings on the rate of disclosed violence and its gendered nature. We find that: response rates correlate with disclosure rates (FRA); interview modality (approaches to respondents) correlates with response rates (FRA); interview modality (confidential or not) correlates with disclosure rates (FRA, CSEW); and the unit of measurement correlates with the gender profile of victims (CSEW, FRA, WHO). We offer conclusions on best practice for developing future (EU) surveys of gender-based violence.

Keywords: gender-based violence, survey, measurement, violence

P10-18-2**Dyadic Concordance in Psychological Aggression and it's Relation to Assault of Dating Partners by Male and Female Students in 32 Nations**

Murray Straus (University of New Hampshire, USA), Yahayra Michel-Smith (University of New Hampshire, USA)

This paper reports the results of an analysis of data on assaults by 13,877 university students in 32 nations. A unique conceptual and methodological contribution is use of a *couple-level* measure to identify three *Dyadic Concordance Types* (DCTs) for chronic psychological aggression against a partner. The couple-level measure consists of categorizing couples into three concordance types: Male-only chronically psychologically aggressive (9% of the couples), Female-only (17%), and Both chronically psychologically aggressive (74%), plus the referent category of Neither. Results of analyses of covariance will be presented to compare the degree to which each of the DCTs for psychological aggression is associated with any assault, initiating assault, and the chronicity and severity of assault by male and female partners, taking into account the gender of the student who provided the data. The results of examining the interaction of the DCTs with the level of conflict and violence-approval will be presented to provide data on whether a link between psychological aggression and assault depends on the level of violence approval. The implication of the results for theories to explain partner violence, and importance of including assessment of Dyadic Concordance Types in research and treatment.

Keywords: assault, violence, domestic, verbal aggression, dyadic analysis

P10-18-3

Intimate Partner Violence, Values of Partnership and Self-control

Jiri Burianek (Charles University Prague, Czech Republic)

The paper offers first outcomes of the study of the intimate partner violence (IPV) carried out in the Czech Republic in 2012. The representative survey of Czech Men (N = 1001) has revealed that life-time prevalence of physical or sexual violence experienced by men is about 10 %, however in the current partnership seems to be lower (3%). The incidence of a psychological abuse is substantially higher and seems to be similar if comparing with women. Consequently the comparison with a sample of women (2013, N = 1501) will be demonstrated. The strongest predictors of the psychological violence are the lower self-control of the current partner and alcohol consumption. The influence of social status variables is rather weak. Although the value orientations had no substantial effect on IPV (if comparing to the self-control measures) we replicated this items in the questionnaire especially for women because the motivation to conserve the relationship should explain some cases of domestic violence.

Keywords: violence, partnership, self-control, men, women

P10-18-4

Risk assessment for domestic violence: should we focus on coercive control?

Andy Myhill (College of Policing, UK)

There is a growing academic literature on risk assessment for domestic violence. Numerous instruments for assessing risk in cases of domestic violence have been developed, but few have been tested comprehensively for construct validity. Individual risk factors included vary from instrument to instrument, and have been identified through various sources, including domestic homicide reviews and reviews of academic literature. There appears though to be little clarity around how universally applicable individual risk factors are, or how combinations of factors may operate in specific contexts to raise the risk of serious abuse. This study tests Stark's (2007) theory that coercive control, a distinct form of domestic violence that uses tactics intended to control, humiliate and degrade, and generates genuine fear in victims through continuous threats, bullying and harassment, presents a higher risk than 'situational' violence that does not follow this pattern of coercion and control. Item-response analysis was used with victims' responses to risk assessment interviews undertaken at 500 domestic violence incidents, selected at random from across an English police force. The analysis tested whether a sub-set of risk factors was present consistently when several other risk factors (varying by circumstance) were also present. The paper will describe the results of this analysis and the implications for risk assessment and police response to domestic abuse.

Keywords: Domestic violence, Coercive control, Risk assessment, Police

WG10-20**FOOD IN PRISON (ESC Working Group on Prison Life & Effects of Imprisonment)**

Panel Chair: *Kristel Beyens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)*

Other authors: *Amy B. Smoyer B. Smoyer (Yale University, USA), An-Sofie Vanhouche (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), Anastasia Jablonska (Royal Holloway University of London, UK), Ap Zaalberg (Research and Documentation Centre, The Netherlands)*

Recently, food related topics trigger the attention of researchers in different research domains. For a long time, the interest in food served to prisoners remained however marginal. Currently we notice a rising interest in this topic. Therefore this interdisciplinary panel brings together current empirical research on food in prison in different countries. Amy Smoyer from Yale University will draw on women's food narratives to investigate the impact of incarceration experiences on perceptions of legitimacy. She will develop her ideas in the presentation "Hungry on the Inside: Prison Food and Legitimacy". An-Sofie Vanhouche from the Vrije Universiteit Brussel will elaborate on the role of food in the practicing of religion in male prisons in her paper 'Food, Religion and Identity in Belgian Prisons'. Anastasia Jablonska from Royal Holloway University of London will discuss the influence of food and sports on the health and wellbeing of women prisoners in the paper 'Promoting Health and Wellbeing through Physical Activity and Improved Nutrition Among Women Prisoners'. Ap Zaalberg from the Dutch Research and Documentation Centre will talk about the relationship between the use of nutritional supplements and aggressive behaviour of prisoners in his paper entitled 'Remedying poor dietary habits in prisoners: effects of food supplements on behaviour'.

Keywords: prisons, food, prison culture, sports, health

WG10-20-1**Food, Religion and Identity in Belgian Prisons**

An-Sofie Vanhouche (*Free University Brussels, Belgium*)

For diverse reasons inmates often express strong disapprovals towards their food. Too often these criticisms are neglected, and little attention is paid to food-related problems inmates highlight. My research suggests that these criticisms can often be linked to the construction of identity in prison. Since prisons limit inmates' autonomy and possibilities of expressing the *self*, the symbolic role of food as an identity marker may become of major importance. Drawing on Claude Fischler's (1988) work that elaborates the link between food and identity, I will focus on the importance of food in inmates' construction of a cultural, and in particular religious, identity in Belgian prisons.

Based on observations and many interviews I conducted with male inmates and staff in five Belgian prisons, this presentation will first explain how religious diets help inmates to practice their religion in prison. Secondly, I will show how the discussion that currently exists in Belgium on the composition and distribution of religious diets, reflects power relations between staff and inmates, and between different groups of inmates. These findings will give a closer insight into the way inmates try to construct their (religious) identity in prison through food.

Keywords: prison, religion, food, identity

WG10-20-2

Hungry on the Inside: Prison Food and Legitimacy

Amy Smoyer (Yale University, USA)

Research has measured the impact of policing and judicial systems on perceptions of criminal justice legitimacy. In other words, does how a person is treated by police or the courts impact their understanding of criminal justice systems? This research has shown that police behavior and court processes matter and has led to interventions (e.g. community policing, restorative justice) that seek to ameliorate this impact and improve criminal justice outcomes. The next frontier in this discussion about criminal justice legitimacy is corrections. What is the impact of the incarceration experience on perceptions of legitimacy?

In order to better understand the ways in which the prison experience may shape perceptions of legitimacy, this paper analyzes women's narratives about prison foodways – the constellation of activities related to the acquisition, preparation, distribution, and consumption of food in prison. This qualitative data comes from interviews conducted in New Haven, CT (USA) with 30 formerly incarcerated women. All of the women had been incarcerated, most for drug-related crimes, at the same state correctional facility. Their average age was 38 and the average length of their most recent incarceration was 9.5 months.

These women's food narratives construct the prison institution as apathetic and nonsensical, suggesting that the legitimacy of the State may be undermined by incarceration. Women spoke about poorly designed, sloppy food systems that left them feeling uncared for, ignored, frustrated, and humiliated. These messages may inhibit the efforts of social service and health care providers to engage incarcerated and formerly incarcerated women in services. In contrast, exceptional participant narratives about empathetic and compassionate food experiences suggest that ameliorated food systems could boost levels of trust and confidence in the State among incarcerated populations and promote the engagement in services that is needed to improve health and psychosocial outcomes.

Keywords: Prison, Legitimacy, Food, Women, Qualitative

WG10-20-3

Remedying poor dietary habits in prisoners: effects of food supplements on behaviour.

Ap Zaalberg (Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice, The Netherlands)

Many criminals lived marginalized lives outside prison, so it is not surprising that they often suffer from poor nutritional status and bad health when they enter prison. Research in the Netherlands shows that for instance underweight is more common among prisoners than in the general population. Furthermore, juvenile delinquents report suffering from food insecurity in the past frequently. It is less known that besides bad health, poor nutritional status can have behavioural consequences. A growing body of evidence from observational studies supports this assertion however. In the last few decades several randomized controlled trials (rct's) have been conducted with nutritional supplements, primarily aimed at the reduction of aggressive behaviour in prisoners. Rct's consistently suggest that interventions with nutritional supplements – as compared to placebo's – reduce the number of aggression incidents. Because of the experimental status of these studies, the relationship between improved nutritional status and aggression reduction most probably is causal.

Keywords: diet, behaviour

WG10-20-4**Promoting Health and Wellbeing through Physical Activity and Improved Nutrition among Women Prisoners**

Anastasia Jablonska (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK), **Rosie Meek** (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

Women imprisoned in England and Wales, and around the world, experience higher rates of mental and physical illness compared with the general population and men in prison. Once imprisoned it is widely recognized that women's health status is likely to decline. To improve women's health and wellbeing, one opportunity is to enable and encourage women to make one of the few health-enhancing decisions they can make in prison: To eat healthily and to exercise. The physical and psychological benefits of practicing a healthy diet and exercising, such as weight loss, increased self-esteem and better sleep, are well documented. There are also other valuable benefits to the public and prisoners, such as the ability to promote desistance from crime. However, when assessing women in prisons and their participation levels in exercise and choosing healthy meal options, studies report that participation and uptake is low. To shed light on why uptake is low and the lifestyle choices inmates make, the researcher will interview women in a closed training prison. This information will be used to inform the second stage of the research, which is to develop a user informed program based on promoting nutrition literacy and engagement in exercise. This will enable participants to better their own health and wellbeing within the prison setting and upon release. This research has the potential to influence public policy especially in the area of public health and prison reform, and to guide best practice.

Keywords: women, nutrition, physical activity, health, wellbeing

P10-22

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SEX INDUSTRY

Panel Chair: *Lukasz Wieczorek (University of Warsaw, Poland)*

P10-22-1

Non-prosecution or non-application of penalties to the victim of human trafficking

Julia Muraszkiwicz (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

Victims' rights are prominent on national and regional policy agendas as well as in the criminal law field, particularly when the victims are vulnerable due to their state (e.g. child) or due to the horrific nature of the crime (e.g. human trafficking). This presentation aims to look into EU Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims. Through this Directive the EU has emphasised that human trafficking is a multi-layered phenomenon that requires paying attention to victims and their rights. While there are many rights awarded to victims of human trafficking in the said Directive this presentation will focus on Article 8 on the non-prosecution or non-application of penalties to the victim. As to this the objective is to understand: firstly the legal mandate for the EU's involvement in this field. It is recognised that such a provision intervenes in the sanctuary of Member State's national criminal law and as such requires authorisation. Secondly the author will attempt to understand the real meaning of the terms contained in this Article, with a focus on the expressions "criminal activities" and "direct consequence". Lastly a brief comment will be made on whether the individual Member State enjoys broad discretion as to the way the Article is implemented.

Keywords: Human Trafficking, Victims, Non-prosecution, Non-application of punishment, Directive 2011/36/EU

P10-22-2

Combating human trafficking in Poland – challenges for the future

Lukasz Wieczorek (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Poland is a country of origin, transit and destination for victims of human trafficking. This creates special obligations of the state and makes its efforts more complex. The research of the Human Trafficking Studies Centre University of Warsaw clearly indicates that there are at least two major weaknesses of the Polish system of elimination of trafficking. Firstly, lack of long-term strategy to eliminate this phenomenon. Currently the national action plans set up by the Polish authorities are short-term operational programs rather than long-term strategy of eliminating this phenomenon.

Secondly, Poland does not have a national rapporteur on human trafficking. That is why there is no leading institution in this field. Currently the Inter-ministerial Team for Combating and Preventing Human Trafficking is responsible for creating the strategy for the elimination of trafficking in Poland. But this institution, for many reasons can't play a role of national rapporteur or national coordinator of THB.

Another weakness of the Polish system of elimination of human trafficking is lack of research and scientific analysis in terms of trafficking and forced labour in Poland. The state does not carry out or order research in these fields. That is why there is very limited knowledge about new forms of trafficking and forced labour in Poland. Domestic service can be an example of it.

There is also lack of knowledge concerning the situation of unaccompanied children as potential victims of trafficking. We do not have any knowledge about such children residing in Poland, as well as children crossing Polish eastern borders (external UE borders) and flowing through the country. Moreover it seems that the Polish authorities do not pay any attention to this problem so far.

The system of eliminating THB in Poland, as any other system, has to be modified. All the gaps mentioned here have to be filled up to make it more responsive for the needs.

Keywords: human trafficking, forced labour, slavery

P10-22-3

Licensing Requirements in the Sex Industry: Keeping the 'Bad Guys' Out?

Alice Orchiston (University of Sydney, Australia)

In parts of Australia where the sex industry is legal and licensed, brothel operators and managers are subject to probity checks and stringent good character requirements. These licensing conditions are said to be necessary to protect sex workers from exploitation, and to reduce the involvement of organised crime in the sex industry, which as a corollary, is claimed to prevent sex trafficking. Additionally, some Australian jurisdictions also require individual sex workers to register and obtain a licence to provide services as a self-employed sole operator or escort. Typically, licenses must be renewed annually, providing a revenue stream for governments adopting this mode of sex industry regulation.

This paper critically explores the effectiveness of imposing good character requirements on brothel licensees, and the utility of licensing individual sex workers. It draws on the preliminary findings of a qualitative doctoral research project and other data sources including Australian case law. Ultimately, it concludes that licensing conditions do not prevent exploitation or criminal involvement in the sex industry. It further concludes that imposing licensing requirements on individual sex workers is unnecessary and ineffective, resulting in a high rate of regulatory non-compliance, with few sex workers willing to register due to a well-founded fear of discrimination and harassment.

Keywords: Sex industry, Regulation

P10-22-4

The Social Construction of Child Trafficking – An exploration of the trends in trafficking and exploitation involving children in Nepal

Shovita Adhikari (University of Essex, UK), Jackie Turton (University of Essex, UK)

Human trafficking has been an international organised crime drawing substantial attention of researchers and practitioners at global level (Lee, 2011; O'Connell Davidson, 2005). Millions of women and children are trafficked across borders and within countries. Shelly (2007) states that children in South Asia have been exploited for sex work, force marriages, inter-country adoptions, child soldiers, organ donation and begging. Nepal has been one of the major source countries for sex trafficking and forced labour for many years (UNICEF, 2008). It is estimated that approximately 12,000 Nepalese children are trafficked every year (ILO-IPEC, 2002). In recent years the destinations for trafficking have extended beyond cross-border (India) to various countries in the Gulf region, Europe and South East Asia (NHRCN, 2011; Terre Des Hommes, 2010). There has also been dramatic upsurge in internal trafficking due to the armed conflict which lasted for a decade (i.e. from 1996-2006). Given this the paper aims at unpacking and exploring the current trends of child trafficking and exploitation in Nepal. In doing so the paper attempts to bring about the causes of trafficking (i.e. root and underlying causes), emerging destinations for trafficking, and various forms of child exploitation.

The paper draws on the social construction and child rights framework (UNCRC). These perspectives envisage child trafficking a social phenomenon by considering varied socio-economic, political and cultural factors. The paper relies on both on document analysis and semi-structured interviews with donor agencies, government and I/NGOs officials, independent consultants, lawyers and human right activist. The findings of the paper suggest that trafficking in Nepal has been consistently changing over time. Poverty has been a

major root cause of vulnerability for trafficking in the past decades. The root causes of trafficking have however been changing. Along with poverty, family dysfunction and separation and gender equality allowing the girls and women to have aspiration for a better life have evolved as other factors contributing to trafficking. An increase in the demand of sex industry, including child-sex tourism, and the adult entertainment business has further triggered trafficking within the country. The response to the growing problem of trafficking has however remained erratic due to corruption and criminal protection of the adult entertainment industry. Similarly, protection of children in Child Care Homes from sexual exploitation and the labour exploitation have been questioned.

Keywords: Child trafficking, Child protection, Child's right (UNCRC), Social construction, Nepal

P11-2

PREVENTION STRATEGIES & THEORETICAL REFLECTIONS

Panel Chair: Alison Burke (*Southern Oregon University, USA*)

P11-2-1

The Improvising Society

Hans Boutellier (*Verwey-Jonker Institute, The Netherlands*)

I would like to give a presentation on my new book *The Improvising Society; Social Order in a Boundless World* (Eleven: 2013). The subject of the book is how social order is arranged in a complex network society. Among others it analyzes the meaning of security politics in that respect. Network society has another 'social morphology' than the ideology-driven society in the 20th century. Feelings of chaos and confusion are common. Where complexity is the problem, the longing for order is the answer. Securitization is one of the programs to get a complex and chaotic society organized.

In response to this another imagination of the ordering process in complex systems is needed and possible. Complexity theories teach us a new vocabulary of complexity. Human societies are even more complex than physical systems however. The author uses the metaphor of jazz music to make the social ordering process of network society understandable.

Keywords: Social order, Security politics, Network Society, Complexity

P11-2-2

The preventive turn in the policing of youth behaviour in public space

Anneke Evenepoel (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*), **Jenneke Christiaens** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*)

In the past few decades prevention has grown into the guiding principle of governing crime. This development, often referred to as the 'preventive turn', appears to introduce more repressive antisocial behaviour policies both at the national and international level. For example in Belgium the recent reform of the law on municipal administrative sanctions (2013) that aims to tackle incivilities, introduced a tougher approach especially when it comes to young people.

We can observe the emergence of incivilities as a new field of intervention at the local level whereby numerous projects are established to specifically tackle anti-social incivil truant youth who hang around in public spaces. However at this point scientific research into the field is very scarce. Little is known about these prevention projects: how do they function in the daily practice? What type of behaviour is being tackled? And more important how do the youngsters involved experience these initiatives?

Our research project aims to address these questions. From a bottom up perspective we want to give voice to young people who have been subject to an intervention. We want to shed a light on their views of the use of public space and how they experience reactions on their behaviour. This paper will focus on some preliminary results of this research.

Keywords: Preventive turn, public space, incivilities

P11-2-3

Afterschool Programs: Effective for Pro Social Behavior and Delinquency Prevention?

Alison Burke (*Southern Oregon University, USA*)

The empty hours after school present an optimal occasion for delinquency. During this time frame, youth lack adult supervision and are able to engage in unstructured socializing with peers, both of which lead to an increased likelihood for delinquency. After-school programs attempt to fill this void and are perceived as a potential for delinquency prevention. Research finds these programs increase positive relationships, reinforce positive values, enhance well-being, and provide a safe and positive environment for youth. Using self-report data from youth age 5-14, the present study explores the impact of an after-school prevention program in the Pacific Northwest region.

