Collaboration Obstacles and Success: Described and Observed Experiences of Police and Border Guards' in the Baltic Sea Area

Basic, Goran; Yakhlef, Sophia

2015

[Link to publication](#)

eurocrim2015

15th Annual Conference of the ESC

Porto, 2-5 September, 2015
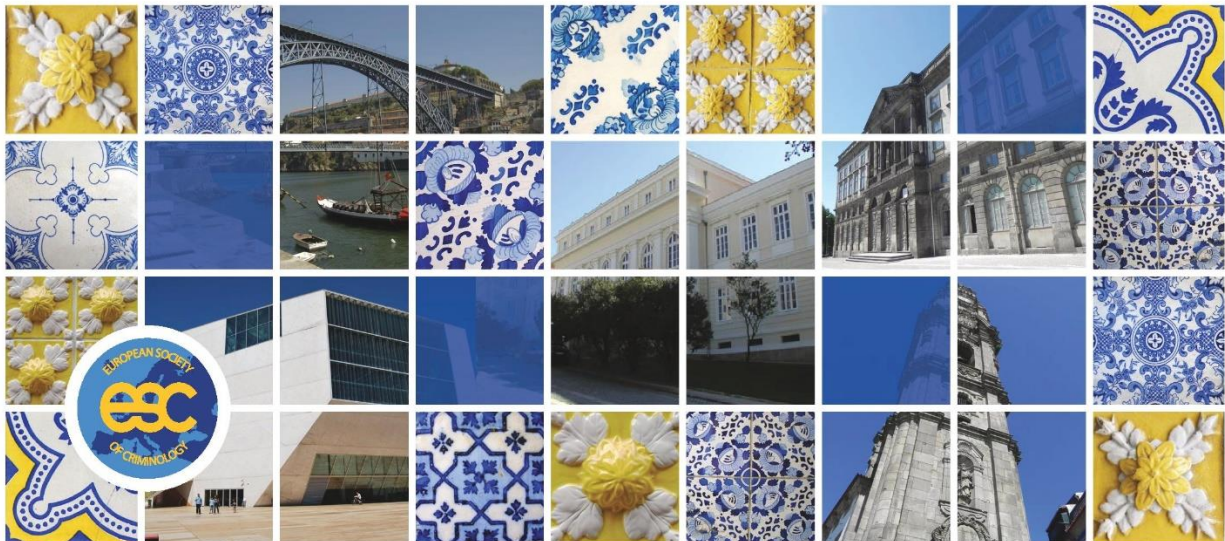
Book of Abstracts

15th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology

Criminology as *unitas multiplex*:

Theoretical, epistemological and methodological developments

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Porto, 2-5 September 2015

The abstracts are published as submitted by authors.

CONTENTS

PLENARY SESSIONS

PLENARY SESSION 1 – CRIMINOLOGY AS *UNITAS MULTIPLEX*

Chair: Michael Tonry (University of Minnesota, USA)

PL1-1

Can Criminology become an unitas multiplex? Philosophical, methodological and pragmatic issues
Cândido da Agra (University of Porto, Portugal)

The author answers this question in three parts.

In the first part he addresses the question at the light of Philosophy of Knowledge and Science, using the Foucauldian archeologic method. What is it revealed by this inquiry into the archeologic territories of Criminology? By the end of the XIX century and during the first decades of the XX century, Criminology reached a level of knowledge that obeyed to the rules of the scientific method, such as coherence of statements and concepts, norms of verification, and the critic supported by the scientific method, etc. This was followed by a contradictory period of about 50 years (from the forties to the nineties) which represented both an advance and a retreat for the project of scientific Criminology. The sub-period that went until the end of the Second World War was characterized by a will of making Science and of specialization. This was the advance. The second sub-period, from the end of the Second World War, was characterized by the infiltration of ideology, the labeling of psychologic and biologic approaches, and methodologic anarchy. This was the retreat. The most recent period, since the late eighties and the beginning of the nineties, was characterized by the still hesitant re-emergence, or resurrection, of Criminology as a scientific domain.

In the second part, C. da Agra focuses exclusively on the characterization of Criminology as a Science. He does it based on insights from the epistemology of Th. S. Kuhn, namely the concepts of scientific community, paradigm, and scientific revolution. He argues that over the last fifty years there has been a revolution in Science as a whole. What is the behavior of Criminology at the face of this revolution? There are several indicators that show adaptation to new scientific paradigm. Among others is the emergence of Biosocial Criminology, Developmental Criminology, and, in general, the paradigm of Epigenetics and the framework of Gene-Environment interactions.

In the third part, using the North American pragmatic and neo-pragmatic philosophy as inspiration, C. da Agra defends the importance of the research - action link and of practical problem-solving. What are the major social problems addressed by Contemporary Criminology? Security, victims, terrorism, cybercrime, drug-crime relation, migration, sexual offenses, bulling... Criminology must adapt itself to the recent changes in the criminal phenomenon. Has Criminology put into practice the proper mechanisms to respond to the new challenges? Here are some indicators: Pre-crime Criminology, Risk prevention Criminology, Narrative Criminology. Criminal and prevention policies must be guided by a new Criminology that is both scientific and pragmatic.

Can Criminology become a unitas multiplex? The scientific revolution in Science, on one hand, and the current problems that we might clarify and help solving, on the other, force the criminological scientific community to answer: yes. Criminology can and must become a unitas multiplex.

PLENARY SESSION 2 – COMMUNICATIONAL BRIDGES BETWEEN BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES: THE RELEVANCE OF BIOSOCIAL APPROACHES IN CONTEMPORARY CRIMINOLOGY

Chair: Carla Cardoso (University of Porto, Portugal)

PL2-1

Developmental origins of chronic physical violence: Why environment and genes matter
Richard Tremblay (University of Montreal, Canada & University College of Dublin, Ireland)

An increasing number of longitudinal studies of singleton and twins initiated at birth or during the first few years of life are showing that physical aggressions are more frequent in early childhood than at any other time during the life-span. Although these studies show clear genetic impacts on the tendency to physically aggress, there is growing evidence from longitudinal studies that environmental factors during pregnancy and early childhood also impact the development of chronic physical aggression through gene expression (epigenetics) and psycho-social mechanisms. These studies suggest that preventive interventions of chronic physical aggression should start during pregnancy because they are much more likely to be effective and substantially decrease the costs of criminal behavior during adolescence and early adulthood. Developmental criminology needs to take a bio-psycho-social intergenerational and life-span perspective as well as focus more systematically on

females as the key target for intergenerational prevention of chronic physical aggression.

PL2-2

The Humanity of Biosocial Criminology: Building a Relevant Science for Positive Change
John Paul Wright (University of Cincinnati, USA)

Contemporary criminologists now have an array of evidence linking human biological functioning to a range of traits and behaviors—including criminal behavior. Despite the broad base of empirical evidence drawn from a variety of disciplines, the future of biosocial criminology remains uncertain. In this discussion I argue that the forces underpinning this uncertainty are the same forces that banished biological theorizing from the social sciences more than 100 years ago. Current antipathy towards biosocial criminology is the product of motivated political reasoning—a type of reasoning that justifies false beliefs and the exclusion of evidence. As Haidt (2012) notes, motivated reasoning is rooted in affectively moral processes that can and do trump scientific evidence—even amongst scientists. In this vein, the core moral concern appears to be that linking biology to behavior not only invites harsh sanctions against offenders but also justifies the withdrawal of social welfare efforts by the State. Less often considered, however, is how biosocial criminology can be used to more effectively and more efficiently intervene in the lives of offenders across the life-course. I reject the narrative that biosocial criminology inalterably leads to harsh and repressive sanctions and provide a blueprint for building a relevant science for positive change—change not only for offenders but also for criminologists.

PLENARY SESSION 3 – SOCIAL EXPERIMENTATION AND DRUG POLICIES

Chair and discussant: Serge Brochu (Université de Montréal, Canada)

PL3-1

Portuguese decriminalization of drug use and law enforcement: Impact and perceptions of its effectiveness
Jorge Quintas (University of Porto, Portugal)

The communication presents the empirical work on the Portuguese drug use decriminalization law developed at the School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto. The first part examines the Portuguese experience, making a brief

reference to the decriminalization law, and presenting a critical analysis of longitudinal data about law enforcement, drug use and drug related harms. Additionally, it also presents international comparative data. In general, decriminalization law did not affect decisively drug use trends, it was followed by a decrease in drug use related harms, and allowed a more effective bridge between the legal and the health systems. The second part presents survey results concerning attitudes to the legal regulation of drugs, knowledge of the law, and predictors of drug use. The results of those studies highlight the public preference for alternatives to coercive sanctions, the limited public awareness of the law, and the relative irrelevance of deterrence factors for drug use. The final part of the communication argues that the effectiveness of multiple experiences on the legal regulation of drugs must be reconciled with the debate concerning the legitimacy of drug use prohibition.

PL3-2

What is the impact of drug policy? Insights from narrative criminology

Sveinung Sandberg (University of Oslo, Norway)

Advocates for very different drug policies share a fairly straightforward understanding of the relationship between policy and practice. Whether inclined to punish or to reduce harm, they tend to assume that individuals will either stop or reduce the risks of drug use provided the right incentives. However, policies do not influence drug use directly, but are taken up in the narrative life-world of drug users and then acted upon. Stories and practices of official agencies are melted with those of (sub) cultures creating the symbolic meaning of drugs that fashion use. Combining a decade of ethnographic studies with insights from narrative criminology, Sandberg reveals how drug use thrive on being oppositional and destructive, hence the sometimes counterintuitive effects of drug policy. Starting with the paradoxes of Nordic drug policy – caught between a harsh punitive approach and a powerful harm-reduction apparatus – this research illuminates how policies are conveyed on the street and in drug-using subcultures.

PLENARY SESSION 4 – EMPIRICAL AND THEORETICAL RESEARCH INTEGRATION IN SECURITY ISSUES

Chair: Frieder Dünkel (University of Greifswald, Germany)

PL4-1

Criminology and the nation state: globalization, migration and sovereignty

Katja Franko (University of Oslo, Norway)

The paper explores how contemporary penal practices and imaginations are shaped by, and shaping, the borders of the nation state, and how the enforcement of immigration control is affecting contemporary European criminal justice systems. It examines the transformations of sovereignty which are unfolding through the progressive intertwining of criminal law and immigration law, security, and humanitarian concerns. It further discusses how the lack of formal citizenship status affects the procedural and substantive standards of justice afforded to non-members.

PL4-2

Security and Pre-Crime Criminology – New Perspectives?

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

Still another turn continues to affect criminology. This turn has origins outside the conventional fields of criminological studies and research, moves security to the center of attention and reflects, as Lucia Zedner has suggested (2007), a change from a post crime to a pre crime society. The turn results evidently in the need for adaptation in the criminological discipline. In fact, security related studies mushroom, not in criminology but in other disciplines, and criminal law becomes increasingly part of general security (and risk containment) policies, security laws (and a new "architecture" of security) which seek to optimize effective and pre-emptive protection against dangerous sexual offenders, school shooters, terrorists and mafia organizations. Political discourses in the field of criminal law reform are dominated by „security gaps" and how to close perceived security gaps through the increasing use of "endangering offences", the widening of police powers in the collection of intelligence on threats to security or data mining, streamlining the exchange of information and intelligence between police, law enforcement and security/intelligence forces and the

implementation of criminal (and administrative) sanctions and programs guided by the goal of risk containment. The emphasis on security brings with it also changes in perspectives on criminal punishment and the analysis of crime. With security the victim and in particular future victims move to the center of criminal policies. In the analysis of crime threat assessments prevail today. The analysis of the past is replaced by forecasts and the construction of possible future scenarios, in particular prediction of the course of serious crime and the establishment of early warning systems. Various challenges for criminology are the result of these changes. Criminology, moreover, is called to contribute to the generation of ideas on how a secure (or safe) society should look like.

Zedner, L.: Pre-Crime and Post-Criminology? Theoretical Criminology 11 (2007), pp. 261-281.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Proliferation of Criminological Theories in an Era of Fragmentation

Gerben Bruinsma (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, The Netherlands)

In this presidential address I reflect on the theme of this year's annual meeting by addressing the issue of the overwhelming number of theories in criminology, as well a brief assessment of the quality of these theories. I sketch the evolution of the discipline and some of its features that led to the current state of affairs. The discipline possesses a mixture of hundreds of perspectives, definitions, ideas, sketches, multiple factors, theories, and single hypotheses that are partly true and partly untrue, and none are completely true or untrue. I will argue that, among other factors, criminologists apply no rule to distinguish between true and untrue theories. I raise the question whether this situation is good or bad for criminology. I discuss future challenges of the discipline, while urging researchers to design more epistemological and methodological studies.

PARALLEL SESSIONS

1.1 MIGRATION, PRISON AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chair: Ines Hasselberg & Steven De Ridder

Discussant: Jason Warr

0001 - FOREIGNERS IN PRISONS IN THE XXI CENTURY

Maria João Guia (Portugal)[2]; Sílvia Gomes (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Minho and University Institute of Maia; 2 - University of Coimbra

According to Walmsley, more than 10.2 million people worldwide are in reclusion for criminal proceedings, totalizing 11 million persons deprived of liberty, if added preventive and administrative arrests. European states have been assisting to a general increase in reclusion, which has been pointed out as a decision to increasingly criminalize behaviours and hardening and lengthening sentences, rather than a result of an actual increase in crime registration. The rate of prisoners per 100,000 worlds' inhabitants calculated for 2010, were 168 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants, of which 11.84% were non-nationals of the countries where they were in reclusion. Nevertheless, and taking into account foreign prisoners in destiny countries, the countries of Northern Europe (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden) present an average below 75 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants. The Netherlands, by contrast, is reported to have adopted increasingly punitive policies, presenting in 1992 a rate of 49 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants and 123 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants in 2008, contrasting with Denmark, whose rate remained in both years by 66 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants. Portugal has an average that, within the context in which it appears, is not low: in the calculation of countries ranked below 150 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants, Portugal (n = 136 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants) has the third highest number (preceded by the UK and Spain, with 148 and 147 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively). Looking at the International Centre for Prison Studies ranking data of countries with bigger percentages of non-nationals in prisons, we realize that the top ones (Monaco, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Andorra) are all countries with a traditional story of receiving immigrants.

Considering the international data on foreigners in prison, the international public policies in this matter, and the work that both presenters have been developing in this field of studies in Portugal, in this communication it will be discussed some of the possible reasons behind the rising number of non-national inmates in receiving countries. Some of these questions will be addressed: Are the crimes foreigners being charged the explanation for their overrepresentation in prison? Are we assisting to a higher condemnation of foreigners through Europe? Are we sentencing differently national and foreign population? Are there different

systems for foreigners and for nationals? Are we punishing the ex-colonies populations through prison?

0002 - WHEN 'FOREIGN CRIMINALS' DON'T LOOK ALL THAT FOREIGN: BEYOND 'MIGRANTS ARE NOT CRIMINALS' AND TOWARD A RADICAL ACCOUNT OF CRIME, DEPORTATION AND RACISM.

Luke De Noronha (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Oxford

'Foreign criminals' are now central to debates about immigration in the UK. They animate intense hostility among politicians and journalists, and receive little public sympathy from migrant advocates. When migrant advocates (and academics) discuss 'foreign criminals/prisoners', they tend to reassert the distance between noncitizen offenders – who are often portrayed as victims, whether of traffickers, origin societies, or immigration laws – and 'real' or 'home-grown' criminals. This distancing is usually implicit and it might work for some migrants, but it cedes important ground. It assumes that noncitizen offenders are distinct from citizen offenders; sometimes they are not. Not all 'foreign prisoners' are convicted for immigration crimes; many look remarkably similar to (racialised) British prisoners.

With this in mind, I suggest that scholars and activists working in relation to 'foreign prisoners' have much to gain from a dialogue with critical literature on racism and the criminal justice system. 'Foreign criminals' are imagined and constructed through racialised stereotypes, as are many citizen offenders. Consequently, scholars need to unearth the racist imaginaries fuelling these debates, rather than seeking to distance noncitizen offenders from 'home-grown criminals'. Thinking critically about the criminal justice system, questioning how penalisation operates to further marginalise economically and racially subjugated groups, should unsettle rallying calls like, 'migrants are not criminals'. It might be more accurate to argue that 'foreign criminals are not migrants', but this still invokes administrative state categories (mistaking categories of practice for categories of analysis). More radically, we might suggest that both criminal justice systems and deportation regimes fail to deal with social insecurity and instead mirror and perpetuate racist imaginaries.

While scholars are right to draw attention to the increasing criminalisation of immigration violations and the specific vulnerabilities faced by 'foreign prisoners', it is not always the case that noncitizen offenders are recognisably distinct from citizens. Rather than seeking distance from 'home-grown criminals', migrant advocates should explore the ways in which both noncitizen and citizen offenders are positioned in relation to state practices which punish poor and often racialized individuals.

0003 - ENVISIONING RELEASE. FOREIGN-NATIONAL PRISONERS, RETURN AND THE MANAGEMENT OF SENTENCE TIME.

Ines Hasselberg (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford

This paper examines how the end of the sentence is envisioned and planned for by foreign-national prisoners subject to deportation orders. Drawing on ethnographic research conducted in a prison establishment exclusive to foreign-national prisoners in the United Kingdom (UK), the paper discusses the different ways foreign-national prisoners negotiate the tension between wanting to remain in the UK upon the end of their sentence and the incentives offered by voluntary return schemes (such as money and reduction of sentence time). For most this is a decision-making process that will not take place until half-way through the sentence. Focusing on how foreseeing release translates into the management of time in custody, reveals that deciding one's course of action upon the end of the sentence - whether it be appealing deportation *or* agreeing to voluntary return - bears great impact on the daily experience of life in prison, particularly with regards to uncertainty, family relations, rehabilitation efforts and the choice of education/work activities to take on in prison.

0004 - FOREIGN-NATIONAL PRISONERS' PERCEPTIONS ON IMPRISONMENT AND EXPULSION

Steven De Ridder (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

In Belgium, foreign national prisoners can be deported to their home country after having served partially their sentence under the provisional release in view of expulsion procedure. Sentence implementation courts installed in 2006 grant this specific early release procedure based on four contra-indications: (1) the possibility to have shelter, (2) the risk of committing new offences, (3) the risk to harm victims and (4) the efforts to pay the civil parties. Pending the preparation of this procedure that starts within prison, they are there also immediately confronted with migration law enforcement when migration officers visit them in view of expulsion. The perceptions of foreign-national prisoners on their imprisonment, the release from prison and the threat of expulsion learns us to what extent the penal landscape today is adapted to migration law enforcement and what it currently lacks. This paper will discuss how foreign-national prisoners find themselves caught in limbo between legal goals while trying to make the best out of imprisonment and making plans for the future.

1.2 CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND PROCEDURAL JUSTICE

Chair: Jenneke Christiaens

0005 - THE RIGHT TO COMPLAIN FOR JUVENILES WHO ARE DEPRIVED OF THEIR LIBERTY: SOME METHODOLOGICAL THOUGHTS.

Esther De Graaf (Belgium)[1]; Jenneke Christiaens (Belgium)[1]; Els Dumortier (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

This contribution is part of a broader research project called 'Minors behind bars: between resistance and rights'. Many studies have already paid attention to children's rights in the light of incarceration of juveniles. Others have focused on the experiences of young people in detention. However, there aren't many studies that place the focus on both: the experiences and the rights of children in detention. Therefore, with this research we want to know how juveniles experience the detention regime and this we will try to examine by looking at the right to complain. The right to complain can be an important instrument in giving voice to these juveniles. Their use of the right to complain can give us more insight in how juveniles experience their time in the juvenile institutions. In Belgium juveniles in institutions can only complain on an informal way. This in contrast with the Netherlands, where a formal complaint procedure is provided. This contradiction has encouraged us to set up a comparative study between Belgium and the Netherlands.

To understand how juveniles experience their deprivation of liberty, we will make use of a methodological approach that is threefold. First we will analyze discipline and punishment records and files. Second, we will do participant observations and third, we will do some interviews with the juveniles and the staff to better understand the observed behavior.

The aim of this contribution is to present the research design of this project and to reflect upon the possible methodological/deontological difficulties we may encounter during the fieldwork.

0006 - CRIMINALISATION THROUGH JUVENILES RIGHTS: THE CASE OF THE RIGHT TO BE HEARD OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW

María José Bernuz Beneitez (Spain)[1]

1 - University of Zaragoza

The discussion on the meaning of children's rights or on the importance of their introduction in the national and international laws should be connected with a discussion and research into their implementation process. In this line, it should be researched not only whether the children's rights are implemented, but how they are implemented. This is an important task for

two reasons. On one hand, from the perspective of the concept of justice, because the way in which the rights are held and implemented creates a sense of justice or injustice of judicial and administrative interventions. This sense of justice (or not) can affect the legitimacy of the institution itself and the justification of their decisions. On the other hand, by a practical matter, because that sense of justice or injustice of the judicial or administrative decisions may make children obey more or less spontaneously. The right to be heard of children in conflict with the law is a clear example or this.

It's assumed that the Convention on the Rights of the Child transforms the child's image thus changing the paternalistic intervention pattern. A child is defined as a subject of law and rights whose opinion should be heard and taken into account when his/her maturity conditions so require. In fact, the child's right to be heard extends to any intervention that may affect him/her, including those actions imposed by juvenile justice. However, although the child's right to be heard is easily stated, its implementation is very complex and any form of malpractice can have dramatic consequences. So, we would like discussing the meaning of this right in the light of international standards, the broad complexity of its successful implementation, and their specificities in the context of juvenile justice. It will also underline the importance of a proper implementation, for it is linked to some issues of procedural and interpersonal justice, and especially for the sense of justice or injustice that young people can be encouraged with.

0007 - THE RIGHT TO BE HEARD IN JUVENILE JUSTICE: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE ON YOUTH COURT PRACTICES IN EUROPE

Stephanie Rap (Netherlands)[1]; Ton Liefaard (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Department of Child Law, Leiden University Law School

The right of the child to be heard (art. 12 CRC) is considered to be one of the fundamental values of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). For children (allegedly) in conflict with the law, art. 12 CRC implies that they should be enabled to give their personal views on the criminal case and that professionals in court must consider these views seriously. The right to be heard presupposes that children understand what happens during judicial proceedings; that they should be provided with adequate information and that they should be able to understand the language that is used. In addition, art. 12 CRC has served as a catalyst for the right to effective participation as part of children's right to a fair trial.

Important links can be drawn between the right to be heard and the theoretical notion of procedural justice. This notion explains that a decision-making procedure is perceived to be fair by people, when they had the chance to express their views on the case and when the decision-maker takes their contribution into account. Moreover, understanding the procedure contributes to understanding the manner in which the decision is reached and this in turn contributes to the perceived fairness of the procedure.

In this paper, we will explain the relationship between international children's rights law concerning the right to be heard and the notion of procedural justice. Moreover, we will present findings from a comparative study on the participation of juvenile defendants in youth court proceedings in Europe. We will focus specifically on the extent to and manner in which juveniles are heard in court by professionals. Overall, it can be concluded from this study that structural differences between juvenile justice 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 how the implementation of the right to be heard takes shape.

0008 - WHEN SALDUZ MET MIRANDA: POLICE INTERROGATIONS AND CHILDREN'S RIGHTS: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Els Dumortier (Belgium)[1]; Sofie De Kimpe (Belgium)[1]; Camille Claeys (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Police interrogations of juvenile suspects are at the starting point of each juvenile justice procedure against juvenile offenders. Available US research suggests that particularly juveniles would be vulnerable for manipulative and potentially coercive techniques police uses to get suspects to incriminate themselves. It is precisely because of this juvenile's vulnerability that the UNCRC proclaims a child friendly approach also during police interrogations. However, the US never signed this convention. Moreover, the American police interrogation practice of juveniles is located in an adversarial, common law system where as the Belgian system is located in an inquisitorial, civil law system. Furthermore, Belgium did sign the UNCRC and is also laurelled for its welfare culture towards young suspects and offenders. Due to these differences one could predict a (more) "adult like" approach during police interrogations of young suspects in the US as contrasted with Belgium. However, in both countries, revolutionary rulings (*Miranda,* Supreme Court, US and *Salduz*, Eur. Court Human Rights) set stricter requirements to police interrogations. We thus can find also several similarities in procedural safeguards, such as the right to information and to the presence of a legal counsel (when being arrested). Nevertheless, differences do exist, for instance the impossibility to waive legal counsel for juveniles interrogated by Belgian police.

The aim of this contribution therefore is to investigate what are the main differences and similarities between police interrogations of young suspects in the US and in Belgium and how can we explain them? Besides this analysis of the rights foreseen in the law (children's rights in books), we also question whether and how these rights are applied in practice (children's rights in action). Do Belgian police interrogators actually interrogate juveniles with a different mindset and a more *child specific* approach? (How) can we observe different approaches in daily practice?

In order to analyse children's rights in practice, we will, on the one hand, use empirical results of specifically Barry Feld's research on police interrogation of juveniles in the US. On the other hand, we will go into some first empirical data that we collected through ethnographic fieldwork observations in two Belgian police Youth Units. A comparison of our data with US

research can provide important insights into the legal and practical differences between a (more) "child specific" approach of children's rights (in Belgium) and a (more) "adult like" approach of children's rights (in the US).

1.3 RESEARCH NETWORK ON BIKER CRIME (RNBC) - POLICING OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANGS

Chair: Edward Kleemans

0009 - VIOLENCE AS A GROUP PHENOMENON AMONG DANISH OUTLAW BIKERS?

Christian Klement (Denmark)[1]

1 - University of Copenhagen, and Danish Ministry of Justice

This study examines whether or not levels of violence in outlaw motorcycle clubs and gangs might be causally linked and why that may be. The Danish National Police has provided unique data on 640 individuals affiliated with outlaw motorcycle clubs or gangs in or nearby Greater Copenhagen, Denmark, while Statistics Denmark has provided high quality register data on their violent crimes and background characteristics. Cox proportional hazards regression models with multiple events is used to predict 108 violent events committed in a population of 196 individuals affiliated with Hells Angels MC using independent variables such as violence among individuals affiliated with four selected Copenhagen gangs, violence among individuals affiliated with *Bandidos* MC and a police activity proxy among others. The studied period covers mid 2008 to spring 2012 in which violent episodes between individuals affiliated with Hells Angels MC and four gangs took place in Copenhagen. Under certain noteworthy assumptions, the result shows that violence among individuals affiliated with Copenhagen gangs is associated with violence among individuals affiliated with Hells Angels MC. The interpretation could be that the violence is partially a group phenomenon and not solely an individual activity. The study elaborates theoretically on the facilitation hypothesis regarding groups and crime, expands the litterateur on a very inaccessible group and their crime, demonstrates outside the US that levels of violence in different groups are associated, and connects with similar lines of research in other disciplines.

0010 - AUSTRALIAN RESPONSES TO OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANGS: THE STORY, THE LESSONS AND THE POTENTIAL OF 'PEOPLE POWER'

Julie Ayling (Australia)[1]

1 - Australian National University, Regulatory Institutions Network, Canberra, Australia

Over the past six years, governments around Australia – national, state and territory - have passed a huge amount of legislation designed to disrupt the criminal activities of outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMCGs). Still, more legislation is being planned. There has also been an unprecedented amount of police attention on OMCGs, including the establishment of many dedicated taskforces. The focus of all these legislative and law enforcement efforts has been on limiting the abilities of OMCG members to communicate with each other, to appear en masse in public, and to continue with (criminal) business-as-usual. The approach has been highly punitive and socially divisive.

This paper briefly describes the various tranches of legislative responses that have been put in place – control orders, consorting laws, mandatory sentencing, and various types of regulatory provision – their pros and cons and their implementation. The paper then turns to whether there could be alternative or complementary approaches that would be less exclusionary. It draws on examples from other jurisdictions of approaches that employ 'people power', both to cripple the power of criminal groups and to reintegrate their members into society.

0011 - CRIMINAL TRAJECTORIES OF MEMBERS OF DUTCH OUTLAW BIKER CLUBS

Arjan Blokland (Netherlands)[1]; Laurien Wubbels (Netherlands)[3]; Melvin Soudijn (Netherlands)[2]

1 - NSCR / Leiden University; 2 - National Police; 3 - Groningen University

Outlaw biker clubs have been repeatedly associated with serious and violent crime, including drug trafficking, extortion and murder. Yet, given the impervious nature of outlaw biker clubs, little is known about the criminal histories of individual outlaw bikers. To fill this gap, this study examines the criminal trajectories of members of outlaw biker clubs using police data on a sample of 601 Dutch outlaw bikers. The sample consists of individuals that were registered by the Dutch police as wearing club colours at least once during the years 2008-2013. Court records were then used to reconstruct the criminal histories of those in the sample. Findings indicate that over 80% of the sample is registered as a crime suspect at least once. One in four of those registered as a crime suspect gained over ten registrations prior to 2013. Nearly half of the sample has at least one registration pertaining to violent crime. Using semi parametric group based modelling we distinguish several criminal trajectories differing in the level of crime, onset age, peak age of criminal involvement, as well as the duration of the criminal career. The association between these criminal trajectories and the formal position in the club (e.g. president, road captain, treasurer) is examined.

1.4 MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH CARE IN EUROPEAN PRISONS

Chair: Kirstin Drenkhahn

0013 - PRISON MENTAL HEALTH CARE – EUROPEAN BACKGROUND

Kirstin Drenkhahn (Germany)[1]

1 - Freie Universitaet Berlin

The importance of sufficient mental health care for prisoners is emphasised in the European Prison Rules and other European prison law. The European Court of Human Right has even found insufficient health care for mentally disordered prisoners to constitute inhuman or degrading treatment in the meaning of art. 3 of the European Convention of Human Rights. Still, mental health care services in many European prisons have problems meeting the needs of their patients. These needs are – compared with the general population – highly elevated as research on psychiatric problems in prisoners' shows. Mental disorders such as substance abuse, psychotic, affective, anxiety and personality disorders or post-traumatic stress disorder make life for these prisoners and their surroundings very difficult. They affect for example their eligibility for participation in offending behaviour programmes and thus have an impact on prisoners' progression through the prison system. They also increase the risk of suicide.

The presentation outlines the problems that research on mental health in prisons faces, gives a brief overview of the relevant European law and the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights, and presents findings on mental health in prisoners in Europe.

0014 - CORRECTIONAL CLIMATE AND THE MENTAL HEALTH OF YOUNG PRISONERS: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Leonel Gonçalves (Switzerland)[1]

1 - Canton Zurich, Directorate of Justice and the Interior, Office of Corrections, Department of Mental Health Services, Research and Development Division

Prior studies evidenced that prisoners' perceptions of the correctional climate are related with their behaviour in prison, but its influence on young prisoners' mental health during incarceration is unknown. Given the high prevalence of mental health problems among this population, such knowledge is important. Therefore, the aims of this study were twofold: (1) to examine changes in young prisoners' perception of the correctional climate and their mental health problems over time in prison; and (2) to examine the longitudinal relationship between prisoners' perceptions of the correctional climate and their mental health. Data were obtained from a sample of 75 males (17 to 22 years) in a Portuguese prison detaining exclusively young offenders. Data were collected 1, 3, and 6 months after their admission in the penitentiary. Mental health problems were measured through the Brief Symptom

Inventory (Derogatis, 1993) and perceptions of the correctional through the Prison Environment Inventory (Wright, 1985). Prisoners' level of education, penal status, and history of mental health treatment were included as control variables. Multilevel regression models were employed to analyse the data. The results indicate that young prisoners' perceptions of the correctional climate improved over time while their mental health problems declined. Yet, no significant mean differences were observed. Young prisoners' perceptions of the correctional climate were the strongest predictor of their mental health and accounted for 8% of the total variance, after controlling for co-variates. The findings suggest a causal relationship between better perceptions of the correctional climate and lower levels of mental health problems during incarceration. Improving the prison environment may help to enhance young prisoners' well-being and the management of prison institutions.

0015 - HEALTH PROBLEMS AND HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION IN DUTCH PRISONS

Anja Dirkzwager (Netherlands)[1]; Paul Nieuwbeerta (Netherlands)[2]

1 - Netherlands Institute for the study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR); 2 - Leiden University, Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology

Compared with the general population, prison populations experience serious (mental and physical) health problems. Prior to imprisonment, inmates are often unknown to general health care. In this regard, correctional institutions offer an important opportunity to improve prisoners' health. In the Netherlands, prisoners have free access to health care – e.g. medical, psychological, and dental - that should meet the same quality as health care in the open society. At present, relatively little is known about health care use in prisons and how inmates evaluate this health care. In the present study, we will explore the course of prisoners' mental health problems during their time in prison, their use of health care in prison, and how they think about their contacts with health care services. To examine this, data are used from the Prison Project, a nationwide and longitudinal study examining about 1.900 male prisoners in the Netherlands. Participants were questioned 3 weeks after their arrival in pre-trial custody. Those who were still in prison were questioned again 3, 9, and 18 months after their arrival in prison. At each measurement wave, participants were questioned about their current mental health problems, their contacts with caretakers (e.g. psychologist, psychiatrist, doctor, chaplain), and how satisfied they were with these contacts. Preliminary results showed that about a third of the prisoners with very high levels of mental health problems upon their arrival in custody did not see a psychologist in the following months of their custody. In addition, about half of the prisoners with very high levels of mental health problems in the first weeks of their custody did not see a psychiatrist in the following months. Findings about how the inmates think about their contacts with caretakers will be presented as well, and the implications of the results will be discussed.

0016 - PSYCHOLOGICAL POWER VERSUS MENTAL HEALTH CARE IN BELGIAN PRISONS

Caroline Devynck (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

The PhD-research regarding 'Mental suffering and euthanasia requests by prisoners' has raised questions regarding mental health care in Belgian prisons. Belgium is one of the three countries in the world where euthanasia can be granted and performed by physicians, if all the conditions of the Euthanasia Act of 28 May 2002 are met. In this research, all euthanasia requests received from prisoners and incarcerated mentally ill offenders in Belgian prisons are taken into account. Due to the sensitive nature of the topic, a qualitative research method is being used. This method entails face-to-face semi-structured interviews and an analysis of prison records. The overrepresentation of incarcerated mentally ill offenders made us focus on the problem of *internment*. In Belgium, interned mentally ill offenders are considered as not criminally liable due to the presence of a severe mental illness that resulted in the lack of control over their actions. Therefore, they cannot be punished but are placed under the protection measure as stipulated in the Act regarding the Protection of Society of 1964. Although the judge imposes the protection measure, the ground for this decision is based on forensic psychiatric reports regarding the offender. These reports are not only crucial for the judge's decision-making but also further on in detention. This raises questions regarding the power of the psychological reports of forensic experts and members of the psychosocial services that have preliminary an advising function. Many mentally ill offenders although not sentenced, still end up in prison and this is where the problem of adequate mental health care becomes crucial.

0017 - WELLBEING AND STRATEGIES FOR COPING IN PRISON FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS IN ENGLAND

Anita Mehay (United Kingdom)[1]; Rosie Meek (United Kingdom)[1]; Jane Ogden (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - Royal Holloway University of London; 2 - University of Surrey

This paper will present a series of case studies into the strategies and tactics employed by young adult offenders to cope and stay healthy within a young offender institution in England. Prisons are undoubtedly settings of power inequalities (Bosworth and Carrabine, 2001) where offenders sent to prison, enter a complex world of values, rules and rituals where the health and wellbeing of prisoners are shaped or influenced by their prison experience (De Viggiani, 2007). As described by Goffman, (1961), 'Total institutions' like prisons are characterised by closure, the reconstruction of everyday life according to a tight, uniform schedule, and bureaucratic, authoritarian organisation, and strong disciplinary control (Burns, 2002). The regime is engineered to disempower and instil obedience and compliance to achieve a high degree of security and control. In addition, prison physical and mental healthcare has historically been aligned with a biomedical perspective (Sim, 1990) with a focus on the disease

and illness rather than on health and wellbeing. Critical reviews of prison mental health services in England have been described as reactive and inefficient which remains focused on physical and psychiatric morbidity and mortality (De Viggiani, 2006a). However, a settings approach to health promotion as advocated by the World Health Organisation and endorsed by the UK Government (Leger, 1997; Whitehead, 2006) aims takes on an ecological viewpoint which shifts the focus from what makes individuals ill towards a 'salutogenic' perspective, focusing on factors that support human health and well-being (Antonovsky, 1996). Most prison health literature however, focuses on the notion of illness, rather than on the agency and resilience demonstrated by prisoners through their efforts to survive adversity and cope in the disempowering environment. Prisoners often develop innovative ways to cope with the environment and master and take control of their own health and wellbeing. De Certeau (1984) considers how people develop 'strategies' to assert some control over particular settings. This involves the use of certain 'tactics' or smaller everyday acts through which people adapt. Tactics are what people do despite not being able to fully control their environments. In other words, tactics involve 'making do' despite the constraints evident in a place. By drawing on the work of De Certeau (1984), we emphasise the agency of prisoners, a point which is largely missing from the literatures on health in prisoners. The insights gained will also inform the development of health and wellbeing promotion programmes which attempt move away from 'technocratic solutions' which are developed by individuals and staff with difference life experiences but utilises the resilience and learning's from prisoners themselves.

1.5 EXPLORING CYBERCRIME USING CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES

Chair: Thomas Holt

0018 - EXAMINING DIFFERENCES IN OPEN WEB AND TOR-BASED DATA MARKETS

Thomas Holt (United States of America)[1]; Olga Smirnova (United States of America)[2]; Adam Bossler (United States of America)[3]

1 - Michigan State University; 2 - Eastern Carolina University; 3 - Georgia Southern University

Recent research from both computer science and criminology has considered the practices of data thieves and illicit on-line markets and their role in the facilitation of cybercrime and identity theft. These studies are largely based on data developed from IRC channels and web forums and demonstrate the scope of products sold, as well as the relationships between data sellers and buyers. Few, however, have considered the emergent market for data and cybercrime services operating on Tor-based websites and forums. These encrypted and hidden markets may have different operations and data available from those operating on the open web, though there is minimal research on this topic to date. Thus, this study will attempt

to address this gap in our knowledge using a comparison of threads and advertisements for data in a sample of both open web forums and Tor-based forums and shops. The implications of this study for our understanding of both environments and law enforcement practice will be considered in depth.

0019 - THE CYBERCRIMINAL LIFE-COURSE: A CRIMINOLOGICAL 'ZERO-DAY'. A FIRST EMPIRICAL COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF LIFE-COURSE FACTORS IN CYBERCRIME VERSUS NON-CYBERCRIME.

Marleen Weulen Kranenbarg (Netherlands)[1]; Stijn Ruiter (Netherlands)[1]; Jean-Louis Van Gelder (Netherlands)[1]; Wim Bernasco (Netherlands)[1]

1 - NSCR, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement

Cybercrimes emerge in a new digital world that does not only require us to change the way we protect ourselves against crime, but also challenges established theories and explanations of crime. In this paper, we examine the applicability of one such established theory, social control theory, to cybercrime. Does having strong social bonds also reduce cybercrime in ways similar to non-cybercrime? This is the first study to compare the applicability of social control theory for non-cybercrime with cybercrime. We focus on three important aspects of social control theory: employment, education and household composition (living with partner, parent(s) and/or child(ren)).

We use panel-data of all Dutch citizens that have been a suspect of a crime for the period 2000-2012. For both cybercrime and non-cybercrime suspects fixed-effects models are estimated to examine the effect of employment, education and household composition on the chance that a person commits a (cyber)crime. Subsequently, both models are compared to examine to what extent there are differences in the effects of these life-circumstances on the chance that people commit cybercrimes versus non-cybercrimes.

0020 - COME OVER TO THE DARK SIDE: UNRAVELLING CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES ON THE DARKWEB

Rolf Van Wegberg (Netherlands)[1]; Mark Van Staalduinen (Netherlands)[1]

1 - TU Delft and TNO, Cybersecurity & Resilience

The dark side of the internet can be easily accessed, and it is getting more and more popular amongst (cyber) criminals to deploy criminal activities. Using the TOR-protocol (The Onion Router) anonymous browsing is available for the general public, and increasing amounts of criminals see the advantages of moving their activities to the DarkWeb. Ranging from drugs- and weapon trade, to professional hitman-services and cybercrime-as-a-service, the DarkWeb is the new anonymous, place-to-be for an increasingly large group of criminals. Recent

examples of these online marketplaces are Silk Road (2.0), which was seized by the FBI, and the Black Market Reloaded marketplace, which was hosted in the Netherlands and was infiltrated by the Dutch National Police.

With innovative techniques, criminals' set-up entire business models and create a whole new, online underground economy. This underground economy is based on buying and selling criminal techniques and services, instead of learning and/or executing them yourself. We gain insight into this underground economy with a DarkWeb MoniTOR, a method to crawl data on the DarkWeb. This technique provides a solid basis for both exploratory and longitudinal research, as the data is collected over a longer period of time and is independent of the hidden services being still online. Using this method, we have discovered over 2000 marketplaces and a total of more than 15.000 hidden services, i.e. DarkWeb-sites.

This presentation covers concrete examples of both (novel) criminal activities as well as new criminal business models on the DarkWeb. Next, trends and patterns in DarkWeb-facilitated crime are identified using big data approaches and new insights on emerging 'threats' are presented. Finally, the question arises: are the lessons-learned of tackling (traditional) crime still valid when analysing this new platform wherein anonymous criminal marketplaces exist and entirely new criminal business models are used.

0021 - CYBERCRIMINAL NETWORKS IN THE NETHERLANDS

Rutger Leukfeldt (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Open University of the Netherlands, NHL University of Applied Sciences and Dutch Police Academy

Little empirical research has been done into organised cybercrime. Anecdotes, unsubstantiated assumptions and unverifiable reports from technology companies dominate the view on organised cybercrime.

The few case studies which have been done show that cybercriminal networks can have totally different characteristics. The crime scripts of phishing networks described in literature, for example, are often similar: the formation of a criminal core group, contacting other capable criminal facilitators, capturing login details from victims and transferring funds to money mule accounts. However, the origin, growth and criminal opportunities of these networks – and thus the possibilities for situational crime prevention – can be completely different. Case studies show that for some networks – just as for traditional criminal networks – social ties are of great importance (e.g. recruitment through social contacts, encounters on the streets of big cities, etc.), while for other groups, technology plays a major role (e.g. a forum as offender convergence setting to meet new criminals, contacts between offenders primarily online, spam emails used to recruit money mules).

It is clear that more research is required to map the range of possible compositions. Therefore, this paper presents the results of a study with a more holistic approach in which all by the

Dutch police known phishing cases in the period 2004-2014 are analysed. This gives more insight into the different types of cybercriminal groups that are involved in phishing and helps to develop effective situational crime prevention methods.

Eighteen Dutch police files have been analysed to gain insight into the structure of the networks (e.g. pyramid or fluid), the composition (e.g. roles and functions within networks, ties between members), the use of offender convergence settings (e.g. online or offline) and criminal capabilities of networks (e.g. main activities, working area, use of technology and shielding methods). These police files provide unique knowledge about cybercriminal networks and their members thanks to special investigative powers such as wiretaps (telephone calls and internet traffic), observations, infiltrations and house-searches.

1.6 RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE: THEORETICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Chair: David O'Mahony

0022 - THE ETHICS OF VICTIMOLOGY, THE MORALITY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Antony Pemberton (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Tilburg University

It is no news that the relationship between victims and criminal justice systems is a complicated one; justice processes in the aftermath of victimization are probably best viewed as straddling the fine line between being a necessary evil and a minor boon. The difficulties of improving this interface are apparent even after nearly half century of attempting to do so.

This paper will argue that the difficulty in integrating a victim's perspective in (criminal) justice lies in the fact that normatively they are talking at cross purposes. To do so the paper will marshal philosopher Avishai Margalit (1996, 2002, 2009) distinction between the two (nearly) synonymous terms for the general framework of norms and values: *ethics* (from the Greek) and *morality (*from the Latin) (see also Bernard Williams, 1985). Where these terms are commonly used interchangeably Margalit uses them to denote different aspects of normativity, with morality covering the norms and values involved in our *thin* relationships with other humans and ethics to cover the *thick* relationships. Morality comes into its own when the normative framework is undergirded by the respect we afford others solely by virtue of common humanity. The connection runs deeper in ethics. Most obviously in the situation of family, friends and (local) community, but more generally relationships that are characterized by a shared sense of identity and membership.

The paper will discuss the extent to which the framework of morality – in Margalit's terms - underlies criminal justice. Respect by virtue of common humanity underlies the protection of

the suspect's rights, while the paper will argue that criminal justice's rationale in fact lies in the *thinning* of relationships, in part to ward of cycles of revenge (see also Graeber, 2011; Pemberton, 2012). A victim's perspective on his or her ordeal by contrast has a number of thick relational qualities, including those rooted in the victim's narrative identity (see also Pemberton et al, 2015). The paper will conclude with a discussion of the extent to which this distinction between the ethics of victimology and the morality of criminal justice can be bridged.

0023 - THEORISING RESTORATIVE JUSTICE WITHIN CRIMINAL JUSTICE: EMPOWERMENT THEORY, AGENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

David O'Mahony (United Kingdom)[1]; Jonathan Doak (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - University of Essex; 2 - Durham University

As the use of Restorative Justice continues to expand and penetrate criminal justice systems across the globe, we contend in this paper that existing normative frameworks are in need of substantial revision 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 perspectives from empowerment theory, we offer an alternative view on the normative position of restorative justice within criminal justice.

0024 - NEW-AGE, NEO-LIBERAL AND MORALISING: LOCATING RESTORATIVE JUSTICE WITHIN CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL AND POLITICAL THOUGHT

Simon Green (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Hull

Criminological writing and research that has sought to describe, critique, or evaluate restorative justice has overwhelmingly relied on the claims made by restorative justice about itself. Consequently, it has failed to step back and locate restorative justice as part of the wider social, cultural and political landscape. This paper seeks to redress this oversight by drawing on wider social and political theories that have an obvious relevance to restorative justice and that can be used to help locate and understand its character and constitution. In particular, the emergence of new age spiritualism, neo-liberalism and moral conservatism resonate powerfully within restorative justice. This is not intended as a normative or condemnatory attack but as a positive step towards clarifying and consolidating understanding of restorative justice and provide an alternative basis for critically thinking about the values and future direction of the restorative justice phenomenon.

1.7 PREVALENCE AND DYADIC CONCORDANCE IN SEXUAL COERCION BY MARITAL AND DATING PARTNERSAND BY SIBLINGS

Chair: Murray Straus

0025 - PREVALENCE AND CONCORDANCE IN SEXUAL COERCION OF PARTNERS BY UNIVERSITY STUDENT COUPLES IN 32 NATIONS

Murray Straus (United States of America)[1]; Yahayra Michel-Smith (United States of America)[2]

1 - Family Research Laboratory, University of New Hampshire; 2 - University of New Hampshire

The prevailing image of sexual coercion is that it is frequent by men and rare by women. This study of student couples in 32 nations found it is frequent by both: 29% of men and 21% of women had *verbally* coerced in the past 12 months; 2.4% of men and 1.8% of women had *physically* coerced.

Chronicity: When coercion occurred, it was rarely an isolated event. The mean number of times in the past year for *verbal* was 12.1 by men and 11.2 by women; for *physical*, 8.2 times by men and 5.3 times by women.

Dyadic Concordance Type: Among the couples who experienced *verbal* coercion, in 67% of those cases, *Both* had coerced according to men, and 57% according to women. Where there was physical coercion, *Both* was 55% according to men and 43% according to women. When just one physically coerced, according to women, more men than women were the sole-perpetrators; according to men, more women than men.

Nation and region differences: There were many differences between nations in prevalence (10 to 70%), but similarly in dyadic patterns. When sexual coercion occurred, the largest category for *any* coercion was *Both* (26 of 32 nations or (81%) and *Male-Only* in six. For *physical* coercion, the largest category was *Both* in 4 of the 8 regions. There were no nations in which Female-Only was the category with the most couples.

Conclusions: Sexual coercion by *both* partners is more prevalent than usually realized. These results suggest a need to expand efforts to reduce sexual coercion to include women as well as men.

0026 - PREVALENCE AND CONCORDANCE IN SEXUAL COERCION OF SIBLINGS BY PORTUGUESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Inês Carvalho Relva (Portugal)[1]; Otília Monteiro Fernandes (Portugal)[2]; Madalena Alarcão (Portugal)[3]; Murray Straus (United States of America)[4]

1 - Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro e Centro de Estudos Sociais da Universidade de Coimbra; 2 - Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro; 3 - Centro de Estudos Sociais da Universidade de Coimbra; 4 - Family Research Laboratory, University of New Hampshire

Sibling sexual coercion is an under reported and under researched crime. This study used the Sexual Coercion Scale of the Conflict Tactics Scales to measure the extent to which sexual coercion of siblings was perpetrated by 590 Portuguese university students.

Prevalence 11% of male students and 5% of female students had sexually coerced a sibling in the year when the participant was about 13 years old or in another year.

Chronicity: When there was sexual coercion in a sibling relationship, it was perpetrated an average of 22.4 (mean) times by males and 9.1 (mean) times by females.

Dyadic Concordance Types (*DCTs*) revealed that the perpetrator was *Male-Only* in 26% of cases according to males, but 50% according to females, *Female-Only* 19% according to males, 31% according to females; and *Both* coerced in 54% according to males and 19% according to females.

Conclusions: Sexual coercion of siblings is probably more frequent than generally realized. Males had higher rates of perpetration, but the percent of females was substantial. These results suggest a need to expand research to understand the etiology of sibling sexual coercion by females as well as males and to expand efforts to reduce sexual coercion in sibling relationships.

0027 - PREVALENCE AND CONCORDANCE IN DEPRIVATION OF SEX IN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS DURING CONFLICTS

Zeev Winstok (Israel)[1]; Ronit Smadar-Dror (Israel)[1]

1 - University of Haifa

This study examines gender differences in the prevalence and chronicity of *sex deprivation* in intimate relationships during a conflict. Sex deprivation is defined as temporary refusal of one partner to have sex with the other partner. Subject to the *Dyadic Concordance Types* (DCT) approach, three types of relationships with sex deprivation are considered: *man-only*, *woman-only*, and *both*. The study sampled 74 heterosexual couples from the general population (148 male and female participants). Based on the combined reports of both partners, the findings demonstrate that sex deprivation occurred at least once among 83.8% of couples. Findings also show that more women than men deprive their partners of sex, and more frequently too. Of the total sex deprivation cases (83.8%), 3.2% were man-only, 33.9% were women-only, and in 62.9% of cases, both partners used sex deprivation. The chronicity of woman-only cases (*mean=2.24*) was higher than man-only cases (*mean=2.0*). In both-partner sex deprivation cases, chronicity for women (*mean 2.26*) was higher than for men (*mean=1.97*). Theoretical implications of the findings for two bodies of knowledge are discussed: one that regards intimate sexual relations as a human need, and another that considers sex to be not only a need but also a means used by some partners to cope with each other during conflict.

0028 - PREVALENCE AND CONCORDANCE IN SEXUAL COERCION OF PARTNERS BY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, THEIR PARENTS, AND THEIR GRANDPARENTS

Ricardo Pinto (Portugal)[1]; Patrícia Correia-Santos (Portugal)[1]; Inês Jongenelen (Portugal)[1]; Murray Straus (United States of America)[2]

1 - Lusófona University of Porto; 2 - University of New Hampshire

Several empirical studies have found dyadic concordance in sexual coercion by male and female partners. However, to our knowledge no prior research tested the transmission of sexual coercion across three family generations. This study assessed sexual coercion by students, their parents, and their grandparents). The sample consisted of 203 participants, 70 youths (G1); 71 parents (G2), and 62 grandparents (G3). Results: In G1 sexual coercion occurred in 18.58% (n = 13) of the relationships, 28.17% (n = 20) in G2, and 29.03% (n = 18) in G3. Dyadic Concordance Types of sexual coercion Male-Only in G1 was 4.29% (n = 3), G2 was 5.63% (n = 4), and G3 was 9.68% (n = 6). Sexual coercion by Female-Only in G1 was 1.43% (n = 1), G2 was 2.82% (n = 2), and G3 was 1.61% (n = 1). Sexual coercion by Both in G1 was 12.86% (n = 9), G2 was 19.72% (n = 14), and G3 was 17.74% (n = 11). Conclusions: Although the sexual coercion seems to be decreasing across the three family generations, the prevalence of this violence is more common than usually realized. Despite several plans against domestic violence have been implemented in Portugal for almost two decades, these plans need to be aware that sexual coercion is common in relationships and tend to occur in a symmetric way. Therefore, further plans need to expand efforts to reduce sexual coercion to include women as well as men.

1.8 PREVENTING, INTERDICTING AND MITIGATING EXTREMIST EVENTS: DEFENDING AGAINST LONE ACTOR EXTREMISM

Chair: Agnieska Gutkowska

0029 - COMPARING LONE ACTOR TERRORISTS AND SOLO MASS MURDERERS

Paul Gill (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University College London

We compare demographic, psychological and behavioural (offense-related) variables across 73 lone actor terrorists and 115 solo mass murderers. These actors are more often than not assumed to be distinct, with little validity for comparison. Yet, both engage (or attempt to engage) in largely public and highly publicized acts of violence and often use similar weapons. While their end points often share multiple features, we ask if their trajectories into violence

may be equally similar? Drawing on comprehensive new datasets developed by the authors, we propose that there may be significant implications for improving investigative practice (at a variety of levels and stages) by understanding the relevant distinctions between offender types.

0030 - SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION, THE FOUR PILLARS OF OPPORTUNITY AND LONE-WOLF TERRORIST EVENTS: THE CASE OF RUN-OVER ATTACKS

Simon Perry (Israel)[1]; Badi Hasisi (Israel)[1]; Gali Perry (Israel)[1]

1 - The Hebrew University

Lone wolf terrorist - a person who acts on his or her own without direct orders from an organization, has become a major terrorism threat for western democracies in the last years. Compared to organized terror attacks, lone actor extremist events are harder to anticipate. Earlier studies have mainly focused on the terrorist – his profile, psychology and motivation, yet, very little has been done to describe the *Modus Operandi* of lone wolf attacks, and how it differs from organization affiliated terrorism. In the present study, the principals of situational crime prevention are used as an analytical framework to analyse the four pillars of opportunity which constructs lone-wolf terrorist attacks: Target, weapon, tools/training and facilitating Conditions. We base our analysis on all run-over lone-wolf terrorist attacks which occurred in Israel between 2004 and 2014. Our *Situational Crime Prevention* analysis reflects on the decision making of lone-wolf terrorist in run-over attacks.

0031 - PATTERNS OF LONE-ACTOR RADICALISATION: IDENTIFYING RELATIONAL SCRIPTS

Stefan Malthaner (Denmark)[1]; Lasse Lindekilde (Denmark)[1]; Noemie Bouhana (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - University of Aarhus; 2 - University College London

Lone terrorist actors not only vary significantly with respect to the degree of social isolation in which they operate, but also with respect to the ways in which they interact with other militant activists, radical milieus, or virtual communities during the process of radicalization. Informed by a social ecological model of terrorist propensity development (IVEE), which builds upon the social emergence component of Situational Action Theory (SAT), and from social-psychological insights into group dynamics, we argue that analysing relational configurations and their evolution over time offers a way of identifying discrete patterns of lone-actor radicalization. Relational patterns are informative not only because they locate and specify sources of radicalizing exposure, but also because social ties are cardinal vectors of intervention. Based on a standardized process analysis of 30 cases of lone actor radicalization, this paper identifies four main relational scripts: lone seekers, failed joiners, disembedded militants, and peripheral drifters. While they all constitute instantiations of general

radicalisation processes, these scripts capture different instances of radicalizing exposure, which present specific challenges in terms of detection and counter-radicalization.

0032 - LEGISLATIVE, OPERATIONAL, CULTURAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHALLENGES FOR DETERRENCE, COMBATING AND INVESTIGATION OF INCIDENTS LINKED TO THE RADICALIZATION, EXTREMISM AND TERRORISM

Kacper Gradon (Poland)[1]; Agnieszka Gutkowska (Poland)[1]

1 - University of Warsaw

Lone-actor terrorism is an increasing and dangerous phenomenon, forming new challenges to the societies across the world. Law-enforcement agencies responsible for the prevention, interdiction and mitigation of risk associated with "lone-wolf" terror are on the forefront of these most serious threats to public security and safety. The paper explores the legislative, operational, cultural and technological difficulties experienced by the European and North American Police and Intelligence institutions that affect the effectiveness of their work related to the deterrence, combating and investigation of incidents linked to the radicalization, extremism and terrorism – specifically in the cases of perpetrators who are not connected to the terrorist networks or organizations. We focus on three types of threats: radical Islamic, extreme right-wing and extreme left-wing terrorism. The presentation of research findings is based on the review of legislation related to the international cooperation of law-enforcement agencies, workshops and in-depth interviews with practitioners. The interviews were conducted with the Europol officials, Police investigators, Intelligence Services operatives, Border Protection and Immigration officers, public prosecutors and defence attorneys. Our conclusions include the recommendations for the mechanisms that can ensure the development of the countermeasures necessary for the mitigation of risks linked to the lone-actor terrorism.

1.9 CRIME AND PLACE 1: REDUCING CRIME

Chair: Marre Lammers

0033 - DOES EVERY-DAY POLICING PATROL REDUCE CRIME?

Kate Bowers (United Kingdom)[1]; Toby Davies (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Department of Security and Crime Science, UCL

Findings of previous systematic reviews have demonstrated that geographically focused patrolling- primarily of high risk areas- have been modestly but significantly successful at controlling crime problems. This is indeed useful for practitioners to know, but is limited to special operations needing extra resources and is one of a host of possible strategies that could be useful at reducing crime over and above the usual practice of day-to-day policing. It is this last form- day-to-day resourcing- that this presentation focuses upon. In other words, it is also important to know whether in a general sense patrolling leads to a deterrent effect. This has, as tends to be traditional with blanket level policies, been assumed rather than tested. Current research at UCL hopes to address this gap in knowledge.

0034 - THE INFLUENCE OF STREET LIGHTING IN CRIMES AGAINST STORES

Alexandra Gomes (Portugal)[1]; Maria Francisca Rebocho (Portugal)[1]

1 - University Fernando Pessoa

Although street lighting has been widely studied by several researchers internationally, in Portugal it has not been the object of such attention. Hence, this study aims at understanding if there is any influence of street lighting on crimes against stores. This study takes place in the city of Porto, particularly in the parishes of Santo Ildefonso, Sé, Vitória, São Nicolau and Miragaia. For this purpose, official data on reported crime against stores located in these parishes was requested to the competent police authority, Polícia de Segurança Pública (PSP). In a second stage, the intensity of the light from street lamps in these parishes was measured using a light meter, in order to achieve an objective measure of the existing illumination. To supplement this objective measure with the subjective perceptions of the potential individuals involved in criminal events against stores, questionnaires were administered to sore owners and employees, asking them to describe the street where the store was located with regard to parameters such as daytime and night-time pedestrian circulation, lighting intensity and quality, as well as the feeling of security or insecurity it provides them as passers-by and workers in this street. Furthermore, it was found relevant and enriching for the study to understand, from the offenders' perspective, if lighting is an important factor in the decision-making process underlying the crime, so, after proper authorizations were received, several inmate files were analysed in order to select only those inmates who had been convicted of

crimes against stores located in the parishes included in this study. Having secured the inmates' informed consent, questionnaires were administered to understand their views on the role of street lighting. Results will be presented, integrated and discussed, as will their practical implications in terms of policy, policing and crime prevention, namely situational crime prevention and crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED).

0035 - DOES PREVENTION ADVICE MITIGATE THE RISK OF REPEAT VICTIMIZATION OF BURGLARY?

Henk Elffers (Netherlands)[1]

1 - NSCR Amsterdam

It is well known that people having been victimized often have a comparatively high risk of being victimized again in a subsequent period, and that is certainly the case for burglary.

One of the common police reactions on victimization is offering prevention advice to the victims. It is known that dwellings satisfying high standards of target hardening (such as good locks and bolts, adequate lighting) have a lower risk of being burgled. Combining the two, would it follow that offering and taking prevention advice after a burglary would reduce the risk of repeat victimization?

Using survival analysis methods, we have investigated this question using burglary and prevention advice data on the level of individual homes from Adelaide, SA.

0036 - EFFECTS OF A MULTI-COMPONENT RESPONSIBLE BEVERAGE PROGRAMME SERVICE (RBS) ON VIOLENT ASSAULTS IN OSLO

Torbjorn Skardhamar (Norway)[2,3]; Silje Bringsrud Fekjaer (Norway)[1]; Willy Pedersen (Norway)[3]

1 - The Norwegian Police University College; 2 - Statistics Norway, Research Department; 3 - University of Oslo, department of sociology and human geography

This paper evaluates the effect on violence of a multi-component Responsible Beverage Service (RBS) program in the city center of Oslo, Norway, as a large share of the violence occurred in relation to alcohol-serving premises. A RBS program was implemented in a pre-defined geographical area in the city center of Oslo in 2012 with collaborations between the municipality of Oslo, and the police. The focus on the intervention was on three main components (i) increased competence for employees in the business; (ii) dialogue between the municipality/the police and the business; (iii) increased level of controls and necessary sanctions. Previous formative evaluations have shown that the program took a while to be properly implemented and establishing cooperation between the agencies, taking full effect only at the end of 2013. However, the targeted area was expanded in February 2014 with immediate full implementation. The expansion in 2014 represents an exogenous chock in that

area, and we use similar areas as control areas. Using geographical information system (GIS), we pinpoint which reported crimes occur inside each of the areas to allow studying trends in each area. We aim at estimating the causal effect of the intervention.

1.10 GENDER, CRIME AND JUSTICE WORKING GROUP. PANEL 1: GENDER, CRIME AND JUSTICE

Chair: Michele Burman

0037 - AN INVESTIGATION OF GENDER, CRIME AND DECISION-MAKING: WHAT DO THE PRELIMINARY RESULTS SAY?

Louise Rooney (Ireland)[1]

1 - University College Dublin, Institute of Criminology

A strong debate exists within the criminological literature as to whether women offenders are treated more leniently by the criminal justice system than men. Some scholars argue that female offenders experience leniency as a result of chivalrous/ paternalistic attitudes, whilst others claim that policy shifts toward gender equality has resulted in similar treatment across the sexes. Furthermore, some theorists propose that female offenders receive harsher treatment by the criminal justice system because they are viewed as 'doubly deviant' having breached the formal law and the socially ascribed gender code of conduct. To complicate matters further, research into the role of offender gender in criminal justice outcomes has produced mixed results.

Criminological research has also generated evidence to suggest that certain sub-groups of female offenders who breach traditional gender-role norms by committing 'masculine' crime types are treated more leniently than male counterparts. For example, a small body of research indicates that women who commit sexual crimes against children receive a significantly higher rate of judicial lenience when compared to males. In recent years these findings have been explained in terms of the 'denial' thesis, which suggests that deep set societal beliefs regarding femininity cause professionals to deny the culpability of female abusers. This process ultimately results in lenient criminal justice outcomes.

This paper aims to contribute to knowledge by investigating the decision-making processes of justice professionals when managing offenders across a range of offences, with a particular focus on female perpetrated child sexual abuse.

This study employed a mixed-methodological design incorporating qualitative and quantitative measurement tools. Data was sourced from both the general public and criminal justice

professionals. Data collected from the public sample will be used to explore societal attitudes regarding female criminality and may help to elucidate why females are differentially treated within the criminal justice system.

The purpose of this paper is to present the preliminary results that have come to light during the early stages of data analysis and situate these findings in the context of existing theory and research. Findings will provide valuable information to practitioners, policy makers and government agencies working within offender management and child protection.

0038 - BREAKING THROUGH THE BINARY: DOES CRIMINOLOGY NEED A THEORY OF GENDER?

Martina Althoff (Netherlands)[1]

1 - University of Groningen

Throughout the last decade, an impressive body of literature has developed regarding the gender of crime. It is interesting that this discussion is divided into two camps. One group of scholars concentrate on the empirical blind spots of females in the context of crime and criminal justice while the second group of scholars focus on advancing a gendered paradigm in analyzing and understanding crime. However, in mainstream criminology a gendered theoretical perspective is usually lacking. There is still work to be done.

The paper will discuss the idea of a gender perspective for criminology and its importance for analysing crime. In using a series of case studies, this paper will demonstrate the added value of implementing gender theory to understand and explain crime. Specifically, this theory addresses different empirical criminal phenomenon, offending and victimization in a new perspective beyond the classical binary concepts of men and women or perpetrator and victim. The paper will discuss the challenges of a changed perspective and illustrate new perceptions on the gender of crime.

0039 - EVALUATING THE COSTS/BENEFITS RELATION OF THE SPANISH CRIMINAL POLICY MODEL IN GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Anabel Cerezo Domínguez (Spain)[1]; María José Benítez Jiménez (Spain)[1]

1 - University of Málaga

Gender-based violence against women is a usual topic in feminist criminological studies. Our research project intends to carry out an efficiency analysis (costs/benefits) of the punitive approach towards partner violence on women. More specifically, this paper is focused in knowing the efficacy, effectiveness and efficiency of criminal and procedural reforms in gender-based violence approved during last decade in Spain. In this research we are interested (1) on measuring the efficacy of the latest legislative reforms on gender-based violence in order to know whether they have achieved the objective of reducing partner violence on

women and (2) on studying whether the norm has been effective; this indicates if the prohibition norm are being fulfilled, or if it was possible to have reacted properly to the non-performance of the norm by means of enforcement of law. Both indicators lead us to (3) the efficiency analysis of the legal reforms in order to evaluate the cost/benefit relation of the current model.

From our three main hypotheses and a qualitative and quantitative methodology, some of the preliminary main results are:

1. Spanish Criminal Policy Model in gender-based violence is not efficacious because there is not a reduction of battered and killed women.

2. Spanish Criminal Policy Model in gender-based violence is effective since most of the resources of penal intervention and social resources linked to penal ones have been activated. However, all the resources are not working appropriately. The educational resources for example have not been sufficiently developed.

3. Spanish Criminal Policy Model in gender-based violence is not efficient since there are the following costs:

- A progressive rejection of women to go to the criminal justice system to solve their problems.

- A criminalization of women, who misinformed go to the criminal justice system without knowing which implies putting it in operation.

- The Impact of criminal justice system is relapsing principally on victims and offenders with certain social characteristics tied to most socially excluded groups.

- The automatic application of the protection orders. This legal tool can become dangerous because sometimes the aggressor becomes more violent with his couple or his children.

- The overload of the capacities of management of restraining orders in the criminal justice system.

1.11 UNDERSTANDING BREACH PROCESSES IN A EUROPEAN CONTEXT

Chair: Miranda Boone

0040 - PARTIES, ROLES AND RESPONSABILITIES IN THE BREACH PROCESS

Miranda Boone (Netherlands)[1]; Ester Blay (Spain)[2]; Ineke Pruin (Germany)[3]

1 - University of Utrecht; 2 - Universidad Pompeu Fabra; 3 - Universität Greifswald

Different parties are involved in decision-making processes around breach and recall in different European countries. In case of non-compliance with a community sentence, in most jurisdictions there are at least three parties involved: direct supervisors, probation officers and judges. In the early release phase the main actors are parole officers/Boards, Prison directors and judges. Empirical research based on the use of vignettes, however, reveals the existence of further and less obvious actors, such as team coordinators for probation staff and public prosecutors. After describing the various actors and their roles, the analysis looks at (1) how the various actors cooperate and communicate to produce decisions stemming from non-compliance by offenders during community sentences; (2) how the role of the offender differs in different phases of the decision-making process and in the various jurisdictions; (3) differences between law and practice in the distribution and exercise of power, and (4) the rationalities and aims that the different actors pursue. The final analysis of the empirical research conducted reveals a complex picture in which the issue of control of the information on the offender and final control of the decisions does not always correspond to the one depicted in the written law.

0041 - BREACHING COMMUNITY SENTENCE IN THE EU: SOME REFLECTIONS ON STATISTICS

Klara Kerezsi (Hungary)[1]; Alfredas Laurinavicius (Lithuania)[2]

1 - National University of Public Service Faculty of Law Enforcement; 2 - Vilnius University

The presentation deals with the statistics on breaches. After having collected the available statistics on breaches in some EU jurisdictions, we are looking for answers to the question: 'Who needs the statistics?' The available data show how many decision-makers are involved in the breach process, they orient us concerning the decisions to be made, as well as about the outcomes. However, it would be good to know whether the tighter probation enforcement may increase the numbers of prisoners / probationers back to prison after release. The authors deal with the relevance of available statistics concerning the stages and outcomes of breach process, and what remains invisible from the statistics (e.g. the rate of technical vs criminal violations). As a consequence the lack of reliable and comparable statistics in the field of probation and parole, it should be worked out as the common ground of importance, what kind of data ought to be collected by European countries concerning breach and breach procedure.

0042 - LEGITIMACY, FAIRNESS AND JUSTICE IN THE BREACH PROCESS: EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES

Christine Morgenstern (Germany)[1]; Luisa Ravagnani (Italy)[2]

1 - University of Greifswald; 2 - University of Brescia

Art. 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights protects every person from arbitrary interference by the state with his or her right to liberty; Art. 6 enshrines the Right to be treated fairly throughout the criminal process. These two guarantees therefore are the common legal pillars of procedural justice in all 47 Member States of the Council of Europe and the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights has helped enormously to develop a better understanding and practice in many of these states.

Both rights, however, are only applicable to a very limited extent to those undergoing supervision as a part of their sentence and being confronted with a breach procedure, although their rights and liberties are at stake (again). Our paper explores how relevant concepts of the ECHR can and must be translated to these processes of breach: How robust do the reasons for negative consequences have to be, which standard of proof can we require? What does the right to be heard encompass – does it require a personal encounter between decision-maker and the person involved? Does this include the right to legal representation (and will it be paid for?) To answer these questions, additional Recommendations made by the Council of Europe, namely the European Rules on Community Sanctions and Measures and the European Probation Rules will be of use.

0043 - 'TO BREACH OR NOT TO BREACH?' DISCRETION IN BREACH DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

Kristel Beyens (Belgium)[1]; Gill Mcivor (United Kingdom)[2]; Anders Persson (Sweden)[3]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel; 2 - University of Stirling; 3 - Lund University

As in other areas of criminal justice decision-making, also in the analysis of breach decision-making, discretion emerges as a central theme. It could be argued that too much discretion leads to a lack of certainty with regard to the consequences of their behaviour for those who are subjected to a breach procedure. Too much leeway may also result in unequal treatment of people who violate the rules. However, individualised decision-making, allowing situational factors to be taken into account may be perceived to result in fairer decisions.

When studying discretion in the field of breach we distinguish between the existence and nature of the rules that regulate breach decision-making on the one hand and how strictly these rules are followed on the other.

This paper will present some preliminary findings from a comparative analysis of breach decision-making in several European jurisdictions. In particular it will discuss some themes that have emerged from the study of the breach regulations and the views of practitioners that have been involved in their implementation. We will link these themes to wider theoretical concepts, such as procedural justice, Managerialism, professionalism and risk.

0044 - 'LEGITIMACY, FAIRNESS AND JUSTICE IN THE BREACH PROCESS': COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES?