Keywords: delinquency prevention, afterschool programs, social bond theory

P11-4**INTERNET ASSISTING ORGANIZED CRIME**

Panel Chair: Anita Lavorgna (*University of Wolverhampton, UK*)

P11-4-1**When organised crime meets the Internet: Beyond the rhetoric**

Anita Lavorgna (*University of Wolverhampton, UK*)

While an increasing number of governmental reports and newspapers note that the Internet is a tool exploited by organised crime, they seem to disregard the modalities and the extent to which this is the case. The purpose of this paper is to provide an empirically-based analysis of how the Internet has been misused by different types of organised crime groups ranging from Italian mafia-style groups to looser gangs to perpetrate criminal activities. Specifically, the paper focuses on the activities which have been traditionally associated with the organised crime rhetoric, first and foremost cross-border trafficking activities. The analysis relies on a dataset collected from mid-2011 to mid-2013 and consisting of both documentary sources (judicial transcripts, police records, and media news) and in-depth semi-structured interviews with law-enforcement officials and organised crime experts in Italy, the UK, the US, and the Netherlands. This paper also discusses some current legal and policy approaches to deal with organised crime groups operating online and aims to foster a reflection on the opportunity to integrate Internet crime research, and even more Internet crime investigations, into the everyday routines of criminologists, analysts, and law-enforcement officers.

Keywords: Organised crime, Internet crime, Internet-mediated activities, Trafficking, Policing

P11-4-2**The Great Equalizer: Transnational Crime Online Education**

Albert E. Scherr (*University of New Hampshire School of Law, USA*)

This presentation highlights the particular value of online education for incipient scholars and professionals in the area of transnational crimes.

Transnational crime by its nature crosses boundaries. Its commission is about crossing state boundaries. Its victims may live anywhere in the world. The study of transnational crime crosses many disciplines. Those in the business of prosecuting such crimes need cooperation across international borders. The essence of transnational crime in its study and its prosecution is cross-boundary-ness in its broadest sense.

If true, then, cross-boundary cooperation should also pervade the training and the education of criminal justice professionals and scholars. For criminal justice professionals, cross-boundary training is on the rise. European, American, Interpol and U.N. agencies fund and produce training programs for professionals from around the world in transnational crime.

For graduate and undergraduate education, the landscape is different. Increasingly, we are educating incipient scholars and professionals in the area of transnational crimes. We likely do so to a geographically limited cohort. Those geographical limitations produce student cohorts from a narrow range of countries and cohorts who, even if diverse geographically, will likely remain in their country of education and not return to their country of origin.

Some agree that the need for economic and political stability in emerging democracies and economies often depends most dramatically on the rule of law and the taming of corruption. And, most agree that success in these efforts must come from within in the face of the failure of external efforts.

Therein the value of online education. Students in emerging democracies and economies are better able to receive the foundational education that allows them to grow into quality scholars and professionals without the expense and disruption of a scholarly or professional education outside their country.

Quality online education liberates students from physical and temporal boundaries. Students have access to a more faculty and experiences around the world and they forge cross-boundary relationships that will endure. It is the “great equalizer.” It does not privilege a European centered or U.S. centered education. It equalizes access to a shared educational experience across boundaries. It builds the very commonality in approach in cross-boundary cooperation so essential to the treatment of transnational crime.

Keywords: transnational crime, online education, international criminal law, rule of law education, international cooperation

P11-4-3

Brothers or Scammers: On the Use of Multiple Online Identities by Financial Fraudsters

David Décary-Héту (Université de Montréal, Canada), *Mélanie Eudes* (Université de Lausanne, Switzerland)

Stolen financial information is now readily available in online illicit markets. Offenders who specialize in the theft of financial information use such convergence settings to meet and deal with other offenders who specialize in the monetization of stolen financial information. Online illicit markets are said to pose an important threat because of their accessibility, the number of stolen financial information they make available and the price at which they are offered. On the other side, participating in online illicit markets has been known to be risky as participants often take advantage of each other. Market administrators have also been known to use their position to steal private information and/or sell fake services. This paper seeks to empirically validate the threat that such online illicit markets are likely to pose by analyzing the level of deception of their participants. To do so, we analyze the traces that offenders leave behind and link together the online accounts that they use. Our results focus on the activity of offenders who use multiple online identities. We examine why and how these participants register multiple accounts and their likely impact on the fluidity and reliability of online illicit markets.

Keywords: Carding, Financial fraud, Deception, Online illicit markets

P11-4-4

Cyber-espionage, political and economic weapon: the current challenge of French criminal policy

Hesam Seyyed Esfahani (University of Nantes, France), *Alvaro Dias Huizar* (University of Nantes, France)

After documents disclosed, containing information classified top-secret of National Security Agency (NSA), provided to the Guardian and the Washington Post by Edward Snowden, the phenomenon of cyber-espionage, cyber-security and cyber-attacks not only interested by journalists and politicians but also by criminologists. Indeed, the remarkable advanced cyber-technology from two decades has created phenomena that previously did not exist, which are related to cyberspace. The cyber-espionage is one of them. It includes a very wide set of cyber crimes with distinct aims. The cyber-espionage, as a political crime, is a political, security and economic weapon. In this communication, first of all, we clarify the new characteristics of cyber-espionage as a political crime and then, we analyze the French criminal policy towards this phenomenon under the influence of international and European instruments.

Keywords: cyber-espionage, cyber crime, political crime, French Criminal Policy, cyber security

P11-6**PARTICULAR GROUPS OF OFFENDERS AND SPECIALIZED TREATMENT**

Panel Chair: *Barbara Lay (University Hospital of Psychiatry Zurich, Switzerland)*

P11-6-1**The characteristic of the patients finishing and discontinuing the stationary treatment program for alcoholics**

Robert Opora (University of Gdansk, Poland), Radoslaw Breska (University of Gdansk, Poland)

Persons addicted to alcohol often give up the psychotherapeutic treatment programs. On one side, in outpatients' clinics they are exposed to several factors which make keeping abstinence difficult and finishing the treatment program. On the other side patients who participate in the stationary psychotherapy for addicted people are less exposed to these factors and a lot of them still are not able to finish the treatment program. The aim of the research was to describe and compare patients finishing and discontinuing the stationary psychotherapy program for alcoholics.

The empirical data was taken from analyzing medical documentation, history of patients' addiction staying over the year in a stationary department of the hospital and participating in the basic treatment program for alcoholics.

Received results show that 27,6% of patients do not finish the taken treatment program for alcoholics. In the presentation there are statistically significant differences between patients who finished psychotherapy and discontinued. There are analyzed some correlates such as gender, motivation for taking the psychotherapy, family situation, health situation, judicial commitment, criminality etc. The most useful declared motives which let predict the finishing the treatment program are improving the family situation and health condition.

In the result we state, that it is necessary to increase and make more flexible the offer of therapeutic programs in the stationary clinical centers. It should be considered the difficulties and deficits of patients who discontinued the therapeutic programs. During the psychotherapy should be used the motivational methods encouraging patients to the change.

Keywords: Stationary treatment program, Effectiveness of treatment programs, Psychotherapy, Alcohol addiction

P11-6-2**Preventive monitoring to reduce compulsory hospitalization: 12-months outcome in mentally ill persons at high risk of harm to self or others**

Barbara Lay (University Hospital of Psychiatry Zurich, Switzerland)

Objectives: The large number of involuntary hospitalisations of people with mental disorder are a challenge to health care policy in many European countries and of major ethical and personal relevance for the patients concerned. Despite this, little research has examined the management of acute crisis in this clientele. To evaluate an intervention programme for patients at high risk of compulsory psychiatric admission a RCT implemented within the framework of the Zurich Program for Sustainable Development of Mental Health Services is currently being conducted at four psychiatric hospitals in the Canton of Zurich.

The aim of this presentation is to analyse (1) the feasibility of this intervention and (2) outcomes of different types of compulsorily admitted patients (danger to self vs. danger to others).

Methods: The intervention consists of individualized psycho-education focusing on behaviours prior to illness-related crises and, after discharge from the mental hospital, a 24-month preventive monitoring by

telephone. Detailed follow-up assessments of service use, psychopathology and patient perceptions are scheduled 12 and 24 months after discharge.

Results: In total, 238 subjects with a variety of psychiatric diagnoses have been included in the trial (119 intervention; 119 control group), many of them displaying persistent or severe problem behaviour (characterised by aggression, substance abuse, suicidal behaviour, low social adjustment and social difficulties). Patients had been compulsorily admitted on the basis of an increased risk of self-harm/suicidality in 72%, offending behaviour in 14%, and both danger to self and others in 14%; the latter ('danger to others'-criterion) applied particularly to patients diagnosed with psychotic disorders (schizophrenia, bipolar disorders).

After 12 months, 182 subjects (76%) completed t1 assessments. We will compare the retention in the programme in study participants who had been compulsorily admitted due to offending behaviour vs. due to self-harming behaviour and analyse the number of compulsory psychiatric re-admissions during the 12 months period.

Discussion: These interim findings (of the currently ongoing trial) will contribute to a better understanding which patients qualify for such a programme, particularly whether the intervention is feasible and might be effective for people with psychosis with an increased risk for violence.

Keywords: Prevention, Compulsory hospitalisation, Severe mental illness

P11-6-4**Options: A forensically modified-DBT programme for female offenders**

Jo Gee (HMP YOI Holloway, UK), Simon Reed (HMP YOI Holloway, UK)

Options, is a forensically modified Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT) programme at Her Majesty's Prison and Young Offenders' Institution (HMP/YOI) Holloway, which is provided to women who, because of problematic behaviour associated with Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD), are often excluded from treatment in prison and in the community. The treatment of women with BPD in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) is particularly important at present, given the governmental interest in psychologically informed, gender specific interventions (DH, 2011) and the researched links between personality disorders and offending behaviours (DH, 2006). Similarly, the Offender Personality Disorder Strategy for women stresses the need for a holistic approach to female offenders' needs, with better transitions between the CJS and community, in promoting wellbeing and improvements in mental health (DH, 2011).

DBT, as an evidence-based treatment modality, is considered highly suitable for forensic settings in that DBT targets 'problem behaviours' with the aim of decreasing these behaviours, such as offending e.g. harm to self, others and property. DBT therefore holds the potential for targeting risk of recidivism through the addressing of certain criminogenic needs. In turn, a number of significant outcomes have been noted across research on DBT in the prison setting, such as reductions in self-harm (Low et al., 2001), increased effective coping skills (McCann, Ivanoff, Schmidt & Beach, 2007), reductions in recidivism (Drake & Barnoski, 2006), reductions in violence and frequency of adjudication and improvements in overall mental health (Gee & Reed, 2013).

In acknowledging the importance of treatment for females with BPD in the CJS, this presentation will outline the forensically modified Options DBT programme, describing the adaptations made to the general treatment model, in ensuring its applicability for targeting violence to self, others and risk of recidivism in the CJS. In turn, current research findings from the Options programme in HMP YOI Holloway will be presented, enabling a discussion around the programme's effectiveness and acceptability as a psychological treatment for personality disordered female offenders in the CJS.

Keywords: psychological treatment, personality disorder, Dialectical Behaviour Therapy, Borderline personality disorder, Options Programme

P11-7

COMPARING CRIMINAL JUSTICE (part 2)

Panel Chair: *Denise Gosselin* (Western New England University, USA)

P11-7-1

Between freedom and punishment: new policies for sexual offences against minors in Spain

José Antonio Ramos Vázquez (Universidade da Coruña, Spain), *Eva María Souto García* (Universidade da Coruña, Spain)

Without a doubt, sexual offences against minors has become one of the priorities of European penal systems.

In the last decades of the 20th century and nowadays in the first decade of the 21st century, we have witnessed an increasing concern about child sexual abuse (CSA), and from the European Union and within the Member States, all kinds of legislative initiatives are carried out in a bid to combat a phenomenon which, according to its definition in the punitive agenda of these countries, is ubiquitous, common and extremely serious.

In our paper, firstly, we will study the reform that the current Spanish government intends to bring into effect on this matter, in particular raising the age of consent for sexual relations (from the current 13 years to 16), and the new developments regarding child grooming and child pornography.

Secondly, we will critique the political debates underlying this reform proposal and the distorted view they offer of the phenomenon of sexual offences against minors.

Keywords: Sexual offences, Minors, Child Grooming, Child Pornography, Age of consent

P11-7-2

Calling into question the role of Criminal Justice in the treatment of mentally ill persons in America

Denise Gosselin (Western New England University, USA)

According to the National Institutes of Health, over 60 million people in America experience mental illnesses each year. Serious mental illnesses plague the lives of approximately 13 million of those individuals. The continuing closure of state psychiatric hospitals along with a shift in public policy has left vulnerable people with few alternatives for treatment.

The police in America are the first responders to calls for assistance regarding *unwanted people* and *unmanageable people*, as well as for minor infractions and instances of major crime. However, invoking the right of assistance opens the door to the criminal justice system. Even in the military, the term “policing” is synonymous with “cleaning up.” The criminal justice system is doing just that.

American prisons and jails have become the new asylums where people with mental illness receive treatment, rather than in hospitals. Official reports estimate that 20 percent of adult inmates have a history of a mental health condition. Reminiscent of the 18th century model of incarcerating the mentally ill, the trend is alarming. This paper brings into question current policy for the *criminalization of mental illness*. A survey of online news reports will highlight widespread public frustration.

Keywords: mental illness, treatment vs. punishment, public policy, American policy

P11-7-3**Wallowing in crimes and yearning for Justice-Nigeria in Focus***Adeniyi Olatunbosun (University of Ibadan, Nigeria)*

Crime, particularly the commission of it, is what any society of human beings detests most vehemently. It often destabilizes the psyche of the society. When a crime is committed, it stings the larger society, which favours adequate sanction in the interest of justice. Nigeria is infested with vagaries of violent and hate crimes with serious security implications on the nation and devastating loss of lives and property on the people of the country. Apparently emerging as a local insurgency, The *Boko Haram*, a supposedly Islamic sect that detests western civilization and the constituted authorities lawfully put in place unleashed acts of terrorism on law enforcement agencies and Christian worship centres in some parts of North central, North east and North west of Nigeria. The group has assumed dangerous dimension from a relatively internal insurgents to a global terrorist group. From 2010 to date, about 12000 Nigerians and foreigners have been killed through acts of suicide bombings, bomb explosions and through sophisticated bullets shots. The climax of these criminal infractions is the abduction of about 239 girls of government secondary school students mostly Christians, in Chibok, Borno state of Nigeria in April 14, 2014. The aftermath had been total condemnation from individuals, groups and governments. This incident attracts global agitations, *bring back our girls campaigns* based on the principle of “equality, fairness and justice” worldwide. The paper concludes that the citizens have lost confidence in the ability of the Nigerian security agents to curb crime of terrorism and that everyone has have very crucial roles to play in combating the menace of this heinous crime as the society cannot continue to dwell in acts of criminality and strive for justice.

Keywords: Crime, terrorism, security agents, equality and fairness, justice

P11-7-4**Managerialism and criminal justice systems: Managerials practices and discourses in Latin America – Chile and Costa Rica Cases***Claudio Gonzalez Guarda (University of Málaga, Spain)*

The present investigation provides a criminological and criminal policy evaluation of the practices and managerial discourses, emerged from the vision of certain non traditional actors of the Latin American criminal justice system, such as economists, engineers and experts in public policy. For this reason this research explore this phenomenon in the context of the recent reforms of criminal jurisdiction in Latin America with a more detailed analysis of the *Chilean and Costa Rica Cases* as these are two of the criminal justice systems in which the most intense trend is shown.

This transformation includes for example the explicit statement of units or departments responsible for management, hiring new professionals with a different profile to the legal one that come from the world of engineering or management science, creating long-term planning strategic plans or creating procedures of management control and performance of goal setting, systems of performance of measurement results and performance of staff, systems containing productivity bonuses, systems of measurement of quality and management efficiency (certifications) etc.

The theoretical framework is constituted by the confluence of the processes of managerialism in public services and by the new insertion of the culture of management in the public policies in criminal matter in Latin America.

From an *empirical* point of view we review a diverse set of rules, instructions and circular office staff, organizational models, legal texts and econometric studies of cost benefit or social profitability of the reform in criminal justice. A series of semi structured interviews in depth were made with actors/operators of the system of criminal justice who takes/executes decisions of “managerial” character.

The conclusions of this research will aim at conceptualizing a new managerial paradigm of criminal justice in Latin America.

Keywords: Managerialism, criminal justice, criminal policy, management, organization

P11-8

CHILDHOOD & CYBERCRIME

Panel Chair: *Julie Gaudreault (University of Montreal, Canada)*

P11-8-1

Microfinance, Aspiration Frames and Crime Prevention

Yi Ren Thng (University of Cambridge, UK)

Criminality and crime are serious problems in developing countries. Accordingly, governments and formal institutions are limited by structural inadequacies, and hence rely on partnerships with non-governmental avenues and informal institutions to govern and arrest criminality. Microfinance has emerged as one of the most prominent options, notably through the Bangladeshi experience vis-a-vis the Grameen Bank. Yet, empirical appraisals of microfinance deflate its prominence; conclusions range from cautious approval to skeptical dismissal. Recurrent arguments against microfinance include non-evidence of economic empowerment, enduring poverty traps and long-term dependency on microfinance loans. Despite this, alternative metrics of evaluating microfinance focus on the externalities, whether positive or negative, that microfinance generates, and hence renew arguments about its viability.

Recent scholarship on microfinance-based externalities has examined its effects on crime levels. Microfinance and criminality are related given its effects on income levels that may divert criminal activity, whether elsewhere or towards it, or investments into observable or non-observable household protection devices. Externalities are generated, insofar as borrower households affect other individual poor/rich borrower and non-borrower households as well as the aggregate village level of crime.

My research approaches micro-finance externalities and crime levels from another perspective. I investigate deterrence of crime through aspiration formations as engendered by immediate social environments, communal reference points alongside ambient income and wage distribution as brought forth by microfinance in Bangladesh. Where higher aspirations as fostered through microfinance institutions and practices lead to more economic decisions in delayed and uncertain investments such as health and education, these consequences lend to crime prevention insofar as local levels of criminal recruitment decline due to economic mobility. Moreover, communal castigation and other 'collective shame' circumstances further lend to informal but effective bulwarks against local criminal activity. Nevertheless, this may not lead to declining aggregate crime rates; rather, criminal activities adapt to these new operating environments and adopt new *modi operandi*. I conclude by way of drawing principles by which existing socio-economic policy regimes in developing countries can be further augmented to include aspiration formations in order to contribute to crime prevention.

Keywords: Microfinance, Developing Countries, Aspirations, Crime Prevention

P11-8-2

Combat sports program: An efficient alternative for at-risk youths?

Julie Gaudreault (University of Montreal, Canada), Carlo Morselli (University of Montreal, Canada)

The aim of this study is to understand and assess the impact of a combat sports program on the life course of at-risk youths.

The program aims at socially reintegrating at-risk youths and was created by a school board in partnership with a combat sports gym. The typical day that participants experienced while on the program is divided into two blocs. In the morning, they attend school. In the afternoon, they train. The best way to understand how this program really works and to grasp its atmosphere is by attending the same training as they do. Accordingly, participant observation and semi-structured interviews were conducted with different actors of the program.

Results suggest that the program has mixed effects on the lives of these at-risk youths:

(1) some youths experience positive changes, particularly in terms of self-esteem and discipline, (2) Others do not seem to benefit from the program, and (3) some develop indifference and apathy, presumably caused by the environment in which the program takes place.

The fundamental assumptions underlying the program are, in theory, beneficial. However, negative effects ensue from the ineffective implementation of it.

Keywords: Crime prevention, At-risk youths, Combat sports, Program implementation

P11-8-3

Victimisation and insecurity of undergraduate students while using internet

Christina Zarafonitou (*Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece*), **Evangelia Koumentaki** (*Manchester University, UK*)

In every field of daily life and social contacts there have been significant changes due to the rapid development of technology. There are a number of specialists arguing that cyber space gives the users the potential for several actions, good and negative applicability. Especially, the fact that internet use has given a new perspective to traditional forms of human behaviour and communication, at the same time gives an opportunity to the rise of several new deviant acts. Regarding this, the last decades there is a rising interest by the academics worldwide about deviant behaviours that take place in cyber space. Notably, several studies have shown that victimisation rates related to internet use are increasing steadily, while among the groups of 'high risk' victimisation the youngest age groups have a higher place on the cyber victimisation scale.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the general behaviour of internet users in security matters. Specifically, the research aims to investigate trends on fear of crime, insecurity and victimisation resulting in the use of internet. The sample of the research, 585 students in total from several higher institutions of Greece, consists of undergraduate students. Also, there was a random collection of the sample, so therefore the students were asked to respond anonymously to a standardized questionnaire with closed and open-ended questions.

The key finding of the present research show that students' answers about security matters and fear of crime on cyber space present a contradictory and puzzled perspective on the subject while on the other hand victimisation rates are higher the academic year 2012-2013. We hypothesize that this is due to the intensive cybercrime prevention activities that took place in Greece last year. We conclude by arguing that issues of fear of crime and insecurity on cyber space need an immediate and further investigation, while at the same time there is an urgent need for correct and quality information on the risks associated with the use of the internet.

Keywords: fear of crime, victimisation, internet

P11-8-4

A psycho-criminological approach to cybercrime: a comparative study of child pornography and online grooming

Aude Ventéjoux (University Rennes 2, France), **Astrid Hirschelmann** (University Rennes 2, France), **Céline Lemale** (University Rennes 2, France), **Mélanie Mouet** (University Rennes 2, France)

Since the development of the Internet and new technologies, violence and crime have taken new shapes, in what is commonly called 'cybercrime'. This presentation will focus on one aspect of this developing criminality: sexual offenses towards children, which have been perpetrated using an electronic device.

Considering the scientific international literature dealing with the impact of the Internet on interpersonal relationships and human behaviour, we will analyse cases of 'cybercrime', more specifically online grooming and child pornography viewing. This research is focused on the psychological issues: the particular role of virtual reality in the offender-victim relationship. Cybercrime is a quite new phenomenon and new possibility of practicing violence. The aim of this presentation will be to analyse its various psychological and criminological outcomes, in cases of child pornography viewing and online grooming.

On the methodological level, clinical interviews, the Rorschach test and clinical assessments of Internet addiction have been conducted with the offenders. The data analysis shows that this 'cybercrime' is neither a consequence of the sole characteristic of cyberspace, nor the sole result of specific personality traits, but much more a consequence of the combination of at least both dimensions.

The results open a new space for criminological practices, because the traditional focus on empathy, responsibility, guilt feelings, competences and risk factors are maladjusted in this context, and need a more global approach of computer-mediated violence, which modifies significantly the offender-victim relationships.

Keywords: cybercrime, child pornography, online grooming, computer-mediated violence

P11-9**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: DETECTION & PREVENTION**

Panel Chair: *Jacqueline Sebire (Individual Purchaser, UK)*

P11-9-1**Prevention of Domestic Violence**

Mojgan Amrollahi Byouki (*Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany*)

A number of factors are involved in broad prevention of violence. Naturally, criminalization of violence is not enough to ensure prevention and complete eradication of violence. Within the scope of criminal law, criminalization should be carefully devised in order to prevent increase in domestic violence.

A factor that can be used by criminal law to counter domestic violence is to prevent violence in instances of criminal conduct. Not all forms of domestic violence have been criminalized, but instances of such conducts may be examined to the extent they are criminalized in order to prevent reoffending.

Effective prevention of all forms of domestic violence through criminal law and criminological studies requires identification of all instances of violence and provision of a detailed statistical data on victims and frequencies of victimization by gender and age. These data can then be used along with sociological studies to inform social measures developed to prevent violence.

True enforcement of criminal law means enforcing punishment for domestic violent offenders in order to prevent recidivism. This however does not mean that criminal justice is only responsible for punishing offenders; rather, ongoing rehabilitation and reintegration are equally important since an offender cannot be held in prison for a long term and he or she should be reintegrated into the community.

Community-based prevention of domestic violence with all required measures is one of the best tools for controlling and eliminating domestic violence. This approach to prevention, for example, draws on the available statistics and focuses on potential victims and offenders in providing required training to ensure the safety or in developing wide-ranging education programs for children at high schools in order to prevent violence or help children in knowing how to deal with violence and reduce potential harms.

Keywords: Prevention, Domestic, Violence, Criminal

P11-9-2**The Use of Technology in Police Responses to Domestic Violence**

Mangai Natarajan (*John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA*)

Domestic violence (DV) is under-reported in many parts of the world, whether in economically developed or traditional countries. In developed countries, the social infrastructure and improved social status of women have gradually strengthened efforts to improve reporting of DV. Police forces have introduced hot lines and improved their dispatching and emergency response systems. In addition, many police forces are using technology to protect victims from repeat victimization and to respond to their calls more rapidly, which, in principle, increases the risks for offenders in committing further assaults. This paper provides a case study of experiments in the UK where police have provided mobile phones to DV victims who have previously sought police help, or those identified as high risk. The phones are programmed to speed dial domestic violence/community safety units for help. The case study examines the value of the phones in improving the reporting of DV to police, whether those serving immigrant or non-immigrant communities. It will also discuss the potential value of these phones in protecting DV victims in developing countries, where land lines are increasingly being replaced by mobile phones because they are more affordable and versatile in use.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Police response, Technology

P11-9-3

A relationship based approach to the analysis of Intimate Partner Homicide

Jacqueline Sebire (Individual Purchaser, UK)

In-depth analysis regarding intimate partner homicides (IPH) within London had been limited. Whilst the capitals overall homicide rate reduced by 17% from 2008/9 – 2013/14, the proportion of IPH to the homicide total has increased from 12.9% 2008/9 to 20.4% 2013/14 over the same time period. Uniquely this study drew upon the original Metropolitan Police Service case files of 207 IPH committed between 1998 and 2009 where a criminal justice outcome had been achieved to provide a descriptive analysis through examination of 77 variables associated with victim, suspect, relationship and offence. Non-parametric tests of association indicated female offending was associated with quarrels, intoxication, self-defence, killing by stabbing and the presence of step-children. Male offending was motivated by infidelity or separation. Men exhibited more varied means of killing and were likely to kill themselves and others.

These findings test feminist criminological theory of female perpetrated violence as being solely a response to patriarchal terrorism. The results suggest this is not such a clear cut situation and women killed on only because they were abuse but also because they were also drunk, devious and malign.

Whilst there has been considerable research in relation to victim, suspect and offence typologies within the field of intimate partner homicide what is noticeably absent is an in-depth analysis of the relationships, for it is only where the victim and suspect come together within their relationships which catalyses fatal violence. This research not only considered the individual variables but uniquely reviews the comparative relationship dynamics of couples to add value and meaning to the analytical profile of London homicides.

The results highlight the importance of incorporating a relationship based approach to studies of IPH rather than singular victim or suspect typologies. Additionally the findings highlight the need for police services to capture and exploit homicide case data to allow for informed analysis and evidence based risk assessment measures and prevention tactics. Recommendations to improve the tactical policing of domestic violence are considered.

Keywords: intimate, partner, homicide, domestic, violence

P11-10**DIVERSITY: ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS, IDEOLOGICAL**

Panel Chair: *Dylan Waite (Portland State University, USA)*

P11-10-1**Ethnic and Religious Diversity: The direct and moderation effects on terrorist violence**

Katharine Boyd (*University of Exeter, UK*)

In the last twenty years many areas of the world have experienced dramatic ethnic and religious diversification. The current study investigates how these demographic characteristics of a country influence political and religiously motivated violence. Ecological theory contextualizes terrorist violence as a product of terrorist group traits in relation to the environment. Terrorist violence is often described by in-group versus out-group polarization, suggesting the importance of group identification in relation to demographic factors in the environment in explaining terrorist violence. Ethnic and religious diversity in a country are hypothesized to have unique influences on the rate of terrorist violence, and distinct effects on different types of terrorist groups. For example, terrorist groups that distinguish themselves by ethnicity are hypothesized to be uniquely influenced by ethnic diversity, while religious diversity is hypothesized to have a distinct effect on terrorist groups with a religious ideology. The current study uses longitudinal multilevel modeling to analyze how diversity and country characteristics, terrorist group traits, and counterterrorism tactics influence the number of terrorist attacks over time. The study also includes additional country characteristics, group traits and co This study uses counterterrorism and group-level data from the Big Allied and Dangerous (BAAD) datasets, attack data from the Global Terrorism Database (GTD), country data from multiple public datasets, and counterterrorism and terrorist group data originally collected from open-sources. The sample includes 148 terrorist groups in 48 countries operating for at least two years between 1998 and 2007 (1,240 years total). The results show that ethnic diversity is a significant predictor of more attacks, while religious diversity does not have a significant effect on the rate of attacks. The moderation hypothesis that ethnic diversity conditions the influence of ethnonationalist terrorist groups is supported. Specifically this study finds that ethnonationalist groups conduct fewer attacks in countries with greater ethnic diversity. The study further investigates whether greater ethnic diversity is the driving force for terrorist attacks, or the change in diversity in this time period that may produce a state of anomie. The results of this study have implications for how different types of groups respond uniquely to contextual demographic factors.

Keywords: Terrorism, Diversity, Multilevel modeling, Ecological theory

P11-10-2**Cultural dissonance and the age-specific crime of Moroccans living in the Netherlands**

Roel Jennissen (*Netherlands Ministry of Security and Justice, The Netherlands*)

The results of several studies show that the crime rate amongst individuals of non-western origin residing in the Netherlands is higher than the crime rate amongst the average Dutch population. This study too shows that things are none too bright where it concerns crime among non-western immigrants if we compare the figures to those among the people of Dutch native heritage. A striking feature in studies subdividing the group of non-western immigrants into separate ethnic groups often is the high crime rate among Moroccans. There is something peculiar about the age-crime curve of this group. As it turns out, the age-crime curve shows extremely high crime rates for Moroccan teenagers residing in the Netherlands – by comparison much higher than the crime rates relating to other ethnic groups.

Aim and research questions: The aim of this study is to get a better insight into the backgrounds of the deviance in the age-crime curve for Moroccans. To that end, we will try to answer the following two questions:

1 To what extent does the age-crime curve for Moroccans differs from the 'conventional' age-crime curve?

2 What causes the high percentage of offenders among Moroccan teenagers compared to the overall percentage of offenders among Moroccans?

Methods: This research comprises a literature review and quantitative analyses of data regarding people who are registered as an offender in the Netherlands. For the latter aspect, we have used integrated population data that can be analysed at individual level.

Results: Multivariate analyses for adults between 18 and 37 described above showed that the effect of being of Moroccan origin diminishes as Moroccans get older. The explanation for the high rate of offenders among Moroccan teenagers compared to the *overall* percentage of offenders among Moroccans may be found in the cultural dissonance of young Moroccans. Cultural dissonance is where migrants have to steer a middle course between two highly contrasting cultures, namely the culture of their country of origin (of their parents) and that of the country in which they are residing. The fact that second-generation Moroccans are comparatively more often registered as an offender than those of the first generation (after the figures were corrected for socio-economic circumstances) is an indication that cultural dissonance is a factor that plays a role among young Moroccans. Usually, cultural dissonance is seen more among the second generation than the first generation that socio-culturally mostly identifies itself with the country of origin.

Keywords: Age-specific crime, Cultural dissonance, Recorded crime, Moroccans, The Netherlands

P11-10-3

Framing and Presentation of Nationalist Ideologies among Far-Right Extremists

Dylan Waite (Portland State University, USA)

The political climate in America continues to become more polarized each year. The "left" and "right" political parties are locked in near-constant struggle and it is often the people whom they are meant to serve that suffer the harshest effects of this struggle. This mainstream political posturing and hostile behaviour has allowed for the continued presence, and some say resurgence, of racially motivated right-wing nationalist groups. Groups such as the Ku Klux Klan, the Aryan Nations and racist Skinheads have seen periods of strength and decline throughout American history. In the late 20th and early 21st Centuries they have begun to adapt their message to find acceptance in groups outside their own and plant the seeds of racial and ethnic bias and supremacy in minds not yet stricken with the illnesses of hate and bigotry.

This presentation examines the ideological framing of far-right White Supremacist groups in the United States. Discussion of political, nationalist and economic ideologies and the ways these ideologies are framed and presented to wider audiences are described.

Using content analysis, more than 50 editorials, articles and other writings from five of the most circulated newsletters produced by American based White Supremacist groups were examined. Thematic analysis and line-by-line coding allowed for the development of various codes related to nationalism, immigration, traditional supremacy and perceived political failure, as well as many others.

Findings suggest that many White Supremacist groups and individuals are shifting away from the biological or genetic supremacist beliefs of a previous era. Instead adopting a racially motivated nationalist identity and positioning themselves as being engaged in a struggle for "white civil rights." While still vehemently racist and racially/ethnically biased they seem to have taken up this new position in order to thinly veil their racism behind a guise of nationalist pride and altruism. This is especially troubling when one considers that many hate crimes are committed by individuals with no formal affiliation to organized hate groups. These individuals are often racially radicalized in a slow process that starts with mainstream political beliefs and slowly progresses to more radical beliefs as they struggle to understand the world in which they live.

Keywords: White Supremacist, Hate Crime, Far-Right Extremism

WG11-14**PLURALISTIC MODEL OF TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE: BOOK REVIEW: CRIMINAL LAW AND GACACA: THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PLURALISTIC LEGAL MODEL – CASE STUDY ON THE RWANDAN GENOCIDE (NANDOR KNUST) (presented by the European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice)**

Panel Chair: *Susanne Karstedt (University of Leeds, UK)*

Other authors: *Hans Jörg Albrecht (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany), Nandor Knust (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)*

This panel will focus on the discussion of a pluralistic approach to Transitional Justice. Transitional Justice is a comparatively new discipline in criminological research and literature. History shows a variety of reactions to ongoing conflicts or in the aftermath of mass violence – in so-called conflict-, post-conflict- and transitional phases. Over the years a plurality of Transitional Justice models and mechanisms were developed with different aims and goals. The different models were based on different modules and legal procedures, including procedures of a national, non-national, or mixed national and non-national nature. But all the models share the following common problems:

- The immense quantity of possible perpetrators;
- The lack of resources and infrastructure in war-torn countries;
- The need to create accountability in order to overcome impunity; and
- The need to establish mechanisms for reconciliation at the national and individual level.

The panel will discuss the book: *Criminal Law and Gacaca: The development of a pluralistic legal model* by Nandor Knust which uses the idea of a pluralistic approach to Transitional Justice and analyzes the different models which were initialized as a legal reaction to the crimes of the Rwandan genocide.

Nandor Knust will provide a main overview of the content and the outcomes of his study. Hans-Jörg Albrecht und Susanne Karstedt will comment on the book of Nandor Knust and discuss the idea of the use of pluralistic models of Transitional Justice in future cases.

Keywords: Transitional Justice, Post-Conflict Justice, Atrocity Crimes, International Criminal Justice, Mass violence

WG11-14-1**Why we need pluralism in transitional justice. Commentary on Nandor Knust, *Entwicklung eines pluralistischen Rechtsmodells am Beispiel des ruandischen Völkermordes***

Susanne Karstedt (University of Leeds, UK)

With the international gaze firmly focussed on the ICC and its predecessors and contemporaries in transitional criminal justice the diversity of procedures, approaches and institutions is often neglected. However, transitional justice started in its contemporary form from local and national initiatives, complemented by regional instruments and institutions, and has had a prolific development since the 1980s. Rather than seeing these as pluralistic and complementary, much research has addressed transitional justice issues from a comparative perspective, and with a perspective on impact, and efficiency; in addition, this research surprisingly mainly contrasted the more traditional forms with international criminal justice procedures. This neglect of the national criminal justice system and the blind spot it has remained in our vision of transitional justice until today, is very visible in the Rwandan case, where either the ICTR or the gacaca courts are analysed. With his research, Nandor Knust transcends this perspective, and looks at a pluralistic model of transitional justice. The commentary will discuss these issues and will use historical evidence from post-war Germany.

Keywords: Transitional Justice, Post-Conflict Justice, Atrocity Crimes, International Criminal Justice, Mass violence

WG11-14-2

Post-Conflict Legal Pluralism: A multi-level approach to Transitional Justice – The main ideas of the book: Criminal Law and Gacaca (Strafrecht und Gacaca) by Nandor Knust

Nandor Knust (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany)

Post-Conflict Legal Pluralism: A multi-level approach to Transitional Justice – The main ideas of the book: Criminal Law and Gacaca (Strafrecht und Gacaca) by Nandor Knust

Mass violence doesn't just affect individuals – it also affects society as a whole. Besides the satisfaction of the needs of the individual victims of these crimes, the State – as well as the international community as a whole - has an obligation to not only prevent these kind of crimes but to guarantee a peaceful coexistence and generate legal expectations within its boundaries. Therefore, besides the creation of individual responsibility, the State is obliged to make reforms and establish different mechanisms in order to reestablish trust in the State authorities.

The book, "Strafrecht und Gacaca" (Criminal Law and Gacaca), was the first work to compare the three systems that were established in the aftermath of the Rwandan genocide: The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the National Rwandan Court and the "Gacaca". The study examines whether the combination of the three systems can be seen as one pluralistic model of Transitional Justice that facilitates a more precise and selective mode of operation within the transition phase in Rwanda.

The presentation will show that only through the use of a combination of a plurality of systems at different levels may the necessities and needs of a post-conflict-society be addressed correctly. At the local level, the individuals (i.e., victims, perpetrators, etc.) have different needs – such as individual reconciliation and restoration – than those at the national level, where the focus is clearly geared more towards the re-establishment of a governmental structure and institutions to guarantee social order and peace within national boundaries. At the international level, the strict use of the rule of law and international standards plays a vital role and must be respected to bring to justice those perpetrators that committed international crimes affecting the international community as a whole.

The presentation will highlight the main ideas which attempt to answer the question concerning the benefits of a pluralistic approach of Transitional Justice and demonstrate how mechanisms have to be designed to satisfy the needs of the affected (i.e., international, national and local) communities.

Keywords: Transitional Justice, Post-Conflict Justice, Atrocity Crimes, International Criminal Justice, Mass violence

P11-15**JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RESEARCH ON ETHNICITY, RACE AND IMIGRATION**

Panel Chair: Janice Joseph (*Richard Stockton College of New Jersey, USA*)

P11-15-1**Young people, offending and making sense of racism in their everyday lives**

John Wainwright (*University of Central Lancashire, UK*), **Cath Larkin** (*University of Central Lancashire, UK*)

This paper will explore the issue of racism, ethnicity and difference, which is ever present, but often overlooked by practitioners and policy makers when considering youth offending in the UK. It will draw on responses from fifty young people in the north west of England that participated in research that addressed their offending behaviour, to elicit in their opinion on racism, ethnicity and difference in their every day lives (Larkins and Wainwright 2013). The young people who participated resided in communities with a significant population of people of south Asian and/or African/Caribbean heritage. The methodology employed to encourage the young people to talk about their experiences was participatory reflective action research (Friere1973). This approach encouraged the young people to reflect on what was important in their lives, why they felt they became involved in offending behaviour and how they thought racism ethnicity and difference informed their understanding of their everyday experiences. It will conclude by making some recommendations for youth offending teams in the UK to re-evaluate how racism, ethnicity and culture should be addressed when working with young people.

Keywords: racism, ethnicity, young people, offending

P11-15-2**In the Name of God? Influences of Religiosity on Juvenile Delinquency among Migrant and Non-Migrant Youth**

Christian Walburg (*University of Muenster, Germany*)

Possible influences of religiosity on juvenile delinquency belong to the most controversial criminological issues in today's multi-religious immigrant societies. Especially since September 11th, 2001, the religiosity of immigrants from Muslim countries has increasingly been blamed in public debates for inhibiting their integration and (thereby) causing social problems such as crime.