Niamh Maguire (Ireland)[1]; Jose Cid (Spain)[3]; Anthea Hucklesby (United Kingdom)[2]; Maria Anagnostaki (Greece)[4]

1 - Waterford Institute of Technology; 2 - University of Leeds; 3 - Universitat Autonoma Barcelona; 4 - National & Kapodistrian University of Athens

Significant attention is paid to the rights of those suspected or accused of criminal offences. However, there has been much less focus on the rights of offenders who breach supervisory sentences, including community orders, or those who breach conditions of early release from prison despite the consequences of such infractions sometimes being severe. These may include being sent or recalled to prison for significant periods of time, additional conditions such as electronic monitoring being imposed or being resentenced. Due process rights such as the right to a public hearing and legal representation and standards of evidence and proof often depart significantly from those applied prior to conviction. This paper will examine the breach and recall processes in several European jurisdictions to explore the extent to which due process protections are enshrined into law and operate in practice in relation to both community sentences and early release from prison.

1.12 LOCATING THE ROOTS OF INSECURITY AND VIOLENCE: COMMUNITY TRAUMA AND REPRODUCED HARMS

Chairs: Rowland Atkinson & Simon Winlow

0045 - TRAUMA AND INSECURITY IN THE BIOGRAPHIES OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS - SOME EMPIRICAL AND THEORETICAL OBSERVATIONS

Simon Winlow (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Teesside Centre for Realist Criminology, Teesside University, UK

In this presentation I use original qualitative data to explore the symbolism of traumatic life experiences in the autobiographical narratives of violent men. My research suggests that both intense and prolonged periods of insecurity and trauma during childhood can have significant effects on the structure of the unconscious, effects that reverberate throughout the life course. My goal is to connect the social field and cultural experience to the unconscious effects of childhood abuse and trauma in order to construct a new account of violent subjectivity.

0046 - WAR TRAUMA 20 YEARS AFTER - SYMBOLIC, IMAGINARY AND REAL

Renata Salecl (Slovenia)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology at Faculty of Law, Ljubljana, Slovenia

What does 20 years mean when we are dealing with traumas of war? How do people symbolize the war, what kind of imaginary they create when they try to make sense of what happened to them and their country and how do they come to terms with their losses?

In the last years, I visited both Srebrenica and St Luis in Missouri where there is the largest community of Bosnian refugees in the US. The way these two communities deal with trauma is radically different. However, they strangely find similar dilemmas when they search for the remains of their loved ones with the help of forensic analysis.

Trauma, however, has not surpassed also the observers - the Dutch soldiers who witnessed the genocide and did nothing to prevent it. But did the other observers - the international community - learn anything from Srebrenica? Did not the lack of reflection on failure of intervention in Srebrenica, paradoxically, allow other future failures to multiply?

0047 - SOCIAL INEQUALITY AS TRAUMA: NEIGHBOURHOOD LIFE, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL DANGER IN LONDON

Rowland Atkinson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sheffield

This presentation picks up on research from a large-scale project looking at the changing life of London under conditions in which the emergence of the super-rich has been a notable feature of everyday social life. Looking 'up' to consider this groups, their security concerns and mobilities, the paper elaborates more generally on the kind of city that London has become and seeks to conceptualise these changes as a kind of trauma, or social damage, enacted on the citizenry more generally. Drawing statistical data on the geography of violence in the city the presentation considers how social inequality and the symbolic violence of gentrification and a more excluding built environment shape life in those neighbourhoods off the political map of the city.

1.13 ADVANCES IN QUANTITATIVE CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND METHODS I

Chair: Heinz Leitgöb

0048 - THE ESTIMATION OF TRAJECTORIES OF DELINQUENCY CONSIDERING MISSING DATA TECHNIQUES

Jost Reinecke (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Bielefeld, Faculty of Sociology

The paper addresses the possibilities to use different missing data techniques when researchers are confronted with unit-nonresponses in criminological panel data. Reinecke and Weins (2013) have shown that using only complete cases of a panel data reduces the number of cases dramatically and leads to an underestimation of the age-crime curve. Techniques like Full-Information Maximum Likelihood (FIML) or Multiple Imputation (MI) are able to reduce the underestimation. But using FIML or MI requires normality assumptions of the response variables and these variables are treated as continuous measurements. But, prevalence and incidence measurements are measures of deviant and delinquent behaviour and therefore count variables. Count variables should be treated under correct statistical distributional assumptions (e.g., the Poisson or the negative binomial model). In addition, panel data are multilevel data by definition and clustering of the data are also usually not considered when using missing data techniques.

Kleinke and Reinecke (2013a, b) recently developed a program to impute missing data for count data (with the correct distributional assumptions) and, in addition, considering the clustering of the data as well. 9 wave panel data of the CrimoC-study (www.crimoc.org) are used to show benefits and pitfalls of several missing data techniques when estimating trajectories of delinquency.

References
Reinecke, J. & Weins, C. (2013). The development of delinquency during adolescence: A comparison of missing data techniques. Quality & Quantity, 47 (6), 3319-3334.

Kleinke, K. & Reinecke, J. (2013a). countimp 1.0 - A multiple imputation package for incomplete count data. http://www.uni-bielefeld.de/soz/kds/pdf/countimp.pdf.

Kleinke, K. & Reinecke, J. (2013b). Multiple imputation of incomplete zero-inflated count data. Statistica Neerlandica, 67 (3), 311-336.

0049 - BAYESIAN SEM IN CRIMINOLOGY: THE ASSESSMENT OF MEASUREMENT INVARIANCE AND CROSS LOADINGS

Daniel Seddig (Switzerland)[1]; Heinz Leitgöb (Germany)[2]

1 - University of Zurich; 2 - University of Frankfurt

To assess cross-loadings (CLs) and measurement invariance (MI) Bayesian structural equation modelling (BSEM) uses zero mean, small variance priors, assuming approximate rather than exact zero constraints. Reasonable prior information enables flexible modelling and avoids too large deviations. We illustrate these features with an example of adolescent hedonism and delinquent peer group association. A common developmental pattern is analysed with multivariate latent growth models using panel data for n =1,186 adolescents from the German criminological study "Crime in the modern city". We assess MI following the "two-step Bayesian analysis procedure" proposed by Muthén and Asparouhov (2013) and additionally specify contemporaneous CLs. Results indicate, that BSEM is well suitable (i) to assess CLs and alter the correlations between latent growth components, (ii) to address issues of MI with approximate invariance constraints, (iii) to identify non-invariant parameters and (iv) to account for partial invariance. We further discuss substantial differences between the Bayesian and Deviance Information Criterion (BIC and DIC) for model selection.

0050 - METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES OF AGING IN FEAR OF CRIME RESEARCH

Göran Köber (Germany)[1]

1 - Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

The interplay of which individual traits and social beliefs causes fear of crime? This question occupied substantial parts of criminological research efforts in the past decades. However, does the methodological implementation or, more precisely, the data preparation have an effect on empirical findings? Presenting first results of a postal survey in Cologne and Essen (n = 6563) conducted by the Max Planck Institute in Freiburg, this talk concentrates on the question what influence age has on exploratory variables of and fear of crime itself.

Methodologically, this talk has two foci: First, it compares the results of confirmatory factor analysis based on product-moment correlation coefficients with those based on polychromic correlation coefficients. Second and more importantly, it will be shown that unit-nonresponse is increasing with age. Therefore, a regression model will be presented trying to explain unit-nonresponse. As a solution, the effects of the usage of multiple imputation techniques will be demonstrated in both confirmatory factor analysis and a subsequent regression analysis.

1.14 DESISTANCE PROCESSES AMONG JUVENILE AND ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS FOLLOWING JUDICIAL INTERVENTIONS

Chair: Maria Walsh

0051 - EFFECTS OF JUDICIAL INTERVENTIONS ON THE DESISTANCE PROCESS - RESULTS OF A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Maria Walsh (Germany)[1]

1 - Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

The effects of judicial interventions on the desistance process will be assessed. The paper provides results from a series of qualitative interviews with probationers and parolees in an intensive probation and parole supervision program. The effects of judicial interventions on offenders' life will be discussed from a subjective point of view as well as in the light of officially registered recidivism.

0052 - TRANSITIONS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS FROM PUNITIVE ENFORCEMENTS TO FREEDOM

Jakob Humm (Switzerland)[1]

1 - Universität Zürich

Within the scope of the dissertation project of Jakob Humm, biographical histories of juvenile delinquents are portrayed after they have been discharged from punitive enforcements. Using partly narrative interviews, conditions regarding motivation, strategic intentions, successes, and rejections in regard to reintegration are tried to account for, whereas a special focus lies on integration via labour. In doing so, methodical guidelines consist of a systematic orientation towards the text material on the one hand and on approaches gained from reconstructing narrative identities based on the work of Lucius-Hoene on the other.

Up until now (i.e. mid-/late February 2015), four adolescents could be gained for a follow-up interview. (Nearly) all of the dialogue partners have not been relapsing – they all had a career and a place to live. The particular life designs differ from one another widely; in two cases, gainful employment offers a highly structured and also integrating framework, one subject regards labour primarily as a means to an end, and one interviewee is able to finish his apprenticeship while he earns some money on the side as a computer-game test player. The joy of being able to work, which had been manifest among prospective craftsmen in the first round of interviews, has turned into a more detached and less euphoric mood by the second round. Entering into the vocational world was made possible in all cases, except for the apprentice, through temporary employment, which in turn led to full employment.

Stigmatization was hardly ever mentioned in this context, whereas disclosure or suppression of the former delinquents' life stories has been handled very differently.

Within the frame work of the dissertation project, five further second round interviews are planned with juveniles from different punitive enforcement institutions for 2015.

0053 - „BREAKING THE VICIOUS CYCLE"– LIFECOURSE PROCESSES AND STAGES OF DESISTANCE AMONG YOUNG PRISON RELEASEES

Elke Wienhausen-Knezevic (Germany)[1]

1 - Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

This paper deals with transitions and trajectories of young offenders after a period of incarceration. Therefore a life-course perspective is applied to study young men's transition from prison to freedom. The qualitative analysis is based on 24 in-depth, semi-structured interviews with formerly incarcerated adolescents, one year after prison release.

Imprisonment can be seen as a critical life event for young offenders, in the sense that effects of imprisonment can interrupt the developmental process from adolescence to adulthood. Against this backdrop, young ex-prisoners' ability to elaborate e.g. human agency, which is indispensable according to desistance research for establishing a new non-deviant self-concept for upholding a socially responsible life without offending, can be impaired. Likewise the transition from prison to freedom is also a critical life event embedded in different phases young releases go through. Thus subjective assimilation-formats (Verarbeitungsformate) and trajectories after incarceration are investigated from a life course- and agency theoretical perspective. Above all the dynamic interplay of subjective and socio-structural factors influencing the desistance process of young male offenders will be discussed. From a set of qualitative interviews with young males released partially from social therapy wards the ex-convicts lived meanings regarding the transition from prison to freedom is presented. Specifically the diverse trajectories after participating in social therapeutic measures are outlined.

The findings reveal that the development towards desistance is a complex process in which specifically five key categories influencing each other differently in a dynamic interplay within various transition-phases. In order to identify the explicit mechanisms within the desistance-process, the developed interactionist model, the so called ZARIA-scheme, is presented.

0054 - SHORT SHARP SHOCK INCARCERATION IN GERMANY - A NEW WAY TO FOSTER YOUNG OFFENDERS' LAW-COMPLYING CONDUCT?

Ursula Gernbeck (Germany)[1]

1 - Georg August Universitaet Goettingen

Until 2013, there was almost no short sharp shock incarceration for young offenders in Germany. Only those criminals who did not show relevant behavioural disorder and whose need for education was rather low could have been arrested for up to four weeks. The ones with stronger deficits either had their sentence suspended on probation or, if chances for legal probation were low, imprisoned for at least six months. In particular there was no way to combine short incarceration and suspended sentences.

This has been changed in 2013. After a long and intense crime policy debate, the German young offenders' penal code was modified such that the combination of those two punishments is now legally possible. The reform was based on the idea that a short sharp shock incarceration at the beginning of the probation period could deter the convicted criminal and improve the chances of legal probation.

This new punishment, called "warning shot arrest", is object of the presented research project. The legislator was driven by the idea that the group of detainees for whom the short sharp shock incarceration was originally designed would be exposed to multiple risks. For that reason there have been set up special social trainings during detention in Baden-Wuerttemberg, a state in the southern part of Germany. The courses are meant to teach the detainees how to cope with their everyday life in a norm-compliant way. The overall goal of these classes is to reduce recidivism after release. The evaluation of the "warning shot arrest" in Baden-Wuerttemberg is based on the implementation, but goes even further. It looks at the young offenders' recidivism rates after release and tries to detect weather the short sharp shock incarceration has positive effects on them. The heart of the research design is a survey conducted among detainees and social workers who lead social training courses during detention. In addition to the survey, case files are analyzed to detect the specifics of trials that end up with short detention as a sanction.

The presented research project aims to check empirically if and how young offenders get themselves into these trainings and if this can change their mind and behaviour. Above all it will be outlined to what extend the legislative view and the arguments in the crime policy debate have counterparts in reality. Furthermore the presentation will show first results of the survey and case file analysis as well as insights in the issue of repeated offences after short detention.

1.15 DRUG POLICIES AND SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

Chair: Krysztof Krajewski

0055 - SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE AND SOCIAL ACTION: DRUG POLICY

Line Beauchesne (Canada)[1]

1 - University of Ottawa, Department of Criminology

In the 1960s and 1970s, a rupture occurred on the fundamental question which criminology was founded. Until then, this discipline was focused on the following question: *Why do people become delinquent?*, searching for causes of crime or suitable punishment to reform the offender. In these years, emerged a new question which can be formulated as follows: *Why are some people defined as delinquent?* Crime is no longer perceived as a characteristic of a behaviour, but as a transgression to a code which was built in power relations, leading to penalize some groups more than others. This perspective of research does not imply the denial of problems and conflicts. Rather, it means that the penal logic which was built to answer many of them contributes often to deny the causes without contributing to their decrease.

This new question will engage the Department of Criminology at the University of Ottawa in an important reform of its program during the 80s to anchor our research, our teaching and social action in this critical perspective. One of my areas of research and social action in this department is drug policy. I will use this area of research to illustrate how we try to link scientific knowledge and social action built around four main lines:

• Scientific support to antiprohibitionist strategies, nationally and internationally, in order to favour a public health perspective rather than a criminal one on this issue.

• Increasing the number of environmental change strategies that reduce the effects of the current repression, mainly prevention strategies and greater accessibility to health care and programs for drug addicts.

• Work to reach the population in order to change the perception that prevention of problematic drug uses needs the penal system.

• The renewal of mentalities and expertise within the criminal justice system, police or other actors, as well as among our students, to promote changes towards less repressive practices on this issue.

Of course, the collaboration of colleagues and first-line workers are required to work along these lines. Team work is an essential ingredient to transpose the scientific knowledge into social change. In this sense, criminology has a great role to play during this time of political discourse in favour of more repression; it can contribute to more justice and respect of human rights.

0056 - MITIGATION OF CRIMINAL REPRESSION AGAINST DRUG USERS BY THE NEW CZECH PENAL CODE

Michaela Stefunkova (Czech Republic)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention

The adoption of the new Penal Code no. 40/2009 Coll., which came into force on 1.1. 2010, is undoubtedly one of the most significant events in the field of Czech criminal law in the recent years. Among many other changes it also modified the regulation of drug offences. Although the new regulation is based on previous one, it also contains some important differences. One of the lawmaker's declared objectives of the new legislation was the mitigation of criminal repression against drug users, particularly cannabis users. To achieve this aim new offence of unlawful cultivation of plants containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances was introduced into the new Penal Code. The introduction of a more lenient punishment for possession of cannabis for personal use compared to other drugs was also motivated by this aim. The presentation is focused on the partial results of the research carried out by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention in Prague - "Detection and prosecution of drug crime after the adoption of the new Penal Code". The author tries to assess of the impact of the new legislation on detection and prosecution of drug crime with the special emphasis on the impact to drug users.

0057 - TO CONTROL OR NOT TO CONTROL, AND IF TO CONTROL HOW TO DO IT? THE CHALLENGE OF 'LEGAL HIGHS' AND NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN POLAND AND IN EUROPE.

Krzysztof Krajewski (Poland)[1]

1 - Jagiellonian University

Since several years the so called 'legal highs' and new psychoactive substances pose a serious challenge to national and international systems of controlling illicit drugs. On the one hand, those substances, mostly of synthetic character, pose often serious public health problems. It is so not necessarily primarily because of their potential to create addiction but because of their toxicity, and potential to create serious negative health consequences. On the other hand molecular formulas of those substances are very easy to manipulate and change in a way, which makes them legal. Legislation is often unable to catch up quickly enough with such inventions of chemists and is unable to put such new substances on the lists of controlled substances quickly enough. The problem is known throughout entire Europe, mainly because such substances are usually sold primarily via Internet, what makes their control even more difficult. In some countries, especially in Ireland and in Poland, for some time large chains of the so called 'smart shops' were also operating, selling those substances in a supposedly legal way. The main problem about controlling those substances is the question whether all of them

deserve really to be controlled. If so, the question remains how to do this. Should they be subject to international and national illicit drug control system, like heroin, cocaine or amphetamine? This brings some serious consequences including practically limitless broadening of the scope of criminalization of psychoactive substances. Or does it make sense to try to find some third road, between legalization and prohibition? In that case some control by market mechanism, product safety and consumer protection regulations may come into question. Nevertheless Poland belongs to countries seeking such third road. This may be seen in major changes in the law introduced in 2010, as well as in the recent draft legislation seeking possibility for quick and effective control of such substances and those who produce or sell them, but without indulging in full scale criminalization. Same direction seem to take recent drafts of the new European legislation, attempting differentiation between low risk substances no subject to any restrictions, moderate risk substances subject to permanent consumer market restrictions, and severe risk substances subject to permanent restrictions. Only last group of substances would be subject to full scale prohibition with all resulting consequences.

0058 - DRUG POLICY, RESEARCH METHODS AND ONTOLOGICAL POLITICS

Joseph Ritchie (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Manchester

Drug policy, and particularly to the extent that it frequently remains a matter considered appropriate for criminal law enforcement, is a highly contested area in society at large. There are few comparable examples from within criminal law where there are such large constituencies pressing for law reform. The disputes over drug policy can be understood, in part, as disagreements about what sorts of objects drugs are and how they are rendered interpretable by research methods. For example, the competing answers to the question of best to respond to drug addiction can be analysed partly in terms of the different sorts of data produced by different methods and which dimensions of the phenomena are considered important. These perspectives can draw on a range of evidence bases from social constructivism to moralism to welfare oriented approaches in making their competing claims.

The importance of methods and ontological assumptions is also true for more abstract questions about the effects of drugs and their potential harms. The importance of methods in defining drugs as particular types of objects is examined in relation to recent harm assessments. These assessments address whether or not the drugs in question are harmful and thus appropriate for control and have been produced in relation to various novel psychoactive substance in the UK and Europe. This paper presents an analysis of the deployment of scientific research in these assessments, focusing on mephedrone and methoxetamine, both recently prohibited substances. This will demonstrate how 'objectivity' is performed in these assessments and offer a critique of the ontological assumptions governing the uses to which data is put. This approach is useful as it allows us to critique the scientific dimensions of drug

policy, as distinct to the more familiar critiques of 'irrational' policy making and, more importantly, helps open up the question of how we might otherwise assess these substances.

A critical dimension of how these reports render drugs appears to be the exclusion of the subjective and social value attached to them by users as relevant while simultaneously constructing the harms in inadequate ways. The paper will engage with what the limitations of this are for making policy which both minimizes the harms of recreational intoxication and understanding the dynamics of the current drugs market. The analysis concludes by discussing the trepidations and potential of engaging with pleasure and subjective value in terms of methods and the implications this may have for understanding both the history of the social control of intoxication and how better policies might be designed from this data.

1.16 WHITE COLLAR, ECONOMIC AND ORGANIZED CRIME: CONTROL AND REGULATION

Chair: Anita Kumar

0059 - HOW ACTORS INVOLVED IN ORGANIZED CRIME CAN TEACH THE EUROPEAN POLICE OFFICE ABOUT CROSS CULTURAL COOPERATION

Anita Kumar (Canada)[1]

1 - European Inter University Centre for Human Rights and Democratization

This study aims to answer two questions: (1) What cross cultural cooperation mechanisms are used by organized criminal gangs? (2) How can Europol utilize these mechanisms? In order to identify cross cultural cooperation mechanisms, it is first necessary to define cross cultural cooperation. Once a definition of the term cross cultural cooperation has been identified, this study examines the Ndrangheta's activities in Australia in order to determine said mechanisms used by this organized criminal gang. Two cross cultural cooperation mechanisms are identified (1) Colonization (2) Multifacetism. Colonization is a mechanism used by the Ndrangheta to move and embed their cultural identity into new environments. By responding and absorbing new cultural identities, the Ndrangheta is able to embed their cultural identity in foreign settings. Europol can employ this form of colonization to increase intelligence sharing among Member States of the European Union by responding and absorbing cultural identities of Member States. It is found that Europol places more emphasis on creating its own cultural identity and attempts to convert Member States to homogenized methods of countering organized crime. Multifacetism is a cross cultural cooperation mechanism that permits actors involved in organized crime the ability to work in different fields of organized crime and with actors who have different cultural identities. In contrast, Europol has a fixed cultural identity that is attained through branding and self-recognition. Through this method

Europol loses its ability to respond to constantly changing fields of information sharing. This in turn limits Europol's ability maintain adaptability and flexibility when responding to varying elements of the intelligence cycle. This approach results in Europol imposing a fixed uniformed approach in countering organized crime that does not respond to the cultural identity of Member State enforcement agencies. A recommendation is made for Europol to respond to individual enforcement cultures of Member States. This approach is expected to result with an evolving cultural identity of Europol that will permit it the opportunity to address intelligence cycle challenges. Colonization and Multifacetism are cross cultural cooperation mechanisms employed by actors involved in organized crime. These mechanisms may likely assist Europol in collecting, analysing and disseminating criminal intelligence; therefore it is probable that it will also assist in combating organized crime.

0060 - TRENDS IN WHITE COLLAR CRIME REGULATIONS IN SWITZERLAND AND EUROPE

Nora Markwalder (Switzerland)[1]

1 - University of St. Gallen

The present research is part of a larger study on the efficiency of sanctions in the area of white collar crime in Switzerland as well as in an international context. The goal of the presentation is to describe the origin of recent white collar crime legislations in different European countries as well as current trends in their respective criminal justice systems when it comes to responding to white collar crime. Since in the field of white collar crime, legislation has essentially been influenced by American law, it will be investigated whether Switzerland and other selected countries present similar legal developments or whether they differ in their response to white collar crime.

0061 - POLICING THE BLURRED LINE BETWEEN ORGANIZED AND ECONOMIC CRIME

Annette Vestby (Norway)[1]

1 - Norwegian Police University College

The starting point of this study is the assumption that the organization of specialists in the police impacts the capacity to recognize and subsequently act on criminal acts containing elements from both economic and organized crime. Whether crimes are recognized as one, the other, or both, carries implications for the range of policing methods which can be used.

Despite scholarly disagreements about the defining characteristics of organized crime, the Norwegian Criminal Code establishes that it is a mode with which criminal acts may be committed. In practice, "organized crime" has typically been operationalized by the police as specific unlawful acts pertaining to (among others) drugs and 1 % biker gangs. Considering the empirically established overlap between the categories, as noted by both researchers and

police, this is noteworthy. The line between the analytical categories "crime in business" and "crime as business" is blurred. The organization of the police has not reflected this overlap (although new developments point to greater inter-agency cooperation both within the police, and with external agencies).

Through multi-situated fieldwork and document analysis, this study will map the potential intertwining of proactive and reactive policing measures in this field. Whereas economic crimes traditionally have been reactively policed, organized crime units have utilized proactive methods to a greater extent. How do perceptions of risk play into the weighing of intelligence, investigation and prevention in the police organization and on the policy level? If the use of pro- and reactive policing methods are in fact merging, what are the implications of this for the role of police in society?

0062 - REGULATION AS A SITUATIONAL TOOL AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME INFILTRATION IN LEGITIMATE BUSINESSES

Lars Korsell (Sweden)[1]

1 - The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

"Infiltration" of organized crime in legitimate businesses is a new concept in Sweden, but well known on an international level. Situational crime prevention is often used to, in a more or less physical way, prevent the perpetrator reaching the suitable target for a crime. Infiltration of a business is also a kind of movement – but less physical – that could be prevented, also in a situational but less physical way, by regulation. And to prevent the infiltrators to use – and misuse – the company for criminal purposes could also be achieved by regulation. In this paper, the researchers explore these possibilities, which also can be described as administrative measures.

1.17 PUNISHMENT & WELFARE REVISITED: A CRITICAL LOOK AT NORDIC PENAL REGIMES

Chairs: Thomas Ugelvik & Vanessa Barker

0063 - THE NORDIC MODEL – FROM NORMALIZATION AND OPEN PRISONS TO PRE-TRIAL PRACTICES

Peter Scharff Smith (Denmark)[1]

1 - The Danish Institute for Human Rights

Nordic penal practices are often highlighted as particularly humane and understood as a product of egalitarian social democratic welfare state models. Low rates of imprisonment and examples of humane prison conditions are typically used to illustrate such theories. But to what degree has this been empirically documented and do we fully understand the interaction between welfare policies and prison practice? This talk will discuss the use of imprisonment in the Nordic countries and look at not only the size of Nordic prison populations, but also the flow of prisoners going through these institutions. Furthermore, the discussion on Nordic prison conditions will be nuanced by looking at regimes for remand prisoners. While conditions for sentenced prisoners in the Nordic countries and especially the use of open prisons have often been praised, the treatment of remand prisoners is often completely forgotten when the Nordic penal and criminal justice systems are assessed by outsiders. This despite the fact that remand prison populations account for somewhere between 1/4 and 1/3 of the entire prison populations in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and despite the fact that the situation, conditions and rights for this group of inmates is vastly different from that of sentenced prisoners. An obvious example is the extensive use of pre-trial solitary confinement which has troubled these prison systems, led to severe international human rights criticism, and even been termed as a "peculiar Scandinavian phenomenon". Finally it will be discussed how – and if – we can understand Nordic remand prison practice in relation to the Nordic welfare states and their rationales, cultures and objectives.

0064 - WELFARE NATIONALISM/PENAL NATIONALISM: A PROBLEM FOR PUNISHMENT?

Vanessa Barker (Sweden)[1]

1 - Stockholm University

This paper examines the complex relationship between welfare states and penal order in a way that reorients taken-for-granted assumptions about generous welfare states and mild penal sanctioning. It examines how certain structures the welfare state, namely the lack of individual rights and ethnocultural concepts of citizenship, lay the foundation for the dualistic system which is at once inclusionary and exclusionary. By paying close attention to state structures, the paper also challenges the neoliberal paradigm in punishment, which has linked the punitive turn to the retraction of the welfare state, and instead, argues that the rise of welfare nationalism underpins increased punitiveness. It goes on to show the resilience of the nation state form and its indebtedness to penal order in the face of major social changes, including globalization.

0065 - THE CRIMMIGRATION PRISON: NORMALISATION AND FOREIGN NATIONALS IN THE NORWEGIAN WELFARE STATE PRISON

Thomas Ugelvik (Norway)[1]

1 - University of Tromsø

The principle of normalisation is an important part of the foundation of the Norwegian correctional system. The prisons are seen as a fully integrated parts of the wider national welfare state system. Prisoners retain all rights vis-à-vis this system, such as the right to free public healthcare and a free secondary education. In practice, the various welfare state sub agencies are "imported" into the prison, meaning that the prison education department is a part of the national public school system, the prison library is part of the national system of public libraries, and so on. To a large extent, the Norwegian welfare state runs on a logic of individual legal rights to welfare provisions. What happens when welfare state oriented prisons are filled with foreign national prisoners who lack formal rights to welfare? And what happens to such a prison when immigration control is added to the set of institutional goals next to deterrence and rehabilitation? My paper will explore these questions based on fieldwork in Kongsvinger prison, Norway's only prison specifically designed to hold a foreign national population only.

0066 - COMMUNITY SANCTIONS AS PART OF THE PENAL SYSTEM

Kerstin Svensson (Sweden)[1]

1 - Lund university

Throughout its history in Sweden, community punishment has been regarded as punishment, but as a punishment with an aim to integrate. Nowadays, it is still regarded as punishment, but it is not so evident that the aim is still to integrate. The philanthropic ideas were integrated in the legislative measures during the early 20th century. In the strong welfare state it was explicitly stated that punishment should be implemented primarily in the community. That meant that alternative sanctions and measures should be used in first hand and also that and a prison sentence should be served in close contact with the resources in the community. In the 1970's, parallel to the peak of the welfare state era, strong critiques were aimed at the sanctions not being effective etc. In the 1990's there was a shift in policy. Still, community sanctions are to be used in first hand, but these sanctions are shaped in a different form. Now they have a more structured and managerial form, where the offender should be fitted in. The focus in criminal policy has changed from the offender towards the offence. Thereafter, the help provided is based on managerial ideas of documentation and measurability. Today, the individual is held responsible for his or her actions, and the help provided is pre-packed in fixed programmes where the individuals have to adjust to the given schemes rather than the received help and support. Even if there has been change, the legitimacy of punishment in the community has rarely been questioned, although it is also true that it is rarely explicitly endorsed; rather, it is taken for granted as part of the criminal justice landscape in Sweden.

1.18 ELECTRONIC MONITORING AND ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS

Chair: Jörg Kinzig

0067 - TAKING CHANCES IN CRIMINOLOGY: A SURVEILLANCE-STUDIES APPROACH OF ELECTRONICALLY MONITORED PUNISHMENT

Eleni Velentza (Belgium)[1,2]

1 - Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL); 2 - Fonds National pour la Recherche Scientifique (FNRS)

This oral presentation aspires to describe the scientific "tie" that can be created between the field of Criminology and this one of surveillance studies when it comes to electronically monitored punishment. In Criminology, as we traditionally tend to stay centered on the punitive side of electronically monitored punishment, we often miss the "chance" to "contemplate" and theorize it as an activity. However, electronic monitoring of offenders is undoubtedly a fully social activity exercised not only through technical devices but also by human subjects. The interest of such an innovative scientific merge, to which this presentation refers, is to proceed to a detailed "cartography" of the nature of social control, of the control exercised through electronic monitoring of offenders. The presentation will be divided in three parts. The first part will make a brief allusion to the scientific interest that Criminology and surveillance studies -each one from its side- have showed up until now for electronic monitoring in general. The second part will try to handle with the question of why concretely in Criminology electronically monitored punishment has not been enough theorized and studied under a surveillance-studies perspective and to what extent the answer to this question reveals stereotypes and significant taken-for-granted opinions concerning the electronically monitored punishment. Lastly, the final part will contain a positively structured argumentation on the scientific interests that this fruitful merge between surveillance studies and Criminology presents, interests concerning not only the specific clarifications on the grounds of what kind of social control do the offenders experience, but also the fact that this very social control is exercised by one of the most popular and consensual means of punishment. This presentation's idea is based on the belief that "taking chances" in Criminology means creating dialectical bridges between scientific research fields, creating -in other words- an *unitas multiplex*.

0068 - ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF HIGH-RISK OFFENDERS IN GERMANY

Jörg Kinzig (Germany)[1]; Anne Bräuchle (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Tübingen

Beginning in 2009, the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) decided that some of Germany's preventive detention practices violated the European Convention on Human Rights. The ECHR decision meant that the German legislature had two tasks to perform: Parliament had to pass a new bill concerning preventive detention, and they had to prepare for the release of detainees who were believed to be very dangerous. The solution for the latter was the 2011 law introducing Electronic Monitoring (EM) for these high-risk offenders.

While electronically supervised curfew orders had previously existed in some German states ("Länder"), this new measure allows for GPS-monitoring of released offenders who have fulfilled their full sentence.

In 2013, the Institute of Criminology at the University of Tübingen launched a research project to evaluate the legal and practical implications of this new law. Our presentation will discuss the main results of this quantitative and qualitative study, which was funded by the German Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection.

We will explore what kind of offenders are being put on EM and show that most of them have been released after serving regular prison sentences, not due to the ECHR ruling. Additionally, evaluations of offenders' court files allowed us to understand the courts' motivations to place the EM order – or to refrain from it. The presentation will furthermore analyze challenges in the process of monitoring and investigate the different roles played by judges, supervision officers, probation officers, and the police. These professionals' practical knowledge and opinions on the topic, as well as the experience of those monitored, will be examined. We will finally draw some conclusions and indicate possible improvements in the field of legal policy.

0069 - ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS IN SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Lucia Šimunová (Slovakia)[1]

1 - The Faculty of Law, Trnava University in Trnava

Penal sanctions are primary object of interest of penal policy. However, during the last years we can see an increase of number of perpetrators and new forms of criminality to be a serious problem in many countries. Imprisonment is discussed as a traditional and elementary solution of the most of the criminal cases. Recently, however, this does not proved to be effective because of minimal resocialization effect and lack of financial or moral compensation for victims. We must say, that imposing a short - term prison sentence is the most preferred one implemented by courts. We also see overcrowded prisons as a serious long-time problem.

Alternative sanctions represent new ways in sanction policy not only in Slovak republic. This contribution deals with alternative punishments in Slovak republic. It makes introduction to the application and enforcement of alternative sanctions in Slovak republic, especially home arrest, punishment of compulsory labour (in many countries known as community service) and financial penalty.

This contribution shows also phenomenology and advantages and disadvantages of enforcement of these sanctions. It focuses on the main aspects of these sanctions, especially their effectiveness and current usage in judicial praxis.

In conclusion of the contribution we consider this form of penal sanctions as an important part of modern criminal policy and we hope for its better application and co-operation among all institutes that deal with these problems.

0070 - ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF OFFENDERS IN POLAND- PERSPECTIVES OF NEW SYSTEM.

Bartosz Kędzierski (Poland)[1]

1 - University of Gdańsk, Faculty of Law and Administration, Institute of Criminology

In the following presentation the author describes the evolution process of polish criminal law, especially probation and community sanctions matters in the light of Electronic Monitoring System. In fact, the electronic monitoring of offenders is a new method in criminal justice in Poland. The first example of the usage of electronic tagging in Poland was the Act from 2007 about the usage of electronic monitoring against offenders who have the maximum of one year imprisonment sentence. The first stage of this regulation was only an experiment in polish penal system. According to the Act from 2007, electronic tagging was appropriate only for some part of Poland and was only a term Act (from 1.07.2008- to 30.06.2013). Polish legislative power has change this regulation in 2008 year. First the territory range of Act from 2007 was widened to the whole Country. The temporary character of regulation, was first changed in 2008 and was extend up to 31.08.2014, the second change took place in 2013 and the validity was derogated. Polish legislator has noticed the advantages of the existing system. On 20.02.2015 there was amendment adopted to the penal codifications (to criminal code, criminal procedure code and executive penal code). According to Act from 2015 year the new system of electronic monitoring of offenders may be a solution of many problems of polish criminal justice systems such as overcrowding in polish prisons, popularity of custodial sentences conditionally suspended for a some trial period (now 70 % of all penalties), and serious dangerous offenders after imprisonment sentence. Since July 2015 Electronic Monitoring System will be used as part of community sentence, as an alternative to custodial sentence, preventive measures, protective measures and a supplement of punitive measures. However, in the author's opinion the most serious problems with the new system are a technical problems and old polish judicial practice in which non-custodial sentences are not a prima ratio sanctions.