Previous criminological research on the effects of individual religiosity has primarily referred to Christians. Overall, in line with assumptions especially derived from control theory, moderate crime-inhibiting effects have been found. In this paper, based on self-report panel data (age 13 to 17) from a West-German industrial city, the (cross-sectional) relationship between individual religiosity and delinquency as well as cross-lagged effects of religiosity will be analyzed for both non-migrants and adolescents from Turkish immigrant families respectively. Delinquent norm orientations and lifestyle risks are included as main mediating factors.

The findings somewhat differ between both groups, and crime-inhibiting effects cannot be found for all types of crime among adolescents with a Muslim background. Anyhow, it is worth noting that individual religiosity increases delinquency in none of the two groups. Among religious adolescents from Muslim families, a much less risky lifestyle (particularly less alcohol consumption) proves advantageous to inhibit delinquent behavior.

Keywords: Religiosity, Juvenile Delinquency, Panel Study, Immigration

P11-15-3

Female Delinquency: Racial Differences

Janice Joseph (Richard Stockton College of New Jersey, USA)

Juvenile delinquency remains a serious problem in today's society and is of great public concern. Research has identified the family as one of the four risks factors related to delinquency. Researchers have examined the effects of family type, family conflict, family competence, parenting practices, and family deviance on delinquency. For a very long time, researchers have focused almost exclusively on male delinquency and ignored female delinquency. However, in recent years, with the rise in female delinquency, there have been several attempts to study female delinquency and the factors that predispose females to commit delinquent acts. Studies have shown that family abuse, family dysfunction, inconsistent or lax supervision, and family criminality serve as predictors of female delinquency. This presentation examines (a) the racial differences in delinquency between Black and White female delinquents and (b) the role of the family factors play in explaining the delinquency of both groups. The family factors examined are family structure, physical punishment, parental monitoring, parent-child relationship, family conflict, and parental criminality.

Keywords: family, delinquency, race

P11-15-4

The effect of protective and risk factors on changes in criminal behavior patterns among immigrant youth.

Hagit Turjeman (Western Galilee College, Israel)

Research on criminal careers has generated a wealth of information regarding the longitudinal patterns of criminal activity but it remains in its infancy with respect to the study of immigrant offenders. Based on the current state of the empirical evidence regarding young immigrants, it remains unclear whether the acculturation process should be understood as a critical life event that impacts young immigrant offenders and whether it is a risk factor for individuals becoming adult offenders. The main aim of the current study was to explore the impact of the social and cultural adaptation of juvenile immigrants on their patterns of delinquent behavior.

This study have focused on immigrant youth from the former Soviet Union who participated in three consecutive waves of panel study (N=1400). Data analysis was carried out in two stages. First, we classified the sample into groups according to their patterns of delinquent behavior during a period of three years. Next, we examined the effect of risk and protective factors (which could be criminogenic as well as immigration variables) on the likelihood that respondents would engage in or desist from delinquency.

The study results clearly differentiate between risk and protective factors which predict criminal behavior and desisting from it. Criminogenic factors (such as delinquent peers and parental monitoring) were found to be more important than immigration factors (such as feelings of alienation and marginality or Hebrew language proficiency) in predicting all types of changes in delinquent behavior.

The longitudinal design of the study enabled us to measure the effect the changes in different criminogenic and immigration factors have on delinquency and to discuss their long term effects. Further results and their implication will be discussed.

Keywords: risk factors, protective factors, desistance, juvenile delinquency, immigrants

P11-16**CRIME RATES: GENDER AND OTHER CONTEXTS**

Panel Chair: *Clare Choak* (University of Greenwich, UK)

P11-16-1

It is only a matter of conventional life circumstances? The role of legal and deviant social contexts in explaining variations in offending rates (λ) over time

Dominique Laferrière (Université de Montréal, Canada), *Frédéric Ouellet* (Université de Montréal, Canada)

The frequency at which individuals engage in crime is considered as one of the key dimensions of offending trajectories. However, little is still known about variations in offending rates over time and about the factors that may influence these temporal changes. Insights from empirical and theoretical work in life course criminology suggest that ties to conventional life circumstances that foster informal social control such as marital relationships and legal employment, exert an important impact on criminal trajectories. Yet, to date such studies have generally neglected considering the influence of life events and conditions that pertain to deviant lifestyles. It is herein argued that circumstances such as increased access to criminal opportunities, arrests, legal surveillance, and increased criminal profits may also greatly influence offending, and that changes in such events might lead to non-negligible variations in crime commission rates. Based on detailed criminal career data from 172 offenders interviewed in five Canadian federal prisons, this study thus aims to evaluate the impact of both conventional and deviant life circumstances on short-term variations in offending frequency. Drawing from the life history calendars methodology, the proposed research design allows to disentangle the effect of life events and individuals characteristics on monthly crime commission rates over a three-year period. Results from multi-level modeling reveal the relative importance of dynamic life circumstances pertaining to both the legitimate and deviant realms of life. The impact of these findings for life course criminology is discussed.

Keywords: Offending rates, Life course criminology, Conventional and deviant life circumstances

P11-16-2

Passive Appendages or Violent Girl Gangsters?: Young Women and Street Gangs in the UK

Clare Choak (University of Greenwich, UK)

Young women continue to be marginalised in criminology debates, particularly non-white females. This is particularly evident within the context of the gang agenda, whereby serious group offending is very much regarded as a 'boyzone'. What's striking about the UK gang literature, with few exceptions, is that little has changed in fifty years in terms of the representation of the female role. Young women have (and are) consistently been mooted as appendages and on the periphery. As a result they have been overlooked in policy - and when they do appear it tends to be in reference to their role as 'girlfriend' gaining status from their sexual relationships with their male counterparts or in regard to their sexual exploitation. The continued focus of young women as passive rather than agentic, and victims rather than perpetrators, has dominated the literature about gang experiences. This contradicts the media discourse of the 'new violent girl gangster' which is yet to be empirically substantiated. The current polarisation of victim or perpetrator is unsophisticated and ignores the many lived experiences of young women in these group offending contexts.

Keywords: Gangs, Gender, Victims, Perpetrators

P11-16-3

The inclusion of precipitating and endogenous factors for a better understanding of the distribution of homicide rates in space and according to the victim's gender

Catherine Montmagny Grenier (University of Montreal, Canada), **Marc Ouimet** (University of Montreal, Canada)

Statistical data regarding sociodemographic factors (such as gross domestic product, child mortality rates and population growth rates) are generally considered possible explanations for the international variations of homicide rates. However, we believe that these variables are far down the causal chain of factors that lead to the occurring of violent offenses. In and of themselves, these variables are inadequate to catch every possible difference in the variations of homicide rates in space. Hence, the present communication seeks to highlight all the possible subtle differences by considering, in the analyses, variables that could be considered proximal to the offense, which makes them precipitating factors (for example, the access to firearms, drug consumption, and organized crime), as well as endogenous factors (such as the police, the courts and detention facilities). In order to fulfill this research objective, homicide rates, disaggregated according to victim's gender, for more than 85 countries are analyzed in order to account for all the possible nuances and, thereby, improve our understanding of the distribution of violence in space.

Keywords: Homicide, violence, gender, international perspective

P11-16-4

Crime victims' reporting behaviour in Croatia: Why do women (not) report their victimization?

Valentina Asančaić (University of Zagreb, Centre for Croatian Studies, Croatia), **Irena Cajner Mraović** (University of Zagreb, Centre for Croatian Studies, Croatia), **Dubravko Derk** (Zagreb Holding, Croatia)

The main goal of this presentation is to reveal women's reporting behaviour in Croatia and to analyse women's reasons for (non)reporting to the police in comparison to their male counterparts. The data has been collected through „*The National Public Opinion Survey on Citizen Perception of Safety, Security and Police Collaboration with Local Community in the Republic of Croatia*“ that has been done by United Nations Development Program and the Croatian Ministry of Interior. Interviews were conducted via telephone and personal interviewing. In a representative sample (N=4500), there are 43 victims of car theft (19 female), 188 victims of theft from the car (89 female), 293 victims of bike/motorbike theft (146 female), 184 victims of pocket-picking (121 female), 242 victims of burglary (121 female), 430 victims of fraud (192 female), 140 victims of robbery (73 female), 330 victims of physical assault (122 female), and 13 victims of rape (10 female). Pearson Chi-Square, Fisher's Exact Test, and analysis of variance is used in data processing to examine how victims' gender is related to reporting behaviour. Results show that the Croatian victims' reporting behaviour is quite similar to victims' reporting behaviour in other industrialized countries: reporting rates significantly vary in relation to the seriousness of crime and level of harm caused by the victimisation, except for rape which has serious consequences for victims, but reporting rates are extremely low. Reporting rates for property crimes are almost the same in male and female victims: they all equally report theft from car (61,6% of male and 60,7% of female victims), bike or motorbike theft (51,0% of male and 54,1% of female victims), pocket-picking (52,4% of male and 50,4% of female victims), fraud (31,1% of male and 30,2% of female victims), and burglary (69,4% of male and 76,0% of female victims). There is a slight, but not statistically significant difference in case of car theft that has been reported by 79,2% male victims but 100,0% female victims. Substantial and significant differences in reporting behaviour between male and female victims are found in the case of robbery (that is reported by 75,3% female and 47,8% male victims), and in case of physical assault (that is reported by 58,2% female and 26,9% male victims). However, the problem with female victims is that they calculate estimated costs and benefits of reporting their victimization to the police substantially more than male victims.

Keywords: crime victims, reporting behaviour, property crime, violent crime, gender differences

P11-18**VICTIMIZATION AND IPV: COUNTRY SPECIFIC ISSUES**

Panel Chair: *Luca Berardi (University of Alberta, Canada)*

P11-18-3**Women as victims of domestic violence in Spain**

Nieves Martinez Francisco (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

The domestic violence includes the crimes committed against the woman in a relationship; the assignments in the familiar area: woman against man; ascendancies, descendants, brothers; minor or incapable and vulnerable persons.

In Spain women who are victims of domestic violence from their partners have special protection under the law. Since 2004 there is a law of comprehensive protection measures against “Gender Violence” (name given when a woman is a victim of domestic violence). This law provides total protection resources seeking to prevent, punish and eradicate violence and assist women.

“Gender Violence” includes acts of physical and psychological violence, including aggressions against sexual freedom, threats, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty. Parliament has issued rules for political-criminal assistance taking into account the specific needs of each woman victim of domestic violence; this will have created different resources coordinated psychological, economic, legal, etc.

It is important to emphasize the police action with this type of victims, programs exist orientated to facilitating the denunciation and protecting the victim of her aggressor across the Units of Prevention, Assistance and Protection to the Victims of Violence. Those units work together and coordinated with the justice and other associations involved in the help to the victim.

To know the reasons of gender violence and its consequences, the social erroneous beliefs, to feel the social solidarity, etc., can help the victims to go out of the yoke of her aggressor.

Keywords: gender violence, units of prevention, special protection

P11-18-4**You Won't Catch Me Slippin': Violence and Altered Mobility in Toronto Social Housing**

Luca Berardi (University of Alberta, Canada)

Based on two years of ethnographic research, this paper examines the tactics that Toronto social housing residents use to avoid falling victim to gun-related violence as they navigate their neighbourhood. A combination of poor physical design and deep-seeded neighbourhood rivalries have created local “hotspots” where young Black men, in particular, continuously find themselves at risk of violent victimization at the hands of outsiders – i.e., irrespective of their criminal involvement or participation in inter-neighbourhood conflicts. Despite the inherent dangers, these hotspots are vital components of the neighbourhood that all residents (including the most vulnerable) must interact with on a daily basis. In response, the most street-wise social housing residents have adopted an unwritten and informal “street code” – one that not only governs their physical mobility, but also prevents them from “slipping” (i.e., getting caught off-guard and placed in positions of peril). Findings suggest that these tools not only provide the young men with the *physical* wherewithal needed to stay safe and alive, but also offer some semblance of *emotional* control and stability in an environment where the threat of gun-violence is both random and ever-looming.

Keywords: Gun Violence, Violent Victimization, Social Housing, Physical Mobility, Environmental Design

WG11-20

BRIDGING RESEARCH FIELDS: FROM PRISONS TO OTHER TOTAL INSTITUTIONS (ESC Working Group on Prison Life & Effects of Imprisonment)

Panel Chair: *Ineke Casier* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

Other authors: *Caroline Mennereau* (Université de Rennes 2, France), *Diète Humblet* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), *Caroline Devynck* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), *Veerle Berx* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

The title of this panel captures two main themes that connect the presentations of the five speakers: the first theme is “the confrontation with other academic disciplines” and the second theme is “total institutions”.

This panel will concentrate on the necessity of “bridging research fields”. This bridging must be preserved as a way to study a topic from a diversity of perspectives. The recurring theme within all the presentations of our panel will be Goffmans’ concept of “total institution” (1961). Prisons, retirement homes, rehabilitation hospitals and asylum centers are the fields of the five presenters.

If we look at the phenomenon euthanasia in Belgium, many legal studies (Delbeke, 2012) and medical studies focus on this topic. But euthanasia within the prison context makes it more complex. The combination of medical sciences, law and penology has an influence on how the researcher must approach the research topic (Caroline Devynck, 'End of Life: Euthanasia Requests by Prisoners').

Subsequently, studies on elderly, frailty and meaning of life are topics within gerontological sciences. If the penologist studies elderly prisoners, he or she needs to incorporate this research field into her study. Since it is not just an elderly person, but it is an elderly person “in prison” (Diète Humblet, 'Making Sense of Later Life in Prison: Meaning in Life Among Third Age Prisoners').

Total institutions can be seen as semi-autonomous social fields (Moore, 1973) covering (amongst other ideas) the idea that such an institution is separated from society but also connected to and produced by society. Looking deeper into the daily life within total institutions and how one type of a total institution differs from another type would yield interesting information on the impact that an institution has on different aspects of life. Are agency and human dignity perceived differently in a prison context than in a rehabilitation hospital? And what do these differences and similarities tell us about the institution? (Ineke Casier, 'Agency in a rehabilitation hospital: comparison with prison literature'). What about the comparison of mourning in a prison and a retirement home? (Caroline Mennereau, 'Living in a total institution: comparison between retirement home and detention center'). Regarding the concept of punitivity: do inhabitants of asylum centers experience punitivity in the same way as prisoners do? (Veerle Berx, 'Punitivity within the regimes of open reception centers for asylum seekers')

Keywords: total institutions, interdisciplinarity, prison, euthanasia, elderly

WG11-20-1

Living in a total institution: Comparison between retirement homes and detention centers

Caroline Mennereau (University Rennes 2, France), *Astrid Hirschelmann* (University Rennes 2, France), *Suzanne Leveillee* (University Québec Trois Rivières, Canada), *Jean-Marc Talpin* (University Lyon 2, France)

Retirement homes and detention centers : two institutions that seem to be very different at first sight. Nevertheless, in clinical psychologist practice, a lot of similarities are noticeable.

Society responds to two different social phenomena with setting up total institutions (GOFFMAN) that work in similar ways. These structures can be called heterotopias (FOUCAULT), namely "sorts of places that are outside all places, although they are actually localizable". Social problems are partially removed from society and have to be handled by professionals.

Professionals and residents (older people or people sentenced to a long detention) have a common aim, but they pursue their target with different overviews. While professionals may sometimes feel that they run out of time, residents mention a temporality that seems to be infinite.

This mechanism is an example for confinement's effects on individuals. Living or working in a total institution results in a transformation of the daily environment which can have consequences on identity. Residents and professionals are confronted with this phenomenon.

Our hypothesis is that although retirement homes and detention centres house different populations, psychological mechanisms are similar. Semi-structured interviews are conducted in France and Canada. First results will be presented during the conference.

Keywords: Total institution, heterotopias

WG11-20-2

End of Life: Euthanasia Requests by Prisoners

Caroline Devynck (Free University Brussels, Belgium)

Since the Act of 28 May 2002, Belgium is one of only three countries in the world (with the Netherlands and Luxemburg) where euthanasia can legally be performed by medical doctors under certain circumstances. Recently, requests from several prisoners and detained mentally ill offenders, often based on unbearable psychological suffering, have been received. In this PhD-research we analyse the mechanisms behind the requests for euthanasia by prisoners and mentally ill offenders and try to understand the possible interactions with the prison context. In order to do this we use a qualitative research approach based on interviews with prisoners and a file analysis of prison records. We know from the literature that the prison context, the prison legislation and practice give a new and complex dimension to the euthanasia requests. Prisons are known to cause mental suffering cf. the pains of imprisonment, lack of adequate medical and therapeutic care, etc. Many of the respondents know their rights (e.g. right to medical and mental health care, the procedures and terms regarding release or other sentence modalities) but are frustrated due to the difference between 'law in books' and 'law in action'. The euthanasia requests can therefore be seen as 'law with action' (Kaminski, 2014), where the prisoner tries to change their situation.

Keywords: prison, end of life, euthanasia, law with action

WG11-20-3

Making Sense of Later Life in Prison: Meaning in Life Among Third Age Prisoners

Diete Humblet (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), Sonja Snacken (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

The search for meaning in one's life is described as inherent to human nature (see Frankl, 1984; Wong & Fry, 1998). By its very nature, finding or making meaning in life is considered to be a process that takes place during the entire lifespan, albeit that it may become of even greater importance while entering the later stages of life as one is getting closer to the finite nature of life. Nevertheless, it is suggested that it might be increasingly difficult to attribute meaning to life in old age as a result of losses, deprivations, and transitions that are common in old adulthood (Westerhof et al., 2004). Moreover, the questioning of life's meaning is known to manifest itself in particular when losses are experienced (Kuin & Westerhof, 2007). As a result, older persons may face increasing difficulties or challenges in keeping their lives meaningful, as ageing is often associated with decline. Conversely, others advance towards possible enrichments in purposefulness in advanced age (see Pinquart, 2002). However, throughout the years, penological literature has described the penitentiary institution as a place wherein deprivations and losses become apparent and even inevitable. It can be argued that imprisonment hence takes place in an environment and timeframe which threatens the possibilities to give personal meaning to and take charge of one's life, as in the case of

long-term care facilities (Kuin & Westerhof, 2007). In addition, it is not until fairly recently that prison research is becoming more aware of and concerned with an aged population, as they are increasingly housed in prisons. Within the framework of an increasing number of older prisoners in many European jurisdictions, the main aim of this theoretical contribution is to explore the (in)significance of meaning-giving among older prisoners, drawing, *inter alia*, on normative theories on ageing and psychological development.

Keywords: Ageing, Meaning in Life, Total Institution, Prison, Elderly

WG11-20-4

Agency in a rehabilitation hospital: comparison with prison literature'

Ineke Casier (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium), *Sonja Snacken* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

Many scholars within the field of prison studies have emphasized the particular characteristics of prisons as social institutions, leading to specific 'pains of imprisonment' – old (Sykes 1958) and new (Crewe 2009; Liebling 2011). On the other hand, Erving Goffman (1961) described prisons as only one out of five types of 'total institutions', showing similar features but also important differences (e.g. aim, population). The implications of this conceptual aggregation are not clear though.

We believe that a change in the research design can create new insights into the field of sociology of prison life. We therefore want to compare prisons with (long-term) rehabilitation hospitals, more particularly with regard to the aspect of agency within both contexts.

Agency can be approached and defined in many ways. 'To be an 'agent', or to have 'agency' denotes the ability to negotiate power. It requires a certain self-image as active and participatory, entailing the subject's 'capacity to make meanings in her interaction with others'. (Bosworth 1999; Mahoney & Yngvesson 1986). Elements of agency include freedom of choice, autonomy and responsibility. These constitutive elements are crucial to survive in prison (Sykes, 1958; Mathiesen, 1965). But agency is also closely related to other concepts such as power and identity (Bosworth 1999).