1.19 SCHOOL AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Chair: Irena Cajner Mraovic

0071 - A TEST OF MST (MACRO LEVEL STRAIN THEORY) ON SCHOOL CONTEXTUAL VARIATIONS IN SELF-REPORTED OFFENDING

Julia Sandahl (Sweden)[1]

1 - Department of Criminology, Stockholm University

Something that is rarely addressed in studies on the relationship between education and crime is that both school failure and delinquency are context specific features. They both occur within a climate in which conditions are possible to modify. My point of departure is that context largely is being ignored in the kind of research that has the greatest impact on today´s policy and practice. Preventive intervention programs often focus narrowly on modifying individual or personality characteristics instead of environmental ones. In a previous study I found contextual differences in delinquency between schools over and above the student composition. In the current study, the intended overall aim is to examine whether mechanisms related to the school context derived from Macro level strain theory (MST) could contribute to this variation. The data used is the Stockholm municipality school survey (a sample of almost all students in ninth grade in lower secondary school in Stockholm), combined with register data on social stratification at the school level. The main method I intend to use is multilevel (logistic) regression.

0072 - JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS AND STUDENTS ENGAGEMENT WITH SCHOOL

Paulo Moreira (Portugal)[1]; Marta Pacheco (Portugal)[1]; Olga Cunha (Portugal)[1,2]

1 - Universidade Lusíada do Porto; 2 - Universidade do Minho

Background: Delinquent behaviours are better conceptualized by behavioural sciences as disruptive externalizing behaviours, which frequently constitute clinical diagnosable conditions such as behavioural disorders. The bidirectional relation between delinquent behaviours/behavioural problems and several academic outcomes (such as academic performance, school dropout, etc.) is empirically established. However, less is known about the interaction between delinquent behaviours/behavioural problems and academic processes (such as students' engagement with school), which are amongst the strongest predictors of academic outcomes. Students' engagement with school is a multidimensional phenomenon referring to the students' subjective experience towards school. Previous research has described the associations between some dimensions of students' engagement with school

and delinquent behaviours. However, studies describing the associations between students' engagement with school and delinquent behaviours using students' engagement multidimensional frameworks are scarce.

Objective: The objective of this study was to describe the associations between students' engagement with school from a multidimensional framework perspective (including individual and contextual dimensions) and adolescents' delinquent behaviours/behavioural disorders.

Methodology: Participated in this study 571 adolescents (with 14 to 17 years old; Mean age 15.59). Students' engagement with school was captured throughout the "Students Engagement Instrument" (Appleton et al., 2006). Delinquent behaviours/behavioural problems were assessed using the scales of the Youth Self-Report (Achenbach, 1991).

Results: Results revealed a negative significant relation between all indicators of dimensions and sub-dimensions of students' engagement with school and the scales of disruptive externalizing problems (both the DSM diagnostic clinical scales and the behavioural scales). Students presenting higher levels of behavioural problems registered lower levels of engagement with school in all the assessed dimensions (Control and relevance of school work, Future academic goals, intrinsic motivation, Family support for learning, Peers support for learning and Teachers support for learning).

Discussion and implications: These results have strong implications for the promotion of positive academic trajectories. Specifically, these results are of great importance for the development of educational policies aiming the prevention of maladaptive academic results and processes (such as poor academic performance, low engagement with school, and, ultimately, early school dropout).

0073 - MORAL EMOTIONS OF SHAME AND GUILT: RELATIONSHIP WITH PARENTING AND TEMPERAMENT IN CHILDHOOD

Margarida Santos (Portugal)[1]; Josefina Castro (Portugal)[1]; Carla Cardoso (Portugal)[1]

1 - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto

Moral emotions are an essential component of the human moral apparatus. Its importance had been supported by several studies, suggesting that they are crucial to individuals understanding and compliance to their own moral standards. In this study we explored the relationship between moral emotions of guilt and shame in children in middle school (ages between 8 and 10 years), parenting and child temperament. More specifically, we sought to understand how the disciplinary parenting strategies and temperamental features of the child (effortful control and impulsivity) contribute to the explanation of guilt and shame-proneness in children.

Using a quantitative methodology, 69 parents completed measures of disciplinary strategies and child temperament (SOMA-PC and TMCQ), 81 children completed measures of shame and guilt-proneness (TOSCA-C) and performed a laboratory task (DNT) to assess effortful control.

Results suggest that positive parental strategies, like victim-oriented induction are positively related to guilt proneness. We didn't find a relationship between power-assertion, love withdrawal and guilt proneness. Furthermore, no relationship between parenting practices and shame-proneness has been found. It was also found that the use of negative parenting strategies focused on children is positively associated with lowest inhibitory control and attention focusing and greater impulsivity and sensation-seeking in children. Regarding the relationship between temperament and moral emotions, it was found that effortful control predicts guilt-proneness, and impulsivity predicts shame-proneness. Finally, no interaction effects between parental disciplinary practices, temperament and guilt and shame-proneness were found.

These results support the role of parenting in moral development, as well its contribution to the development of children's self-regulation. It also provides a new insight into the relationship between morality and temperament in children, showing a relationship between these two fundamental systems.

0074 - CRIME TRENDS AND RISKS MANAGEMENT IN SCHOOLS: THE CASE OF CROATIA AND SERBIA

Irena Cajner Mraovic (Croatia)[1]; Zelimir Kesetovic (Serbia)[3]; Dubravko Derk (Croatia)[2]

1 - University of Zagreb, Centre for Croatian Studies; 2 - Zagreb Holding; 3 - University of Belgrade, Faculty of Security Studies

Croatia and Serbia are post-socialist countries that have a common history and have undergone a similar experience of transition, including war and post-war period, and more recently are faced with a similar security problems and risks. One of them is bullying and other forms of crime and deviance in schools. The problem of improving safety in educational institutions is the subject of expert discussion and scientific research in both countries since the beginning of the 21st century. Starting from the premise that the insight into the phenomenology of security events in schools is a necessary precondition for developing preventive measures, authors analyze trends in the scope and nature of crime in schools in Croatia and Serbia during the last ten years. An examination of crime rates across similar countries, years, and types of crime reveals a much more complex picture than national studies. Using official police statistics on reported crime, authors find oscillating trends in criminal violence and other forms of crime in schools in both observed countries. It is to be noticed that approximately one tenth of all reported criminal injuries committed by children and minors in Croatia as well in Serbia occur right in schools. Given data also reveal the increase in number of reported crimes in Serbia in schools that have a school police officers. One can assume that school police reduces the dark number in school crime. Crime prevention in Croatian schools is carried out in different ways based on protocol for security risks and

crisis management in schools on national level and relevant local and school protocols and including measures as video surveillance, private security, community policing, youth mentoring and communities that care. The legal framework for crime prevention in schools in Serbia includes rules on protocol for security risks and crisis management in schools on national level and relevant local and school protocols and provides similar measures as it is the case in Croatia. The only difference is in policing approach and authors compare the contact-police officer approach in Croatia to school police approach in Serbia.

1.20 POLICE LEGITIMACY AND TRUST

Chair: Sarah MacQueen

0075 - THE IMPACT OF POLICE CONTACT ON TRUST AND POLICE LEGITIMACY IN BELGIUM

Anjuli Van Damme (Belgium)[1]

1 - Ghent University

Personal contact with the police is mentioned as one of the key predictors of individuals' opinions towards the police. But findings from earlier research contradict each other. Some researchers found an asymmetric relationship with a much stronger effect from unsatisfactory contact, compared with satisfactory contact, with regard to trust in the police and police legitimacy. Others found a more symmetrical relationship. In a way, these different findings can be due to different measures of trust and legitimacy. In the literature there is no consensus about the meaning and measurement of these concepts. The purpose of this study is therefore to test the (a)symmetrical relationship while taking into account criticisms about trust and legitimacy. More precisely we consider trust in police procedural justice and trust in police effectiveness as two components of trust having an influence on police legitimacy in the form of moral alignment. Feeling an obligation to obey the police is considered as an outcome of moral alignment. We used path models in MPlus to do the analyses, which were conducted on data collected from the Social capital and Well-being In Neighbourhoods in Ghent (SWING) survey, Belgium. The results show a more symmetrical relationship between contact and both components of trust. Furthermore, trust in police procedural justice was found to be a stronger predictor for moral alignment than trust in police effectiveness. Moral alignment itself seemed to be a strong predictor for feeling an obligation to obey the police.

0076 - CRIME VICTIMS' PERCEPTION OF SECURITY

Sergender Sezer (Turkey)[2]; Halime Ünal (Turkey)[1]

1 - Yıldırım Beyazıt Universitesi , Ankara ,Turkey; 2 - Mugla Sitki Kocman University, Turkey

Several studies have been carried out to investigate the factors affecting individuals' perception of security. Based on previous research, the previous victimization experiences of individuals and the victimization experiences of their relatives are two of the most important factors. Another factor is the security policies implemented in the individual's country of residence. In this study, the relation between the level of trust a person has in the security forces and his/her perception of security is discussed. The main objective is to examine the relationship between an individual's perception of security and his/her victimization experiences and security policies in Turkish context.

The main hypotheses of the current research are: 1) There is a positive correlation between individuals' "previous victimization experiences" and their "perception of security"; 2) Individuals who have a higher level of trust in the security forces have also higher levels of perception of security.

The data that was used for testing these hypotheses has been collected from1600 participants with a standardized survey in Ankara and Muğla cities in Turkey in 2014 and 2015. The results showed that the individuals with previous victimization experiences felt, indeed, less secure. However, no relation was found between the level of trust in the security forces and the perception of security.

0077 - ENHANCING PUBLIC TRUST AND POLICE LEGITIMACY DURING ROAD TRAFFIC ENCOUNTERS: RESULTS FROM A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL IN SCOTLAND

Sarah MacQueen (United Kingdom)[1]; Ben Bradford (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - University of Edinburgh; 2 - University of Oxford

Aiming to replicate the Queensland Community Engagement Trial (QCET), ScotCET employed an experimental approach in the context of road policing in Scotland to test whether the introduction of improved mechanisms for communicating procedural justice during routine encounters between police and members of the public can influence public opinion on police and encourage conferment of greater legitimacy on the police. This presentation outlines the process and pitfalls of replication, and what the implications for future research and policy might be. Results demonstrate the difficulty in translating experimental interventions across policing contexts, and challenge the notion that public perceptions may be improved through a simple, additive approach to the delivery and communication of procedural justice.

0078 - THE POLICE, THE PUBLIC, AND THE PURSUIT OF TRUST. POLICE TRUST-BUILDING STRATEGIES IN DENMARK, THE NETHERLANDS, AND ENGLAND & WALES

Dorian Schaap (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Radboud University, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

Police-public relationships generally and trust in the police specifically are increasingly important policy topics across Europe. Improving trust has become a policy goal. It is widely believed that the police, through strategies and behaviour, can affect public attitudes towards them. There is, however, little research on how police forces think about trust: to what extent it is considered to be an issue, how they then act on it, why they do so, and how this has developed over time. Without understanding the police perspective on police-public relationships, we are ignoring an essential dimension in the construction of trust.

The present study aims to improve upon this situation by providing an analysis of police trust-building strategies in different European countries. What rationalities and sensitivities shape police strategies concerning the public, what are the underlying assumptions about the nature of police-public relationships and about citizen demands, and how did these evolve?

Field research has been conducted in England, Denmark and the Netherlands. The study consisted of semi-structured interviews with police officers, police scholars, policy makers and civil servants in each country.

The analysis shows that police trust-building strategies in these countries over the past decades tend to oscillate between notions of instrumental policing modes on the one hand, assuming that the public will trust a police that fights crime effectively, and more proximity-focused strategies on the other, reasoning that citizens rather trust a familiar, cooperative and approachable police. Meanwhile, gradually increasing attention to procedural justice, professionalism and preventing scandal is found in all three countries. Additionally, there is evidence of more than these three trust-building strategies, such as the central notion of democratic accountability in England. Moreover, despite superficially similar ideas and strategies, large differences between the cases are found in terms of background, motivation and assumptions underlying police trust-building.

1.21 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS
Chair: Marie Christine Bergmann

0079 - RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS FOR VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR AMONG PALESTINIAN ADOLESCENTS IN ISREAL

Adeem Massarwa (Israel)[1]

1 - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Our study examines a model that integrates interacting factors to explain violence among Arab youth in Israel. The model is based on existing research and theories addressing youth violence in general as well as youth violence among minorities in particular.

The study examines the involvement of Arab youth in violence in light of a wide rage of variables. Some of these are at the individual level, such as gender, age, and sense of discrimination. Others are at the family level, such as attachment and supervision, and at the community level, such as exposure to violence.

This study will fill a significant gap in the literature by examining Arab youth involvement in violence and examining individual, family, and community contributors. It will provide policy makers, professionals, and parents with important information on the adverse and positive effects of different factors on the wellbeing of Arab children. The results will be instrumental in the design and development of culturally sensitive interventions dealing with violent behaviour among Arab youth.

The overall sample of the study includes 2700 students in grades 7 to 11 (ages 13 to 17) in the official school system supervised by the Israeli Ministry of Education.

The data collection was completed during the last week and we are now working on data analysis. Results will be presented in the conference.

0080 - BULLYING AMONG JAPANESE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS: APPLYING SOCIAL BOND THEORY

Emiko Kobayashi (Japan)[1]

1 - Kanazawa University

The present article tests the applicability of Hirschi's social bond theory in explaining bullying behaviours among Japanese high school students. According to Hirschi, deviance occurs when the individual's bond to conventional society is weak or broken. But in previous studies, direct tests have focused on adolescent delinquency in the West, primarily in the United States, and have used measures different from those used by Hirschi. Drawing on the previous discussions

of cultural differences between Japan and the United States, a rationale is developed for predicting that the effects of all four elements of Hirschi's social bonds will be stronger in a sample of Japanese than in previous samples of Americans. In fact, the results from the Japanese sample concerning the relative importance of attachment to conforming others, commitment to conventional goals, involvement in conventional activities, and beliefs in the law as legitimately binding one's own behaviour are similar to previous results from American samples. Implications of these findings are considered for the debate concerning the cross-cultural applicability of theories of deviance – the debate concerning whether other theories of deviance that have been developed in the United States and have dominated the discipline are equally effective in explaining Japanese deviant behaviour.

0081 - DOES INTERGENERATIONAL CLOSURE REDUCE DEVIANT BEHAVIOR OF JUVENILES OVER TIME?

Marie Christine Bergmann (Germany)[1]; Bettina Doering (Germany)[2]

1 - Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony; 2 - Leibniz Universität Hannover

It is a well-documented finding, that social capital has a crime reducing impact in various settings. In this context Coleman (1990) stresses the importance of intergenerational closure for informal social control, by which behaviour can be monitored and sanctioned more easily. Research in the field of juvenile delinquency could indeed show that intergenerational closure reduced fighting at school, truancy or the level of alcohol abuse. This paper aims to shed further light on the longitudinal impact of intergenerational closure between parents on different forms of deviant behaviour of juveniles. Therefore, it is analyzed how ties between parents can reduce deviant behaviour of juveniles over time. It is expected that a high level of intergenerational closure between parents at t1 will reduce the likelihood of deviant behaviour at t2.

In order to answer this research question longitudinal multilevel data from a German student survey of approximately 500 8th graders is used. The respondents were surveyed two years in a row: 2010 when they were in the 7th grade and one year later when they were in 8th grade. At both time points the same paper and pencil questionnaire was used, including among others intergenerational closure and self-reported delinquency.

0082 - PSYCHO-SOCIAL FACTORS AS ANTECEDENTS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR IN ADOLESCENTS

Shahnila Tariq (Pakistan)[1]; Rukhsana Kausar (Pakistan)[1]

1 - University of the Punjab

Pakistan is facing many social problems which are disturbing the equilibrium of the society, such as poverty, crime, unemployment, drug abuse, child labour, illiteracy, terrorism, inflation, injustice, population growth, diseases, smuggling, drug abuse, prostitution, internal and international migration and deviant behaviour (Siddiqui, 2009). This study was designed to generate a list of psychosocial factors which are antecedents of deviant behaviour among adolescents. It also aims to develop a checklist, which will help to identify all those significant factors which play an important role in the development of deviance among adolescents.

This study was conducted by using qualitative research method. Phenomenological research design was used in the present study. It is used for understanding the essential structure or the central underlying meaning of the experience (Burr, 1995; Creswell, 1998). The present study used two methods to collect the data, open ended questionnaire and focus group discussion.

Expert sampling technique, one of the purposive sampling techniques was used in which individuals who have particular expertise were selected for data collection (Palys, 2008).

Data on open ended questionnaire was collected from persons belonging to various professions (n= 14) who directly or indirectly had observed and dealt with deviant adolescents. For focus group discussion too, the persons from various professions participated (n=9). All the participants were male. A semi-structured open-ended self constructed questionnaire was used, comprising of seven (7) questions regarding deviant behaviour. The present study was conducted into two phases. Phase I was the generation of initial pool of factors through semi structured

Open-ended questionnaire whereas Phase II was generation of initial pool of factors through focus group discussion. Thematic analysis technique was used for the analysis of the data. Results revealed important psycho-social correlates for the deviant behaviour in adolescents.

1.22 SEX WORK AND SOCIAL CONTROL
Chair: Sarah Kingston

0083 - INTAKE INTERVIEWS WITH SEX WORKERS. PREVENTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF SEX TRAFFICKING ON A LOCAL LEVEL IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Maite Verhoeven (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Research and Documentation Center (WODC)

In the Netherlands local governments recently introduced new rules and instruments in the regulated sex industry. Several cities with Red Light districts introduced obligatory intake interviews for people who want to start selling sex. These intakes are carried out by local authorities or by brothel owners and are intended to prevent and identify signs of sex

trafficking and exploitation in an early stage. During these intakes the authorities provide information on rights and obligations of sex workers, can direct to assistance and check if people are working voluntarily and independently. In our study we explored the experiences of sex workers, brothel owners and the authorities with this new policy. The findings are based on interviews with sex workers, brothel owners, stakeholders from local governments, police officers, and health professionals. The results show different approaches in the follow-up of possible signs of trafficking. In some cities signs are directed to the police, in other cities a (negative) work advice can be given, in order to prevent that women start doing sex work.

0084 - IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIAL POSITION SEX WORKERS IN THE NETHERLANDS; HOW CAN THEIR STIGMA DECREASE AND HOW CAN A BREAKTHROUGH OF CURRENT EXCLUSION ACTUALLY TAKE PLACE?

Maria Kennis (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Avans University Centre for Public Safety and Criminal Justice

In the Netherlands empowerment and resilience of the individual are key concepts in government policy. A complex transition from a welfare state to a participative society is now taking place. Not all marginalized and excluded groups can meet these standards, at least not without effective support. In the support and guidance provided, there is a tendency to combine scientific and professional knowledge with experience expertise. This is considered a unique and irreplaceable source of knowledge in all kind of territories such as mental healthcare and addiction treatment. The deployment of experience experts is now considered as a prerequisite and a substantial cultural change in social work.

A new centre to support and advice prostitutes and other sex workers - as well as beginners who want information - was recently opened in the south of the Netherlands (Eindhoven). This centre combines the effort of professionals with trained ex-sex workers, who understand specific emotions, obstacles and circumstances. This was made possible because the Ministry of Safety & Justice recently provided new resources for sex workers, especially for those who wish to leave the sex business. Avans University of Applied Sciences supports this centre to develop methods. Relevant expertise is collected about how empowerment processes work for sex workers. Some of them live in marginality, others have experienced personal growth and contribute to social change. A group of Bachelor students in their last year help this centre with its delicate work by means of action research and q-methodology, e.g.:

- Trying to find out how stress factors for women with a hidden double life as a sex worker can be decreased.

- Providing legal advice to build a stronger position for sex workers.

- Discovering how to build trust in the first moments while meeting a possible victim of forced sex labour.

- Helping an independent sex worker - who was asked to describe a new formula that can be used as a pilot for new policy - communicating with local government.

- Trying to find out what motivates men to choose for paid sex and how they think about the prostitutes' safety, health and dignity.

The first results of these studies will be presented during a seminar in June 2015. The highlights of these first results will be summarized during the presentation.

0085 - SHOULD BUYING SEX AND USE OF DRUGS BE CRIMINALIZED?

Helgi Gunnlaugsson (Iceland)[1]

1 - University of Iceland

Many scholars believe it necessary that the criminal law reflects the values, beliefs and opinions of mainstream society. Most members of society agree that murder, rape and robbery are harmful to society and should therefore be controlled by criminal law. Some other types of behaviours, such as drug use and prostitution, are however more problematic since the harm they cause is primarily on those who are willing participants. Measurement of public attitudes on the criminal law is therefore important for various reasons. Should the criminal law only include behaviours that cause harm to others or should the penal code also include victimless crimes? The question to be addressed in this talk concerns whether there is general agreement among Icelandic citizens to criminalize possession and personal use of drugs and the buying of sexual services – the current legal practice in Iceland today.

The findings are based on a random sample of 1,500 individuals from the national register, all between 18 and 74 years old. The survey was conducted by the Social Sciences Research Institute, affiliated with the University of Iceland. This survey used phone interviews by trained interviewers in April of 2014. The response rate was approximately 60 percent and by weighting the data a satisfactory congruence between the sample and the adult population by sex, age and residence was achieved.

The main findings show that the majority of respondents supports criminalization of both personal possession of drugs and buying of sexual services. Women tend to support these two legislations to a greater degree than men, with younger respondents, in particular males, are more in favour of decriminalization of drug use, than older respondents.

Many scholars believe it to be vital to democratic societies that the criminal law reflects the values, beliefs and opinions of mainstream society. Most members of society agree that murder, rape and robbery are harmful to society and should be controlled by criminal law. Some other types of behaviours, such as drug use and prostitution, are however more problematic since the harm they cause is primarily on those who are willing participants.

Public attitude surveys about criminal laws are therefore important for various reasons. Buying

sexual services in Iceland has been banned since 2009 and possession of drugs for personal use has been criminalized for decades.

The question to be addressed in this presentation concerns whether there is general agreement among Icelandic citizens to criminalize possession and personal use of drugs and the purchase of sexual services – the current legal practice in Iceland today.

The findings are based on an online sample drawn from the national register of individuals 18 years and older. The total number of participants in the survey was about 1500 and the response rate was around 60 percent. A satisfactory congruence between the sample and the nation by age, sex and residence was achieved by weighting the responses.

0086 - PROSTITUTION: WOMEN WHO PAY FOR SEXUAL SERVICES IN THE UK

Sarah Kingston (United Kingdom)[1]; Natalie Hammond (United Kingdom)[2]; Scarlett Redman (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - The University of Lancaster; 2 - Manchester Metropolitan University

It is often assumed that women would not or could not pay for sexual services. The sex industry appears to cater predominantly to male customers, with women selling services to them. Visible aspects of the sex industry, such as street prostitution appear to cater only for men who pay for sex. Yet, previous research has documented that women have travelled to Europe, South East Asia and the Caribbean to engage in sexual relations with local males; commonly known as 'female sex tourism' or 'romance tourism'. Critics of this research have argued that women's engagement with local males is dis-similar to male sex tourism and women who pay for sex do not share the same experiences as men who buy sex. In this study we explore the motivations and experiences of women who buy sex in the United Kingdom. By interviewing women who pay for sexual services and men and women who sell sexual services to women, we have found that there are differences and similarities between the experiences of men and women who pay for sexual services. We have also found, that unlike the experiences of some women who are said to have engaged in 'romance tourism', some women who buy sexual services in the UK buy sexual services in a more 'direct' way, by taking control of the transaction, paying for services upfront, and requesting specific sexual services.

1.23 CORPORATE AND ORGANIZATIONAL CRIME: PREVENTING AND SANCTIONING
Chair: Marieke Kluin

0087 - THE ROAD IS LONG: THE STRUGGLE FOR CORPORATE CRIMINAL LIABILITY IN FINNISH LEGISLATION

Anne Alvesalo-Kuusi (Finland)[1]; Liisa Lähteenmäki (Finland)[1]

1 - Finnish Institute of Occupational Health

Occupational safety crimes were first criminalized in the Finnish penal code in 1995, and in 2003 corporate criminal liability (CCL) was imposed on these crimes. With these amendments the legislator aimed at expressing a particular disapproval, and simultaneously reacted on multiple changes that had occurred in the Finnish working life, namely those of networked organizations, temporary agency work, subcontracting and project work. In this presentation we set out to unveil the turns of the law-making process and to investigate the socio-historical struggle between various interest groups. The data of the research consisted of legislative documents such as committee memorandums and written opinions that were requested from concerned parties during the process, and the method of inquiry was qualitative content analysis and discourse analysis.

Even as the Act of corporate criminal liability took effect already in 1995, its coverage was watered down and its applicability restricted. Employment offences were excluded from the scope of legislation even though they were deemed essential by the majority of experts and government officials, and many commentators throughout the years of the reform project. Moreover, corporations were given a great deal of legal protection by the punishment being made discretionary and the courts being given substantial leeway in the decision to drop charges if necessary. It took a further 8 years until in 2003 safety crimes were included in the CCL.

Despite the fact that CCL has been effective in safety crimes for over 10 years, there are hardly any studies examining the implementation of CCL in Finland. Nevertheless, the volume of occupational safety crimes reported to the authorities has more than doubled during 1996-2010, rising to 238 yearly cases in 2010. Since 2005 the amount of CCL convictions has also been on the rise, but still very few cases of safety crimes are convicted and even fewer punished with a corporate fine. In our presentation, we will also discuss our preliminary results of the data on corporate criminal liability convictions in Finland during 2010-2014. With a quantitative inquiry, we have scrutinized the convictions as to find out the characteristics of the cases that do end up in court and convicted. We will examine, among other things, the amount of fines, the severity of injury and the relationship between the two.

More info:
http://www.ttl.fi/en/research/research_projects/safety_crimes/Pages/default.aspx

0088 - OPTIC COMPLIANCE

Marieke Kluin (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Leiden University

The main research aim of this PhD study was to explain compliance and rule violation within the framework of the interaction seen between field-level inspectors and regulatees and to focus on the enforcement of regulation by field-level inspectors from three different inspectorates. The dissertation adheres to a case study design model incorporating an in-depth analysis of 15 Seveso corporations. The empirical data was collected by studying a large number of documents belonging to the 15 chemical corporations in question which are kept at the databases of the Regional Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Agency and by carrying out participant observations during 19 Seveso inspections. Finally a questionnaire was also distributed to chemical corporation employees.

The analysis presented in this research made clear that studying the compliance and non-compliance behaviour of chemical corporations, portrayed a diverse and fluctuating pattern: that there is no one dominant pattern regarding compliance with and violation of occupational health and safety and environmental regulations. Based on my analysis of the observed inspections and perceptions of the regulatees, it was concluded that enforcement has little influence on regulatory compliance in Seveso corporations. It is possible that the enforcement actions are too lenient to create changes in behaviour.

This research showed that insofar as enforcement has affected compliance in an enforcement process violations that can be solved within the inspection period are, in the end, not finally labelled as violations. Individual differences in an inspector's behaviour can influence the sanctioning practice and therefore also the enforcement. Both research approaches (objectivist and interpretive) leads to an optically better compliance, due to the interaction between field-level inspectors and regulatees and the method of enforcement.

This research identified the fact that corporations differed in their degree of responsiveness to enforcement practice. Classifications were presented of the corporations based on their regulatory behaviour. Out of the 15 corporations included in this research, 4 may be labelled *malicious* corporations that can be seen as purpose-driven, calculating, deliberately avoiding costs or rejecting authority. These corporations (each with more than 250 employees) displayed non-compliance behaviour despite the use of more severe enforcement actions by field-inspectors for a longer period of time. If we combine *careless* and *malicious* corporations then 10 of these 15 corporations can be viewed as less responsive and as displaying not exactly ideal compliance behaviour in relation to enforcement activities and regulations.

Finally, this study showed that regulatory compliance is a complex, flexible, symbiotic, dynamic and socially constructed concept which is the product of interaction in a certain situation at a specific time and in a specific place.

0089 - CONTROLLING CONSPIRACIES. HOW CARTELISTS DEAL WITH INTERNAL CONFLICTS

Jelle Jaspers (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Erasmus University Rotterdam

The study of corporate and organizational crime often concerns the actions of single firms and individuals within them. However, conspiracy *between* firms provides important insights into how organizations collaborate to commit crime. Business cartels can be seen as such a form of conspiracy. Corporations enter business cartels in order to control uncertainties in markets, damaging those markets by causing harm to consumers and other businesses. However, studies have shown that cartelists also face major challenges in controlling the cartel itself. Cartelists cheat on the agreement by selling a greater quantity than allowed or selling below the agreed cartel price. Due to the illegal nature of cartel conduct formal legal control or arbitration are out of the question, comparable to organized criminal groups. This raises the question: how do cartelists deal with cheating and internal conflicts in absence of legal means?

This paper represents an analysis of official reports on (14) Dutch cartel cases. The data show that cartelists develop informal control mechanisms in order to coordinate, monitor and enforce cartel agreements. In light of a conflict however, the dominant strategy seems not to punish other cartel members. In contrast, by means of negotiation and compensation the members are often able to overcome internal conflicts. Cartels that manage to do this might have a better chance of survival than others and also manage to better control other market uncertainties threatening the cartel.

0090 - HOW TO USE KNOWLEDGE-BASED PROCESS MANAGEMENT TO PREVENT ORGANIZATIONAL ABUSE

Peter Szmodics (Hungary)[1]

1 - Corvinus University of Budapest, Budapest

Understanding the role of knowledge-based processes is one of the key elements to correctly interpret the possible malfunctioning within organizations. Having not adequate process management may be the trigger of intentional or unintentional defects in the operation.

The current research's aim is to introduce a pragmatic approach about how to manage knowledge effectively. As a general introduction the related standards and best practices will be assessed. After gaining a common understanding about the domain, a holistic framework is collated.

100 company representatives were asked about the followings: process management, knowledge management, strategy and their connection with prevention. The respondents provided a summary about their own attitude and their organization's current status.

Evaluating the standards against the answers allows a detailed gap analysis what covers both the technical and the human aspects. Although the exploration of the knowledge management is complex, especially from this point of view, the results may provide a coherent composition of crucial factors.

Collecting the components helps with indicating the relevance of the domain, and shows those sub-areas what require more attention by pinpointing the preventive opportunities. The research has dual-purpose: it presents the theoretical background and it gives a practical guideline for the institutional environment.

1.24 A CONVERSATION: CRIMINOLOGY AND CARCERAL GEOGRAPHY
Chair: Yvonne Jewkes

0091 - A CONVERSATION: CRIMINOLOGY AND CARCERAL GEOGRAPHY

Dominique Moran (United Kingdom)[1]; Jennifer Turner (United Kingdom)[2]; Ben Crewe (United Kingdom)[3]; Marie Hutton (United Kingdom)[1]; Anna Schliehe (United Kingdom)[4]; Andrew Wooff (United Kingdom)[5]; Thomas Ugelvik (Norway)[6]; Yvonne Jewkes (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - University of Birmingham; 2 - University of Leicester; 3 - University of Cambridge; 4 - University of Glasgow; 5 - University of Sheffield; 6 - University of Tromsø

The new and emerging field of carceral geography has continued to expand its scope, taking a range of different perspectives on custodial spaces. This perspective includes aspects of spatial and social tactics, embodied and emotional experiences of living in closed spaces, and effects on inmates, visitors, staff and researchers. This roundtable panel opens up a space for discussion of the nature and scope of carceral geography and how it can 'speak' to criminology. With a panel made up of geographers and criminologists, which also reflects the richness of scholarship in this field undertaken by established academics, doctoral researchers and early career scholars, the discussion aims to focus in particular on carceral geography's interdisciplinary nature and potential and how it can inform criminological thinking on imprisonment. The roundtable panel consists of scholars working at the cross-section between these disciplines:

Yvonne Jewkes (Chair)
Dominique Moran (University of Birmingham)
Jennifer Turner (University of Leicester)
Anna Schliehe (University of Glasgow)
Andrew Wooff (University of Sheffield)
Ben Crewe (University of Cambridge)
Thomas Ugelvik (University of Oslo)
Marie Hutton (University of Birmingham)

2.1 AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS: DARIO MELOSSI, CRIME, PUNISHMENT AND MIGRATION

Chair: Amadeu Recasens Brunet

Respondant: Dario Melossi

0092 - PUNISHING MOBILITY: AN AUTHOR MEETS CRITIC REVIEW OF MELOSSI'S CRIME, PUNISHMENT AND MIGRATION, A NORTHERN EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE

Vanessa Barker (Sweden)[1]

1 - Stockholm University

As part of an author meets critics panel, this paper offers an appreciation and assessment of Dario Melossi's *Crime, Punishment and Migration*. It analyses Melossi's distinctive and influential contribution to our understanding of how the criminalization of migration is inextricably linked to the production of social order across time and space. It provides a critical reflection on key concepts of crime, migration and penality with particular emphasis on the contemporary period and Northern European context. It highlights how Melossi's work has significantly impacted and advanced the field of border criminologies, but also points to possible gaps in our knowledge, suggesting new lines of research as informed by this singular contribution.

0093 - READING DARIO MELOSSI'S CRIME, PUNISHMENT AND MIGRATION FROM A SOUTHERN EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE

Jose A. Brandariz-Garcia (Spain)[1]

1 - University of A Coruna

The presentation will be part of a (pre-arranged) author-meets-critics panel session on Dario Melossi's forthcoming book, *Crime, Punishment and Migration* (2015), in which the author will be included as discussant.

Dario Melossi's book will doubtlessly be a key work in the criminological sub-field of Crimmigration studies. *Crime, Punishment and Migration* continues and deepens Dario Melossi's theoretical contribution on the criminalisation and auto-criminalisation of migrants, a research endeavour that he has developed over the last two decades. In line with Melossi's previous work on the subject, the book analyses the symbolic and material meanings and textures of those processes of criminalisation from the standpoint of the particular conditions of each jurisdiction and historical period. Further, *Crime, Punishment and Migration* highlights

the influence of legal devices both on the (deviant) behaviour of migrants and the shaping of those processes of criminalisation.

Since the book encourages analysing Crimmigration processes in relation to each particular historical and geographical situation, *Crime, Punishment and Migration* may be read from different perspectives. Therefore, the presentation seeks to read and challenge the theoretical framework developed in the book from a Southern European point of view. Mediterranean Europe may be a good case study to examine Crimmigration processes. Not in vain, Southern Europe has been a key destination for international migrations over the first decade of the century and a key stage for deploying and testing Crimmigration tools and their exclusive (and selectively inclusive) logic. Hence, a perspective grounded on this experience may contribute to further elaborate the analysis of the criminalisation of migrants within the current period of economic crisis.

0094 - AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS: DARIO MELOSSI, CRIME, PUNISHMENT AND MIGRATION (2015)

Katja Franko (Norway)[1]

1 - University of Oslo

The relationships between crime, punishment and migration are, as Melossi's book indicates, culturally, politically and socially embedded. They therefore demand a contextualized and comparative approach. The presentation explores the nature of this embeddedness with particular attention paid to the geo-political context of the state. Drawing on the findings of an empirical project about migration control in Norway and the EU, the presentation examines the practical and discursive aspects of migration control in Northern states. It asks, among other: How do differences between North and South shape the nature of migration control, and why? What are the theoretical implications for our understanding of borders and criminal justice?

0095 - ON CRIMINALISATION AND CRIME. A CRIMINOLOGICAL REVIEW OF DARIO MELOSSI'S CRIME, PUNISHMENT AND MIGRATION

Joanne Van Der Leun (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Leiden University

In Criminology, references to race/ ethnicity and migration background are commonplace, but theoretical analyses and empirical research have often centred on the narrowly defined 'race/ ethnicity and crime' debate. Depending on place and time, the alleged over-representation in the criminal justice system (crime and migration) and selectivity or discriminatory treatment in the criminal justice system including prisons (punishment and migration) have received most

attention. At the same time, the literature on migrants who lack legal documentation developed relatively separate. To complicate matters, media attention and political climate have also had their influence on research and debates in these areas and policies constantly change and adapt. With Dario Melossi's Crime impressive Punishment and Migration these strands are brought together in a encompassing book which covers both the situation in Europe and the US and which adopts a highly needed long-term and comprehensive perspective on these hotly debated and sometimes tabooed issues. In my reaction on Melossi's unique book I will reflect on the intersections among migration, crime and punishment from a Western European standpoint.