We have conducted ethnographic research in one Belgian rehabilitation hospital for 6 months, including participant observations and in depth interviews with 19 inpatients and 16 members of the medical staff. The results of the analysis are discussed in light of the prison literature.

Keywords: Total institutions, Prison, Rehabilitation hospital, Ethnographic research, Agency

WG11-20-5

Punitivity within the regimes of open reception centers for asylum seekers

Veerle Berx (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

In Belgium asylum seekers and certain categories of illegal aliens can benefit from material, non-financial support and live permanently in collective open institutions. Open reception centers do show total characteristics due to the control of presence of the residents, the hierarchic differences between staff and residents, the enforcement of house rules and sanctions, the dependency of the residents on the institutional organization and the fact that all spheres of life fall under the same authority. 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. A whole set of rules and regulations are put into practice in an open reception center so one can conclude that those rules are in principal constantly broken and that not every infraction on the house rules is reacted on.

Through observations in three reception centers and studying the daily reports written by staff members and the decisions taken by the so called "incident committees" together with the transfer-reports of residents who are disciplinary transferred between centers, the process of reacting on infractions is displayed. The Belgian Act of 12 January 2007 on the reception of asylum seekers and its consecutive adjustments does stipulate seven types of formal sanctions that can be enforced by the director of the reception center in case of infringing the rules and regulations of the center. Although the Act stipulates that the sanction has to be decided in an objective and impartial manner, the practical implementation of these sanctions remains the discretionary competence of the director of the reception structure. Consequently and following the historical evolution of the reception center, each institution has their specific decision process and sanctioning culture.

Keywords: reception centers, asylum seekers, sanctioning culture, punitivity

WG11-21

II MEETING OF THE CRIMINAL LAW-MAKING POLICY ESC WORKING GROUP

Panel Chair: *Jose Luis Diez-Ripolles (University of Malaga, Spain)*

Other author: *Jose Becerra-Muñoz (University of Malaga, Spain)*

In the Budapest Conference of 2013 a meeting took place to debate about the need of a working group that would study criminal law-making policy. The result of the discussion was clear: European countries face constant legal reforms that deeply affect the criminological legal framework. Such activity is most of the times unaware or even clearly in contradiction with scientific knowledge on different subjects. This concern leads our initiative, along with the certainty that a comparative perspective will be highly beneficial for this line of research.

Consequently, 28 ESC members expressed their interest on the topic and supported the idea of launching a working group in the ESC and another 14 ESC members showed their interest on the matter and asked to be informed on the Group's upcoming activities. The Working Group was formally approved by the ESC Board on December 14th. 2013.

Since then, the Group's aims have been to build a scientific debate forum to study how criminal legislative decisions are taken and how they could be improved.

It is our conviction that higher quality in criminal legislation is possible and desirable, and the tools needed to achieve this goal should be made available by experts from social sciences.

We would also like to have our second meeting in Prague to continue our discussions about the panels, to debate our working plan and to build new ideas and strategies to consolidate this initiative.

Keywords: Criminal Law-Making, Criminal Policy, Penal Policy, Cross-National comparison

P11-22**GENDER, VICTIMIZATION AND POLICING**

Panel Chair: *Rossella Selmini (University of Minnesota, USA)*

P11-22-1

Are rape and female homicide victimization declining? An explorative study on the trends in Europe, Canada, and the United States

Suzy Maves McElrath (University of Minnesota, USA), Rossella Selmini (University of Minnesota, USA)

This paper presents the first results of a comparative study of trends in rape and female homicide across Europe, Canada and the United States, contributing to the conversation on the crime drop in the Western world. Current debate on crime trends pays little attention to violence against women, yet a better understanding of the gender – related component of the broad category of “violent crime” has self –evident scientific and policy relevance. After a discussion of the methodological problems in analysing gender – related crimes and in making cross-national comparisons, the paper examines changes in two forms of violence against women, rape and female homicide victimization, and places these crime specific trends in conversation with overall crime trends, including exploring the gender gap in rape, assault and homicide victimization where possible. Potential explanations of trends and female homicide are offered in the context of the current debate on the reasons for the overall crime drop.

Keywords: violence against women, crime trends, rape, homicide

P11-22-2

From Kurt Wallander to Salvo Montalbano: An explorative study of police cultures and policemen in European fiction books.

Rossella Selmini (University of Minnesota, USA)

In recent years a remarkable amount of scientific literature on the representation of crime and the criminal justice system in the media and in culture (or popular culture) has been produced. Most studies investigate how crime is re-shaped in a variety of media communications, especially in movies and newspaper. Some explore how police cultures and policemen are represented in movies and tv series. Most do not take into consideration, however, what is probably becoming, in current times, one of the most powerful means of communication of the image of police and policemen: works of fiction. Fiction books on police in Europe have become more and more successful in recent years, thanks in part to the spread of some notorious Scandinavian books on police, and they are now reaching a far larger public than in the past. European fiction on police (and, above all, on policemen) is a subject that is – with some few exceptions – understudied from a scientific and comparative point of view. This paper examines the representation of police work and culture in police fiction, with reference to some celebrated characters (for example, Kurt Wallander in Sweden, Salvo Montalbano in Italy, John Rebus in Scotland, Kostas Charitos in Greece, and Fabio Montale in France) using interpretative theoretical keys of cultural criminological analysis in a comparative perspective.

Keywords: police, cultural criminology

P11-22-3

A Tertium Genus of Detention. A Comparative Analysis of the Condition of Transgender Inmates in Europe and America.

Adriana Dias Vieira (Federal University of Paraiba, Brazil), **Sofia Ciuffoletti** (University of Florence, Italy)

Starting from the consideration that one of the traditional area of persistent mandatory gender segregation is the prison context, our paper focuses on a socio-legal analysis of the condition of transgender inmates and of the policy choices (or the lack of them) concerning their detention, both in Europe and America.

Two empirical considerations prompted our study. Of these, the first is related to the sources of law in the current global legal landscape that shows different solutions, from the undifferentiated imprisonment in male penitentiary, to the informal creation of special section or, as the case of the Italian prison of Sollicciano, Florence, to the informal establishment of a *tertium genus* of detention, not provided for by law. All of these scenarios share the same conceptual roots: the normative binarism and the consequential legal impossibility of engaging in a political discussion concerning the condition of transgender inmates. Thus, the second consideration, which lies at the heart of our study and defines its theoretical and practical framework, consists in the necessity of interpreting the complex relations between law and gender, and prison and gender.

The legal phenomenon of the incarceration of transsexual people emerges as the preliminary object of analysis. In this view, we based our analysis on the study of the related prison policies, according to a comparative approach that focuses on policy choices in order to shed light on the legal and social landscape in question.

The intersection of prison and gender lies at the heart of our inquiry and as a tool of legal understanding we will analyze the transnational jurisprudential trends in the protection of transgender prisoners rights.

Our study will unfold by laying out the most problematic issues concerning the incarceration of transsexual persons in Europe and America with the aim of initiating a public discourse that will replace the political and public aphasia on such a topic.

Keywords: Prison Studies, Gender Studies, Transgender Inmates' Rights

P11-24**TECHNOLOGY AND JUSTICE**

Panel Chair: *Richard Jones (University of Edinburgh, UK)*

P11-24-1**The electronic monitoring of offenders: penal moderation or penal excess?**

Richard Jones (University of Edinburgh, UK)

The technologies used in the electronic monitoring of offenders continue to develop, and next-generation 'tags' will likely feature new capabilities. As the technology develops, older criminal justice institutions and practices may appear increasingly anachronistic in one form or other, and their legitimacy called into question. Whereas existing monitoring systems are often presented as incapacitative or retributive in aim, future systems may make greater claim to a rehabilitative potential. In any case, one justification for the expanded use of offender monitoring may be as a practical component of a strategy of 'penal moderation'. However, given the surveillant and controlling qualities of electronic monitoring systems, widening the extent of their use is in many respects troubling, even 'excessive'. It is argued that the question of the justification of offender monitoring goes to the heart of contemporary debates and contradictions regarding penal purpose, the effects of the criminal justice system, electronic surveillance, and explanations of penal change.

Keywords: technology, punishment, surveillance, politics

P11-24-2**Useful or useless videocamera?**

Palmina Caruso (University of Milan, Italy), Guido Travaini (University of Milan, Italy), Danilo De Angelis (University of Milan, Italy)

These last few years it has been a greater and greater employment of new technologies such as video surveillance systems.

The use of cameras finds its own theoretical requirement in the Situational Crime Prevention Theory, which supposes to act on the environment so that it becomes less suitable to those who want to commit a crime.

Actually, cameras represent a great deterrent and allow to understand how some kind of crimes happen. They are, indeed, an outer eye on reality.

But what happen when framed images on cameras become evidence to identify the criminal?

Things are not easy. Are this pics always trustworthy and usable? How many of the images printed on the tape are able to really let police identify the author of a crime?

In order to give an answer it's necessary to; go for a multidisciplinary method, since both technical and methodological problems exist: the first ones concerning the technology used, while the second ones concern the matching phase between taped images and the ones exposed to investigation.

Authors analyzed 50 Italian cases of videotaped robberies and verified in how many of them videotaped images led to the certain identification of the guilty person.

Results show how difficult both the identification phase, and the following forensic validation of this kind of evidence, are.

Keywords: videosurveillance system, robbery, new forensic methods

P11-24-4

SURVEILLE: Using technologies for prevention

Sebastian Sperber (*European Forum for Urban Security, France*)

Which surveillance and security technologies are being used to fight crime? What can be said about their effectiveness and efficiency? Which ethical risks arise from their use? How can fundamental rights and privacy be protected? The European FP7 research project „SURVEILLE“ (SURVeillance: Ethical Issues, Legal Limitations-, and Efficiency), gives elements to answer these questions.

SURVEILLE has undertaken a thorough analysis of various technologies in the context of different scenarios of their use and created a multidimensional matrix that gives and an overview on the technologies in terms of efficiency, cost, usability, ethical risk and intrusion into fundamental rights.

SURVEILLE is an interdisciplinary research project that brings together Law, Philosophy, Sociology, Engineering as well as technology end users. It is undertaken by a consortium of the European University Institute in Florence, the university of Birmingham, the university of Warwick, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights, TU Delft, Fraunhofer IOSB, the university of Freiburg, the Université libre Brussels, as well as Merseyside Police and the European Forum for Urban Security (Efus).

The proposed talk will present the insights of this research project from the point of view of local authority end-users and their use of technologies in crime prevention.

Keywords: crime prevention, surveillance

POSTERS

PO-01

Why do Europeans trust criminal courts? A multilevel analysis

Eva Aizpurúa (University of Castile-La Mancha, Spain), **David Vázquez** (University of Castile-La Mancha, Spain), **Esther Fernández** (University of Castile-La Mancha, Spain)

Recent decades have seen a notable increase in research examining public attitudes towards legal authorities. One of the main contributions made by this research has been its empirical demonstration of the fact that citizens who trust institutions of justice are more likely to cooperate with them in their fight against crime. Therefore, confidence in the authorities represents a fundamental value for the effective functioning of democratic societies. Major opinion surveys have shown that criminal courts are one of the most criticized elements of the system. From a comparative perspective, analyses have demonstrated great variations depending upon the countries surveyed, which have been linked to certain structural factors.

The central argument underpinning the present study is that, in addition to those above, there are some characteristics of subjects that are related to the degree of confidence and help to explain intra-national variations. To test this hypothesis we used the fifth edition of the European Social Survey (2010-2011), which includes data from 27 countries and a sample of 52,458 subjects, carrying out an analysis applying multilevel regression models. As a dependent variable we used the degree of public trust in the courts, and as independent variables we included measures related to two different levels of aggregation: measures at the individual level and measures in a conglomerate by countries. The results are presented and their fundamental implications are discussed.

Keywords: Criminal courts, public confidence, procedural justice, European Social Survey, multilevel analysis

PO-04

Questioning Norwegian Societal Security Efforts – Police-Military Cooperation in National Crisis Management

Bjorn Barland (Norwegian Police University College, Norway)

The poster will highlight one sub-project: *Challenges in cooperation between special units in the police and Armed Forces* which looks at some major challenges to, and repercussions of, the Norwegian Entry Team Delta's cooperation with Norwegian Special Forces.

Background:

The changing security landscape of the post-Cold War era has given rise to an unclear distinction between internal and external security affecting boundaries between the roles and responsibilities of various security providers in liberal democracies. Easton et al. (2010) suggest that boundaries can become blurred in complementary or competitive ways. Returning to policing, unclear and disputed roles and responsibilities paved the way for the "police as extended family" idea, whereby the police cooperate with other policing actors. In the wake of the severe terrorist attack of 22 July 2011, serious shortcomings in the Norwegian emergency response system were identified. Calls were made to improve and strengthen operative capacity and cooperation between the police and the Armed Forces, especially in crises on this scale. All in all, the state of knowledge on police-military cooperation in national crisis management seems fragmented and rudimentary, and in urgent need of further examination.

Keywords: cooperation, police and Armed Forces

PO-05

Mapping criminology domains with data mining and visualization technologies

Bilel Benbouzid (*Université Paris-Est LATTIS-LISIS, France*)

This poster presents the main result of a research using data analysis and visualization technologies to measure the field of “criminology”. Mapping of criminology domain is facilitated by the increase in processing power and the availability of large amounts of publication and other data increasingly available in electronic form. With a body of 55000 articles extracted from the Web of Science (WOS) database, I describe the field of criminology using currently existing science-mapping techniques (natural language processing, algorithms of proximity, network analysis, design tools). Visualizations will be proposed to show the structure of criminology, the vitality and changes over time and networks of collaborations. To do that, many entities are mapped: names, terms, disciplinary, countries, references citations etc. I believe that these maps can be successfully utilized by researchers, governmental institutions and also teachers interested to have a panoptic representation of the field.

Keywords: science mapping, criminology domain

PO-06

Hate crimes in Puebla: an evaluation of the Penal Code

Iliana Galilea Cariño Cepeda (*Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain*), **Raquel Bartolomé Gutiérrez** (*Centro de Investigación en Criminología, Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain*)

According to the Mexico City Human Rights Commission, Mexico occupies second place in the commission of hate crimes in Latin America. The pressure exerted and complaints pursued by civil organizations and the victims’ families have forced the state Congresses to categorize the crime of discrimination and include hate as a motive in some types of crimes.

This is the case in the state of Puebla, Mexico, which passed these reforms in 2012: “hate exists when it is committed by the agent based on ethnic origin, nationality, race, gender, age, disability, social or economic conditions, health conditions, sexual preferences, physical appearance, marital status, religious beliefs, political ideology, or expressed opinions, or whichever other threat to human dignity, freedom or equality” (article 330 Bis, Penal Code of the Free and Sovereign State of Puebla).

However, legislative changes are not always accompanied by actions that permit their implementation. Also, the lack of an evaluative culture does not elucidate by what degree legislative changes influence the crime rate. In this regard, this study attempts to evaluate in the medium term the impact of these additions and presents the advances made in this research, which sought the following: a) Identify the principal characteristics of these crimes depending on the motivational factors and in line with the penal provisions; B) Identify and analyze the governmental actions, of all types, directed at preventing and reducing these crimes; and, c) Identify which criteria are used to define and frame those crimes motivated by hate or discrimination.

Keywords: hate crimes, discrimination, evaluation, Human Rights

PO-07

Women in prison in Spain: their criminological and social invisibility

Anabel Cerezo (*University of Malaga, Spain*)

This paper aims to take a close look at the reality of female crime in Spain. On the one hand, we analyze the singularities of this type of crime, which has, as with other neighbouring countries, experienced a significant increase in recent years. However, the low rates of female crime compared to those of men has

made this phenomenon all but invisible, with the consequence that research into clarifying the criminological and social profile of these women is scarce. The search for the causes of female crime inexorably leads to the phenomenon of female impoverishment: most women commit crimes for social reasons.

On the other hand, we will focus on describing the current situation of women incarcerated in our prisons, an especially vulnerable group given their peculiarities and necessities. Women in Spanish prisons represent just 8% of the total prison population, although over the past 30 years there has been a considerable increase in the female prison population. As such, Spain occupies the first place in Europe in the rate of incarcerated women. However, over the past 3 years, a slow decline in this figure has been witnessed due to certain prison policies aimed at reducing, not specifically the ratio of female prisoners within the system, but the general prison population overall.

Prisons reproduce and even exacerbate inequalities between men and women. Although the standard policy is that of equal treatment, in Spanish prisons incarcerated women has always occupied a secondary position due to their inferior numbers and low rate of conflict. This has led to the historical perpetuation of a series of discriminatory factors: precarious spaces, worse living conditions, the remoteness from their home environment, mixed profiling of inmates etc. Imprisoned women experience the accumulated disadvantages of class, gender and often ethnicity or nationality.

Finally the paper establishes whether the current Spanish prison legislation echoes all or some of the *United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures of Freedom for Women Offenders* (Bangkok Rules, 2010). Although Spain has high standard prison regulations and modern facilities which place it among Western countries with better infrastructures and prison conditions, female prisoners in Spanish jails are subject to discrimination. It is from such a perspective that this study proposes that the necessary changes and appropriate social and penitentiary policies to meet the specific needs of female inmates are established.

Keywords: prison, women

PO-08

International Master's Program in International Justice, Governance and Police Science

Eva Dinkel (Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany)

Considering the reality of an on-going unstable world and growing concerns within the international community on finance, economy, energy and security one might assume that the need for practices in the field of criminology, criminal justice, governance and police science will only increase. This Master's program is labor market oriented, it provides a balance between theory and practice supported by on-the-job experienced lecturers. The international Master's program in "Criminal Justice, Governance and Police Science" was developed by the Department of Criminology, Criminal Policy and Police Science (Faculty of Law) of Ruhr-Universität Bochum in Germany, in collaboration with the Research Group on 'Governing and Policing Security' (GaPS) located at the Faculty of Economics & Business Administration at Gent University in Belgium.

- Degree: Master of Criminal Justice, Governance and Police Science (M.A.)
- Duration: 2-years | Credits: 60 ECTS | Language: English
- Type: part-time (studying while working) | Workload: approx. 15 hours per week
- Distance-learning: e-learning, teaching seminars, virtual conferences
- No attendance required at the Ruhr-Universität Bochum

This advanced degree focuses on international security and justice perspectives, raising awareness and facilitating a broader foundation for better decision-making in the future with regards to the following topics: peace-making and peace-keeping efforts in post-conflict and transitional countries | Establishing rule of law, human rights standards and sustainable security | Capacity building in the law enforcement

and criminal justice sector | Developing personal skills of professionals working within the respective fields | Supporting NGOs and civil societies in their functions to monitor and evaluate democratic police work and criminal justice based on human rights standards.

Keywords: Master's Program, Criminal Justice, Police Science

PO-09

Violent victimization: Classification of coping strategies for surviving victimization experiences

Irit Ein-Tal (The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel)

The question of 'who is the victim of crime' received a lot of attention during the last decades and various definitions had been offered. The current study asks to reexamine these definitions through the lens of the victim's perception and his coping with and after the event. The study offers a new victimization classification that focuses on violent crime victims and dividing them into four groups on a continuum: from those whose sense of victimhood is strong to those who not only feel they are not victims, but are also classified as heroes. The resulting continuum is as follows:

Chronic victim *– Renewed victim* *– Survivor* *– Non-victim* *– Survivor-hero*

The offered presentation will examine the new classification by comparing between the characteristics and coping mechanisms of victims of various crimes such as domestic violence victims (can be women and/or children), rape victims, aggravated assault victims and genocide victims. The findings will demonstrate that the self-identification with the victimization definition is primarily related to the coping strategies taken by the victims, which are derived from their socio-demographic as well as psychological characteristics.

The new victimization classification provides us with a deeper understanding of the coping strategies of different victims with different victimhood experiences.