2.2 ESC TWGJJ ROUNDTABLE (1): THE STATE WE'RE IN
Chair: Jenneke Christiaens

0096 - JUVENILE JUSTICE IN ENGLAND: RECENT REFORMS, TRENDS AND CHANGES

Barry Goldson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - The University of Liverpool

Less than a decade ago in reflecting upon the juvenile/youth justice system in England (and Wales) I referred (with my research collaborator John Muncie) to the 'heavily interventionist' and 'ultimately punitive interventions' that had increasingly come to characterise practice (Goldson and Muncie, 2006: ix). At the 'shallow end' of the system the interventionist thrust was clearly apparent and, in 2006-07, the rate of children and young people entering the juvenile/youth justice system for the first time ('first time entrants') peaked at 2,040 per 100,000 of the 10-17 year old population. In other words, in a single year 118,164 children were formally criminalised for the first time. Similarly, at the 'deep end' of the system punitivity was manifest and in 2006-7 the average daily child prisoner population stood at 2,914. Since that time, however, both interventionist zeal and punitive intent have diminished significantly. On the one hand, the rate of 'first time entrants' to the juvenile/youth justice system per 100,000 of the 10-17 year old population fell to 1,160 in 2009-10, or 64,761 children in total. On the other hand, by 2013-14 the average daily child prisoner population had plummeted to 1,233 and, by May 2014, the number of child prisoners had fallen further still to 1,091. To express such trends differently, in 2006-07 the juvenile/youth justice system in England (and Wales) was approximately twice as interventionist (criminalising) and almost three times more punitive (inclined to incarcerate) than it is today. Why should this be so?

0097 - THE STATE WE'RE IN – JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND JUVENILE JUSTICE IN GERMANY

Kristina-Maria Kanz (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Münster, Institute of Criminology

The German Juvenile Justice System experienced some of its most important changes in the 1970s and 1980s. They were initiated by practitioners and mainly proposed a wide use of diversion, which was codified in 1990. Since then, the system has been comparably stable and seems to be relatively immune to political and societal demands for change. The key features of the German Juvenile Justice System (e.g. diversionary measures, applying juvenile penal law to young adults aged 18-21, three types of sanctions) will be described. Referring to empirical analyses by Heinz (2011) it will also be shown that a punitive turn, as it supposedly has taken place in the US and some European countries, has not reached the Juvenile Justice System in Germany (although at least some politicians asked for harsher punishments in the late 1990s). Nevertheless, in 2012 some punitive changes have been made which will be presented and their possible consequences will be discussed briefly. A second focus will be on the development of juvenile delinquency in Germany - self-reported as well as officially registered delinquency - and on the question whether a youth crime drop can be witnessed in Germany.

0098 - STATISTICS AND TRENDS ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN BELGIUM

Stefaan Pleysier (Belgium)[1]; Johan Put (Belgium)[1]; Eef Goedseels (Belgium)[2]; Isabelle Ravier (Belgium)[2]

1 - Leuven Institute of Criminology, KU Leuven; 2 - National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC)

In this contribution we shed light on statistics and trends in 'juvenile delinquency' in Belgium. We do so, first of all, based on an analysis of the evolution of the flow of cases concerning minors who committed a crime recorded at the level of the youth prosecutor in Belgium. Bearing in mind the limits of these official data, we will focus on evolutions in the number of cases between 2006 and 2013 considering also different types of offenses: simple robbery, serious theft, vandalism, assault and battery, arson, homicide and attempted homicide, etc. The analyses will focus on both Francophone and Flemish districts. In a second step we will add self-report data on juvenile delinquency in Belgium to the discussion. Based on availability of self-report data, and again bearing in mind the pitfalls of survey research, we will focus on the Flemish community. Cross-sectional data of the Youth Research Platform (JOP) monitor allows us to compare trends in self-reported juvenile delinquency between three different waves of the monitor, and observe differences between gender, age and different types of offenses.

0099 - JUVENILE JUSTICE IN THE NETHERLANDS: RECENT REFORMS, TRENDS AND CHANGES

Jolande Uit Beijerse (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Erasmus University Rotterdam, Department of Criminal Justice

The Dutch juvenile justice system, since 1905 closely connected to youth protection with educational sanctions, lost its child-friendly character in 1995. As a result of the punitive turn the role of the juvenile judge was diminished, juvenile sanctions were adjusted to match adult sanctions and the institutions where juveniles stayed in case of incarceration, got the appearance of prisons.

Since 1995 juvenile delinquency became a matter of major governmental concern. Policymakers invested strongly in researching the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system. As a result the system changed frequently in the last decade to make room for findings on 'what works'. Since 2005 the public prosecutor meets with the police and other relevant parties immediately after the arrest of a juvenile to gather the available information and decide how to handle the case. To improve the decision a uniform instrument of future risk-assessment is used since 2011. Since 2008 the judge is stimulated to impose behavioural interventions that are proven to be effective as part of a conditional release from pre-trial detention or a conditional sentence. The same interventions are also used as part of the obligatory aftercare after detention that was introduced in 2011.

The climate in the Netherland towards juvenile delinquency remains punitive. At the same time we can conclude that the focus on 'what works' led to a new approach of the juvenile justice system with a renewed close connection to youth protection. Many interventions that are proven to be effective focus on treatment in the family-situation with involvement of the parents. Another result of the strong belief in the effectiveness of youth sanctions is the new policy with respect to young adults since 2014. The use of youth sanctions for this group is broadened and stimulated by raising the upper age from 21 to 23 and reorganising the selection.

0100 - THE CRIME DROP IN SCOTLAND: ARE YOUNG PEOPLE TO THANK?

Susan Mcvie (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Edinburgh

Like many other western industrialised nations, Scotland has experienced a large fall in rates of crime since the start of the 1990s. While a raft of international research has started to unpick the reasons for this sharp decline internationally, it has focused mainly on structural and instrumental drivers rather looking more specifically at the populations who make up the two principal participant groups: victims and offenders. In Scotland, a wide-ranging programme of research has shown that the fall in crime rates coincides with a sharp reduction in rates of conviction amongst young people, particularly young men, aged under 25. The most recent

reductions in crime also coincide with a significant transformation within the system of juvenile justice, which has moved towards a minimal intervention approach predicated on increased diversion and non-statutory engagement. As a result, far fewer young people are coming to the attention of the police, being dealt with by formal authorities and, ultimately, being propelled into the adult criminal justice system. This paper will examine evidence from the Scottish context that the large fall in crime is in large part due to a significant shift in the prevalence, pattern and profile of youth offending; and explore what this means in terms of existing perspectives and theories of youth crime. It will also consider some of the methodological pitfalls of relying on official administrative data to study trends and patterns in crime, and lament the lack of strategic thinking around national and international data collection systems that would allow us to make a far greater contribution to addressing questions around dynamic changes in crime.

2.3 OBSERVING THE OBSERVERS: ETHNOGRAPHIES AND ISSUES RELATED TO RESEARCHING THE SOCIAL WORLD OF THE POLICE AND POLICING

Chair: Enhus Els

0101 - ETNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH IN A POLICE YOUTH UNIT: REFLECTING ON METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

Camille Claeys (Belgium)[1]; Els Dumortier (Belgium)[1]; Sofie De Kimpe (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

This contribution derives from the fieldwork experiences of a female PhD student, doing ethnographic research in the field of police interrogations of juvenile offenders. Given the American research results (suggesting that particularly juveniles would be vulnerable for the various manipulative and potentially coercive techniques police uses) and given the lack of scientific knowledge in Belgium (there has only been very few empirical research on this topic), our research project wants to shed light on the topic through ethnography. By means of observations of police interrogations of juvenile offenders we want to analyze how these are conducted. Besides, to obtain a better understanding of the observed practice we also conduct complementary interviews with police interrogators to investigate their perspectives on the interrogations with youngsters.

The researcher visited two Belgian Police Youth Units for a short period. A kind of preliminary 'traineeship' during which a certain time was spent with the inspectors, observing them, coupled with talking to them about what they are doing, thinking and saying preceded the immediate observations of the real research object (the juvenile interrogations).

Drawing on the first empirical data, we reflect on several methodological issues encountered during the fieldwork. A first issue is the observer's paradox or the rise of 'observer effects'. Should we try to neutralize these effects as much as possible or should we use them as a method to obtain even richer data? The second issue we discuss is that of 'going native': how do you find a tenable balance between stepping into the world of those you want to observe and –at the same time- avoiding to become 'too involved'? The third and ethical issue we examine concerns the researcher's responsibility when confronted with wrongdoing: what do you do when you face controversial police behaviour? The exploration of these issues with field note excerpts is complemented with the review of current debates over these issues in ethnographic research.

0102 - OBSERVATIONS OF DAILY WORK ROUTINES OF PRIVATE SECURITY OFFICERS IN PUBLIC PLACES

Jan Terpstra (Netherlands)[1]

1 - University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands

In most studies on the culture of private security workers the police culture is taken as a frame of reference. For that reason researchers often see private security workers as wannabe cops. This observational study on private security workers in the Netherlands who were working at three different kinds of locations (train stations, an international airport and on the streets) shows that some private security workers certainly define their work and role in terms of the police. However, to many of them the frame of service provision is much more important. In reality both cultural frames remain a sort of ideal situation that is often hard to realize for these private security workers. The main reason is that private security workers are faced with considerable job insecurity. They are part of a flexible work force. This McDonaldization of security makes them a sort of disposable workers. For that reason it is hard to develop a consistent professional identity, both as a service worker and as a quasi police officer. On the one hand they feel that their job has a lower social status, on the other hand they realize that any day the security company may transfer them to another work location and even another sort of security work. In that context it is hard to realize pride in the job. It also implies that in this context a work or service ethos of private security is hard to realize. This may have negative consequences for the degree to which security will meet the standards of a public good.

0103 - 'RISKY' RESEARCH AND ETHICS IN PURSUING THE CRIMINOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

Matthew Bacon (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sheffield

Prior to, during and after their scholarly endeavours, researchers are expected to consider and address the ethical implications of their research for the participants and social worlds in question. Reflecting on my experiences of carrying out an extensive ethnographic study of specialist detective units operating in two English police service areas, this paper discusses the real life realities of dealing with ethics in the field. It argues that just like other professionals who are working within a very strict set of guidelines and rules (i.e. the police), researchers who are practicing ethnographic methods with sensitive topics also exercise a range of discretionary practices as part of their 'working rules'. These practices arise out of certain situations, most of which cannot be foreseen or predicted, and are influenced by gatekeepers and others in the field on whom the researcher relies to carry out the research and be kept safe. For cutting edge and novel research to take place with organisations such as the police, formulaic expectations about how research should be conducted are both unrealistic and naïve, out of touch with the real life decisions of the researcher. But perhaps that is the only way it can be as ultimately for ethnographers the lines between the personal and the professional can be somewhat blurred as we continue to invest ourselves in the processes and outcomes of the research.

0104 - LOCAL POLICING IN TRANSITION: EXAMINING THE IMPACTS AND IMPLEMENTATIONS OF POLICE REFORM IN SCOTLAND

Yvonne Hail (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Scottish Institute for Policing Research University of Dundee

Policing in Scotland has recently undergone its biggest transformation in decades, with some commentators claiming it to be the largest piece of police reform that the policing organisation in Scotland has ever experienced. Under the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act (2013) the pre-existing eight regional police forces have been amalgamated to form the national Police Service of Scotland. Under the new legislation local policing has, for the first time become a statutory requirement giving key responsibility to local commanders to devise local policing plans for each local authority area in consultation with the local authorities and communities. This has led to questions regarding the impact and implementation of a new national police structure on local relationships in terms of the delivery of local policing. The reform has also created a significant change of role for local authorities in relation to the governance and scrutiny of local policing. This paper will explore the preliminary findings from qualitative field work conducted in two distinct case study areas in Scotland which included semi structured interviews and observations within each police station in order to examine perceptions of reform from frontline officers, their supervisors and managers as the changes were being implemented. The data collected offers a unique understanding of reform from the grass roots

level of the policing organisation at the time of implementation raising questions as the level, pace and management of reform.

0105 - CAPITAL CITY POLICE PATROL CULTURE, AUTONOMY AND DOMINION

Demarée Chaim (Belgium)[1]; Enhus Els (Belgium)[1]

1 - Department of Criminology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

This panel presentation elaborates on findings of a research about the police occupational culture (POC) in local police units in Brussels, the Belgian capital city. The main methods being applied are participant observation and mini-interviews with police patrol officers in order to observe and participate in their daily working environment, also to ask questions about attitudes, worldviews and routine actions and strategies. Although the POC, as a concept of culture, may present itself easily as a workable or even testable framework, it is a rather ambiguous concept with diverging ways of interpretation and thus difficulties to define, even research it accordingly. Classic conceptions of the POC can be rather troublesome as they seemingly contributed to an image of the POC being homogeneous, static and universal. Moreover, it's often portrayed as a deterministic 'top-down' stress-coping mechanism rendering police officers as passive cultural dopes in a stressful and unpredictable working environment riddled with uncertainties. However, overemphasising the impact of environmental factors withers away insights in how meanings and interpretations, in turn, shape the working environment and structure action strategies. Building on valuable insights of cultural criminology and – sociology in particular, the research's conceptual starting point is inspired by the notion of a relative autonomy of culture and pragmatism, highlighting how culture, as a toolkit, is being 'used' to dynamically structure action and/or how policing meanings and images contribute to the maintenance of social order. These police patterns of meanings and actions are in particular meaningful when studied in relation to dominion or territorial control; e.g. how such policing 'styles' are being constructed, shaped and applied in part by interpretations of autonomy, authority, discretion and morality. This presentation will, then, highlight a sub-theme of this research, e.g. the cultural themes and assumptions related to territorial division and dominion and how these features outline a well-defined but profoundly obscured policing style, which is oriented towards (harsh) enforcement of police authority and power, similarly shaping police isolation by providing a framework for 'street-justice' practices; therefore mitigating accountability and contributing to 'dark number' problems regarding rank-and-file policing strategies in specific neighbourhoods.

2.4 SECURITY AND THE PRISON CLIMATE
Chair: Cormac Behan

0106 - PRISON CLIMATE – RESEARCHERS` PERCEPTION OF DIFFERENT PRISONS IN GERMANY

Sarah Fehrmann (Germany)[1]

1 - Universität zu Köln

"Prison Climate" is a well-known multi-dimensional concept to describe the contextual factors that (possibly) influence living and working in a penitentiary context. As early as in the 1960s – 1980s, the social climate and institutional atmosphere were important topics in environmental psychology. Recently, Heynen et al. (2014) published an article about the prisoners` perception of the group climate. The Cologne study "Violence and suicide in juvenile prisons" now goes a step further and plans to analyse a new perspective of prison climate and asks the following question: How do external people perceive the prison environment?

The research project about violence and suicide in German juvenile prisons (n=13) included various researchers (n=11) visiting at least one of the participating facilities in order to oversee the prisoners completing the questionnaires. Therefore, several members of the project team spent at least four hours within the prison and got a sense of the respective prison climate and the atmosphere in different locations (e.g. prison building, courtyard). Since most of the researchers have visited more than one prison, it is even possible to compare perceived climates. Moreover, there will be a comparison between the researchers` and the prisoners` (n=212) perceptions. Finally, there will be an investigation whether the researchers` perception distinguishes between prisons with high and low levels of deprivation.

References:
Heynen, Evelyn/ van der Helm, Peer/ Stams, Geert-Jan & Korebrits, Andries (2014). Anwendungsmöglichkeiten des deutschen »Prison Group Climate Instrument« (PGCI) zur Erfassung des Gruppenklimas in (Jugend)Strafanstalten. Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform, 97(3), 224-231.

0107 - LIMITS OF TRUST: DYNAMIC SECURITY AND STAFF-PRISONER RELATIONSHIPS

An-Sofie Vanhouche (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Since the 1980s, Belgium has been facing prison overcrowding and the difficulty to find an adequate solution to address it. Whereas the Netherlands was confronted with a declining prison population, the two countries initiated collaboration and since 2010, Belgian prisoners have been detained in the Dutch prison of Tilburg. A Belgian prison regime was introduced, but the staff remained prevailingly Dutch.

Previous research conducted by Beyens and Boone (2013) has shown the importance of differences in staff treatment of prisoners between Belgian and Dutch prisons. The present study aims at delving further into these differences from the perspective of prisoners, based on interviews and participant observations in the prison of Tilburg (conducted in the framework of a research project focused on food practices in prisons).

While generally the prisoners report to have experienced a rather negative treatment in the Belgian prisons, and a rather positive one in the Dutch prison (*positieve bejegening*), the latter still includes certain negative aspects. For instance, prisoners mentioned invasive control and uncertainty regarding how personal information could be used against them. As a consequence, some prisoners found it difficult to deal with this kind of close relationships and preferred the Belgian system, where clear boundaries exist between staff and prisoners.

Finally, similar to the conclusions reached by Crewe (2011), this study suggests that attitudes that appear more humane should be explored more thoroughly, in order to identify less obvious issues, which are negatively experienced by prisoners.

0108 - IMPROVING PRISON LIFE AND UPHOLDING PRISONERS' RIGHTS?: MONITORING, INSPECTION AND COMPLAINTS ADJUDICATION IN IRISH PRISONS

Cormac Behan (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sheffield

Despite advances in civil and human rights over the last two centuries, prisoners' rights remain contested in many societies. Even where these rights do exist, the difficulties facing prisoners in realising them are somewhat overlooked. In many aspects of their confinement, prisoners are subject to carry legal sanctions, informal penalties and administrative impediments that limit the opportunities to protect their rights. This background imposition can dissuade prisoners from utilising the mechanisms established to uphold minimum standards and protect their rights, and can provide monitoring, inspection and complaints adjudication bodies with a skewed perspective as to the efficacy of their activities.

This paper will investigate monitoring, inspection and complaints adjudication procedures in prisons in the Republic of Ireland. It will consider what instruments are in place to promote humane standards of confinement and ensure prisoners' rights are protected. Using interviews conducted with prisoners, it will outline the views of the incarcerated on the monitoring and inspection of prisons. Issues raised by prisoners echoed those from various studies, such as concerns with legislation on the Inspector of Prisons, the structure and powers of Visiting Committees, lack of access to the Ombudsman and the absence of a Prisoner Ombudsman. Many prisoners felt the monitoring and inspection bodies that already exist were in need of reform, as they believed that these need to be more robust when it comes to upholding their rights and improving the conditions of their confinement.

This paper will be part of a wider comparative study examining monitoring, inspection and complaints adjudication in a number of jurisdictions.

0109 - IN THE BELLY OF THE BEAST: RESEARCHING SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

Sharon Shalev (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford

Solitary confinement is an extreme form of confinement, arguably second in its severity only to the death penalty and one which may, in some circumstances, amount to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment as prohibited under international human rights law. Yet it is a prison practice which is widely used and largely viewed as a legitimate prison tool for disciplining prisoners who broke prison rules; for protecting vulnerable prisoners from harm; and for segregating prisoners labelled as 'difficult' from the rest of the prison society for other, less well defined, reasons.

This paper examines the uses, abuses and consequences of solitary confinement practices, drawing on my previous work on the US supermax prisons and segregation units across Europe, and on emerging findings from a recent research project carried out with the Prison Reform Trust in a number of prisons in the UK.

2.5 SEX ON THE INTERNET: SEXUAL CONTENT, ONLINE VICTIMS AND THE PREVENTION OF ABUSE IN CYBERSPACE
Chair: Julia Davidson

0110 - DIGITAL DANGERS: A CROSS-CULTURAL EXAMINATION OF YOUNG ADULT'S EXPERIENCE OF ADOLESCENT SEXUAL VICTIMISATION ONLINE

Jeffrey Demarco (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Centre for Abuse and Trauma Studies, School of Law, Middlesex University

Over the last 20 years, the presence of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) has proliferated into homes across the globe. While the benefits of these devices and associated online mediums are innumerable, they also brought forth additional risks and dangers to children. Specifically, the potential of being sexually victimised through online grooming or being 'sexploited' and depicted through images of abuse are real dangers. The analysis presented here seeks to historically understand the structure of victimisation during adolescence of a diverse group of young adults in three European countries (n=1500).

Protective and risk factors will be compared in understanding both vulnerabilities and differential outcomes in mental health, educational attainment and intimacy in later years, with predictive modelling used to understand how various elements of the participants lives interacted in leading to present states. The findings suggest that more needs to be done in raising awareness of online risks during the formative years of development. Implications of the research in preventing future generations of young people from online sexual victimisation are discussed.

0111 - A QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE EXAMINATION OF THE IMPACT OF PORNOGRAPHY ON THE VALUES, ATTITUDES, BELIEFS AND BEHAVIOUR OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Elena Martellozzo (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Criminology and Sociology, School of Law, Middlesex University

Research suggests that children and young people's use of pornography has an impact on their attitudes, beliefs and behaviour (Horvath et al., 2013). This paper presents preliminary findings of research conducted in the United Kingdom with children and young people aged 11-16 years. The aims of the study are to explore the spectrum of possible impacts and influences that shape children and young people's attitudes and behaviours in this area. Through a mixed methods study, we investigated factors such as gender, religion, socio-economic background, current age, whether young people live in an urban or rural area, frequency of viewing, age when they first started to view pornography, type of pornography viewed, sibling interactions, protective factors in place and effects depending on whether consumption or exposure to pornography is deliberate (proactive) or not of their choice. The findings and outputs from the research are designed to maximise impact on the research community, child protection, child welfare and policy makers.

0112 - THE IMPORTANCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INDUSTRY COLLABORATION IN PREVENTION ONLINE CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE: A MIXED-METHODS APPROACH

Julia Davidson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Centre for Abuse and Trauma Studies, School of Law, Middlesex University

The policing of childhood sexual abuse has taken on new dimensions with the increased use and reach of the internet. Offenders are now able to target children within the safety of their homes at any time, from any place. This inevitably leads to increased difficulties for the police in relation to identification, prevention and intervention of online sexual crimes. Working in conjunction with organisations rooted within the internet community (i.e. social networking; internet service providers; ICT developers) can provide much needed support in protecting young people and serving justice to perpetrators. This paper presents the findings of a survey

of police forces undertaken as part of an EC ISEC funded project administered across police forces in 4 EU countries focusing on police practice in relation to online CSA, as well as qualitative findings from a range of stakeholders dealing with online child protection. The findings show that a large number of police are exposed to online crimes against children, but that their understanding of process and need for further training, including signposting for dealing with alternative organisations. The qualitative research provides further support for the need for establishing an effective partnership between law enforcement and industry as a first key step in the protection of children from online abuse.

2.6 CRIMINAL JUSTICE, YOUTH AND PROCEDURAL JUSTICE
Chair: Jean Hine

0113 - PROCEDURAL TRADITION AND GLOBAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE CONTEXT OF POLICE INTERROGATIONS AND SAFEGUARDING YOUNG SUSPECTS IN THE EU

Vicky Kemp (United Kingdom)[1]; John Jackson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Nottingham

The University of Maastricht has coordinated a comparative study of protections for young suspects in interrogations in five jurisdictions: the Netherlands, Belgium, England and Wales, Poland and Italy (Action grant JUST/2011-2012/JPEN/AG). Dr Vicky Kemp was involved in the empirical study conducted in England and Wales. This involved examination of police interrogations held with young suspects and conducting focus group interviews with young offenders, police interrogators, lawyers and appropriate adults. In this presentation Dr Kemp will discuss some of the issues arising out of the study, particularly around procedural safeguards for juveniles. This will include examining police interview techniques, the exercising of legal rights and the role of lawyers in interrogations. The study has implications for informing guidelines and minimum rules arising out of the proposed EU Directive on procedural safeguards for children suspected or accused in criminal proceeding (COM(2013) 822 final). Against the background of this Directive and the Directive on the Right of Access to a Lawyer, Professor Jackson considers the difficulties in reaching consensus across the member states on what the role of the lawyer should be in the course of police interrogations of young people and the implications for those who waive their right to a lawyer.

For details of this study see: Panzavolta, M., de Vocht, D., van Oosterhout, M. and Vanderhallen, M. (eds) (2015) *Interrogating Young Suspects: Procedural Safeguards from a Legal Perspective* and Vanderhallen, M., van Oosterhout, M., Panzavolta, M. and de Vocht, D. (eds) (forthcoming) *Interrogating Young Suspects: Procedural Safeguards from an Empirical Perspective.* Intersentia: Cambridge, England.

0114 - DETERMINANTS OF POLICE PERCEPTION AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN ISTANBUL

Mine Özaşçılar (Turkey)[1]; Neylan Ziyalar (Turkey)[2]

1 - Bahçeşehir University; 2 - Istanbul University

With the rise of community policing around the globe, much studies have started to focus on the police-community relations to improve police departments' response to community needs. Thus, citizens' perception of the police has become a primary focus for scholars. It is claimed that citizens who are satisfied with the police are more likely to cooperate with the police, which may increase the police effectiveness in crime control. Much research showed that personal experiences with the police, demographic characteristics including gender, age, socio-economic status, etc., neighbourhood characteristics are correlated with the police perception, indicating that those who live in poor neighbourhood, young, negative contact with the police resulted as the low levels of satisfaction with the police. Because many of the studies conducted outside of Turkey, there is a lack of empirical evidence that measure adolescents' perception of police in Istanbul. The main aim of the present study is to assess empirically Turkish adolescents' police perceptions in Istanbul.

This study aims to examine the high school students' perceptions of police in Istanbul, Turkey. Data were analysed based on 1789 surveys conducted with Turkish adolescents attending middle and high school in Istanbul between October and December 2013. The survey instrument used to collect the data for this study was a 2- page questionnaire that consists of 49 questions and statements. Twenty items were empirically related police perception items. The remaining questions asked about the students' demographic characteristics, socio-economic status, social integration, and perceptions of safety in their community.

In the sample, 56, 7 percent of the respondents were girl. The average age of adolescents was approximately 12, 5. About 13 percent of them had previous contact with police. Of these 53 percent perceived their neighbourhood as safe regarding the crime. The average value on the twenty items relating to the police was 4,2 indicating that adolescents reported slightly positive perceptions of police. Girl students' ratings of the police were significantly higher than boys which are consistent with the studies.

In general, the results showed that students who had previous contact with police rated police more favourably than those who had not contact with the police in the past. Overall, adolescents reported positive perception of police regardless of gender, neighbourhood characteristics, and background. In consistent with the previous studies, adolescents living in low-income, perceiving crime as a problem in their neighbourhoods recognize the importance of the police as a solution to crime. This research is the first to examine Turkish adolescents' police perception in Istanbul. These findings can help the police to improve their services and promote the police-citizen relationship.

0115 - YOUNG OFFENDERS CAMPAIGNING FOR JUSTICE

Jean Hine (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - De Montfort University

The value of listening to service users is well established, but some voices are rarely heard, particularly in relation to criminal justice and policy development. This paper will report on the work of the U R Boss project which aimed to enable young people who were in prison or recently released to actively participate in campaigning for change in the criminal justice system. The project was managed by the Howard league for Penal Reform, an established charitable organisation which has been campaigning about prisons and criminal justice in the UK for more than 100 years. The challenges and successes of this five year project for both the organisation and the young people will be discussed, together with key lessons for any organisation wanting to work in partnership with young people with complex life histories.

0116 - IS THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PERCEIVED AS LEGITIMATE BY SENTENCED JUVENILES?

Araceli Aguilar (Spain)[1]; Fátima Pérez-Jiménez (Spain)[1]; José Becerra (Spain)[1]

1 - Crime Observatory, Institute of Criminology, University of Malaga

This research intends to describe how legitimacy of the juvenile justice system is perceived by those convicted through it.

In many countries, such as Spain, juvenile criminal responsibility is decided in a separated system with its own courts and legislation. Such system might even be built with a specific foundation, emphasizing education over mere punishment.

Through the study of the legitimacy perceived by the juveniles who are sentenced, our ultimate objective is to gather information about the motivations involved in accepting and complying with the sentence as well as in obeying the law in the future and avoiding re-offending.

To measure such perception we have built and validated a questionnaire that has been answered by a stratified sample of sentenced juveniles in the city of Malaga (Spain), which has a metropolitan area of 1,5 millions of inhabitants.

Results allow an exhaustive analysis of the different aspects of legitimacy we have identified in accordance to the literature: chance for the juveniles to talk and be heard during the different stages of the criminal process, chance to express their feelings, perception of conduct and behaviour of the professionals they meet in the way, perception about the legality of actions by police, judges, prosecutors and others, as well as understanding of the process and the decisions reached through it. Results will be compared to those obtained by Woolard, Harvell and Graham or Tyler, Fagan and Geller in United States.

We will discuss the implications of these results for a better understanding of the juvenile justice system's ability to effectively motivate offenders and prevent recidivism.

2.7 SCHOOL SHOOTINGS AND VIOLENCE
Chair: Thomas Görgen

0117 - THE ROLE OF SOCIAL DYNAMICS IN SCHOOL SHOOTINGS – A CASE STUDY

Friederike Sommer (Germany)[1]; Vincenz Leuschner (Germany)[1]; Herbert Scheithauer (Germany)[1]

1 - Department of Educational Science and Psychology, Freie Universität Berlin

Developmental pathways towards a violent act such as a school shooting are often associated with personal crisis of the adolescent perpetrator. This crisis can be triggered or reinforced by multitude of different negative events, whereas research findings emphasize the high impact of social stressors such as bullying, romantic rejection, or severe conflicts with authority figures in family and school context on the course and outcome of the crisis (Newman et al., 2004). Thus, in many school shootings, perpetrators' experiences of negative social events or persistent conflicts in social relationships can be closely linked to the motives of the violent act and perpetrators' choice of victims.

A systematic review of 35 international primary case studies on school shootings (Sommer, et al., 2014) revealed, that the respective social dynamics (defined as problem-laden social relationships in the school environment in the perpetrators' histories) found in the studies could be allocated to one of three different superior classes of concepts (conflicts and other forms of negative interactions, social position of the perpetrator, and subjective perception of the perpetrator). However, very helpful as a theoretical framework for further analyses, the comprehensive review revealed no specific information regarding the interconnectedness of these factors or their impact on potential pathways towards violence over a period of time.

For this reason, we conducted a qualitative analysis of files of inquiry of six German school shooting cases. Based on Strauss and Corbin's Grounded Theory model (Corbin & Strauss, 1990) the cases are contrasted with each other and discussed alongside the developmental pathways of the perpetrators focusing on the concepts of social dynamics that we investigated in previous research. The aim of the presentation is to illustrate a comprehensive view on the relevance of social dynamics in the development of school shootings and to pose a first approach of an integrative model for severe targeted school violence.

References:

Corbin, J. & Strauss, A. (1990). Grounded Theory Research: Procedures, Canons, and Evaluative Criteria. *Qualitative Sociology, 13,* 3-21.

Newman, K.S., Fox, C., Harding, D.J., Mehta, J., & Roth, W. (2004). *Rampage. The social roots of school shootings*. New York: Perseus Books.

Sommer, F., Leuschner, V., & Scheithauer, H. (2014). Bullying, romantic rejection, and conflicts with teachers: The crucial role of social dynamics in the development of school shootings – A systematic review. *International Journal of Developmental Science, 8,* 3-24.

0118 - SUBSTANTIVE AND TRANSIENT THREATS OF HOMICIDAL SCHOOL VIOLENCE – DIFFERENCES IN WARNING BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL FACTORS

Nadine Ahlig (Germany)[1]; Vincenz Leuschner (Germany)[1]; Herbert Scheithauer (Germany)[1]

1 - Freie Universität Berlin

School shootings or school attacks, defined as violent acts at school by (former) students, who intend to kill at least one person associated with the school generate a great deal of concern and fear even though they are rare events (Bondü & Scheithauer, 2014). Contrary, schools have to face threats of school shootings very frequently, nevertheless only a few of these threats are put into action. Experts found that all school shooter in the US and Germany leaked information about their plans prior to the attack by communicating their intentions in some way (e.g. verbal, written). Therefore, the need of finding reliable and specific criteria to distinguish between a substantive threat which could lead to a potential lethal attack and a transient threat which occurs out of situation is an essential issue we have to face, since check lists and profiles for identifying potential school shooter lack specifity and will likely result in false positive identifications and stigmatization. Meloy et al. (2014) show that there are significant differences between school shooters and transient threateners in terms of warning behaviour (pathway, fixation, identification, novel aggression, energy burst and last resort, revealing important implications for prevention.

In our study we expand these findings by comparing students, who started to prepare an attack which was foiled (substantive threateners, N=14) and students, who made threats without having intentions to put them into practice (transient threateners, N=100) with regard to frequency, content and details of threats made as well as the student's warning behaviour, demographics, prior criminal record, psychiatric history, personal characteristics, affinity towards weapons and violence, family situation, social situation and protective factors. By comparing these groups we found more factors for assessing the seriousness of threats and its potential for homicidal school violence. For analyses a newly developed, reliable and interdisciplinary codebook was used.

References:

Bondü, R., & Scheithauer, H. (2014). Kill one or kill them all? Differences between single and multiple victim school attacks. *European Journal of Criminology*, 1-23.

Meloy, J. R., Hoffmann, J., Roshdi, K., & Guldimann, A. (2014). Some warning behaviors discriminate between school shooters and other students of concern. *Journal of Threat Assessment and Management*, *1*(3), 203-211.

0119 - SHOOTING UP LOUGHBOROUGH: THE CASE OF A UK WOULD-BE SCHOOL SHOOTER / TERRORIST

Athina Caraba (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - City University London, Centre for Law Justice and Journalism

This paper presents the findings of the case study of a United Kingdom teenager who was accused of preparing a "new Columbine" (school shooting) and stood trial twice for preparing acts of terrorism, under the Terrorism Act 2000. The paper is based on primary and secondary data (evidence collected at the trials, interviews and newspaper coverage). The defendant's trials took place in late 2013 and 2014 and, as neither jury could reach a verdict, he was cleared of the terrorism-related charges and is currently serving a Hospital Order (s37/41 of the Mental Health Act 2007) for three separate charges of possession of explosives under the Explosive Substances Act 1883.

The paper tests the theory of the social roots of rampage school shootings proposed by Newman *et al* (2004) to explicate such crimes committed by teenagers who are current or recent students of the schools they attack. It is conceptualised as a constellation theory of a combination of factors and postulates five necessary but not sufficient conditions for any such event to occur:

· Self-perception of extreme marginalisation in the social worlds that count

· Psychosocial problems that magnify the impact of marginality

· Cultural scripts that lead the way towards an armed attack

· Failure of surveillance systems

· Gun availability

In the case examined, all five conditions seem to have been present: the teenager was an isolated outsider whose extreme racist views and general "weirdness" set him apart from his peer group; he suffers from Asperger's Syndrome (a form of autism) but remained undiagnosed until his arrest; he had an obsession with mass murderers, the Columbine shooting, weapons and the military; his mental health issues remained undiagnosed until after

his arrest and his behavioural problems were misjudged; he was in possession of a number of weapons, consisting of airguns, knives and partially assembled IEDs. Although an actual event did not take place (the teenager was arrested for an unrelated incident), it is argued that the case is a credible application of the theory. This paper also considers the issue of the construction of this phenomenon as a terrorist "threat", reflecting shifts in the UK's counter-terrorism legislative framework.