Keywords: Victimization classification, Violent victimization

PO-10

Trust in courts, fairness and the communicative style of judges

Raluca Enescu (University of Hamburg, Germany)

This contribution investigates trust in criminal justice from the perspective of trust towards courts, more specifically from the standpoint of defendants. In this regard, the perceived fairness of their treatment is a crucial element for trust in criminal justice. We will distinguish procedural fairness, which derives from the courts procedures, from distributive fairness stemming from the case outcome. In forming an opinion about the court, procedural fairness surprisingly prevails over distributive fairness (Tyler & Huo, 2002). As Casper wrote already in 1978: "In many ways, though, what is striking is that sentence received does not, by itself, carry the day. Defendants are not just saying that they find their sentences palatable or unpalatable". Moreover the defendant's perception of the judge is by far the most important factor in the perceived judicial fairness, even if the treatment of the defendant by other court actors (court officers, attorneys, prosecutors) also plays a role (Frazer, 2006). In this regard, the procedure followed by a judge constitutes a key factor and is transferred by means of what is said or kept silent in the hearings. We will analyze the communicative style in official transcripts of English Crown Court trials and put them in parallel to the data of the last round of the European Social Survey dealing with trust towards courts. We will finally discuss the possibility to improve the defendant's experience of a trial, which could subsequently have a major influence on law-abiding behaviour.

Keywords: Trust in courts, Procedural and distributive fairness, Criminal trials, Communicative style

PO-12**Punitive attitudes in the context of traffic accidents under the influence of alcohol in Austria**

Gerald Furian (KFV (Austrian Road Safety Board), Austria), **Christopher Schlembach** (KFV (Austrian Road Safety Board), Austria), **Birgit Salamon** (KFV (Austrian Road Safety Board), Austria)

The paper investigates differentials in punitive reactions on the micro level in terms of individual attitudes towards crimes in the context of traffic accidents in contemporary Austrian society. In Austria, the range of punishment for causing a traffic accident under the influence of alcohol is up to 3 years (negligent manslaughter) or up to 2 years (bodily injury caused by negligence). Actual sanctions start from financial fines and hardly ever exceed one year. A survey among 670 adults (face-to-face interviews using vignettes that describe accident scenarios) was carried out, aiming at investigating whether the range of punishment in the criminal code is considered adequate, thus exploring the Austrian population's punitiveness towards drunk driving and its severe consequences. The survey also includes items assessing attitudes towards other selected crimes as well as general punitive attitudes. The population survey was contrasted with in-depth interviews carried out among judges dealing with the offenses analyzed. Results suggest that regarding these offenses, judges tend to defend the sanction system they act within and do not ask for more severe sanctions. The population, however, leans towards a punitive reaction, particularly in the case of severe consequences (manslaughter) under dangerous conditions (drunk driving).

Keywords: Punitivity, Traffic accidents, Alcohol

PO-14**Tolerance of contraband use and economic cycles: The case of Lithuania**

Vincas Giedraitis (Vilnius University, Lithuania), **Ilona Cesniene** (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

The tolerance of the Lithuanian population for the shadow economy creates favorable conditions for the shadow economy to exist in an economic downturn. The shadow economy is usually neither condemned, nor rejected as immoral activity in Lithuania. For example, from our collected survey, 61 percent of the population of the country entirely justifies or tends to justify the illegal consumption of alcoholic beverages (based on the LFMI population survey on the consumption of illegal goods, 2012). Lower prices of fuel, cigarettes and alcohol in neighbouring Belarus and Russia are conducive for contraband. However, high levels of corruption in the country reduces the risk and promotes the expansion of the shadow activity – it is easy to bribe officers and evade being punished by the criminal justice system.

Keywords: Lithuania, Contraband, Economic cycles

PO-15**The Media Image of the New Penal Code in the Czech Republic**

Lucie Hakova (The Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic)

This poster deals with the media analysis and the media's representation of legislative changes and the application of the new Penal Code. The new Penal Code came into effect in the Czech Republic in January 2010. We examined articles published in Czech print media in the period from January till March 2010. Newspaper articles were analyzed as a specific source of information about crime for the public, we used a combination of quantitative and qualitative content analysis. The study describes which of the newly introduced legislative changes were presented in print media, how the press informed about the implementation of these changes, which topics were presented most often and in what context, which legislative changes the media presented in a positive light and which were deemed problematic, what kind of events and information were attractive for reporting crime news. A print media analysis can help us understand

what can form people's attitudes and public opinion with regard to punishment, sentencing and criminal policy.

Keywords: penal code, legislative changes, media image, print media analysis

PO-16

The Stochastics of Crime: Power Laws and Police Crime Statistics

Quentin Hanley (Nottingham Trent University, UK), **Rachel-May Dyer** (Nottingham Trent University, UK), **Suniya Khatun** (Nottingham Trent University, UK), **Amal Yosef** (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Crime statistics from Police Forces are controversial. For example, the UK Statistics Authority removed National Statistics designation from police recorded crime statistics due to evidence of unreliability. Incentives to meet targets and demonstrate reduced crime within a jurisdiction combined with variable classification strategies in different Forces led to perceived unreliability in the statistics.

Fluctuation scaling methods applied to the relationship between the mean and variance in police reported crimes show aggregation of different types of crime and variable reporting between Forces. Similar methodologies have been used to understand urban automobile traffic, measles cases, and insects in biological communities. Taylor's Law is an approach to mean-variance relationships applied in biology which indicates independent random events (Poisson distributed data) when the exponent of the power law is 1. Taylor's Law exponents can give information about synchronization, species interaction in biological communities, clustering, and randomness.

Crime within communities fluctuates. By applying Taylor's Law, we show that these fluctuations scale characteristically for specific categories of crime. For example, in data provided by the UK Home Office, violence followed a Poisson distribution (exponent = 1) on local scales indicative of nearly independent random events, "other" crimes (including such crimes as forgery, fraud, perjury, etc.) was closer to a gamma distribution (exponent = 2), and categories such as burglary and antisocial behavior in between. The pre-exponential factors in Taylor's law relationships varied significantly between police forces for burglary and anti-social behavior. These pre-exponential factors report on the stochastic processes defining the distribution and the gain applied to the observed events. In the cases of burglary and anti-social behavior, the variation in gain between Constabularies suggests relative under/over-reporting of events between jurisdictions.

Fluctuation scaling reports on all processes affecting the variance in recorded data (e.g.: the events, their classification, how they are reported, etc.) which gives insight beyond the numbers alone. This approach to viewing Police Statistics can show signs of management and reporting strategies (targets and thresholds) while being invariant to multiplication and division. We will present results obtained from 12 months of data provided by the UK Home Office on scales beginning with local policing neighborhoods up to country scale.

Keywords: Police Reports, Violence, Burglary

PO-17

Sex offender treatment in the community setting

Takayuki Harada (Mejiro University, Japan), **Kazutaka Nomura** (Waseda University, Japan), **Masayuki Ohishi** (Ohishi Clinic, Japan)

Sex offender treatment is one of the most challenging issues in the field of criminal justice. In Japan, the prison-based sex offender rehabilitation program was implemented in 2006 and approximately 500 sex offenders have been treated annually in prison (Ministry of Justice, Japan, 2006). However, after release,

no such a program has been provided to them in community settings. Moreover, sex offenders under probation have no opportunities to access treatment.

We have developed a cognitive-behavioral treatment program targeting these populations and implemented in a private mental health clinic. The program is consisted of 24 sessions and is implemented once a week in a group format. The program is based on the relapse prevention model and the topics cover the identification of triggers, coping skills training, emotional management, stress management and so on. The participants were 73 male sex offenders and those who have compulsive sexual problems. Among the participants, 50 (mean age=35.4±5.1) received the treatment and 23 (35.0±5.9) joined to the self-help meeting.

None of the participants was arrested nor reported re-offending during the period. The mean attendance rate of the treatment group were significantly higher than the control ($t(71)=5.53, p<.01$). The psychological variables were measured at the pre and post treatment periods and the two-way repeated measures ANOVA (group x time) was performed. The results showed that there was no difference in self-efficacy. However, in terms of coping skills, the significant main effect of time ($F(1,49)= 34.06, p<.01$) and the significant interaction ($F(1,49)=10.37, p<.01$) were found. Thus, coping skills of the treatment group were significantly improved after treatment.

These findings suggest the effectiveness of the treatment program because both treatment attendance and coping skills are considered to be the powerful predictors of long term treatment success (Marlatt & Witkiewitz, 2005). The findings of this study are important in two points. First, the relapse prevention (RP) - based treatment has been rarely conducted outside of the Western culture. However, the demonstrated effectiveness of the program suggested that the RP-based treatment is also effective in other cultural settings. Second, although sex offender treatment is predominantly conducted in the prison setting, treatment conducted in the community setting is also effective and the majority of participants stay in treatment long enough.

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Ministry of Justice Japan (2006). Report of the Sex Offender Treatment Research Team. Tokyo: Ministry of Justice.

Keywords: sex offender, relapse prevention, cognitive-behavioral therapy, community-based treatment

PO-18

'Crime or Not?' – Police Officers' Perceptions of Disciplinary Violence, Its Criminalisation and Investigation

Anna Heinonen (Police University College of Finland/University of Turku, Finland), Noora Ellonen (Police University College of Finland, Finland)

Despite of its ban by law 30 years ago, parental disciplinary violence against children is still prevalent in Finland. Even though public support for physical punishment of children has clearly declined and at the same time the identification of children at risk has increased, there still are problems related to the attitudes towards disciplinary violence and authority procedures in these suspicions of violence. Previous research has shown that authorities often find it difficult to identify cases of disciplinary violence and intervene in them. Moreover, the police culture and police officers' interpretations of policing influence police officers' attitudes and actions. In this paper, I present the findings of a study that examined what police officers specialised in investigating crimes against children think about the criminalisation of disciplinary violence, how they perceive disciplinary violence and whether, in their opinion, cases of disciplinary violence require a crime process. I also examine how these police officers perceive the investigation of sus-

pected cases of disciplinary violence. The study was conducted by semi-structured focus interviews face to face with 12 police officers in Finland. It was found that disciplinary violence and its criminalisation provoked different opinions among the police officers. Despite their own opinions, however, the police officers knew that it was their role to investigate these cases. It was also found that, at least to some extent, police officers' perceptions of disciplinary violence are related to their actions in practice.

Keywords: disciplinary violence, police, police culture

PO-19

Overview of the Understanding and Preventing Youth Crime Study (UPYC): A Comparative Study in France, Germany, the Netherlands, the UK and the US.

Lauren Herlitz (University of London, UK), Diego Farren (University of Hamburg, Germany), Ilka Kammigan (University of Hamburg, Germany), Katharina Neissl (Northeastern University, USA), Guillaume Roux (PACTE, France), Renske Van der Gaag (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

UPYC is a theory-testing cross-national survey of 7th, 8th and 9th grade schoolchildren's experiences of crime, victimization and substance use, covering France, Germany, the Netherlands, the UK and the United States of America. The UPYC study forms part of the larger International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD), which consists of a large network of international collaborators from about 35 countries who follow a shared research protocol, share national data and prepare joint publications.

The study's overall aims are to chart variations in self-reported offending and experience of crime as victims, to test the relative value of different theoretical perspectives for explaining these variations, and to draw out the implications for youth justice policy in the five countries.

The school-based surveys of 12-15 year old teenagers is collected simultaneously in selected cities in all five countries (and in parallel with other ISRD countries), using self-completion questionnaires, resulting in an estimated sample of 16,200 teenagers. Results will be analysed for each individual country, for the UPYC countries (US, UK, France, Germany, the Netherlands) together, and for the wider ISRD group.

The five UPYC countries will assemble comprehensive information on the organisation of youth justice at the country-level in order to provide a comparative analysis of youth justice policies and structures, to set against the findings from the UPYC survey. The study will contribute to the development of an integrated theory of youth offending, and will trace the implications of this for youth justice policy.

The primary purpose of this poster is to provide an overview of the basic research protocol (sampling and survey design) of the UPYC study. Presentation of the poster presents an opportunity to discuss the progress of the study, to exchange ideas about methodological and practical issues encountered during the fieldwork, and to answer questions.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, crime rates & methodology

PO-20

Victimization, fear of crime and attitudes to prevention – is the relationship among them?

Jakub Holas (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Czech Republic)

The paper is based on public opinion poll "Perceptions of undesirable social phenomena and crime threats", conducted in the Czech Republic by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention. Representative survey (3080 respondents) was focused on citizens' views on a wide range of issues - the degree of responsibility of the State for security in various spheres of social life, the readiness of citizens to engage in crime prevention, the work of the police, public confidence in specific types of prevention activities, fear of crime and personal experience of victimization. This presentation is specifically focused on the personal

experiences of respondent with crime and their fear of it. Affects these experiences supporting specific prevention programs? Is there more support for social prevention or situational prevention? What other impacts has the recent victimization experience – an impact on people's behavior, their confidence in the police and justice? Plays here role some other variables, such as age, gender or hometown size?

Keywords: fear of crime, prevention programs, victimization

PO-21

Empathy or rejection? Guards attitudes towards special – forensic patients

Đorđe Ignjatović (University in Belgrade, Serbia), **Milana Ljubičić** (University in Belgrade, Serbia)

In this paper we examined the guards attitudes towards institutional and family status of so-called special patients – people who committed crime in a state of mental incompetence. Furthermore, conversations with the guards revealed another topic: the problems they are facing in their daily work. The sample consisted of 14 “commanders” 10 male and 4 female, who are employed at the A and B sections of the Special Prison Hospital in Belgrade. Interviews were conducted in the form of semi-structured, and then subjected to narrative analysis. Because “the world of staff” is generally neglected as a data source, in this paper we could not rely on hypotheses drawn from similar studies since – in Serbian scientific literature – it is missing. So, instead of hypothesis, our analysis have been guided by research questions, namely: 1. How do guards describe the institutional position of their protégées? 2. What is the role of patient’s families in their current life circumstances? 3. What personal feelings our respondents do share towards their protégées institutional and family status? 4. What our respondents find difficult in dealing with residents of Special Hospital?

We have determined that guards believe that the institutional status of patients is higher than it should be. They are protected by the physician as “the white bears”, “knowing their rights”, including the possibility to complain about the conduct of the guards. Our respondents have noticed a patient’s material deprivation, and the mechanisms by which they overcoming this problem. Our interviewee are of a similar believe about the patient’s family status. So, without exception they remarked that family leave their ill member upon their arrival to the Special Prison Hospital or shortly afterwards. When it comes to feelings, our respondents have manifested two basic ones: compassion and empathy, both for patients, and their family members. In this respect there is no difference between the guards of different sex, but divergence can be observed between older and younger guards (the latter are reluctant to talk about this subject). Finally, for our interviewees particularly important topic were the problems they encounter in their work with patients. They identified the following problems: verbal and physical assaults by patients, tiring work schedule, lack of staff. All together it generally affects the mental and physical exhaustion, which was described in more detail by women. They also say that “they had enough”, “it is difficult to get up in the morning, especially to go to work”. We concluded that this study unfolds a number of research questions and finally, invite the science to tackle “the world of staff” in special prison hospitals.

Keywords: special patients, guards, institutional status, family status, narrative analysis

PO-22

Beyond the Muslim prisoner: Life course study of religious identity amongst Muslim male offenders on probation license in England and Wales

Iamia Irfan (London School of Economics and Political Science, UK)

The poster outlines current ongoing research into the meaning and significance of religious identity amongst Muslim male offenders under probation supervision in England and Wales. The research adopts an oral life story approach to understanding the importance and meaning of religion in the lives of participants. The poster provides an overview of the research context, research questions and methods used for the research.

The research focuses on religious identity amongst Muslim male offenders under probation supervision as Islam is the fastest growing religion in prisons in the UK (HMIP 2010). Along with this recent media attention has focused on the problems posed by Muslim prisoners due to concerns of prison radicalisation and concerns that the Muslim faith is being used as a cover for criminal gang activity. Furthermore media stories also highlight the increasingly levels of mistrust and resentment against Muslim prisoners as they are seen as having more advantages inside prison. Phillips (2012) and Liebling et al (2011) have outlined the complex uses of faith in the multi-cultural prison context. These research studies also suggests that religious identity has re-emerged as an important factor which impacts on the interactions and experiences of individuals inside prison (Phillips 2012; Liebling et al 2011). This research highlights the need for a more detailed study of the practise and meaning of Islam in the lives of offenders throughout their life course including: prior to conviction; whilst in prison; and during their resettlement phase once they have been released in the community.

This is necessary so that issues highlighted by previous research and the media can be examined in more detail. So far there has been no research into the on-licence and resettlement experiences of Muslim offenders even though the concerns surrounding faith in prison are echoed in the community. This study will fill a gap which to date has focused exclusively on the Muslim *prisoner*.

Keywords: faith, prisons, identity, cohesion, multiculturalism

PO-23

Changing Patterns of Crime in Prague Metropolitan Area 1994-2013

Jana Jířová (Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Science, Czech Republic), *Martin Šimon* (Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Science & Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Institute of Sociology, Czech Republic), *Daniel Čermák* (Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Institute of Sociology, Czech Republic)

The article deals with geography of crime in Prague metropolitan area. In general it attempts to relate key processes changing spatial patterns of post-socialist city to changing spatial patterns of crime. The rapid urban transformation led to re-arrangement of urban socio-spatial structures. Commercialisation of city centre, gentrification of inner city areas and suburbanisation of urban hinterland changed social structure of particular localities and created different spaces of crime opportunities and spaces of crime activities. This article utilizes data from official police statistics between 1994 and 2013 and socio-demographic data describing changing urban context which are analysed in GIS mapping tools. A detailed attention is devoted to specific types of crime, e.g. violent crimes, burglaries, thefts, etc. and their conditionality by spatial and social context in localities. For example, the suburban areas were typical with a high level of burglaries around the turn of the century. After that the crime rate decreased, mainly due to the reduction of break-ins to the weekend houses. On the other hand the intensity of burglaries to the single-family houses significantly increased, that is associated with the suburbanisation process in Prague's hinterland. In conclusion the article discuss the differences between crime rates in localities as measured by statistical data and stereotypes related to particular territories describing them as either safe or dangerous.

Keywords: crime, urban transformation, Prague metropolitan area

PO-24**Death House Desiderata: A Hunger for Justice, Unsated**

Robert Johnson (American University, USA), **Alexa Marie Kelly** (American University, USA), **Sarah Bousquet** (American University, USA), **Susan Nagelsen** (New England College, USA), **Carla Mavaddat** (McGill University, Canada)

The death penalty lives on in many parts of the world, notably in America, with some 1350 prisoners put to death since 1976, when the modern American death penalty was reborn. Most American prisoners get a last meal of their choice, though that choice is constrained by cost and, often, the stock in the prison kitchen. Last meals can be thought of as brief moments of autonomy in a relentlessly dehumanizing execution process. They also entail a distinctive cruelty. At bottom, prisoners seek comfort food but are never comforted. This meal is no entrée to a relationship, but instead a recipe for abandonment. Dignity is nowhere to be found on the death house menu. Yet hope lingers, even here; human beings, it seems, cannot live or die without hope. Justice, the most profound human hunger, goes unsated by design. A series of vignettes and poems inspired by research on the execution process will be used to illustrate these themes. Textual material will be supplemented by photographs. Here, as in the general case, photographs can complement poems because both mediums work with concise expressions, whether in word or image, to capture the scene at hand. The presentation will feature a reading of selected vignettes and poems, along with a discussion of accompanying photographs.