0120 - BEYOND SCHOOL SHOOTINGS AND TERRORIST VIOLENCE: MULTIPLE HOMICIDES COMMITTED BY YOUNG OFFENDERS

Thomas Görgen (Germany)[1]; Benjamin Kraus (Germany)[1]; Anabel Taefi (Germany)[1]

1 - German Police University

The paper reports findings from an analysis of German cases of multiple homicide offences committed by offenders aged 12 to 25 between 2003 and 2013; the analysis is based on public prosecutors' files. Existing research on multiple homicide offences is generally rare and largely limited to school shootings and similar killing sprees, terrorist attacks, and serial homicide offences, the latter being characterized by a cooling-off period between the acts constituting the series. Phenomena of young offenders' multiple homicides outside of these categories are grossly under researched although they are more frequent than any of the highlighted types of offences. Multiple homicide offences by young offenders are embedded in diverse contexts, such as intergenerational family conflict, gender-based violence, substance abuse, mental health problems, suicidal tendencies, intergroup hostility, or ordinary criminal activity. The paper presents data on victim and perpetrator characteristics, offence dynamics, context and background factors and provides a preliminary case typology of the field. Findings are discussed with regard to homogeneity/diversity of young offenders' multiple homicides, the specificity of dynamics leading up to such acts, and the explanatory power of concepts from research on juvenile violence on the one hand and models addressing school shootings and terrorist violence on the other for the phenomena under study.

1124 - FRAMING THE SITUATION: A SITUATIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON SCHOOL SHOOTINGS WITHIN DIFFERENT CULTURAL FRAMES

Vincenz Leuschner (Germany)[1]; Herbert Scheithauer (Germany)[1]

1 - Freie Universität Berlin, Department of Educational Science and Psychology

From a micro-sociological perspective (Collins, 2008), violent acts can be understood and explained by the interactional dynamics between perpetrator(s), victim(s), and bystander(s) in a given situation. In the case of school shootings, this perspective remains ambiguous. Although in school shooting cases typical situational dynamics can be found, the whole phenomenon cannot be explained by the situation alone. Since school shootings are planned

and prepared violent acts, perpetrators must overcome tension and fear to carry out their attacks. Collins (2014) argues that school shooters build a deep backstage of private rituals around a hidden arsenal of weapons to overcome this tension and fear. This leads to clandestine excitement, as a unique source of emotional energy and motivating force to carry out the attack. There are various indications for the validity of this theory in school shooting cases that occurred in the last twenty years. However, analyses of these cases of school shootings show that beside private rituals, most perpetrators referred to cultural scripts and to narratives of former school shootings (e.g. Newman et al., 2004). This becomes particularly obvious if one compares historical cases with current school shooting attacks. Furthermore, analysis of performative aspects of shooting situations shows that perpetrators seem to intend to place messages to the public. With respect to these findings, it is necessary to extend the micro-sociological theory by including these aforementioned references to social frames as motivating forces. This in turn leads to the extension of the triadic perspective of micro-sociological approaches (perpetrator, victim, and bystander) by including the public as fourth part of the situational configuration.

2.8 THE BOUNDARIES AND STRATEGIES OF NATIONAL COUNTER-TERRORISM LAWS: COMPLEX UNITY OR CHRONIC CONFLICT?

Chair: Clive Walker

0121 - PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM: HAS THE PREVENT POLICY BEEN COMPLICIT IN CREATING SPACES WHERE EXTREMISM CAN FLOURISH?

Joshua Skoczylis (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Lincoln

Current political rhetoric and government policy has been complicit in creating 'suspect identities' and has furthered the notion of the 'Other'. Political debates around migration, Islam and jihadi inspired terrorism have led to a division of extremism, into acceptable and unacceptable forms of extremism. This paper will examine the above arguments through the lens of the Prevent policy – a policy that defines extremism in relation to ambiguous British values and focuses its efforts on Muslim communities. The paper is based on primary data, including interviews with Ministers and senior policy makers and interviews in a case study in the North of England with frontline staff and members of the local Muslim communities. This paper will argue that Prevent and the related political and media discourses have allowed far-right extremism to go unchallenged, because it is not seen as a security threat, while at the same time undermining Muslim groups who are willing to challenge jihadi extremism, by stifling the freedom of expression of these groups and Muslim communities through social and political pressure. This same process has not happened on the right, where violence is framed as 'hooliganism', and linked ideologies are rarely challenge and at times even promoted by

mainstream politicians. Contemporary political rhetoric has pandered to the right by blaming the 'other' e.g. migrants, multiculturalism and Islam. This paper will argue that political rhetoric and government policy, in particular Prevent, has been complicit in the failure to address extremism because of an unwillingness to address and engage with perceived and real grievances and injustices for political and ideological reasons. The breakdown of trust between communities and between the authorities and communities creates the space for political extremism to flourish in public and private. Once embedded group dynamics will only exacerbate conflict between the mainstream of society and those who are seen as the 'other' increasing support for extremism including the support for violence as well as increasing the need for more intrusive surveillance methods by the authorities.

0122 - THE DELINEATION AND DELIMITATION OF HOMELAND SECURITY: BRIDGING SECURITY AND JUSTICE

Clive Walker (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Leeds

Homeland security is the most Promethean of counter-terrorist strategies, covering a vast – some would say excessive – range of sectors and risks. Adopting an 'all-risks' framework, everybody is potentially subjected on a recurrent basis to collective measures of protection against terrorism, including measures such as surveillance, bodily checks, and conditions of service, through to the very design of the built environment. The financial outlay on homeland security is correspondingly enormous. Yet, there is no agreed definition of 'homeland security', and the area is much less often considered by academics, policy-makers, and the courts than the pursuit of terrorism through executive measures, policing powers, and criminal prosecution. Measures often operate in the shadows, especially as most of the affected stakeholders, infrastructures, and processes are located in the private sector.

This paper will consider what homeland security actually means, before indicating the specialist structures and actors which deliver homeland security in the US and UK. The main part of the paper will address the challenge of accountability as well as other inherent problems. These problems comprise displacement (through transference to: different locations; different targets; and different attack modes), interdependencies (the exploitation of weaknesses), and securitisation (the creation of a perpetual state of heightened risk).

In the conclusion, it will be considered how far is it possible to expect protective security, based on the lessons of pre-crime criminology, to reflect the same level of constitutional formalities and demands for accurate application as are expected of more judicial elements of counter-terrorism such as the control of police powers or the conduct of trials in courts. If there is no precise equation, then what standards are legitimately anticipated in relation to homeland security?

0123 - POLICING TERRORISM ACROSS BORDERS

Saskia Hufnagel (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Queen Mary University of London

Police cooperation strategies in the area of terrorism rely to a significant extent on informality to enable fast, efficient and uncomplicated exchange of information between agencies. This holds particularly true at the international level and in regions with significant differences in human rights regimes. While treaties and agreements formalising cooperation efforts cannot be concluded between countries with prominently different legal, human rights and value systems, informal cooperation mechanisms are always present. The only region of the world that encompasses a great number of sovereign nation states with significantly different legal systems, but nevertheless a prominent formalisation of police cooperation strategies, is the EU (European Union). However, while this formalisation is implemented into practice in the field of organised crime (despite the dispute over even a common definition), the fight against terrorism still relies more heavily on informal networks. This presentation analyses four strategies, two international and two EU police cooperation strategies that have developed to combat terrorism. Strategies have been selected on the one hand to reflect the common understanding of efficient policing in the academic literature and on the other hand to reflect what practitioners have stressed to be efficient mechanisms. The presentation aims at highlighting the differences between applicable law and workable practice in the area of trans-national counter-terrorism policing.

2.9 CRIME AND PLACE 2: CRIME ATTRACTORS AND CRIME GENERATORS
Chair: Marre Lammers

0124 - WHERE BROKEN WINDOWS SHOULD BE FIXED: TOWARDS IDENTIFICATION OF AREAS AT THE TIPPING POINT

Wouter Steenbeek (Netherlands)[1]; Christian Kreis (Switzerland)[2]

1 - NSCR (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement); 2 - Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine at the University of Bern

Introducing their Broken Windows thesis, Wilson and Kelling (1982) recommended that police focus their limited resources to stabilize the 'areas at the tipping point' rather than crime-ridden areas: "The key is to identify neighbourhoods at the tipping point—where the public order is deteriorating but not unreclaimable, where the streets are used frequently but by apprehensive people, where a window is likely to be broken at any time, and must quickly be

fixed if all are not to be shattered". Unfortunately, previous studies have all too often focused on the effects of order maintenance policing in disorder 'hot spots'. Thus, we argue that the problem of identifying the marginally threatened areas is still current today.

The objective of this study is to introduce a systematic method to identify areas with similar levels of disorder (from serene, to 'tipping', to crime-ridden) which is crucial for a valid empirical test of Broken Windows Theory (BWT). Systematic Social Observation data are used of almost 2000 locations in the city of Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Spatially-constrained hierarchical agglomerative clustering is used to aggregate individual observation locations to form homogeneous areas. Davies-Bouldin Index and Intraclass Correlation Coefficient are used to objectively identify the optimum number of clusters.

The results show that newly identified areas differ from administrative neighbourhoods as well as from hot spots of disorder. The regionalization method provides a tentative solution to both the 'zonation' and 'aggregation' problem of the Modifiable Areal Unit Problem liable to affect empirical studies of BWT. Hot spot analysis fails to identify areas with moderate levels of disorder, which impedes testing the basic precept of BWT. Our results may partly explain why the evidence on the effectiveness of order maintenance policing remains inconclusive. We suggest that randomized controlled trials of order maintenance policing should be performed on these new areas rather than in hot spots of disorder.

0125 - OPEN FOR BUSINESS: THE IMPACT OF OPENING HOURS ON STREET SEGMENT CRIME LEVELS

Stijn Ruiter (Netherlands)[1]; Wouter Steenbeek (Netherlands)[2]

1 - NSCR / Utrecht University; 2 - NSCR

Crime levels vary considerably from one street segment to the next. Although many different types of businesses have been shown to act as crime generators or attractors, most studies only focused on how they affect the spatial patterning of crime and entirely ignored temporal variation. However, why would a business attract crime when it is closed? We combine police crime data for the year 2009 from the city of The Hague, Netherlands, with data on all local businesses and their opening hours to assess how the opening hours of businesses affect cyclical crime rhythms. All crimes (N=49,013) are geocoded to the street segment level (N=14,375) and we analyze street segment crimes by 2-hour intervals by day of the week. We employ fixed effects models to rigorously test how opening hours affect street segment crime controlling for time-stable (un)measured heterogeneity.

0126 - THE INFLUENCE OF CRIMINOGENIC SETTINGS ON ADOLESCENT DELINQUENCY: PARENTING AS A PROTECTIVE FACTOR?

Heleen Janssen (Netherlands)[1]; Veroni Eichelsheim (Netherlands)[1]; Frank Weerman (Netherlands)[1]; Gerben Bruinsma (Netherlands)[1]

1 - NSCR

Previous studies have shown that spending time hanging around in criminogenic settings is related to adolescent's delinquent behaviour. However, not all adolescents who spend time in criminogenic settings engage in delinquent activities. A large body of research has demonstrated that parenting plays an important role in adolescent delinquent behaviour. Recent studies have furthermore shown that parents can act as 'access barriers' by restricting the amount of time adolescents spend in criminogenic settings.

The aim of the present study is to examine whether parenting can act as a protective factor against the influence of criminogenic settings on involvement in delinquent behaviour. In other words: does the quality of parenting behaviour explain why adolescents, who spend time in criminogenic settings, do not engage in delinquent activities? The present study builds on previous studies by examining the extent to which parents are able to counteract (or promote) the negative influences of criminogenic settings.

As during adolescence the amount of time spent away from home and away from the residential neighbourhood increases, we do not only focus on the possible influence of the residential neighbourhood on involvement in delinquency, but also on the potential influence of the locations outside the residential neighbourhoods were adolescents spend their time. Longitudinal data of the Study of Peers, Activities and Neighbourhoods (SPAN) were used, which included space time budget data capturing in great detail *where* exactly (up to 200 meters) the adolescents spent their time, *what* they were doing and with *whom*. We enriched these space-time budget data with systematic social observation data about the level of disorder of the locations where adolescents spent their time.

As a result, we were able to examine whether parenting has a possible protective effect against the influences from the residential environment, but also whether parenting has a possible protective effect against the influences of the locations where adolescent spent their time hanging around with peers. We examined the possible protective effects of multiple parenting dimensions: parental monitoring, parental limit setting and the quality of the parent-adolescent relationship.

0127 - A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND URBAN VEGETATION IN A PORTUGUESE CITY

Nuno Alvim (Portugal)[1]; Maria Francisca Rebocho (Portugal)[1]

1 - University Fernando Pessoa

The empirical relationship between urban vegetation and criminality is one fraught with controversy, and lacking in scientific consensus. Literature reviews show the existence of two divergent paradigms of thought. Traditionally, vegetation is seen as a criminogenic element, thought to facilitate crime by allowing the potential criminal to conceal himself from the victim´s sight and thus remain inconspicuous. This has spawned historical attempts of controlling or reducing the vegetation in order to prevent crime. However, more recently, urban vegetation has also been thought to have potential in crime prevention, according to several studies conducted in the United States. In line with these studies, this study aims at finding a connection between crime and urban vegetation in the Portuguese urban context. Theoretical models drawn from environmental criminology, such as rational choice theory, routine activity theory, and broken windows, as well as from environmental psychology, such as attention restoration theory are instrumental in the understanding of the founding basis for this study, and are discussed and framed into context. A review of current literature linking crime to vegetation will be presented and briefly analyzed. From this discussion emerges the hypothesis that vegetation contributes to crime reduction through two different mechanisms, the mitigation of psychological precursors of violence, and the informal surveillance stimuli. Employing a Geographic Information System (GIS), vegetation indexes produced by orbital remote detection will be contrasted with geo-referenced criminality rates in the corresponding urban regions, while statistically controlling for socio-demographic variables. Results will be presented and discussed, as will their implications for policy, crime prevention strategies and policing.

2.10 GENDER, CRIME AND JUSTICE WORKING GROUP: PANEL 2: YOUNG WOMEN /GIRLS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
Chair: Loraine Gelsthorpe

0128 - YOUTH GANGS AND UNDERSTANDINGS OF CONSENT TO SEX

Loretta Trickett (United Kingdom)[1]; Tara Young (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Glasgow

A recent Child Commissioner's report (2013) in the UK on sexual assaults and the understanding of consent to sexual intercourse amongst young people, stated that its

contributors were concerned at the attitudes demonstrated by some young men towards young women and about the poor understanding of young people generally in relation to the issue of genuine consent to sexual intercourse.

Drawing on research with male gang members in the UK (see Hallsworth and Young 2008 & 2011; Trickett 2011 & 2015) and work with gang associated young people (Young, 2015) this paper by Trickett and Young outlines how gang research in the UK can be used to inform sexual education programmes in schools.

The authors draw on subcultural theories, symbolic interactionism and labelling theories in order to understand how the 'normalisation of sexual violence' within gangs drew on ideas about female 'honour' which were used to challenge, shore up and defend masculine identities. The authors suggest that we cannot expect to touch the abusive attitudes towards young women without having an impact on the moral basis of action and moral careers of the young people involved in such interactions as these are the key social learning spaces where young people learn the real situation by being respected or humiliated. The authors suggest ways of changing the moral foundations of the learning spaces in which young people act out sexual relations. They conclude that a focus on honour may assist us in changing understandings of sexual consent based on morality which can extend beyond the gang to inform more positive sexual relations between young people, both in the UK and across Europe.

0129 - INVISIBLE GIRLS? ROMANI IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.

Sofie De Bus (Belgium)[1]; An Nuytiens (Belgium)[2]

1 - Crime & Society (CRiS), Vrije Universiteit Brussel; 2 - Crime & Society (CRiS), Vrije Universiteit Brussel

In this paper, we will elaborate on Romani girls who appear before the Youth Court in Belgium. Romani girls only concern a small proportion of the Youth Court population and they are mainly charged with theft and burglary (see e.g. Cipollini, Faccioli and Pitch, 1989). According to Siegel (2013) some of these girls are trained into a delinquent path from an early age on. Given poverty and precarious living circumstances, these girls can become involved in itinerant criminal groups that operate in Western Europe.

Because of their specific characteristics, it is sometimes argued that these girls are 'untreatable'. Based on own research about Belgian Youth Court practices, we will discuss and reflect about the alleged untreatable character of these girls. Why are they perceived as untreatable? Shouldn't we question the 'culture-centrism' of European juvenile justice systems? Drawing on our own research findings, we will reflect on their ambivalent position in the system which refers to the thin line between victim and offender.

We will also go into methodological problems we encountered when doing research on Romani girls. Youth Court records of Romani girls often lack important information (age, social

networks, school…) so that is sometimes difficult to gain insight in these specific cases. Above this, Romani people tend to use several aliases, and false dates of birth, which makes it difficult to obtain a full overview of their Youth Justice pathway or to track them down in official databases (e.g. to follow-up their pathway into adulthood). This, and also their international mobility, hinders doing research on this population.

0130 - THE CRIMINALISATION OF DISTRESS AND THE 'HARMFUL' PUNISHMENT OF YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS

Michele Burman (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Glasgow

Over a space of 20 years, young women have moved from criminological obscurity to relatively high visibility. This paper critically assesses the 'discovery' of young women as 'criminological objects', the corresponding discourses and characterisations of 'troubled and troublesomeness' that have been applied to them, and the (inevitably?) crime-focused responses of the criminal justice system. Factors that are associated with young women's law-breaking are closely linked to social, political and economic contexts - addictions, mental health problems, poverty and gendered violence - which call for a broader lens than criminal justice. The paper discusses the processes of criminalisation and punishment of young women and girls, and their impact in the context of retrenched social policies affecting health, housing and other services, and rapidly diminishing resources within communities. It highlights the need for significant reform of the ways in which young women who break the law are conceptualised and responded to, and the need to recognize the relationship between criminal and social justice.

0131 - 'IT'S BECAUSE OF YOUR LIFE EXPERIENCES VERSUS THERE'S SOMETHING ACTUALLY MEDICALLY WRONG WITH YOU': A CRITICAL EXPLORATION OF DIFFERING PERCEPTIONS AND UNDERSTANDINGS OF YOUNG WOMEN IN CONTACT WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Annie Crowley (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Glasgow

In recent years the number of young women coming into contact with criminal justice systems internationally has been a subject of concern, particularly focusing upon an apparent increase in their offending. Despite increased attention, there is still insufficient knowledge regarding the needs and deeds of such young women, and limited understanding of what effective working exists, or might look like for this group. This paper discusses data drawn from a larger qualitative PhD study exploring criminal justice responses to girls and young women in Scotland. It draws on interviews with 30 practitioners exploring their interpersonal work with young women in a range of criminal justice and related settings. The interviews indicate high

levels of mental health issues in the young women, a finding which supports existing research, with self-harm, low self-esteem, personality and post-traumatic stress disorders featuring prominently. Practitioners described how these issues feed into responses such as empowerment and self-esteem programmes and trauma informed approaches; and to practices, such as securing young women to prevent further harm. The stance of this paper is *not* that young women do not experience these mental health issues, or that all such responses and practices are inappropriate. Far from it, the very high levels of traumatic experiences in the histories of many young women in contact with criminal justice systems will inevitably impact upon states of mental health and wellbeing. However, whilst the interview narratives reveal rich description regarding the psychological needs of the young women and practice to address these, structural constraints were frequently striking by their absence. This may well be because such constraints are out with practitioners' remit and control, but the paper will argue that *uncritical* pathologization of young women as, for example, personality disordered, permits an individualisation of both the issue and the response, placing responsibility upon the young woman to 'get better' and to change, whilst wider structural and societal issues are marginalised or ignored. Whilst it is critical that research continues to seek to understand and develop responses to the psychological issues faced by these young women, it is equally important that research addresses and brings into the foreground, wider contextual influences and constraints largely overshadowed within practice by a psychological based risk factor approach to young women who offend.

2.11 PRISON – AND THEN?
Chair: Ioan Durnescu

0132 - PRISONER'S TRANSITIONS: ROMA AND ROMANIAN PRISONERS FINDING THEIR WAY BACK INTO SOCIETY

Ioan Durnescu (Romania)[1]

1 - University of Bucharest

Literature is already rich in demonstrating that different groups of prisoners experience reentry in a specific way (Rand, 1987; Piquero et al., 2002; Calverley, 2013). Although it is not clear yet how, it seems that ethnicity plays an important role in this process. Based on an ethnographic methodology, this presentation will analyze in a comparative way how Roma and Romanian prisoners experience the journey back into society. Concepts like coping, returning ceremonials, working narratives and so on are used to illustrate how these two groups are alike or different in different respects. In the same time, what seems to be a reentry process with distinct stages will be described alongside with its policy and practice implications.

0133 - FOREIGNERS IN A CLOSED COUNTRY: PRO AND CON OF ASKING FOR FD 909/2008 PROCEDURE

Luisa Ravagnani (Italy)[1]; Esther Ester Montero Perez De Tudela (Spain)[2]

1 - University of Brescia, Italy; 2 - University of Huelva

After passing the law that implement the FD 909/2008 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, Spain is now in the condition to fasten the transfer of foreign prisoners to their national countries. However, based on the questionnaires that we applied, it seems that the process is not without difficulties. It seems that, before deciding about their consent to the transfer, prisoners want to know more about the early release system in the executing state as well as of the possible alternatives to prison available in both countries. In other words, their consent is subordinated to a detailed analysis of the best way to serve a shorter sentence. Under this perspective, after taking into consideration the Italian prison population in Spain, we try to show what can happen to a sentence passed by a Spanish court and served in Italy, as a consequence of the transfer under the FD 909. We also underline the differences in the implementation procedure between the two countries to show the elements that can influence the prisoner's decision regarding the transfer.

In the conclusion we make a case for an effective communication strategy in order to assist inmates make an informed decision.

0134 - CO-PRODUCING DESISTANCE? HOW WORKER COOPERATIVES CAN INFORM INNOVATIONS IN SOCIAL JUSTICE

Beth Weaver (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Strathclyde

Desistance research recognises a significant, albeit contingent, relationship between participation in employment, desistance and social integration. Yet, with notable exceptions, developments in social policy and penal practices across Europe have made little progress in addressing barriers to and creating opportunities for employment for serving and former prisoners. This paper reports on an exception to this norm in the form of Italian through-the-prison-gate social cooperatives. Discussing the findings from the first phase of interviews undertaken with key stakeholders (including serving and former prisoner employees) in different cooperatives across Northern Italy, this paper discusses how social cooperatives can enable social integration and encourage desistance. In so doing, it raises important questions about what coproducing desistance and supporting reintegration might really mean for innovations in penal policy and practice.

2.12 NARRATIVE CRIMINOLOGY I
Chair: Martina Feilzer

0135 - PUBLIC NARRATIVES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE – LEARNING LESSONS FROM PRAGMATISM AS A RESEARCH PARADIGM

Martina Feilzer (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Bangor University

This paper explores the potential of developing the concept of public narratives of criminal justice to further our understanding of public perceptions of crime and criminal justice. Public narratives are conceived as the public's shared understanding of a phenomenon (Peelo 2005, 21) which are expressed through a shared set of stories used to communicate. Public narratives are different from, but related to, media narratives, political narratives, and academic narratives, but importantly they differ from Durkheim's collective conscience (shared beliefs, ideas, and moral attitudes).

When individuals talk about complex issues such as policing or sentencing practices they draw on a shares set of stories to explain their views as well as any uncertainties or complexities they want to express. This does not necessarily mean that individuals subscribe to these stories but that they recognize them and use them to communicate, and such common stories can be used to introduce counter narratives.

The paper draws heavily on pragmatism as a research paradigm, considering both quantitative and qualitative research of public opinion and attitudes to crime and criminal justice as valid contributions to our knowledge of public opinion. The paper suggests that future research on public opinion should explore the articulation of public narratives in a society's self-understanding, and how such public narratives may shift across time and culture. Comparative research into how the people of different countries talk about crime and justice is essential in exploring the merit of this empirical question. If there are differences in public narratives and, in particular the types of stories used to talk about crime, such differences may explain findings of national level variation in relation to punitiveness and levels of trust in justice (Van Dijk, et al. 2007; and Hough and Sato 2011).

References:

Hough, M. and Sato, M. (2011). *Trust in Justice: why is it important for criminal justice and how can it be measured.* Final Report of the Euro-Justis project. Helsinki.

Peelo, M. (2005). *Crime and the Media. Public narratives and private consumption*. In M. Peelo and K. Soothill (Eds.). Questioning Crime and Criminology. Cullompton. Willan

Van Dijk, J., J. Van Kesteren, and P. Smit. (2007). Criminal Victimisation in International Perspective. Amsterdam: UNODC.

0136 - COUNTERING THE MASTER: TABOO, SECRETS AND STIGMA IN LIFESTORIES OF RESISTERS

Sheila Adjiembaks (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Jurisdische Hogeschool Avans-Fontys

Narrative research within criminology has been relatively underexposed. However the last decade there is a revival related to the use of narratives within criminological research due to an increasing awareness that narratives can provide meaningful insights based on narrative truths, personal thoughts, motivations and for- and backgrounds of crime. At the same time there is a tangible lack of guidelines when it comes to analyzing narratives. Most research is based on a Grounded Theory approach.

This presentation introduces an alternative way of analyzing narratives in criminology based on positioning theory and the pentad of Burkes dramatism. Several levels of positioning are identified using a Storyline analysis. This kind of analysis is not concerned with emerging themes *throughout* the *collective* data (as grounded theory is), but focuses on the (individual) *in depth* analysis*, within* the individual (life)story. Results of a qualitative exploration based on the three levels of the Storyline analysis are presented. These levels relate (among other levels) to the wider, societal context which is also known as or embodied by the concept of Bambergs (2004) so-called 'master'- and 'counternarratives'.

It is demonstrated that positioning differs and is (co-)constructed by context. In this perspective some preliminary findings related to important themes in criminology, such as 'taboo', 'secret' and 'stigma' will be discussed using data from the exploratory fieldwork on (collecting and analyzing) lifestories of so-called resisters: people who are subjected to and/or grew up in a dominantly criminal environment, but have *not* developed a criminal career.

0137 - LIFE AS A FILM: NARRATIVES AS A SOURCE OF DATA IN CRIMINOLOGY

Przemyslaw Piotrowski (Poland)[1]; Stefan Florek (Poland)[1]

1 - Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Faculty of Management and Social Communication, Institute of Applied Psychology, Department of Forensic Psychology and Criminology

A research paradigm in which an offender's perspective is used as a source of data in the study on the causes of crime is a relatively new approach to criminology and it is still developing. One of the key concepts within the approach is narrative. The literature on the subject uses the concept together with several other notions such as storytelling, life-history, life-writing and autobiographical research.

Criminologists point out that the narrative method helps them develop a better understanding of offenders' motives and identify the meaning that perpetrators attach to their crimes (Canter 1994). The two components (motives and meaning) may explain the way in which an intention to commit a crime is formed. Thus, by examining narratives, researchers may delve into the nature of criminal activities.

The subject of the presentation is the characteristics of a research technique entitled "Life as a Film" (LAAF), used for the first time in Poland. It is a part of Canter-Youngs Narrative Experience Interview Protocol version 2 (CY-NEIPv2), created by David Canter and Donna Youngs (2012). The general description of results of 30 first-time convicts imprisoned in Tarnow Penitentiary will be also presented. The control group consisted of 30 men without criminal record.

0138 - NARRATIVE CRIMINOLOGY AND SEMIOTICS: AN APPLICATION TO THE FIELD OF PSYCHIATRIC EXPERT REPORTS

Alfredo Verde (Italy)[1]

1 - University of Genoa

The present paper presents a new perspective in narrative criminology: the use of semiotics according to Roland Barthes' theory about semiotic codes in narratives. Barthes considers narrative texts as musical scores for organ, crossed by different "voices", corresponding to codes: proairetic, hermeneutical, semantic, referential, symbolic. Every narrative, written or spoken, can be analysed dividing it in pieces (Barthes' "lexias"), and observing the emersion of each code and the interplay among them. One further step is the confrontation among the narratives produced by different narrators, and/or in different socio(cultural) contexts. An example of the possibility of the use of barthesian analysis in narrative criminology is given, analysing the case of different psychiatric expert reports, regarding the same criminal case. As it will be shown, the experts 'narratives use barthesian codes in different ways, and the result was is the emersion of different narrative styles and the arising of different emotions in the narratee. Some concluding remarks are given about the possibility of discerning which narratives are more or less "true" from the point of view of the narrator/narratee dyad.

2.13 ADVANCES IN QUANTITATIVE CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND METHODS II
Chair: Daniel Seddig

0139 - SOCIAL TRUST AND CORRUPTION IN GERMAN STATES: OFFICIAL STATISTICS AND INDICATORS OF NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE SOCIAL FORCES.

Saskia Fuchs (Germany)[1]; Peter Graeff (Germany)[1]

1 - Kiel University

Corruption is a crime that is conducted clandestinely without visible victims. As a result, corruption data are difficult to obtain. Corruption research rests, therefore, in large part on expert ratings (such as the "Corruption Perception Index"). Even if "perception measures" have proven well in corruption research, data are typically only available for countries. Based on qualitative assessments by Transparency International, we develop a corruption indicator for Germany, which quantifies institutional resources against corruption on the German federal states (Bundesländer). By comparing our measure with official statistics about corruption and survey results about bribing in Germany, the reliability of the data and their sources are assessed.

The validity of the data can indirectly be tested when counterforces against corruption are analyzed. Indicators of social trust – arguably the strongest social antagonism to corruption – are analyzed in conjunction with our institutional measure and official corruption figures. By this, we tackle the question about the bias in official figures. We also make suggestions for improving the data quality of corruption and social trust indicators.

0140 - BURGLARY AND SECURITY: USING BIVARIATE MULTILEVEL/ HIERARCHICAL MODELLING TO ESTIMATE THE CONDITIONAL SECURITY PROTECTION FACTORS

Andromachi Tseloni (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Loughborough University

Domestic burglary has fallen in England and Wales by over 60 per cent since 1995 according to estimates based on the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). The Security Impact Assessment Tool was originally developed to assess the protective effect of security devices and their configuration via the Security Protection Factors (Farrell et al. 2011). Homes with the combination of window and door locks and external and internal lights (WIDE) are 49 times more protected than households without any security (Tseloni et al. 2014)

The present paper extends this methodology to introduce the Contextualised Security Impact Assessment Tool. It models CSEW data sets from 2008/09 to 2011/12, merged with the 2001 Census, via bivariate (or joint regression models) multilevel logit modelling in order to investigate the association between burglary risk and availability of effective security

configurations across specific population subgroups and areas in England and Wales. It thus produces the Conditional Security Protection Factors (CSPF). These in effect individualise the protective effect of security devices across a number of population groups according to socio-demographic and area characteristics. The CSPFs can inform crime prevention agencies about where to direct resources for security improvements that would offer the greatest protection and burglary reduction. This paper forms part of a wider ESRC-Secondary Data Analysis Phase 1 - funded project which utilised CSEW data from 1992 to 2011/12 to explore the role of security in declining burglary rates, exploring: 'Which burglary security devices work for whom and in what context?'

0141 - CHALLENGING AHISTORICAL APPROACHES TO MODELLING CRIME TRENDS: MODELS FOR VARYING COEFFICIENTS IN TIME SERIES DATA

Les Humphreys (United Kingdom)[1]; Brian Francis (United Kingdom)[1]; Susan Mcvie (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - Lancaster University; 2 - University of Edinburgh

From the early 1990's North America and many European countries have experienced a dramatic and continued drop in crime as measured using official crime statistics. This has catalysed a great deal of research activity that attempts to explain changes in crime trends over time. However, this type of longitudinal research is often hampered by a historicism (LaFree, 1999). That is, an assumption that determinants of crime act in the same way in different historical moments. We believe that this is an inappropriate assumption to make and that attempts to model aggregate time series data should allow the effects of covariates to vary over time. Using Scottish police recorded crime data for four different types of crime from 1985 to 2012, this presentation sets out an appropriate methodology to examine this problem. Varying coefficient models, an extension of generalised additive models, allow the covariates to vary each year, with the variation represented by some smooth function estimated by the model. Results show that the effect of some covariates do indeed vary over time and that these models fit the data better than models that do not allow for this variation. The problem of how to deal with situations where degrees of freedom are limited is also discussed. Given the current level of interest in understanding fluctuations in crime trends and the policy implications of this type of research, this advance is particularly important.

0142 - SHORT TERM SPECIALISATION AND THE DIVERSITY INDEX

Brian Francis (United Kingdom)[1]; Les Humphreys (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Lancaster University

This paper discusses work recently carried out on short term specialisation, which is a topical concept in criminal careers research. . We focus on the diversity index and discuss its advantages and disadvantages. One disadvantage is its calibration, with the index depending

not only on the variability of offending types, but also on the number of crime categories and the frequency of offending. We describe an investigation into the complex relationship between the diversity index and these factors and suggest a method for interpreting the diversity index and allowing it to be compared within and across studies. We conclude by suggesting a way to standardise the diversity index to allow for greater comparability.

2.14 DESISTANCE FROM CRIME: FACTORS AND TRAJECTORIES
Chair: José Cid

0143 - LEGAL SOCIALISATION'S INFLUENCE ON PATTERNS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR OVER 34 YEARS IN THE BRITISH COHORT STUDY (1970) - FURTHERING THE DESISTANCE TRAJECTORIES DEBATE.

Annabel Mullin (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - UCL Institute of Education

Desistance to crime, the idea that people cease committing crime, is a field in relative infancy, particularly female desistance. Current debates address critical conceptual components, temporal and methodological considerations. Desistance is increasingly discussed as a process, comprising emergence, development and cessation rather than a specific event. This is aided by the move towards life course approaches and the use of trajectory methodology (Bushway, Piquero et al. 2001). Focus is often divisive either on structure, biopsychosocial factors, versus agency in criminal action. Both are concerned with understanding and predicting criminality, the former describes "longitudinal socialization processes" (Maruna 1999) leading to criminal disposition whilst the latter is more concerned with action around the criminal event. The interaction between the two approaches is increasingly of interest. In this paper a dual approach is taken, designed at pinpointing the current debate whilst detecting different conceptualisations based on data from the British Cohort study 1970 (BCS70). This paper identifies patterns of criminal behaviour and key determinants of the different criminal trajectories, based on adolescent legal attitudes (legal socialisation) - cynicism and views of a person towards the law and it's agents. For 12,891 cohort members, complete self-reported (at 16, 30 and 34) criminal justice convictions are examined under the umbrella categories of 'Never' (n.9,717), 'Early Onset Limited' (427), 'Desist - Early Onset and Late Onset' (n.2,307), 'Late Bloomer' (n.239) and 'Persistent' (n.201). Elucidation provides more understanding of socialisation's influence on criminal behaviour, particularly in regard to the gendered nature of desistance, and reconsiders the dominance of the dual taxonomy, Moffitt's (2006) 'hypothetical prototypes' of antisocial individuals.

0144 - LONG-TERM PREDICTORS OF CRIME DESISTANCE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF LONGITUDINAL STUDIES

Miguel Basto-Pereira (Portugal)[1]; Rita Começanha (Portugal)[1]; Sofia Ribeiro (Portugal)[1]; Ângela Maia (Portugal)[1]

1 - CIPsi, School of Psychology, University of Minho - Portugal

Background: Criminal and anti-social behaviours are mainly perpetrated by adults with a history of juvenile delinquency. In order to prevent recidivism, it is urgent to understand the factors that contribute to young offenders leaving their criminals careers. *Objectives:* The aim of this study was to conduct a systematic review of predictors during childhood and adolescence related to crime desistance in males or females with a history of juvenile delinquency. *Methods:* The systematic review were conducted following the PRISMA guidelines. Web of Science, Pubmed, Scopus and PsycArticles were searched by three independent reviewers from their start until December 2014. Longitudinal studies, with independent analysis for males and females, written in Portuguese, English, Spanish or French, evaluating the predictors of desistance from crime during childhood and/or youth with follow-up during the adulthood, were included. Studies that only followed participants until 17 years old or less, with less of five years of follow-up, with specific criminal or psychiatric characteristics or without an evaluation of psychological or social factors were excluded. *Results:* Of 1930 articles screened, 367 studies were retained and 67 articles were selected for full-text reading, of which 15 were considered eligible for inclusion. Twenty three predictors were evaluated in more than one study in men and/or women, but consistent significant predictors of desistance from crime between studies were not found. Inconsistencies between studies were detected in all 14 predictors, and 12 predictors were consistently not predictive. *Conclusions:* Strong differences between studies were found in the predictors of desistance from crime. The lack of consistency between studies could be related to the absence of controlling for social marginalization predictors in adulthood and the use of different methodologies. Future research should focus on consensus using gold standard measures and research designs.

0145 - LEAVING CRIME AND THE MAINSTREAM NOTIONS OF DESISTANCE-PERSISTENCE BEHIND

Catalina Droppelmann (Chile)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge

The study of the transition from crime to conformity in the field of criminology has been limited by three main issues: firstly, the belief that desistance from crime is only about stop committing crimes; secondly, the idea that desistance is an overnight change that implies a clean cut with criminal activity; and thirdly, the notion that persisters and desisters are completely opposed, the formers being anti-social in all spheres of life.

Using mixed methods and a new and rich dataset from the first longitudinal study ever done in Chile, which includes a panel of 341 young offenders, this article challenges the traditional ways to study desistance from crime, opening the way to new perspectives based on cultural and gender particularities.

The data evidences that focusing only on crime free gaps, without considering changes in seriousness and frequency of crime, hides core aspects of the process of crime abandonment. Indeed, 40% of the individuals who persisted on crime at the second wave decreased the seriousness of their offenses and 50% of them committed crimes less frequently than in the first wave. Although these downwards trends sometimes do not occur as a consequence of a definite decision to stop, they are not just a mere indication of desistance. For several individuals, these types of changes are the furthest they can go in terms of crime abandonment. Some individuals will never be capable of completely leaving all sorts of anti-social behaviour behind. Occasional thefts for need, fights for self-defence, recreational drug use and vandalism, as an expression of social discontent, will most probably be part of a way of life that is almost impossible to surrender, specially considering the structural restrictions from a society that has not much to offer in terms of welfare, employment, opportunities and social mobility.

Moreover, it is argued, that desistance and persistence categories are far from absolute. 37% of the interviewees changed categories from the first to the second wave, following a zig-zag pattern rather than a linear path. This is explained by the fact the interviewees showed important inconsistencies between their behaviour and their internal dispositions towards conformity. Indeed, a quarter of the desisters were ambivalent regarding their decision to stop committing crimes; half of the persisters wanted to abandon crime and were sure of their capacity to do it, but they didn't; and half of the persisters had conformist identities, values and aspirations that did not prevent them from continuing offending.

These different matters are discussed through an analysis of consumerism and masculinities as key transversal issues on the desistance process, both as factors that pull them away from crime and push them back towards it.

0146 - DESISTANCE IN THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD: A TYPOLOGY OF YOUNG OFFENDERS IN THE WAY TOWARDS DESISTANCE.

José Cid (Spain)[1]; Eugenia Albani (Spain)[1]; Aina Ibàñez (Spain)[1]; Joel Martí (Spain)[1]

1 - Universitat Autònoma Barcelona

The presentation will be based on a longitudinal prospective study of a sample of 108 young offenders that at the moment of the selection of the sample, were under the jurisdiction of the Catalan juvenile system, serving a sentence of probation or detention in a young offender institution. These young offenders are followed for a period of two years, in a range of ages comprised between 18 and 24. The young offenders are tracked on three occasions with different techniques (self-report offending test; cognitive-emotional skill test; personal

network and narrative interview). Apart demographic data is obtained from the Catalan Juvenile Criminal System and data on arrest is obtained from the police department. The hypothesis of the research is that the process of desistance should be couple with a transformation of the personal network of the young person, in two main aspects: its conventionality -the relevance of law-abiding persons in the network- and the degree in which the network provides emotional and instrumental support to the person. The research wants also to know what the reasons for the change are, considering four main theories: natural desistance (increasing maturity in the transition to adult life); learning theory (new skills and cognitions learned during the supervision by the juvenile criminal system); social support and social control theories (new conventional bonds and support acquired in the transition to adulthood) and cumulative disadvantage theory (structural disadvantage and stigmatization from the criminal justice system as a factor that makes change more difficult).

The main aim of this presentation is to show that there are different profiles in our sample that may be useful for understanding the desistance and persistence of these young offenders. Four profiles have been identified: the first, more coherent with the theory of natural desistance, includes young persons with the less structural disadvantage, a more conventional network and low bond with parents. The second one, more coherent with the cumulative disadvantage theory, contains young persons with high structural disadvantage and a network of low conventionality, both in peers and in family. In this profile we observe less desistance. The third profile integrates young offenders with a peer network of low conventionality but parents with high conventionality. Finally, the fourth profile shows a personal network of a very low density and low level of bonds and support. This final profile with low rate of desistance seems also in agreement with social control and social support theories.

Apart from introducing the typology, the presentation will be completed with a qualitative analysis of cases of desistance and persistence in the fourth profiles. This analysis will be based on the semi-structured interviews done to (N=73) of the young offender in the sample in the second wave. The aim of this analysis is to explore the factors and mechanisms of desistance and persistence within the same profile.

2.15 ILLICIT MARKETS
Chair: Marc Balcells

0147 - CONSTRUCTING SERIOUSNESS OF CRIME AND NEGOTIATING HARM IN LEISURE AND CONSUMPTION: THE CASE OF BUYING FAKE FASHION

Jo Large (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Teesside University

Through using the specific example of fashion counterfeiting, a topic which transcends traditional notions of crime, criminality and the criminal 'other', this paper examines people's interpretations and constructions of crime and furthermore, how this relates to notions of harm. Seeking to challenge the surface level understanding, which is perpetuated by a seemingly continuing demand for counterfeit goods, and consumer survey research, that counterfeiting is viewed, as a 'victimless crime' and thus not harmful, this paper argues that the public actually have complex interpretations of crime, and importantly, harm, and this is closely tied into how far these are constructed as 'serious'. These constructions and interpretations of crime, seriousness and harm and how these are negotiated, are key to understanding the motivations of people in their decisions to consume (or not) counterfeit fashion. Through examining the micro dynamics of consumer motivations and behaviour, it is possible to see how whilst as consumers, we do recognise harm, the nature of living in a consumer society where we are driven by the desire to gain pleasure through leisure and consumption, we have to negotiate harm through a series of justifications and displacement of our ideals and 'morals'.

0148 - BUYER, BEWARE: WHITE COLLAR CRIME IN THE ART WORLD

Marc Balcells (United States of America)[1]

1 - John Jay College of Criminal Justice - The Graduate Center, The City University of New York

Art crimes are criminally punishable acts that involve works of art. Studies on art crime often implicitly or explicitly assume an illegal art trade, parallel to the regular art trade. The illegal trade supposedly consists not only of organized criminals, but also regular elements inside the regular trade (dealers, collectors, among others). As such, most instances of art crimes involve legal actors at some stage or at all stages of the demand-supply chain. Theories on white-collar crime can help to understand these types of crime. This presentation aims to do that, by applying several theories on art crimes. Furthermore, it will elaborate on the question of how hybrid crimes, where both legal and illegal actors are involved, can best be understood. Cases that will be used are for example the Christie's – Sotheby's price-fixing scandal, the Medici case, the fraud at Drouot auction house (France), and several cases where rogue dealers interface between the international so-called legitimate market and local looting and plundering. The presentation concludes with how to address these particular instances of cases within the art world and the challenges presented in the field of criminal policy.

0149 - EXCAVATING THE ORGAN TRADE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF ORGAN MARKETS IN CAIRO, EGYPT

Sean Columb (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Liverpool

Defined in terms of human trafficking the organ trade is nominally described as a feature of organised crime. Consequently, anti-trafficking measures supported by an ethical discourse prohibiting organ sales has become the focal point of legal intervention, in response to a phenomenon embedded in social, political and economic malaise. Yet, while much has been written about the imminent threat of organ "trafficking" and the urgent need to increase organ supplies, there has been a curious absence of research into the processes and relations that facilitate the exploitation of individuals in organ markets. The reasons why people sell their organs requires a much more rigorous examination than currently afforded in the literature. Re-positioning exploitation in its broader context, this paper examines the link between increased urbanisation, migration patterns, informalisation and the emergence of organ markets. These inter-linkages are explored in the context of Sudanese migrants trading in organ markets in Cairo, Egypt. While this study does not infer a definitive model or pattern of organ trading, it does illustrate some of the myriad conditions, structural arrangements and policy decisions that contribute to an anomic environment, which has fostered a subculture of organ sales, among migrant populations in particular.The experiences of Sudanese migrants demonstrate how a process of social exclusion and economic marginalisation can lead to variable degrees of exploitation manifest, in this instance, in their involvement in organ markets. Linking the organ trade to a narrow conception of crime obscures the structural depths of this issue and ignores the fact that crime does not have a causative function, it is reactive.

0150 - THE EUROPEAN ILLICIT CIGARETTE MARKET: SIZE, ACTORS AND FLOWS

Francesco Calderoni (Italy)[1]

1 - Transcrime and Università Cattolica

This paper presents the main results of the study *The European Outlook on the Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products.* The study estimated the size of the illicit cigarette market in 249 areas of the European Union below the national level. The estimates measured the volumes, prevalence, types of products and proceeds of illicit cigarettes.

The study also analyzed the actors and flows of illicit cigarettes through a review of open sources. The results highlight the remarkable differentiation and complexity of the illicit tobacco market in Europe.

2.16 TACKLING CORRUPTION: PREVENTING AND SANCTIONING
Chair: Kai. D. Bussmann

0151 - PENAL POLICY FOR CORRUPTION OFFENCES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Srdan Vujovic (Bosnia and Herzegovina)[1]

1 - Criminal Policy Research Centre

One of the biggest challenges criminal justice system is facing today is corruption. This article investigates penal outcomes and practices in corruption prosecutions in the country's capital, Sarajevo. All final judgments in corruption cases delivered between 1 January 2005 and 31 December 2011 at both the Municipal and Cantonal courts in Sarajevo were analyzed. Court documents obtained from these two high-level judicial institutions were exclusively relied upon for this study. Defendants were found guilty in more than half of cases analysed (N=60), though suspended sentences were delivered in the vast majority (87%) of these cases. Sentences of immediate imprisonment, applied in eight cases, averaged six months incarceration. In each of these eight cases, the period of imprisonment constituted the lowest end of the imprisonment sentence range for the offence, and in three of the eight cases, punishments were even further mitigated. Only in four cases were professional restrictions imposed (ie. prohibiting the defendant in engaging in a profession, activity or duty). Community service requirements were not applied in any of the cases. According to these quantitative findings, Sarajevo's courts are lenient against those convicted of corruption. Keeping in mind that criminal law is separated from other law branches by accentuated punitivity, and that by inadequate application of punishment, the decisiveness of the whole criminal justice system declines, it is no surprise that, in the field of criminal and legal response to corruption, Bosnia and Herzegovina does not make significant progress. In order to improve described situation justice system must receive a significant attention in the strategic anti-corruption documents in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as object of anti-corruption measures and their implementer. Finally, it emphasises the need for further training for professionals in the criminal justice system about relatively new additions to Bosnia's criminal law (ie. plea bargaining), as well as the need to embed values like professional integrity among actors, specifically prosecutors and judges.

0152 - HIGH HOPES AND INSUFFICIENT RESULTS IN FIGHTING AGAINST CORRUPTION IN HUNGARY

Eva Inzelt (Hungary)[1]

1 - Eotvos Lorand University, Faculty of Law, Department of Criminology, Budapest, Hungary

Similarly to the situation in other countries corruption is a destructive and persistent phenomenon also in Hungary. Despite the new laws as well as the successive declarations and

programs the results are disappointing. In order to reveal the reasons behind I have conducted interviews and organized focus group meetings with police officers, prosecutors and judges. During the interviews and the focus group meetings I have collected information concerning different questions such as the way of the notification of the offenses (who reported the incident to the police), the financial, technical and human resources capacity of the institutions of the Criminal Justice System, the cooperation of the organizations, the difficulties of the evaluation of evidences, the problems to prove this type of crime, as well as the opinion of the participants on the Hungarian corruption situation including its latency and the improvement of the legal procedures.

According to the results of the research every segment of the society is involved in corruption. The acts of petty corruption are interwoven of the daily life of the population. It became evident that the Criminal Justice System can handle the petty corruption cases at least the majority of the cases which are prosecuted belong to this category. Of course, the latency is also very high even regarding the petty corruption. The situation concerning the large-scale corruption is even more problematic considering the number of cases revealed. The law enforcement agencies meet several obstacles in detection and prosecution of such offences. Especially incidents when politicians are involved make the cases very sensitive. As one of my interviewees said: "The whole political life is interwoven by corruption. The economic and the political powers are in the same hands. The money buys the politics. The institutionalized system appeared in Hungary makes the corrupt players even innocent." The presence of the state-capture certainly makes the combat against corruption dubious. Typical cases from all corruption categories will also be discussed.

0153 - SUCCESSFUL PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION IN FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICES – THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURAL DIMENSIONS ON EXPORTING WELL ESTABLISHED COMPANY CULTURES.

Kai.-D. Bussmann (Germany)[1]; Anja Niemeczek (Germany)[1]; Marcel Vockrodt (Germany)[1]

1 - Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Penal Law and Criminology

We used a Web-based survey of 15 major German companies with an international profile to study which are the main factors effectively preventing internal company corruption. Complex analyses revealed that the most important preventive factors were a company culture that promotes integrity along with a strong knowledge of norms and a high level of acceptance for the company anticorruption program. The survey also studied how far German parent companies succeed in exporting their established company cultures and prevention measures to foreign branch offices and subsidiaries. Results showed that cultural dimensions influence the susceptibility to corruption and the preventive effect of single anticorruption measures of companies doing business in foreign countries. Nonetheless, companies do succeed in implementing an effective compliance management system and a company culture that promotes integrity both in their home country and in their foreign branch offices despite the greater obstacles due to the different cultural environment.

0154 - NEW ANTI-CORRUPTION INITIATIVE IN UKRAINE: MAIN OBSTACLES TO EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT

Olena Shostko (Ukraine)[1]

1 - National Law University

The purpose of this presentation is to show major developments in the Ukrainian anti-corruption policy after the Revolution of Dignity of 2013-2014. Recent official reports that contain quantitative data on corruption crimes and their trends have been explored. Main legislative novels and law enforcement practice are described. Author discusses the particular problems that arise in activities of criminal justice agencies which problems are connected to slow reforming and employing the same law enforcement officers which had worked under the previous government. Specific examples of influence of the Ukrainian non-profit organizations on current anti-corruption policy will be presented. Author shares her views on how to overcome the gap between the law enacted in the books and the law in action and suggests certain recommendations for improvement of law enforcement policy in Ukraine.

2.17 FORENSIC SCIENCES AND WITNESS TESTIMONY
Chair: Thimna Klatt

0155 - MEMORY AS EVIDENCE IN RAPE COMPLAINTS: MEMORY RESEARCH VS. CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSPECTIVES

Katrin Hohl (United Kingdom)[1]; Martin Conway (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - City University London

This paper focuses on the difficulties that arise when human memory becomes central evidence in police and criminal justice proceedings. In particular in cases of rape the victim's memory of the rape is commonly the key and frequently the only evidence in the investigation and prosecution of rape allegations.

In criminal justice practice central criteria to assess the veracity and credibility of a victim or witness testimony are the amount of minute, often insignificant and peripheral, detail that is remembered, and the internal consistency of the victim's account. Yet, memory research has established that inconsistencies are a normal feature of memories, and that remembering more than a few, in particular peripheral, details is unlikely. The paper provides a conceptual model of the pathways through which this and other criminal justice misconceptions of the

human memory contribute to complaints of rape rarely reaching court. We provide initial evidence from a large, representative sample of rape complaints in London (UK) and discuss implications for criminal justice practice.

0156 - THE INFLUENCE OF EMOTION AND SUGGESTION ON ACCURACY OF EYEWITNESS AND EARWITNESS ACCOUNTS

Martika Marcucci (Netherlands)[1]; Maria Francisca Rebocho (Portugal)[2]; Kim Van Oorsouw (Netherlands)[1]

1 - University of Maastricht; 2 - University Fernando Pessoa

Nowadays, remembering is seen as a constructive process. This causes our memory to be more susceptible for integrating wrongful information, which is called the *misinformation effect*. Some people including eyewitnesses construct wrong memories when exposed to misinformation after witnessing an event. These "remembered" mistaken memories are called *false memories*: either remembering events that never happened, or remembering them differently than they actually occurred. Because jurors seem to be the most sensitive to eyewitness identification evidence, the powerful influence of misinformation on inducing false memories is very relevant for the legal field. Apart from misinformation, our memory is likewise powerfully influenced by emotion. Research on the influence of emotions in combination with misinformation on memory showed that the amount of false memories increases. Remarkably, this is especially the case for negative emotional arousal. The present study was designed to understand whether both eyewitnesses and earwitnesses are more susceptible to post-event misinformation when the target stimulus serves as a pleasant, unpleasant or neutral event. Most research has focused on eyewitnesses and less on earwitnesses. An important new field of research could be the influence of auditory stimuli on remembering emotional events combined with misinformation, since witnessing a relevant event will not always occur at daytime or in your visual field of sight. A sample consisting of one hundred and twenty undergraduate students was used for this study. After filling in the PANAS (a measure of individual differences in trait effect), half of them were presented a pleasant, an unpleasant and a neutral picture, and the other half a pleasant, an unpleasant and a neutral sound. Then a numeric filler task was administered and finally a post-event questionnaire containing questions with misinformation. Results will be presented and discussed, as will their implications and contributions to the field and to criminal investigation in general.

0158 - INFERENCES OF CRIMINALITY AFTER MINIMAL EXPOSURE

Thimna Klatt (Germany)[1]; Heather D. Flowe (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony; 2 - University of Leicester, School of Psychology

People automatically infer traits from faces, possibly without being aware of this process. Additionally, research has shown that people strongly agree in their evaluation of faces. One of the traits that have been found to be deduced from other persons' faces is criminality. Inferences of criminality in turn can potentially bias eyewitness identification from lineups by guiding the witness' choice towards the lineup member who looks most like a stereotypical criminal. Using actual police mugshots, we examined if people make criminal attributions even after minimal exposure and if their evaluation of a given face changes with additional presentations. Participants were presented with mugshot photographs for a restricted viewing time interval. Trial order was randomized across face and exposure time for each participant. After a mugshot disappeared, participants were asked if the face was criminal-looking or not. The proportion of participants who judged a face as criminal-looking after restricted viewing time was correlated with criminal appearance ratings provided by a different group of participants in the absence of time constraints. The rating scale ranged from 0 ("not at all criminal") to 100 ("completely criminal"). The results show that the proportion of participants who rated a face as criminal-looking after minimal exposure was highly and significantly correlated with mean criminal appearance ratings made after unrestricted viewing time. The effect still reached significance when other perceived traits (trustworthiness, dominance, and attractiveness) were statistically controlled for. Furthermore, we found that criminal attributions do not seem to change when a face is presented multiple times. Our findings suggest that people can make criminal attributions after extremely brief exposure to a face (100 ms), which might lead eyewitnesses to interpret it as "intuition". Practical as well as theoretical implications of these findings are discussed.

2.18 WELFARE, PENAL POLICY AND PUNISHMENT
Chair: Hilde Tubex

0159 - RE-INVENTING PENAL WELFARISM? FINDINGS FROM AN ANALYSIS OF GERMAN PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES FROM 1970 TO 2012

Bernd Dollinger (Germany)[1]; Dirk Lampe (Germany)[2]

1 - University of Siegen; 2 - University of Bremen

International analyses of penal transformations purport 'reinventions of the social'. After decades of mainly retributive, risk-oriented and populist penal policies, political interest in welfarist policies seems to be revitalised. In a very specific shape, they seem to thrive or, at least, to be given a second chance to do so.

These analyses should be subjected to close scrutiny. Time and again, researchers are inclined to overrate and wrongly generalise partial trends. In addition, the bulk of international analyses of criminal policy is focused solely on Anglophone countries, making it difficult to weigh their relevance for other countries.

Against this background, we present findings from an analysis of German penal policy from 1970 to 2012. The empirical basis of our explanation is an assessment of all parliamentary debates concerning youth crime in six German parliaments (2 federal and 4 state parliaments). In addition, we analysed outstanding political campaigns, respective media reports and partisan publications. We used a qualitative discourse analysis to determine the content and transformation of political stances on youth delinquency in general, on specific offenses and offender types, as well as on measures that were demanded to tackle juvenile delinquency. This reconstruction also allows for an assessment of possible punitive and populist trends.

The results yield a multi-faceted picture of the political debates. An important turning point appeared in the mid-1990s when welfarist positions were increasingly questioned. Welfare oriented policies were gradually denied the capability to deal with persistent violent offenders and right wing extremists. Irrespective of party affiliation, calls for prevention, cooperation, and swiftly administered interventions occurred as a common political denominator. Yet the policy change did not entail a sameness of all political stakeholders. To date, distinct differences between federal and state parliaments as well as of respective parties have to be taken into account, and they contribute to a continuously contested field of policy. In general, findings from international studies on penal transformations are not fully suitable to fathom and to give adequate consideration to German penal policy.

0160 - POLITICAL ECONOMY AND PUNISHMENT IN AUSTRALIA

Hilde Tubex (Australia)[1]

1 - University of Western Australia

In this paper, we start from recent writings that analyse changes of penality through the lens of political economy, to interpret trends in the size and composition of prison populations in Australian states and territories.

Australia shares many of the characteristics of other Anglo-Saxon countries which are associated with increased punitiveness, as measured by the imprisonment rate. It is a neo-liberal political economy, with corresponding exclusionary features, as described by Cavadino and Dignan (2006), or, in the words of Lacey (2008), a liberal market economy, with a majoritarian democratic model and a common law adversarial judicial system.

Moreover, although Australia's social democratic traditions have moderated the raw neo-liberalism Wacquant (2009) has described in the USA, leaving some of its welfare policies intact, penal policies have espoused the "law and order" approach, resulting in rising

imprisonment rates, most significantly reflected in the increasingly disproportionate representation of Indigenous people in the prison.

On closer examination, however, significant differences between the imprisonment rates of the eight jurisdictions within the Australian borders are revealed. All jurisdictions are subject to the overarching, global narratives mentioned above. However, how these master narratives are translated at a state level, and the trajectories they follow, are different, subject to judicial cultures and social values, and have resulted in the emergence of distinct punishment practices and local penal cultures.

In this paper, we discuss how the above mentioned lines of literature are useful in understanding what shapes the penal landscape in four Australian states (New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia), representative of the country's penal diversity. We suggest that a single model of political economy is insufficient to explain the complexity of penal variances within Australia, the time lapses in the developments, and differences in the size and composition of prison populations. In particular, the differences in the 'level' of the imprisonment rates require additional explanatory models, such as culture (Garland 2001); particularly processes of cultural embeddedness (Melossi, 2011), and analysis of the historical development of the settlement of each state.

0161 - NORWEGIAN EXCEPTIONALISM – NOT SO EXCEPTIONAL?

Dag Leonardsen (Norway)[1]

1 - Lillehammer University College

For several years, the UN has ranked Norway as having the highest standard of living in the world. Also, the Nordic welfare-state model has in many regards been declared a success, and criminologists have talked about 'Scandinavian exceptionalism'. Economic equality, a generous, universal social-security system, and high expenditures spent on preventive politics are important characteristics of this model. However, when it comes to tackling social problems (not only crime, but also social/mental problems more generally), even Norway is struggling. This article gives a brief overview of the "social-problem history" of Norway 1945-2015 as responsible politicians themselves have described it, and discusses why, in spite of the best presuppositions, so many people struggle with mastering life. The author discloses the powerlessness experienced by politicians and professionals in attaining preventive measures. As long as a free trade economy and ever-increasing demands for competitiveness is the taken-for-granted premise, the exclusive society is the likely result. Norwegian politicians are not only strong protagonists for liberalist values in the economy; this set of values has gradually invaded even the socio-cultural system: our kindergartens, schools and the broader society. The author challenges these priorities, and argues that modern social problems (crime is but one) only to a limited extent can be solved through competent, professional, and evidence-based action programs (governmental management). To the extent that lack of meaning is a more urgent problem in modern society than lack of money, this challenge (like the environmental challenge) has to be dealt with according to value-based premises.

2.19 PRIVATE SECURITY INDUSTRY
Chair: Mahesh Nalla

0162 - THE PRIVATE SECURITY INDUSTRY IN BELGIUM (1907-1934): CRIMINOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS ON THE CONTEMPORARY SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORICAL SHIFTS IN THE PROVISION OF SECURITY

Pieter Leloup (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

The focus of this research lies on the historical development and criminological significance of the private security industry in Belgium in the first third of the twentieth century. To that end, the aim of this paper is threefold. First, to understand the underlying historical mechanisms that shaped the development of an early twentieth century Belgian security market. The second aim is to analyse and explain the nature and role of the discussed non-state security providers alongside and in relation to their public counterparts. Third and finally, to challenge the alleged historical discontinuity in private initiatives in surveillance and protection and by doing so, reveal the explanatory value of the historical perspective for current trends in the area of policing. For this study, empirical data was collected through archival research in organisations directly and indirectly involved in (private) policing and security – e.g. private security companies, local and judicial authorities, the Chamber of Commerce, maritime, business and industrial interest parties, etc.

Following a thorough analysis of the collected data, we argue that a specific but complex set of societal conditions and transformations, which are discussed in the paper, accelerated the establishment of a rapidly expanding private security industry. Already at the beginning of the previous century, this industry functioned as a specialist provider of a wide and fast-growing range of manned guarding and security services in maritime, industrial, commercial and urban residential areas in Belgium. Consequently, the public authorities witnessed the emergence of a private sector operating at the core of (preventive) policing, calling into question the assumed state monopoly over crime control. In this process, however, the state tried to reconfirm its exclusive right to determine who may guarantee security and to what end. By putting our results in perspective with the present-day governance of policing, we believe that the historical roots of Belgium's late modern private security industry are to be found in the establishment of a number of private policing companies at the beginning of the twentieth century. They marked, especially in terms of their activities, professional and commercial characteristics and modus operandi, a symbolic shift in the (private) provision of security, furthermore demonstrating that by this time policing was already undertaken by multiple public and private agencies, both in complementary and competitive configurations.

0163 - PRIVATE SECURITY INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA IN THE XXI CENTURY: LEGAL FRAMEWORK, CHALLENGES, AND PERSPECTIVES

Anna Gurinskaya (Russian Federation)[1]; Mahesh Nalla (United States of America)[2]; Aryna Dzmitryieva (Russian Federation)[3]

1 - St.Petersburg State University; 2 - Michigan State University; 3 - European University at St.Petersburg

The emergence and the development of private security industry in Russia was inevitable given the transition to market economy and democratic governance resulting in shifts of social regulatory mechanisms from the public to private sectors. The roots of the demand for private protection in the Soviet Union can be traced back as late as the post II World War years. However, only with the radical transformation of the Soviet society the real supply of and demand for private security was created. Several works deal with the issue of the emergence of the industry and its rapid growth in the 1990s that was caused by the growing street crime rates and, especially, the blossoming of the organized crime activity. In the last decade the development of this industry was caused by other factors, namely the emergence of the mass private spaces (shopping malls, entertainment parks and centers, gated communities, etc.), increased terrorist threat, and the declining trust in the police guardianship.

The aim of this paper is to examine the evolution of the state of the private security industry in Russia for the last 15 years, focusing mostly on the private security guards. More specifically, we will assess the trends and changes in legislation that occurred since 2002 pertaining to the recruitment and training of the security guards as well as their rights, duties, obligations, and state oversight mechanisms. We will address further why and how the government has increased control over the industry, and broadened simultaneously the scope of the services that private security companies are allowed to provide. We shall also specifically focus on the place of the private security companies on the market of agencies providing security services (governmental and non-governmental). Drawing from literature from Europe, we will assess the extent to which these new legislative efforts compare with existing trends in statutes in Europe.

0164 - NORMATIVITY AND PRAGMATISM: BEYOND THE PUBLIC-PRIVATE DICHOTOMY IN PRIVATE INVESTIGATIONS AND PRIVATE JUSTICE WITHIN BUSINESSES

Clarissa Meerts (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Erasmus University Rotterdam

At the core of this presentation are the private methods of investigation as used by corporate security providers in the Netherlands, and the (private) settlement options which follow those investigations. Corporate security providers are, in the context of this presentation, those actors who are involved in providing (mostly) investigative services to businesses and other organisations, catering to their specific security needs.

The presentation takes a novel approach to the (generally assumed) dichotomy between public and private interests in reactions to crime within businesses and other organisations. It is argued that it is not only public and private interests that form a driving force behind decisions (e.g. whether or not to report an incident to the authorities) but that concepts such as normativity and pragmatism also have an important role to play. Fieldwork suggests that private interests of a client are indeed leading for corporate security and its clients but that these are not necessarily put above all else. It is more often than not against the private interest of an organisation to report a crime to the authorities (as this could cause reputational and thus financial damage) and many studies have found that reporting incidents to authorities is not very common amongst organisations. However, reports *are* still made to the public authorities, even in cases when such reporting brings no private benefit. Organisations and investigators seem to use a report to the police sometimes strategically (and pragmatically), for example a criminal case may be used to strengthen a civil case. At other times, however, a report is made as an expression of moral indignation (normatively), for example because the decision makers feel cheated. They might not expect any positive effect to their private interest but still feel the need to report the incident as it is 'the right thing to do'. Conversely, pragmatic considerations may induce a company to handle an incident privately, for example for the sake of a speedy resolution, in cases when the public authorities might not prioritise the case (but public interests may be involved).

The presentation explores the above matters by using data from 48 semi-structured interviews with private investigators, law enforcement and clients (ongoing); 21 case studies of private investigations; and two six week observations (one with a corporate security firm and one with a security department of a large company). All data were gathered in the Netherlands from October 2012 till the present (ongoing).

0165 - SURVEILLANCE BEYOND THE POLICE. NEW TECHNOLOGY AND NEW PLAYERS

Janne Flyghed (Sweden)[1]

1 - Department of Criminology, Stockholm University

The private security sectors involvement in policing has significantly changed since the early 1990´s. Nowadays it´s no longer just a matter of traditional proactive and reactive police-work. There has emerged a new kind of expertise concerning sophisticated investigations and advanced forensic work. This has emerged in connection with the supply of consultancy services within security companies and auditing firms. How come that major companies and large organisations turn to private firms and not to the police when they are confronted with suspected illegal actions, either from within or from the outside? I will argue that one main reason for this, is a strive for control. By hiring a private actor they own the conflict, that is, it´s up to them to decide if they will bring it out in the public, or keep the investigation as an internal matter. If they decide that public attention might harm their goodwill, and maybe even cause badwill, they will keep the conflict within the company.

There has also been an extremely rapid development when it comes to new surveillance technology. There are now technical devices for all kinds of activities. The question today is not how far it´s technically possible to go when it comes to surveillance; instead the question is how far it´s acceptable to go, and at the same time respect traditional civil rights standards. Are we in the name of combating crime sacrificing privacy and other basic civil rights? And are we really getting more security? And furthermore, does this development constitute a threat to the state's control of illegal activities; that is, have the importance of the traditional police in some way diminished? Are we dealing with a situation where security and crime control are increasingly becoming a good for those citizens who can afford it?

My main interest is in relation to what happens when private actors (security companies and auditing firms) are using these new technical devices. To what extent are these activities controllable? If it´s sometimes a lack of transparency when it comes to the traditional police, what about these private firms in relation to democratic scrutiny and legal accountability?

2.20 POLICE, INTELLIGENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Chair: Evelien De Pauw

0166 - THE LEGITIMATION OF BODY WORN CAMERAS USED BY THE POLICE - TAKING HAMBURG AS AN EXAMPLE

Lena Lehmann (Germany)[1]

1 - Helmut-Schmidt-University/University of the Federal Armed Forces Hamburg

Police organizations are important actors in the field of domestic security and therefore, they are constantly confronted with social developments (such as demographic change, technological and scientific developments, social polarization and increasing internationalization), to which they react in different ways. Nevertheless, these developments imply, in some aspects, rather contradictory demands for police departments and their staff. To obtain the state's monopoly on the use of force is a constant challenge. Every independent organization and every person has the potential of misusing or abusing their power. This specific aspect will be correlated to the topic of body worn cameras used by the police. In the USA body worn cameras were introduced in order to ascertain "what does the police officer do?". In May 2013 the interior ministry of Hessen in Germany also started a pilot project, making police officers use body cameras. But unlike in the USA, it is not the police action that is of interest but instead, the body worn cameras are meant to protect the police officers against attacks of citizens as their 'counterparts'. Therefore, the question here is rather "What does the 'counterpart' do?". A similar project is planned in Hamburg (Germany). The necessary legislation amendment will come into effect soon. In contrast to the approach in Hesse (Germany), where only pictures but no sound are recorded, there will also be sound recorded in Hamburg. Therefore privacy groups are concerned.

This presentation will focus on the status quo of the use of body worn cameras in Germany. It will analyze to what extend this regulatory measure is necessary and effective in order to decrease the number of attacks against police officers, achieve more safety for them by using this type of technology. The issue of legitimation will also be addressed, as well as the question to what extend the expectations of the police in Hamburg, concerning the use of body cameras, can and will be met. It will provide a practice-oriented insight, by presenting an interview with a person in charge of the phasing-in of body cameras in Hamburg. In this context it will also address the aspect of control by technology.

0167 - COLLABORATION OBSTACLES AND SUCCESS: DESCRIBED AND OBSERVED EXPERIENCES OF POLICE AND BORDER GUARDS' IN THE BALTIC SEA AREA

Goran Basic (Sweden)[1]; Sophia Yakhlef (Sweden)[1]

1 - Division of Sociology Lund University, Sweden

This study analyses the cooperation between police and border guard authorities in the Baltic Sea area and primarily one collaborative project initiated by the Stockholm border police (co-funded by the EU). The purpose of the project is to decrease trans-boundary criminality and improve day-to-day cooperation between police and border officers in the Baltic Sea region. The participants are police and border authorities in Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Sweden. Earlier research on collaboration shows that cooperation comprises problems and conflicts. The purpose of this study is to map and analyze how the staff of the different organizations experience, understand, and define obstacles of cooperation as well as successful cooperation, and which interactive and discursive patterns are involved in the construction of this phenomenon. The empirical basis for this study are qualitative interviews and field observations of organized intelligence and operational meetings and informal meetings before and after the organized meetings conducted during visits to different organization. This study suggests that the border officers and police re-negotiate spatial and cultural identities to make cooperation possible. Close cooperation and performing mundane work practices together entail an emerging idea of a shared EU border police "culture". The notion of common northern European identity is described as an important feature for successful cooperation, but at the same time, conflicting views of regional and historical differences between the countries involved are expressed. Despite the alleged cultural differences and similarities, the border officers claim that cooperation between the countries is vital in order to protect EU territory and Schengen space from external threats and criminal activity. When some border officers create a distance from criminals and other professional partners, conflicts can be erased so as to generate new conditions for cooperation. Construction and reconstruction of collaboration obstacles and success is an ongoing, interactive process. Presentation of the proper interaction moral is created and re-created during interactions and appears in the myriad everyday interactions.