Keywords: Death Penalty, Last Meals, Last Words, Executions, Prisons

PO-25**Victims of Femicide in Latin America: Legal and Criminal Justice Responses**

Janice Joseph (Richard Stockton College of New Jersey, USA)

Femicide is the murder of a female because she is a female. It indicates the killing of a woman because of her gender. Feminists advocate for the term *femicide* because it removes the gender-neutral nature of homicide. It is the most serious and lethal form of violence against women. It occurs in every sphere of life and can be viewed as a form of sexist terrorism or hate crime against women. There are several types of femicides which include intimate femicide, intra-familial femicide, multicial femicide, and systematic femicide. Countries with high rates of homicide in the male population also typically experience high rates of femicides and most Latin American countries have very high rates of femicide. In an attempt to address the high rate of femicide, some Latin American countries have passed anti-femicide legislation and established femicide units, national protocol as a guide for officials when they investigate femicides, special prosecutor units and tribunals which seek to avoid revictimization, and a Criminal Court for Crimes of Femicide and Violence Against Women. This presentation will critically examine the legal and criminal justice reforms undertaken by governments in Latin America to combat the crime of femicide. Recommendations will also be presented.

Keywords: murder, violence against women, Latin America

PO-26**The Horse-Meat-Scandal: Innocent Offenders – Guilty Consumers?**

Pamela Kerschke-Risch (University of Hamburg, Germany)

The horsemeat scandal which became known in 2013 was one of the biggest frauds that happened in the food industry during the past few decades in Europe. Traces of horse meat were found in a lot of ready meal products (like frozen hamburgers or lasagne), declared as 100% beef.

The aim of the presentation is to show first, how criminal acts are trivialized in the food sector and secondly how a reversal of the debt takes place. With particular reference to victimization processes in the white-collar crime sector, it will be shown how offenders are defined to victims and victims into perpetrators.

On the one hand, the actual perpetrators are referred to as victims of economic constraints, while the rationale on the other side is blaming the victims because of their demand for food prices that are as cheap as possible.

Even though residues of the veterinary drug phenylbutazone were detected in the horse meat and the consumption of horse meat in general is a taboo for certain groups of people, the advantages of high quality, low cholesterol and healthy meat were highlighted in the media.

It is shown that the victims are viewed not only as perpetrators but also condemn themselves as such. Thus, the real perpetrators are innocent in the perception of consumers and the public. The initial victims only have themselves left to blame – and therefore believe to be the guilty ones.

Keywords: horse-meat-scandal, food-scandals, victimization, white-collar crime, food and crime

PO-27

The sentencing practice of the ICTR – a highlighting analysis

Maximilian Kock (University of Hamburg, Germany), Lea Babucke (University of Hamburg, Germany)

As a part of the completion strategy the Residual Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals is about to resume and continue the mandates of the ICTR. Presumably by 2015 the ICTR will be closed.

Regarding this upcoming end of an era and in the light of the 20 years that passed since the massacres in Rwanda the work of the ICTR was reflected.

Especially the sentencing practice at the ICTR is of prominent interest. Not only for its allied successor the ICC but for the evaluation of the ICTR itself.

Analyzing all sentences of the ICTR it will be shown, that it has disregarded the *nemo tenetur* principle in at least 9 cases. Through this it violated Art. 20 IV g ICTR-Statute.

Furthermore the ICTR breached its statute sentencing 12 accused to prison sentences over 30 Years. This practice is not in accordance with the rwandan penal law, which the ICTR is obliged to consider under Art. 23 I ICTR-Statute.

Resuming these breaches of law, fundamental questions regarding the international criminal law and its sentencing legitimacy arise.

Keywords: ICTR, Sentencing, Courts and Law

PO-28

Punitive attitudes of ex-prisoners (juvenile/young), judges and prosecutors: Convergences and divergences

Pinelopi Kollia (Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece), Christina Zarafonitou (Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece)

The phenomenon of social pathology of juvenile delinquency is directly linked to the ever-changing society. The confrontation of this phenomenon has gone through various stages, including stages of intense punitiveness. Nowadays, the interest of the juvenile is the primary concern of the approach of justice, according to the welfare model. This approach enriched by incorporating institutional rules of justice model which are deemed the child more as a subject of rights, rather than the object of treatment.

However in recent decades, the juvenile justice across Europe, shows heterogeneity. Others, inspired by policies that serve their needs, but also offer social protection, and others apply models that emphasize to restitution and punitiveness.

The aim of this research is to investigate the purpose of punishment (as for its punitive dimension) imposed on juvenile offenders by practitioners of criminal justice and the “response” to it, by juvenile ex-prisoners. Finally, an attempt is made to researched the possible convergences and the divergences of judges/prosecutors and juvenile ex-prisoners.

The present study consists of two parts. The first part is the observation of criminal cases at one-member juvenile court of Athens and the second one includes interviews with judicial *functionaries* (*Areopagites* [*prosecutors of supreme court*], *First Instance Judges*, *Appeal Judges*, *Judges Prosecutors and Interrogators*, *who served as Judges/Prosecutors/Interrogators of Juvenile*) and juvenile ex-prisoners. The sample of judicial functionaries was collected from the Court of First Instance of Athens and from the Court of Appeals of Athens. The sample of juveniles includes people of both sexes from various nationalities (Greek, Greek Roma, Georgians) with age range (committed offenses) 14–19 years.

Some of the conclusions:

- **There is no punitive attitude of Justice.**
- **The positions of juvenile offenders on punitiveness and criminal treatment are summarized as follows:** *The nationality of the offender should not be playing a role, the purpose of sentencing should be the reformation, a significant percentage believes that the purpose of the sentencing is only the punishment but also a large percentage believes in the educational nature of the sentencing.*
- **Problems:** *the lack of system structures, the lack of human resources and the incomplete scientific relevance of them.*
- **It is necessary the education of judicial functionaries in cases relating to juveniles.**

Keywords: purposes of punishment, punitiveness, correctional systems, justice standards

PO-29

Urban Crime Prevention (discourses, strategies and practices) in a Comparative Historical Perspective (1930-2014)

Pieter Leloup (Free University of Brussels, Belgium)

During the last few decades, the notions of security and crime prevention gained much societal and international academic attention. In Belgium however, little is known on how thinking about security in general and crime prevention in particular in urban settings developed and changed throughout the 20th century.

The innovating aspect of this international comparative criminological research, is its interdisciplinary approach. From a historical-criminological perspective, we tend to analyse and compare discourses, strategies and practices of urban crime prevention in Europe from the interwar period until the present day. Two cities will be selected as cases, notably one Belgian and one other European city. In comparing both cities, we will study how (inter)national, societal and urban transformations shaped our thinking of crime control and crime prevention, and its further implications at a policy level.

Different research questions need to be answered, such as: How have security and crime prevention been defined within an urban context since the interwar period? What is the nature of the assumed historical change in crime prevention discourses, strategies and practices? How are these developments to be understood? What are the differences and/or similarities between our two selected cities with regard to security and crime prevention?

Data will be collected by means of an exhaustive archival research of policy documents and reports in both cities, in combination with a literature study on European trends in crime prevention and interviews with policy makers and practitioners, the latter providing information on late modern crime prevention policies. This research project consists of 4 work packages spread over a 4-year period:

- Literature review (Jan-Sep 2014);
- Preparation of the empirical analyses of archival records (Oct-Dec 2014);
- Empirical research – in-depth archival research and interviews in both cities (Jan 2015-Jul 2016);
- Final report – Doctoral thesis (PhD) (Aug 2016-Dec 2017).

Keywords: Crime prevention, Comparative Criminological research, Historical perspective, Urban setting

PO-30

Capital Exchanges, ‘User Pays’ Policing, and Security Networks

Randy Lippert (University of Windsor, Canada), Kevin Walby (University of Winnipeg, Canada)

This poster presentation explores the link between public police and private users within a ‘user pays’ form of public policing in Ontario, Canada and the implications of these programs for security governance and ‘user pays’ policing literatures and for policy internationally. Drawing on an intensive exploratory study using quantitative and qualitative methods we show that user types vary in strength and by city/region and that this particular nodal linkage between police and users can be understood not so much as unidirectional ‘responsibilization’ as a two-way exchange of forms of capital. The nature of the temporary capital exchanges are discovered to primarily involve economic and symbolic capital. Finally, we show how recent increased regulation of this nodal link that has been occurring in several Ontario cities targets particular kinds of capital present within it. Thus, the regulation of user pays policing is indexed to the type(s) of capital exchanged between public police and users. We argue future research in North America and Europe should pay closer attention to ‘user pays’ policing and the capital exchanges occurring within these arrangements as well as to the strength and nature of these links among public police and private users that help form local security networks.

Keywords: public policing, users pay policing, security networks, capital, regulation

PO-31

Neighborhood characteristics and police reported crime: A spatial epidemiology analysis

Miriam Marco (Universitat de València, Spain), Enrique Gracia (Universitat de València, Spain), Silvia Lladosa (Bayestats, Spain), Antonio López-Quílez (Universitat de València, Spain), Marisol Lila (Universitat de València, Spain), José Serrano (Local Police Department, Spain)

Public disorder and crime is rarely investigated using epidemiological methods. However, patterns of disorder and crime, as other public health problems, have a spatial dimension, and are may be affected by neighborhood characteristics that are also spatially patterned. In this study, methods from spatial epidemiology are used to analyze neighborhood-level factors influencing crime rates in the city of Valencia, Spain. To this end, we used as neighborhood units the 552 census block groups in which the city is divided. Police officers with extensive knowledge of their territory scored each census block group according to the number of police interventions in their police district. Census block groups were divided in two groups: census block groups with high crime rates and low crime rates ones. Socioeconomic data for each census block group were obtained from the Statistics Office of Valencia City. A Generalized Linear Model was conducted to examine the influence of neighborhood characteristics on crime rates. Results indicate that neighborhoods with high rates of immigrant concentration, high residential stability, high number of sin-

gle-female headed families, and a low education level, were those with higher crime rates. Residuals in the final model showed a non-random spatial distribution, which indicates a significant underlying spatial process. Results illustrate the importance of a spatial and contextual approach to understanding neighborhood crime rates.

Keywords: Neighborhood characteristics, Spatial Epidemiology, Crime rates

PO-33

Mass enemying: criminological perspectives on the surveillance of online social networks

Manuel Maroto (*University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain*)

Criminological research on online social networks has usually focused on how these platforms encourages certain behaviors, and the definition and analysis of new “cyber crimes”. However, recent leaks regarding the massive online surveillance programs run by different governments have stressed the importance of these practices as a core feature of social control in postindustrial societies. Through some concrete examples, we will address some criminological ideologies sustaining the emergence of omnipresent, everyday surveillance, some implications of the political economy of personal data, and some of the potentials and limitations of the Internet as a space both for an unprecedented level of exclusionary social control and new forms of political resistance.

We will first provide a description of some already common state practices regarding the use of online social networks as sources of evidence and intelligence information for crime control purposes. Firstly justified in the context of antiterrorist policies, then expanded to daily dealing with common crime, these practices pose some unavoidable constitutional and political problems from the point of view of privacy and the right to the secrecy of communications that will be here highlighted.

A differentiated set of practices would be those which aim at predicting future behavior through the extensive use of data mining procedures. This includes the use of artificial intelligence to analyze, structure and catalog the significance of user generated online content, such a Facebook’s “Deep Learning” initiative. When oriented to the prediction of crime, this new surveillance apparatus brings to new life old criminological ideas about the possibility to predict future criminal behavior and react in advance to such an assessment of risk. It also points at what seems to be a potential major feature of so-called “pre-crime societies” (Zedner, 2007) in the context of the new culture of control (Garland 2001, Wacquant 2009) associated to post-fordist economies.

In understanding the development of this “pre-crime” criminology, it seems indeed essential to remark the current economic importance of personal data. In February 2014 and for the first time, Google passed Exxon as the second most valuable company by market capitalization, while another information technology corporation, Apple, tops the list. In the field of surveillance, the convergence of interests between business and state actors, both equally “hungry for data”, deserves further criminological attention.

Keywords: Mass surveillance, Online social networks, Pre-Crime, Political economy of personal data

PO-34

Proposal of regulation on gender violence in Spain

María Martín (*Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain*), **Ana Belén Pinilla** (*UAM, Spain*), **Isabel Cabrero** (*UAM, Spain*), **Carmen Jorda** (*UAM, Spain*)

This study analyses the legal situation of gender violence in Spain. The analysis, which takes the form of an exploratory essay, is based on the Spanish legislation related to gender. The qualitative analysis is based on Law 1/2004 of 28 December on comprehensive protection measures against gender-based violence. Its

aim is to identify highlights changes in society to be protected, linked to public institutions in this field, especially focusing on judges and police.

Spain has been one of the first countries in Europe in defining and fighting against gender violence with a comprehensive law: 1/2004, and it defines the male author and the female victim, “who were or are spouses or who are or have been linked to them by similar affective relations”, limitation which indicates that a relationship “analogous to marriage” must have existed at some point.

We must consider *all forms affecting women* (UN, 2011), what indicates the need for revisions and updates of the laws, due to the social changes. Nowadays it seems necessary to redefine the concept, and it must involve more types of unions or relationships, like friendship and family; and it is justified by the way we establish emotional ties currently in Spain, not based on traditional criteria. Considering these types of relationship involves a broader concept of gender violence, consequences for police and courts are analysed: two relevant results are listed. The first, the needing of specialised teams in policy and judges, what has opened the possibility of offering a closer protection for the victim, is kept in the large concept. Furthermore, decentralization of both institutions requires specialized teams to provide a direct service, and it is given, for instance, because they don't need scientific police to identify the author. This decentralization remains in the prosecution of the new large concept, because of the fact of being friends or family implies that author and victim are people that knew each other. Also the immediacy of the performance of public services is demanded with the same force.

So that, preliminary results of the analysis indicates that police and judicial tools don't need to change at all.

Keywords: gender violence, police, judicial, concept

PO-35

Mediation in domestic violence cases

Ilona Michailovič (Vilnius University, Law Institute of Lithuania, Lithuania), *Judita Venckevičienė* (Law Institute of Lithuania, Lithuania)

At present, one of the pressing issues of the criminal justice system in Lithuania is how to implement mediation into the criminal procedure. In the framework of the research project “Restorative Justice Perspectives in Lithuania” administrated by the Research Council of Lithuania the interdisciplinary team of researchers from the Law Institute of Lithuania creates a comprehensive scientific basis and preconditions for implementation of mediation in Lithuania.

One of the objectives of the project is to identify and investigate the problematic fields of victim-offender mediation, focusing on the some specific categories of mediation. One of these categories is mediation in domestic violence cases. This problematic area of mediation will be presented in the presentation. During the study interviews concerning mediation necessity in criminal justice were conducted. Interviews confirmed the great need for mediation services. Conflicted families often tend to reconcile and victims suffered from domestic violence would like their perpetrators to be punished but are not willing to terminate relationship with them. In such cases mediation helps to resolve the conflict and prevent from happening again.

Keywords: victim-offender mediation, domestic violence

PO-36**Findings of the prisoners' research****Marcela Moulisova** (*Policejní akademie ČR, Czech Republic*)

A research involving 311 male and 70 female prisoners was carried out. The research was targeted to the prisoners' value, to the techniques of neutralization, and to the prisoners' approach to the acceptance of the punishment. The values were investigated with the method of pair comparisons. In addition, the subjects have estimated in two simulated situations concerning noncriminal motivation and criminal opportunity their potential criminal reaction to the obstacles preventing realization of a criminal act and to the probability of disclosure.

The value "need not to work" came distinctively as the last position on the value-list selected by both male and female prisoners. The prisoners for whom the value was relatively important were statistically significantly more frequently single, unemployed, drug addict, and more often with a broken family background.

Ten per cent of the prisoners used no the neutralization techniques and only a few of them used all five techniques. The technique of "Denial of responsibility" was used the most frequently, while the techniques of "Denial of the victim" and "Appeal to higher loyalties" were used least frequently. There were no statistical differences in the use of the techniques between men and women. Men older, with higher levels of education, never convicted before, and in prison for the first time, as well as those with very long prison sentences had the tendency to justify less their illegitimate action.

Prisoners who had accepted their punishment outright were more often younger men under 30 years, who emphasized more the value of money and who used less frequently the neutralization technique of "Condemnation of the condemners". Those who had accepted the punishment with exception were more often men between 30-40 years, who put more emphasis on the values of freedom and children, and more often used the technique of "Denial of injury". Those who have not accepted the punishment were more often older men, 40 years and above, who put more emphasis on the value of partnership and used more frequently the neutralization technique of "Condemnation of the condemners", and who used the neutralization techniques of "Denial of injury" and of "Denial of responsibility" less often.

As for the reaction to both elements of situational prevention, it was found that the great probability of disclosure had greater deterrent effect than the obstacles. Women were deterred by the probability of disclosure less than men in both simulated situations.

Keywords: prisoners' research, value, neutralization techniques, situational prevention

PO-37**Cardsharing: a new form of illicit access to pay-per-view TV****María del Mar Moya Fuentes** (*Universidad de Alicante, Spain*)

Among the new illicit techniques to access pay-per-view TV services, cardsharing is the most prolific one; consisting in multiple users' simultaneous access to a pay TV channel by means of a single valid subscription card. This technique is usually common between family or friends – also known as "private cardsharing networks", although "public cardsharing networks" – networks where the server redistributes passwords to other users in exchange for a lower payment than the official server tariff -have emerged and gradually become more important of late. Public cardsharing networks work as it follows: the client's decoder is configured remotely by the server, thus controlling the number of users whom have hired their services and programming their access. In this way, the Spanish Police has clamped down and dismantled several international fraud networks offering digital television services across all platforms in Europe. As a result, 27 people have been arrested while another 77 have been found suspect, although Europol investigations have not been closed. Moreover, it is also common for a single user to use this technique as to broadcast the signal to other units within the same home or a second home, which is known as homeshar-

ing. The following paper analyses this fraudulent practice, valuing if it can be punished in accordance with article 286 Spanish Criminal Code, which punishes, precisely, the illicit access to broadcasting, radio or television, conditional access services, or in accordance with the frauds of electricity and analogues (article 255.3 Spanish Criminal Code).

Keywords: Cardsharing, Piracy pay tv, Smart card, Decoder, Conditional access services

PO-38

Overview of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD)

Katharina Neissl (Northeastern University, USA)

The International Self-Report Delinquency Study is a large international collaborative survey study of 7th, 8th and 9th graders, focusing on delinquency, victimization, and substance use in more than thirty countries. There have been two previous ISRD waves (ISRD1 1992-94 and ISRD2 2006-2008); the third wave (ISRD3) started in 2012 and will conclude its fieldwork in 2015. The ISRD3 study tests social control theory, self-control theory, institutional anomie theory, procedural justice theory and Situational Action theory, among others. The primary purpose of this poster is to provide an overview of the basic research protocol (sampling and survey design) of the ISRD3, as well as to document the progress of the fieldwork in the participating countries. Presentation of the poster presents an opportunity to discuss the progress of the study, to exchange ideas about methodological and practical issues encountered during the fieldwork, and to answer questions. The poster will present the opportunity for those not familiar with the ISRD3 project to familiarize themselves with the project and to explore joining the ISRD3 international research team.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, theories, crime rates& methodology

PO-39

IPV: Profile of the aggressors. A criminological and medico-legal study

Natalia Pérez Rivas (University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain), Mercedes Domínguez Fernández (University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain), María Castro Corredoira (University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain), Rebeca Diéguez Méndez (University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain), Gumersindo Guinarte Cabada (University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain), José Ignacio Muñoz Barús (University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain), María Sol Rodríguez Calvo (University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain), Fernando Vázquez-Portomeñe Seijas (University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain)

Although the ecologic model of IPV considers that a suitable approach to the phenomena should focus, among others, on individual (victim and perpetrator) and family/relationship levels, investigations about men who abused their partner are relatively scant comparing with those of victims. The aim of the present poster is to contribute to a better understanding of the figure of the aggressor in cases of non-fatal IPV against women in Spain, from a criminological and medico-legal perspective. As part of this task we examine different risk factors such as the socioeconomic level of the perpetrator, substance abuse or psychiatric disorders. Moreover, this presentation describes the characteristics of the relationship between aggressors and victims and the circumstances of the abuse. Identification of all these factors and characteristics will allow appropriate tailoring and targeting of services for prevention and treatment of the problem as well as assessing current support measures. In our study it has been found that prior criminal records increase the likelihood for future abuses. According to literature, most accused aggressors had a history of prior arrest for domestic violence and/or some other violent behaviour. Furthermore, it has been documented that if the abuser has one previous arrest for any crime (not just domestic violence), he is more likely to reabuse than if he has no prior arrest and that the length of prior record as well general recidivism are predictive of future offenses. Our study consists in a retrospective analysis of cases classified as IPV from the prosecutor office of Santiago de Compostela (Galicia, NW Spain). The period under study ex-

tended from January 2005 to December 2012. A total of 582 files with final judicial decision were included in the investigation. A descriptive statistical analysis was carried out with the statistical package SPSS.

Keywords: Violence against women, Aggressor's profile

PO-40

Rebuilding the educational system in post-conflict context in Kosovo - Survival of the Unmik's provisions to support the living together through primary education

Alexia Pierre (University of Liège, Belgium)

In the aftermaths of the Cold War, the International Community adopts the objective of Education for All. Soon after, the war is identified as the major obstacle in the fulfilment of this objective. The international stakeholders take their stand in favor of the continuation of the schooling during protracted crisis and wars. An objective of peace building and conflict prevention is since added to education. In the early 1990, the Kosovo Albanians were submitted to a segregationist policy headed by the nationalist Government of Milosevic, the Republika Srpska. The freedom of being educated in their mother tongue is denied to the Kosovo Albanians, who react by setting up a parallel education system. This parallel educational system collapsed due to the war situation in Kosovo, that lead to a military air campaign headed by the Nato. This military intervention is immediately followed by a civil administration mission, the Unmik. When arriving in Kosovo, Unmik faces two systems of education. Unmik's first objective is to rebuild a unified education system in Kosovo, along with objectives of democratization and modernization. My work aims to explore the reconstruction process of the education system in Kosovo and the operationalization of the provisions that turn education as a tool of peace and conflict prevention. The research question is on the present survival and effectiveness of these provisions in the primaries schools of Prishtina. Standardized questionnaires has been completed by teachers in History and Civic Education, and by Directors of the primaries school of Prishtina. Interviews with Kosovo people who were involved in the rebuilding process of the education system were carried out. The results highlights that International Community massively imposed this new model of education, what is visible through the identical profiles of all the schools that participated to the research. It appears that such an intervention is limited by the specificities and the reality of the Kosovo, which were not taken into consideration enough to make this new education system fit well to the very specific aspects of Kosovo. The question of the adaptability of such a model, created out of the Kosovo and without sufficient rely on the local population, is raised through this study. Indeed, the actual education system in Prishtina faces huge challenges in terms of equipment, funding and space. The potential in peace building and conflict prevention of the present education system in Kosovo can not be fully developed, what contains risks of resurgence of conflicts.

Keywords: peace building education, internal armed conflict prevention, international post-conflict intervention, Kosovo

PO-42

An Actutarial Assessment of Intimate Partner Homicide

Lee Ross (University of Central Florida, USA)

The purpose of this study is to consider whether actuarial assessment has the potential to better identify potential intimate homicide cases. Campbell's (2009) revised Danger Assessment was applied to a sample of 25 cases involving intimate partner homicide. A secondary data analysis found: (1) of the 20 risk factors, five emerged as significant correlates of intimate partner homicide, (2) in 80% of the cases, victims were at an increased risk for homicide, and (3) there was little evidence to suggest that risk assessments—of any sort—were use in this jurisdiction. The implications of these findings are discussed in terms of revising risk

assessments and directing future research on the utilization of risk assessments among criminal justice practitioners.

Keywords: risk assessment, intimate partner homicide, fatality review, risk factors, utilization

PO-43

Effectiveness of Interrogation Techniques: Perceptions of Highly Experienced Interrogators, Analysts and Interpreters

Melissa Russano (Roger Williams University, USA), **Fadia Narchet** (University of New Haven, USA), **Steven Kleinman** (Operational Sciences International, USA), **Christian Meissner** (Iowa State University, USA)

Interrogation can be objectively divided into three fundamental processes: communicating, relationship-building, and sensemaking. While the interrogator plays a central role in each of these three processes, they are oftentimes materially assisted by two other members of the interrogation team: the *interpreter*—who assists with facilitating communicating and the connections that build relationships—and the *analyst*—who directly supports the interrogator in making sense of the information elicited from a subject. Although a body of research has developed regarding the interrogator role, little to no research has been conducted on the role or perceptions of interpreters and analysts with respect to supporting interrogations.

The task force that led to the creation of the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group (HIG) recommended that the HIG fund a program of research aimed at establishing scientifically-supported interrogative best practices. One of the ways to identify “best practices” is to rely on the knowledge of subject-matter experts (SMEs). In a series of three studies, we studied the perceptions of three SME groups that are often fundamental to a interrogation team: interrogators, analysts and interpreters.

In our first study, we conducted structured interviews of 42 highly experienced military and human intelligence interrogators. In our second study, we conducted similar interviews with 12 highly experienced intelligence analysts. Finally, in our third study, we surveyed 27 FBI interpreters with experience supporting interrogations.

The focus on the current presentation will be the perceived effectiveness of various interrogation approaches/techniques from the perspective of interrogators, analysts and interpreters. The results indicate that all groups believe that relationship and rapport-building techniques are *most* effective at eliciting reliable information, whereas techniques that are driven by confrontation and competition are *least* effective at eliciting reliable information from a target.

It is our hope that the results of this study will stimulate research and ultimately influence training models and best practices.

Keywords: interrogation, rapport-building, investigative interviewing

PO-46

Recidivism among young offenders in Germany

Katharina Stelzel (University of Tübingen, Germany), **Bernadette Schaffer** (University of Tübingen, Germany)

The poster highlights the quantitative results of a research project on recidivism in the federal state of Hessen compared to the national recidivism rates for young offenders in Germany.

The research project analyses the reappearance in the judicial system of young male offenders after their release from juvenile prison institutions in the federal state of Hessen, following a three-folded definition of recidivism: 1) any new entry in the central register counts as a case of recidivism; 2) just those records in

the central register with a conditional or unconditional prison sentence count as recidivism; 3) just those records with an unconditional prison sentence count as recidivism.

Additionally, changes were analyzed in the severity of the offences in the recidivism record compared to the time period before the offender had been primarily imprisoned and therefore became part of the study.

Methodology of the research project: The central registry documents of the young offenders are drawn 3 years after their release from the juvenile prisons Rockenberg and Wiesbaden; the recidivism period is calculated individually. Pieces of information from prison files are added to those from the central registry.

The methodology of the research project is highly comparable with those from the national recidivism survey in terms of the definition of recidivism, the time of the data collection and the recidivism period.

Keywords: recidivism, juvenile offenders, Germany

PO-47

Scandinavian research Council for criminology

Anette Storgaard (Scandinavian research Council for criminology, Denmark)

The Scandinavian research Council for Criminology is a 50 year old Council which is founded by the ministries of justice in the Scandinavian countries.

The tasks of the Council is to support and inspire Scandinavian criminology and to provides the ministries with knowledge on criminological research.

The Council arranges seminars for researchers and organise small expert working groups on specific subjects such as for instance economical crime, prisons, drugs and environmental pollution. the Council has an ambition of bringing together practitioners and researchers in order to exchange experiences. Recent subjects for such contact seminars have been sex offenders, restaurative justice and release from prison.

on the webpage www.nsfk.org reports from all seminars are published.

Every month the council publishes a newsletter with criminological and Crime policies from the Scandinavian countries. The newsletter can be downloaded for free from the webpage

The Scandinavian journal for criminology and Crime prevention is published twice a year in a collaboration between the Scandinavian research Council for criminology and the Crime prevention councils in the member countries.

Keywords: Criminology, Crime prevention, Crime policy

PO-48

Knowledge representation and risk identification

Peter Szmodics (Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary)

The need for understanding the value of knowledge has increased in the recent years. The purpose is to give an overview about the knowledge representation's main perspectives and its interrelation with the business process management showing a relevant connection with risk assessment, as part of prevention in criminology. First the knowledge-based value is defined, then the related concepts are introduced, and at last some approaches towards controls in business environment are shown.

Mapping the knowledge gives the answer on the ratio covered of the business needs. For representing the value addition of the knowledge it is necessary to know in which depth the knowledge is used. This requires another dimension. Having the knowledge structure above the problem level with a reasonable

realized value normally shows the sign of a flexible, innovative or creative environment. But what if the knowledge is present, but no business value is created or just very low level.

In one hand there might be some logical reasons with common interpretation what might be justified with healthy motivation. In the other hand, if the financial benefit is the main value driver for the knowledge bearer and the environment could give an alternative opportunity for them to take higher benefit and still they stay at their position then there might be another explanation. Having slack resources, like knowledge and idle time, in an organization might be the ground of unexpected behaviors. Amongst the other processes and procedures it is worthy to try to use the knowledge mapping as one step of the internal risk assessment procedures in order to get a broader view about the possible risk set, at least.

The stakeholders face a lot of challenges, the intellectual property management takes a lot of corporate resources and the usage of these resources has to be justified. In order to make the stakeholders able to represent the value of the knowledge they need a holistic management aspect. They have to keep in mind that the current BPMs cannot deliver the best answers for every question. Taking into consideration the knowledge mapping, the knowledge intensity and the critical event-driven process chain elements, might be a well-defined input set for the successful assessment. In order to provide a coherent risk management for the stakeholders, the risk assessment has to incorporate at least the philosophy of knowledge mapping in order to implement the proper control mechanisms.

Keywords: knowledge, business process management, risk identification

PO-49

System satisfaction, contact experience and trust in the police: A comparative study of four European countries

Gunnar Thomassen (Norwegian Police University College, Norway), *Juha Kääriäinen* (Police University College of Finland, Finland)

A central question from a policy perspective is to what extent trust in the police is influenced by everyday encounters between police and the public. The sizeable research in this field suggests that the police can and do shape peoples' attitudes through everyday encounters. Furthermore, the relationship seems to hold up even after controlling for a range of relevant factors such as social background and neighborhood context.

There is however one potentially important factor that has been largely left out of these studies, namely citizens' attitudes toward the state and society in general. It might be that those who are less satisfied with the way society works are more prone to interpret their encounter with the police in a negative way. This opens up the possibility that the relationship between contact experience and trust in the police is fully or partially spurious.

Utilizing data from the Europeans social survey we pose three research questions. 1) To what extent is trust in the police associated with system satisfaction? 2) To what extent is the relationship between contact experience and trust in the police spurious and influenced by system satisfaction? And 3) does the relationship between system satisfaction, contact experience and trust in the police vary across different European countries?

Keywords: Police encounters, System satisfaction, Trust

PO-50**Disability 'Hate Crime' as ordinary crime***Loretta Trickett (Nottingham Trent University, UK)*

In the UK Disability Hate Crime is not a crime that anybody can be charged with directly. It is only considered as a motivating factor in other forms of crime. There is the possibility of an uplift tariff and therefore a longer sentence if hostility towards disability can be demonstrated. The researcher has undertaken research on the prosecution of crimes against disabled people in the East Midlands region of England. It was found that prosecution of such crimes was rare and when they were prosecuted they were sentenced as ordinary crimes and the uplift tariff was hardly ever used. With this in mind the researcher examines findings from the recent publication of the Law Commission Report in England and Wales - 'Hate Crime: Should current offences be extended?' The Commission has rejected arguments for the extension of the current hate crime categories to include 'incitement to hatred' on the grounds of disability. The researcher argues that based on her own work and that of other researchers on the victimisation of disabled people as well as information provided by voluntary agencies working with disabled people in the UK, the publication of the Law Commission Report is arguably a missed opportunity. Currently legislation in England and Wales for dealing with crimes against disabled people is inadequate and change is long overdue. The researcher makes recommendations on what form this change might take in order to improve the way in which crimes against disabled victims are dealt with.

Keywords: Disability, Hate, Categories, Law, Commission

PO-51**Attitudes Toward Intervention and Motivation to Change Scale: Development and initial validation of a professional assessment tool for batterer intervention programs**

Viviana Vargas (Universitat de València, Spain), Miriam Marco (University of Valencia, Spain), Alba Catalá-Miñana (Universitat de València, Spain), Marisol Lila (Universitat de València, Spain), Enrique Gracia (Universitat de València, Spain)

The lack of motivation to change and treatment adherence is a key issue of psychosocial interventions for perpetrators of intimate partner violence. Numerous researchers suggest developing strategies focused on motivation to change and attitude of the participants toward intervention. Instruments to assess these issues are needed. The aim of this study is to present a psychometrically sound instrument to assess attitudes towards intervention in intimate partner violence offenders. The scale was administered to practitioners in the area after interviewing 185 adult male intimate partner violence offenders court-mandated to a community-based intervention program. A two factor structure (attitude towards intervention and motivation to change) was supported using exploratory factor analysis. Reliability of the scales in this study was estimated using Cronbach's alpha, demonstrating to have high internal consistency. The Attitudes Toward Intervention and Motivation to Change Scale was related to variables linked to intimate partner violence: risk assessment, anxiety, psychopathological symptoms, anger, self-esteem, sexism, perceived severity of violence, responsibility attribution, and social support. It is discussed the relevance of the instrument for practitioners in the intervention with male perpetrators arena.

Keywords: Batterer intervention programs, Motivation, Validation

PO-53

Punitive Criminology VS Positive Criminology - Violations and warnings during Electronic Monitoring

Shirley Yehosha-Stern (*Ashkelon Academic College, Israel*), **Efrat Shoham** (*Ashkelon Academic College, Israel*), **Rotem Efodi** (*Prisoners Rehabilitation Authority, Israel*)

The Electronic Monitoring (EM) program for early release prisoners in Israel is operated by the 'Prisoners' Rehabilitation Authority' which supervises those prisoners with EM, as part of a rehabilitation program that consists of employment, consultations, and meetings with therapists. Within this framework each case is treated individually. For example, infractions of the release terms may result in expropriation of the participant's license or end up with warning only. The aim of the present study was to examine the nature of the formal and informal decisions made by the supervisors regarding infractions during the EM program. The violations of and the warnings given to the participants were recorded and analyzed. The sample of 155 participants were all prisoners on license (who have been granted conditional early release) who took part in the EM Program from mid-2007 until mid-2009. Data analysis uncovered a relatively low involvement on the part of the release prisoners in recidivism during monitoring period. Our findings further showed that therapeutic and rehabilitative approaches, as well as good relationships with the therapists, may lower the rates of recidivism.

These findings are consistent with the conception of positive criminology which highlights and enhances the "positive components" of rehabilitation program such as acceptance, compassion, encouragement, faith, forgiveness, and positive modeling. Those components essential for prevention, rehabilitation and recovery programs.

Keywords: Electronic, Monitoring, Israel, Rehabilitation

PO-54

The CSI Effect in Turkey: Reflections from the criminal justice professionals

Neylan Ziyalar (*Institute of Forensic Sciences, Istanbul University, Turkey*), **Aylin Yakupoglu** (*Institute of Forensic Sciences, Istanbul University, Turkey*), **Can Calici** (*Institute of Forensic Sciences, Istanbul University, Turkey*)

Crime Fiction has long been transferred from literary to film and television industry. Furthermore it has been modernized in parallel with the developments in molecular biology and genetics and focused on forensic sciences. During the last decade like all over the world Turkish television channels are broadcasting crime series and shows too. CSI (Crime Scene Investigation) Effect is defined as; "the phenomenon in which jurors hold unrealistic expectations of forensic evidence and investigation techniques, and have an increased interest in the discipline of forensic science" (Robbers, 2008).

This research is aimed to analyze the impact of CSI Effect on criminal justice professionals. In order to achieve this, a survey has been conducted to 266 participants, who are working as crime scene investigation specialists, criminal courts judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, law enforcement personnel and forensic specialists, to reveal their perceptions. Survey material has adapted to Turkish which originally used by Veronica Stinson and her colleagues (Stinson et al., 2007).

Some results of the research are reflecting that; nine tenths of the participants are following crime dramas and one third of these are watching minimum once in a week. Regarding their professions, while forensic specialists has the highest; public prosecutors has the lowest rate among all crime drama watchers. One third of the participants expressed that CSI dramas have a positive effect on entire criminal justice process, however three fourths of forensic specialist agreed that this kind of tv dramas are effecting criminal behaviour and creating trained perpetrators.

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Keywords: CSI Effect, Criminal Justice Professionals, Cultural Criminology, Turkey

PO-55**Research of perpetrators of the crime of neglect of compulsory maintenance**

Ivana Zoubkova (*Policejní akademie Praha, Czech Republic*), **Josef Sklenicka** (*Policejní akademie Praha, Czech Republic*)

The paper is based on the solution of a partial institutional research task for the Police Academy in Prague 2010 – 2015. The research focuses on obtaining deeper knowledge of the motives, attitudes and value range of the offenders serving their sentence in prisons.

The article focuses on the specific aspect of the research, which monitors the subjective characteristics of persons imprisoned for the crime of neglect of compulsory maintenance in a broader context.

The sample of respondents consisted of 300 men and 70 women, who at the time of data collecting (October – December 2011) were serving prison sentences. Criminal activities of these offenders were divided by type. In the case of concurrence of different types of crime, the principle of summary sentencing was used. The facts of the offences were divided into five basic groups, with the prevailing property crime, violent crime, drug crime, crime of neglect of compulsory maintenance, and obstructing justice.

In the monitored sample every tenth was convicted of crime of neglect of compulsory maintenance, usually in concurrence with the crime of obstructing justice. The perpetrators were sentenced to short term imprisonment of a few months (average duration was 22 months), usually repeatedly (78%).

The empirical data obtained in prisons correspond with the official data of the judiciary. Courts in the Czech Republic finally convict of crime of neglect of compulsory maintenance for non-support to unconditional sentence around 1000 persons every year, which is roughly 10 percent of all perpetrators who start serving their sentence.

Testing of the sample of imprisoned defaulters showed that they do not agree with the punishment and their value system is not based on a priori work avoidance.

The research confirmed heavy overloading of prison system by the offenders convicted of crime of neglect of compulsory maintenance. The new Criminal Code (40/2009 Coll.) has tightened the legal regulation which resulted in further increase of imprisoned offenders.

The research gave a qualified incentive to change the criminal policy regarding the approach to maintenance default.

Keywords: prisoners, non-support, crime of neglect of compulsory maintenance, criminal recidivism, penological recidivism

PO-58 (P11-6-3)

Researching Female Sexual Offending in Australia

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While there has been increased acknowledgment of sexual assault since the 1970's and a corresponding body of research, these advances are underpinned by a gender-biased assumption that sexual offending is typically committed by males and women are neither motivated or physically equipped to commit them (Ford 2010). Consequently, there has been little consideration of female perpetrated sexual offending. This research examines cases where women have been legally identified as sexual offending against children and young people. This examination is in terms of the role women play in sexual offending, the nature of their offending behaviour, and the criminogenic factors associated with their offending behaviour. Importantly, the findings of the research are juxtaposed against the the unequivocal disparity of gender power relations and the influence of coercive and controlling relationships. It is arguable that any attempt to present a uniform discussion of women who sexually offend against children and young people is likely to be problematic and open to a variety of interpretations depending on assumptions about women and crime. In addition, such research is hindered by the difficulties associated with researching small and hidden populations. The findings of the research provide valuable insight and understanding into this small but significant population within Australia's Criminal Justice System.

Keywords: Sexual offending, Researching hidden populations

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