0168 - FROM STRATEGIES TO PRACTICE: CREATING A CULTURE OF INTELLIGENCE IN BELGIUM

Veerle Pashley (Belgium)[1]; Marc Cools (Belgium)[1,2]

1 - Ghent University; 2 - Free University Brussels

Belgium does not have a long tradition in intelligence studies. Since intelligence services play a vital role in security strategies, both nationally and internationally, this lack of knowledge conflicts with contemporary criminological studies. This notion emerges the vital question: *How can we create a culture of intelligence in Belgium?* In 2010, practitioners from the Belgian intelligence communities and academics created the "Belgian Intelligence Studies Center" or BISC. This organization was created to answer following objectives.

1. Enhancing our knowledge of intelligence studies, i.e. organizing conferences and launching the "Journal of Intelligence Studies".

2. Creating networks between academics and practitioners.

3. Stimulating criminological research on intelligence.

From the beginning, BISC was successful as it inspired both universities and intelligence organizations to invest in the creation of a culture of intelligence. This presentation will highlight the organization and professionalization of the Belgian Intelligence Studies Center, five years after it has been launched. Our main objective is to present a stat-of-the-art as well as to reflect on the output as it is today. Subsequently, we will conclude our presentation providing a criminological reflection of the future evolution of intelligence studies in Belgium.

0169 - TECHNOLOGY LED POLICING IN 2020: CHALLENGES FOR THE LOCAL BELGIAN POLICE

Evelien De Pauw (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vives University College

Since the late twentieth century a range of technological innovation is overwhelming our society. The shift to technological changes and opportunities works in both ways. First of all the increase of technological products raises criminal acts; the amount of targets is rising, such as credit cards, mobile phones, navigation systems, internet networks,... Technology also gives perpetrators more technical aids to reach their goals. Next to this, technology also gives police the opportunity to prevent and fight crime. Recent developments show that the use of CCTV is on the increase and DNA techniques are taking over the fingerprinting. New surveillance techniques like biometric entrance systems, iris scans and RFID systems are introduced in police environments. Recent developments in the US show that the role of ICT is getting more and more important and that the way the police is operating changes: the cars are equipped with highly sophisticated equipment's, like computers, camera's, devices to check on alcohol or speed, to provide first aid in the case of hart diseases, automatic license plate recognition, et cetera. Some prefer to speak of 'mobile offices' instead of cars.

The introduction of these innovations within the Belgian local police is growing slowly. Some units are in a leading position, others are dealing with some financial or policy obstructions. New trends are mostly based on 'island innovation' projects and are not in common for the whole Belgian police.

Using semi-structured interviews with experts on innovation and the use of technology within the Belgian police, we found out in what kind of situations the Belgian police used technology the most and what they might use in the future. This study also explored the challenges and preconditions needed to develop an efficient use of technology in 2020. If the Belgian police want to deal with the future problems of society and want to be part of the new 'digital' society some challenges might to be intrude.

2.21 JUVENILE JUSTICE INTERVENTIONS
Chair: Chris Trotter

0170 - WORKING WITH FAMILIES IN YOUTH JUSTICE

Chris Trotter (Australia)[1]

1 - Monash University

There is a body of research which suggests that family issues are important to young offenders and that working with the families of young offenders can be effective in reducing re-offending. Family interventions are rarely offered, however, by probation officers or others who supervise young offenders. This paper reports on the implementation of a family work project undertaken in Youth Justice in New South Wales and funded by the Australian Research Council. It involves Probation Officers undertaking specific training on work with families and offering 6 to 10 'Collaborative Family Work' sessions to young offenders and their families. Collaborative Family Work is a problem solving approach whereby workers help family members to identify issues of concern and help them to develop strategies to address the issues. The family work is targeted towards medium to high risk offenders. To date more than 40 families have been offered Collaborative Family Work. Follow up with probation officers and family members immediately after completion of the family work and 12 months later indicate that: probation officers can successfully carry out a series of group sessions with families; most families who begin the family work complete the minimum of 6 sessions; families consistently report reductions in specific problems and in overall family functioning; risk levels of young people involved are reduced; and probation officers report a high level of satisfaction with the process. The results of the study indicate that probation services can successfully address an important criminogenic need – family problems.

0171 - INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES TO YOUTH DEVIANCE AND PARENTING STYLES: EXPLORING THE LIVED EXPERIENCE OF SOCIAL CLASS IN CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY AND PRACTICE

Jasmina Arnez (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford

In general, most adolescents across the spectrum of social strata deviate in some way during their transition to adulthood. Notwithstanding the ubiquitous nature of troubling behaviour among young people, research in the UK has shown that it is typically children from disadvantaged backgrounds that are propelled into the youth justice system. Also, their path dependencies seem to begin before their contact with criminal justice officials, namely in schools. In addition, some researchers argue that contemporary socioeconomic and political circumstances in the UK and elsewhere have made middle class parenting practices normative and have established a symbolic link between working class parenting and juvenile deviance. At the same time, the possible troubles of middle class youth as well as how they might be triggered by their parents' child rearing remain largely unarticulated in academic discourse and absent in criminological research. This paper draws on the narratives of 15 professionals that work directly with young people and their parents in schools as well as the youth justice-, mental health- and voluntary sectors. It examines whether young people's problems and their parents' coping mechanisms could also be shaped by institutional responses according to their social location. In general, it aims to open up the debate about the relationship between different manifestation of youth deviance, parenting and social class as well as to question the existing normative and legal frameworks in the UK, but possibly with wider international relevance. In doing so, it presents a theoretical framework that could better conceptualize the balance between structure and agency when children and their parents cope with delinquency and try to negotiate new identities. Most importantly, it makes suggestions to improve services for young people that have offended or are deemed to be 'at risk' of offending due to their troubling behaviour.

0172 - LOOKING BACK ON JUVENILE JUSTICE INTERVENTIONS … A "MARK" OF INDELIBLE INK?

Ilse Luyten (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Throughout the 20th century, children 'at risk' are subject of several interventions, in and outside the juvenile justice system. What we already know about these **juvenile interventions** is from the perspective of 'experts' (judges, social workers, educators, psychologists). However, the expert voice of **(former) children of the juvenile justice system** themselves is often lacking in the debate or discussion about effectiveness of the judicial system. Looking at Belgium (Flanders in particular), their experiences are rarely heard. However, their point of

view can give another insight in the importance of judicial experiences and how this has an influence (**impact**) on their lives in the long run.

In this contribution, I present the preliminary findings of this qualitative research project.

The impact of interventions appears to be twofold:

(1) They have an impact on e.g. schooling, relationships, youngster's feelings, etc. while in the juvenile justice system;

(2) They also have an impact on further life domains in the long run (e.g. employment, parenthood, social network, feelings, personality, etc.).

In other words, these interventions might have side effects (both positive and negative) on the youngsters' lives long after they attained majority.

After a descriptive analysis, some reflections will be made about these findings.

(Research funded by *InterUniversity Attraction Pole (IAPVII/22) – Belspo)*

0173 - IMPLEMENTING AND EMBEDDING A NEW YOUTH JUSTICE STRATEGY: MULTI-AGENCY PERSPECTIVES

Laura Robertson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Glasgow

The Whole System Approach (WSA) is a recently introduced Scottish youth justice strategy, based on inter-agency working; early and effective intervention; diversion from prosecution; and, the provision of community alternatives to secure care and custody. As a social policy, it takes a multi-agency approach in seeking to address multiple issues often associated with involvement in offending, including housing, health, education and employment. This paper is based upon research with practitioners and managers from different agencies involved in the delivery of youth justice exploring their understandings of the various strands of the WSA; factors that have impeded and facilitated its development; and inter-agency decision making, with a key objective of discovering to what extent it has achieved a holistic approach to children / young people who offend. Interviews were practitioners have found that through a move to a greater focus on early intervention and diversionary inter-agency working in practice, there has been a shared commitment developed between various agencies involved in addressing youth offending, although organisational structural and cultural change has not been without its pressures. The paper will principally focus upon practitioners' perspectives on early and effective intervention and diversion from prosecution, exploring how these processes are perceived to have been implemented and the inter-agency decision making processes underpinning them. It will attend to how the WSA has been conceived to have provided processes and practices which holistically address the needs of the young person, seeking to answer the question, to what extent is it actually a whole system approach?

2.22 POLICE AND PUBLIC ORDER: INTERACTION EXPERIENCES AND PERCEPTIONS
Chair: Anina Schwarzenbach

0174 - YOUTH-POLICE INTERACTION IN A MULTI-ETHNIC SOCIETY

Anina Schwarzenbach (Germany)[1]

1 - MPI for Foreign and International Criminal Law

The German-French POLIS Research Project (Police and Adolescents in Multi-Ethnic Societies) delivers interesting insights on the youth-police interactions in a multi-ethnic urban environment.

Young people frequently interact with the police and therefore, studying the relationship between juveniles and the police is of pivotal interest. Thereby, the fact that some countries report more conflicts and more tensions in the youth-police interactions than others is of particular salience.

By retrieving on a unique comparative large-scale youth-survey (N=ca. 20.000) the factors that affect juveniles' interaction with the police in Germany and France can be disentangled.

The questions whether commonly shared patterns of youth-police interaction exist across countries, or which differences can explain different levels of legitimacy and violence, are addressed.

The findings from the POLIS Research Project pinpoint commonalities and differences between Germany and France, especially with regard to the role of background and experiences.

No significant overall disparity in the frequency of police contacts in the two countries exists, but there are important differences by ethnic minority status.

Other than in Germany, where no significant differences by ethnic minority status can be attested, in France adolescents of North African origin report significantly more police-initiated contacts, more physical violence during those contacts, and correspondingly express less trust in the police. In the comparative German-French analyses which will be presented, next to the ethnic minority status, the impact of cultural identity, social ties, social deprivation and experiences with delinquency on juveniles' probability of reporting police-initiated contacts and on their levels of trust in the police is discussed.

0175 - ON THE CONCEPT OF 'PUBLIC ORDER' IN HUNGARY

Lena Podoletz (Hungary)[1]

1 - Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE)

The concept of 'public order' has been discussed at great length by scholars during the last century in Hungary. The reason for this is that while the term 'public order' and later the term 'public safety' have been used in various different acts – even in the Criminal Code and the Police Act – these acts have failed to give these terms proper, coherent definitions. These terms have been used in connection to the duty of the police while defining the meaning of policing, in national crime prevention strategies or in the Criminal Code describing certain acts that endanger 'public safety' or 'public order' hence using them as a basis for criminalization of certain types of behaviour. Recently the Constitutional Court declared that – while it is not their duty to give a definition to these concepts – there is no clear meaning of either of these terms and the relationship of the two concepts also remains unclear.

In my presentation I would like to shortly describe the most important ones of the various attempts made by Hungarian academics to give a definition of the term 'public order' and 'public safety' and shed a light on why the lack of proper, widely accepted legal definitions can endanger the principle of legal certainty.

0176 - THE DIGITAL POLICE OFFICER: USING NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING TO IDENTIFY CYBERCRIMINALS

Gert Jan Van Hardeveld (United Kingdom)[1]; Craig Webber (United Kingdom)[1]; Clare Hooper (United Kingdom)[1]; Stuart E. Middleton (United Kingdom)[1]; Mike Surridge (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Southampton

Users of underground forums are characterised by a fluidity of identity. When a forum gets taken down by law enforcement another rises with the same set of users. Some users are also active with multiple pseudonyms. Therefore, tracing such users is a significant problem for Law Enforcement. The Digital Police Officer (DPO) project addresses this issue with a transdisciplinary approach. In the project, a tool based on Natural Language Processing (NLP) technology has been created with inputs from Computer Science, Criminology and Linguistics, to disambiguate users between and within forums. Carding forums, on which stolen credit card details are sold, are the specific focus of the project. We used a semi-supervised machine learning approach, using concepts such as co-training to maximize the effect of small labelled datasets on a larger labelled corpus. Our labels represent classes of interaction, i.e. ways in which users of the forums communicate with each other. We will outline findings from the ongoing project and discuss how our classes of interaction could be transferable to other criminal activity such as drug trafficking, illegal weapon sales or sale of stolen identities.

0177 - TRUST IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE. DOES PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AFFECT THE OPINION OF THE POPULATION?

Egle Vileikiene (Lithuania)[1]

1 - Ministry of the Interior, Lithuania

In Lithuania, the public trust in the police and courts has been under research for nearly two decades. At the beginning, those institutions were treated similarly, however, in recent years the gap between their evaluations has been increasing. According to the longitude research data, over the last decade trust in the police has increased significantly, while trust in courts and the prosecutor's office is still low. At present, trust in the police is one of the highest among all state institutions. The population expresses higher trust only in fire-fighters rescuers and army.

The presentation examines the evolution of the population estimates and factors, which had the greatest influence on the growth of trust in the police: better quality of police work, more focus on a client, or formation of a positive image of the police in mass media? Also results of the research on how the personal experience with the police and the courts affect the evaluation of their work and the perception of corruption in those institutions are discussed.

The research only partially confirmed the assumption that previous contacts with the police and the courts are associated with lower assessment of those institutions. The police work was assessed worse only by crime victims and by those who were punished for offenses. On the other hand, the personal experience had no significant influence on the evaluation of courts performance.

Our research confirmed the international scientific insights that public imagination about corruption in institutions or real experience of corruption affects the assessment of criminal justice institutions. The residents who believed that judges and police officers were corrupted expressed much less trust in the police and the courts and evaluated their performance lower.

2.23 WORKPLACE VICTIMIZATION AND VIOLENCE
Chair: Judy Bendalak

0178 - FACTORS AFFECTING SELF-PERCEPTION OF VICTIMIZATION TO VIOLENCE: ANALYZING THE CASE OF EMERGENCY WARD PERSONNEL BY APPLYING THE PROPENSITY SCORE MATCHING METHOD

Judy Bendalak (Israel)[2]; Simha Landau (Israel)[1]; Noam Haviv (Israel)[2]

1 - The Yezreel Valley Academic College; 2 - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

This study analyzes the perception of personal victimization among emergency wards (EW) personnel of all 25 general hospitals in Israel, using a self-report questionnaire (N=2,074). Informed by an inclusive theoretical and conceptual victimological framework, the study analyzed victim's professional and personal related variables, as well as structural and regional features of hospitals. Based on the participants' reports, both their actual and their self-perception of victimization (SPV) to violence during the preceding year were measured. In the current study, the factors affecting the level of self-perception of victimization among EW staff were examined by the use of a Propensity Score Matching (PSM) technique. This method is designed to minimize the bias in the sampling process so that both groups will be as similar as possible, except for the fact that (in this case) they have a different level of self-perception of victimization (High or Low SPV). In this process, every subject in the treatment group is matched to an "identical twin" in the control group with respect to the distributions of variables included. The result of this process was a sample (N=660) of respondents (staff members) with high SPV and a sample (N=660) with low SPV. As indicated, members of the two groups in the PSM model were very similar with respect to the other observed characteristics analyzed, such as: age, gender, position, tenure in department, the extent of actual victimization to violent events in the EW, etc. High SPV was found among personnel working in big hospitals and in geographically peripheral regions. Personal exposure to threats and physical violence by a number of attackers indicated higher SPV scores as well. Furthermore, during violent incidents the main negative feelings reported by EW staff with high SPV were: being threatened, as well as feelings of helplessness, stress and fear. Hospital personnel exposure to violence has been analyzed in many previous studies in this field. However, the present study is the first to examine also the self-perception of victimization as a result of those violent events, and the extensive consequences of such perception. Suggestions are put forward for further research in this area.

0179 - WORKPLACE VICTIMIZATION OF EMERGENCY RESPONDERS: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIMS

Lisa Van Reemst (Netherlands)[1]; Tamar Fischer (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Erasmus University Rotterdam

Emergency responders (i.e. police officers, fire fighters and ambulance workers) are identified by studies as employees with a high risk of being confronted with violence by the public. Experiencing workplace violence could have negative consequences for both employees and organizations, such as mental health problems or higher turnover intentions. Therefore, many countries place a priority on decreasing workplace violence against emergency responders and other employees. For this, knowledge about correlates of being confronted with workplace violence is imperative. Only then it is possible, to address these correlates in interventions. So far, the focus of studies has often been on situational characteristics, related to criminal opportunity theories, which identify correlates that are rather difficult to change (e.g., working

at night and being in contact with the public). However, as noted by the victim precipitation theory, psychological characteristics of employees could also be related to being confronted with violence and these, and related behaviour, offer more opportunity for change. Thus, in this study, the focus is on the extent to which psychological characteristics of employees are related to workplace victimization of emergency responders.

Previous research often examines correlates of a population with a similar occupation or with different occupations without distinguishing between these occupations. However, some psychological characteristics could pose a larger risk for public-related workplace victimization in some occupations than in others, as there are differences between occupations in work situations and expectations of officers. Therefore, we will additionally explore to what extent police officers, fire fighters and ambulance workers differ in correlates of workplace victimization.

This survey study is part of PhD research using a cross lagged panel design. All police, fire and ambulance departments in the Netherlands were contacted, and one third to half of the departments are cooperating with the study. The questionnaire contains questions about work characteristics, psychological characteristics and victimization characteristics. Psychological characteristics are selected based on previous studies and on interviews with employees (which were also part of the PhD research), and include empathy, negative affectivity, hostile attributions, dominance, core-self-evaluations, and aggression. During this presentation, we will present the results from the first survey, which started in spring 2015.

0180 - EXAMINING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN EMPLOYEES' HOSTILE ATTRIBUTION AND TEAM AGGRESSION IN SERVICE PROVIDER ORGANIZATIONS

Keren Hadar (Israel)[1]; Shay S. Tzafrir (Israel)[1]; Guy Enosh (Israel)[1]

1 - University of Haifa, Israel

In this lecture, I will present my doctoral thesis. The study examines organizational aggression in service provider organizations, and focuses on social welfare services as a case study. It involves interpersonal aggression and explores the "hostile attribution" phenomenon in organizations - a phenomenon that refers to a person's tendency to attribute the causes of his failure to factors he perceives as hostile (Heider, 1958). Since one of the behaviours perceived as a direct result of hostile attribution is aggression (Hoobler & Brass, 2006; Martinko, Douglas & Harvey, 2006; Wu, Zang and Chiu, Kwan & He, 2013), the study examines the association between hostile attribution and aggression among team members in organizations. It examines different aspects of this association as well.

To date, the association between hostile attribution and aggression has been examined mainly on the individual level. This study explores both individual and organizational levels. Both are examined by the means of environmental and organizational theories. The individual level is explored through the Theory of Planned Behaviour (Ajzen, 1991), which refers to the association between beliefs and behaviours mediated through specific intentions. On the

organizational level, "hostile attribution" is examined via hostile organizational climate (Mawritz, Mayer, Hoobler & Marinova, 2012). Organizational norms related to workers' hostility towards customers are examined as well.

It is impossible to discuss the association between hostile attribution and aggression without considering the implications of aggression. Therefore, the study explores the implications of aggression that have not been examined so far. These implications are "presentism" - a phenomenon that refers to reduced work productivity due to health problems distracting the employee from fully functioning at work (Turpin, Ozminkowski, Sharda, Collins & Billotti, 2004) and employees' aggression towards customers. Although both phenomena have critical implications on workers' service quality, their association to aggression have not been explored yet and are explored in this study.

This study will contribute to the literature and to the body of research, since it is the first study to examine "hostile attribution" through the Theory of Planned Behaviour. Moreover, it is one of a very few studies dealing with hostile climate in organizations. In addition, this is the first study aiming to explore workers' hostility towards customers. The study also deals with two phenomena emerging from aggression ("presentism" and workers' aggression toward costumers). Researching those issues may contribute to the managers' understanding of these organizational phenomena and aid in developing organizational programs to cope with them.

0181 - SOCCER REFEREES AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR

Jonas Visschers (Belgium)[1]

1 - Leuven Institute of Criminology (LINC), University of Leuven

Until now, the mass media has given way more attention to soccer referees' victimization of aggressive behaviour than the empirical research community. In fact, comprehensive empirical insights in soccer referees' victimization of aggressive behaviour are currently lacking. In this paper, an empirical study of soccer referees' victimization of aggressive behaviour will be presented. First, the study aimed to describe the proportion and frequency of soccer referees' victimization of aggressive behaviour. The study aimed to map soccer referees' victimization of both physical aggression, psychological – or verbal – aggression and threat, expressed by both players, coaches, spectators and other people involved in a soccer game. Furthermore, the study intended to explore the relationship between soccer referees' victimization of aggressive behaviour and some background characteristics. Second, the study aimed to investigate the outcome of referees' coping with soccer related aggressive behaviour by describing the impact of soccer related aggressive behaviour on several aspects of their functioning on and off the field (e.g. concentration, performance, motivation, self-confidence and insecurity feelings), and to examine the relationship between impact and some background characteristics. A web survey was distributed to all the Flemish soccer referees belonging to the Royal Belgian

Football Association (RBFA) in order to obtain the data for the study. The call for participation was positively answered by 746 referees. After the data-cleaning, a total sample of 672 referees was obtained.

2.24 PUNITIVE ATTITUDES: MEASURES AND PREDICTORS
Chair: Eva Aizpurúa

0182 - ESTIMATING THE QUALITY OF ITEMS COMMONLY EMPLOYED TO MEASURE PUNITIVE ATTITUDES

Eva Aizpurúa (Spain)[1]

1 - Criminology Research Centre, University of Castile La Mancha

The use of valid and reliable measures is one of the fundamental concerns when research is conducted by means of surveys, where the quality of the results depends on the fulfilment of this requirement. This work analyzes the metric properties of two items traditionally used to measure punitive attitudes. The first of them is a general question on the severity of sentences imposed, while the second is a crime-scenario that evaluates the punishments chosen by the participants. Both questions were taken from the European Social Survey (ESS, round five) and used to confirm the hypothesis postulating the greater quality of the second indicator. The estimations were obtained via the SQP (*Survey Quality Predictor*) program, on the basis of a number of multi-trait/multi-method (MTMM) experiments. The results partially supported the thesis formulated, although they revealed the limited quality of the two questions, whose error variance was over 40%. These findings agree with evidence previously gathered, illustrating the importance of estimating the size of measurement errors and correcting for them in survey research. Finally, certain modifications are presented for the design of the questions that would make it possible to improve their quality and that may be applied to future studies.

0183 - THE INFLUENCE OF OFFENCE TYPE ON PUBLIC OPINION TOWARDS THE PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS

Esther Fernández (Spain)[1]; Eva Aizpurúa (Spain)[1]

1 - Criminology Research Centre, University of Castile La Mancha

The study of punitive attitudes has become one of the main research lines in the field of Criminology today. One of these research´s main findings has been the complexity of public opinion, whose results vary greatly depending on several factors. In this work punitive

demands are analysed based on the type of crime committed. Its main contribution is the use of specific cases. Unlike general questions, this approach allows us to evaluate citizens´ preferences based on the concrete circumstances of given cases, yielding a more nuanced picture of them. To this end, we used a representative sample of the Spanish population (n=1000; 51.1% women and 48.9% men, with an average age of 46.33). The questionnaire includes twelve vignettes' in which different offences are described, asking the participants to indicate their degree of satisfaction with the sentences imposed. With the objective of ascertaining the structure and relationships between the cases, exploratory factor analysis with oblique rotation was applied. The results indicate a certain dissatisfaction with current sentences, with a divergence between the sanctions demanded by society and those legally provided for. In spite of this, the data demonstrates that calls for harsh punishments are not universal, but rather vary considerable depending upon the crime in question.

0184 - REEXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGION AND PUNITIVITY: EVIDENCE FROM GERMANY

Dirk Baier (Germany)[1]; Michael Hanslmaier (Germany)[1]

1 - Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony

Research has shown that punitive attitudes are influenced by denominational affiliation, religious participation and images of God. However, most of the research so far has been conducted in the United States which are very different compared to most European states with respect to the importance of religion. The paper analyses the relationship between religion and punitivity outside the United States in a European context based on a German wide representative survey (N=2,265). Respondents who perceive God as loving are less punitive and support death penalty less. The same holds for the frequency of praying and church attendance. Protestants and Catholics are also less supportive of death penalty compared to non-affiliated individuals.

0185 - WHAT DRIVES PUNITIVITY? STRUCTURE, CULTURE OR INDIVIDUAL FACTORS?

Krisztián Pósch (United Kingdom)[1]; Mike Hough (United Kingdom)[2]; Mai Sato (United Kingdom)[3]

1 - London School of Economics; 2 - Birkbeck, University of London; 3 - University of Reading

This presentation examines the predictors of individual variations in punitivity: what makes some individuals or countries more punitive than others? In choosing to analyse the 2010 wave of the European Social Survey, we initially envisaged a multi-level modelling approach, assessing the relative weight of individual and country-level predictors in order to disentangle the cultural and personal underpinnings of considered and expressive punitivity. Curiously, an insufficient proportion of the variance in public punitivity could be attributed to country-level

predictors to permit such analysis. The implications of this surprising finding are considered and contrasted with the previous discoveries in the literature. Building on the social psychological theories of punitvity we were able to construct good models at an individual level, with perceptions of justice system legitimacy and measures of right-wing orientation (using the Demand for Radical Extremism scales) while considering other sociodemographic and instrumental factors (fear of crime and victimisation). Notably, legitimacy and right-wing value orientation appeared to be the strongest predictors with similar impact on both types of punitivity, while public morale, fear of crime, and other variables showed a weaker and sometimes inconsistent predictive power. Our results provide further evidence for a Neo-Durkheimian approach of attitudes towards the justice system and highlight the importance of the functional element in subjective punitivity. The potential policy implications of the findings are also considered.

3.1 CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY
Chair: Robert Taylor

0186 - THE U.S. SUPREME COURT AND JUVENILE JUSTICE POLICY: TEN YEARS OF REFORM AND A REAFFIRMATION OF YOUTH

Alida Merlo (United States of America)[1]; Peter Benekos (United States of America)[2]

1 - Indiana University of Pennsylvania; 2 - Mercyhurst University

In 2005, the U.S. Supreme Court determined in Roper v. Simmons that the death penalty, when imposed on youth, violated the Eighth Amendment provisions prohibiting cruel and unusual punishment. The majority decision ushered in a series of judicial reforms in juvenile justice that included banning life without parole for non-homicide offenders and then later banning mandatory life without parole sentences for juvenile homicide offenders. The authors examine the transition in perceptions of youth and the consequences on juvenile justice. Although remnants of punitive and harsh policies remain, the research evidence on the relationship between youth victimization and delinquency has helped to reaffirm the vulnerability and malleability of youth. Increasingly, policies emphasize prevention, intervention, and treatment. The authors assess current strategies and alternative policies for the future.

0187 - CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE: POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY

Richard Bennett (United States of America)[1]; Edward Maguire (United States of America)[1]

1 - American University

With rising tensions between the police and those policed throughout the world, the issue of accountability has become more salient as a means by which these tensions can be controlled and/or reduced. The recent publication of The President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing identifies as a top priority the establishment of a culture of transparency and accountability for United States police. Accountability takes many forms and services many constituents. This paper develops a typology by which the process of police accountability can be better understood and a platform from which accountability strategies can be developed.

0188 - APPLYING THE DEATH PENALTY IN ARIZONA: ARBITRARY AND CAPRICIOUS DECISION MAKING

Cassia Spohn (United States of America)[1]; Pauline Brennan (United States of America)[2]

1 - Arizona State University; 2 - University of Nebraska at Omaha

In *Gregg v. Georgia* the United States Supreme Court upheld Georgia's guided discretion statute, ruling that the problems that characterized the application of the death penalty in the pre-*Furman* era were unlikely to persist under statutes like this, which narrowed the categories of cases that were death-eligible. We use data on all first degree murder cases from Maricopa County from 2002 through 2012 to determine whether the Arizona capital sentencing statute does in fact narrow the types of crimes for which the death penalty is possible. We also use data from 2010 to 2012 to identify the factors that predict whether the prosecutor will file a notice of intent to seek death and whether the offender will be sentenced to death.

0189 - UNDERSTANDING THE ISLAMIC STATE: EMERGING POLICY ISSUES IN COMBATTING TERRORISM

Robert Taylor (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of Texas at Dallas

In July 2014, the leader of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, declared himself "caliph" over the area he controlled and announced the establishment of the new Islamic State. He called upon all Muslims around the world to pledge support and allegiance to him and his new country. These were powerful words in the Muslim world, and ones that positioned a-Baghdadi as a unique challenge to Western nations and a direct threat to the stability of the entire Middle East. This is particularly true as other radical Islamic groups aligned with the Islamic State. Boko Harem (Nigeria), Abu Sayyaf (The Philippines), Ansar al-Tawhid (Pakistan/Afghanistan), Al-Qaeda on the Arabian Peninsula (Yemen), Ansar al-Sahria (Libya) and others have already recognized and become affiliates to al-Baghdadi's proclamation. The Islamic State is <u>not</u> just another radical Islamic group; rather it is a significant movement across the world that sees itself as the provocateurs of the coming

apocalypse, paving the way for the final Islamic Caliphate in the Middle East. This paper explores the evolutionary development and ideology of the Islamic State with a special focus on the emerging criminal justice policy issues that are presented in combating this new and sophisticated movement.

3.2 ESC TWGJJ ROUNDTABLE (2): EXPLAINING THE STATE WE'RE IN
Chair: Lesley McAra

0190 - ESC TWGJJ ROUNDTABLE (2): EXPLAINING THE STATE WE'RE IN

Lesley Mcara (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Edinburgh

This session builds on the first of the TWGJJ Roundtables ('The State We're In', led by Jenneke Christiaens, Vrije Universiteit Brussel), by theorizing the underpinning drivers of change in juvenile justice across Europe. Chaired by Lesley McAra (University of Edinburgh) the Roundtable will address the following questions: What impact have transformations in youth cultures and extended developmental transitions had on the nature and function of juvenile justice institutions? To what extent and in what way has the economic downturn and austerity shaped policy and practice in relation to young people who come into conflict with the law? Can the rights of all children and young people be protected in contexts where cosmopolitan imperatives come up against the impulsions of security and surveillance, and where the borders between juvenile and adult systems of justice become increasingly blurred? What are the methodological challenges of comparative research and can we use our theorization of change to forge a new paradigm for juvenile justice? The Roundtable will seek to provide a conceptual framing for the third and final of the thematic roundtables ('Transforming the State We're In', chaired by Barry Goldson, University of Liverpool). All ESC delegates (whether a member of the Working Group or not) are warmly invited to attend and participate.

3.3 POLICING RELATIONSHIPS: DIFFERENT CONTEXTS, DIFFERENT APPROACHES
Chair: Andrew Wooff

0191 - NIGHTLIFE POLICING, ZONAL BANNING AND THE WAR ON GANGS IN THE DANISH NIGHTLIFE

Thomas Friis Søgaard (Denmark)[1]

1 - Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University

In recent years, scholar have become increasingly attentive to the use of zonal banning and preventive exclusions to address violence and anti-social behaviour associated with alcohol consumption and the inner city nightlife (Hadfield et al., 2009; Crawford et al., 2009; Palmer and Warren, 2014). Importantly, this research suggests an increased use of administrative drinking banning orders and civility laws, operating in the shadow of conventional sovereign criminal law. Furthermore, researchers have argued that the operation of exclusionary public administrative orders as well as private banning systems (Hobbs et al., 2003) in nightlife areas, are fuelled by economic re-generation politics and attempts to retake post-industrial city centers for capital and safe consumption only.

Contributing to the existing research on zonal banning and the policing of nightlife spaces, this presentation focuses on how criminal-political projects, and more specifically the Danish police's use of gang suppression strategies, today articulates in organized attempts to transform the Danish nightlife into a no-go-zone for gang-related individuals. The presentation demonstrate how the Danish police since the 1990s invested much resources into realizing an informal 'ban on gangs' in the nightlife, but also how the use of criminal laws and administrative orders proved ineffective in this project. Instead the presentation outlines how the police-led 'war on gangs' in the nightlife has led to the emergence informal police-bouncer partnerships, taking the form of third-party policing structures (Mazerolle & Ransley 2005). Through such informal alliances bouncers are today persuaded or coerced into activating their private authority and laws against trespassing in a systematic effort to exclude assumed gang-related individuals. By exploring the operation of informal police-bouncer alliances and the re-activation of private property regimes in the police-led war on gangs in the Danish nightlife, this presentation provide new insights into the social life of zonal banning powers, gang suppression and the re-configuration of sovereignty in western societies.

0192 - RESEARCHING POLICE LEGITIMACY QUALITATIVELY: WHAT CAN WE LEARN?

Amy Sprawson (United Kingdom)[1]; Andrew Wooff (United Kingdom)[1]; Layla Skinns (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sheffield

Existing research predominantly uses quantitative methods to examine police legitimacy. Although of great value, this approach alone cannot fully demonstrate complexities of the role of perceived legitimacy in securing compliance in various contexts. This paper therefore explores the insights that can be gained by researching police legitimacy *qualitatively.* More specifically, it draws upon 250 hours of observations and over 50 semi-structured interviews with police officers, staff and detainees in two police custody suites. These data have been collected as part of a three-year ESRC-funded study of 'good' police custody. Particular focus is paid in this paper to the importance of context in fostering perceptions of legitimacy - the unique context of police custody - and how the context shapes different forms of authority and compliance. Qualitative insights from the research will also be used to expand the existing legitimacy theoretical framework by considering the interaction between different forms of compliance, furthering our understanding of why people comply with the police in police custody and beyond.

0193 - 'GOOD' POLICE CUSTODY: THE ROLE OF EMOTIONS, SPACE AND PLACE

Andrew Wooff (United Kingdom)[1]; Amy Sprawson (United Kingdom)[1]; Layla Skinns (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sheffield

Police custody is a complex environment, where police officers, detainees and other staff interact in a number of different emotional and inherently spatial ways. Utilising ethnographic and interview data collected as part of a three-year ESRC-funded study which aims to rigorously examine what 'good' police custody is, this paper analyses the role that the conditions of custody, both physical and emotional, play in creating an environment that fosters 'good' police custody. Architecture has previously been noted as an important consideration in relation to social control, with literature linking the built environment with people's emotional 'readings' of space. Little work, however, has examined the link between architecture and the affect/emotions of those within the police custody context. This paper draws on the geographies of architecture literature to explore at the micro-scale, the role that conditions of two custody suites have on the emotional responses of detainees and staff. Custody is a space of emotional performativity, where power dynamics of the present are linked to past experiences, with emotions being intrinsically fluid, embodied and relational. By analysing some the embodied experiences of detainees and staff within custody, links between emotions, space and context are examined in relation to 'good' custody practices.

0194 - POLICE COMMUNICATION THROUGH TWITTER AS A DETERMINANT OF SAFETY PERCEPTION

Imke Smulders (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Avans Center for Public Safety and Criminal Justice

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 recently finalized PhD-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, some light is shed on the effects of these communicative efforts: do people feel safer when their local police officer keeps them posted via Twitter? The results and conclusions will be reported in this paper.

3.4 YOUNG PERSONS' EXPERIENCE WITH IMPRISONMENT
Chair: Joni Reef

0195 - HOW TO ADDRESS OFFENCES BY PRISONERS COMMITTED IN YOUTH PRISONS

Alexandra Schwan (Germany)[1]

1 - Free University of Berlin

Research shows that criminal offences are not rare incidents in youth prisons. Whereas most studies focus on prevalence, circumstances and prevention of violence in youth prisons, this paper is concerned with the proper handling of offences once they have been committed.

German Prison Law expressly states specific responses to deviant behaviour of young prisoners such as disciplinary sanctions, educational intervention or conflict resolution methods, but there is no regulation concerning the obligation of the prison management to report criminal offences to the police or the public prosecutor. Therefore, it is at the discretion of the prison governor whether to deal with criminal behaviour of inmates "internally" or whether to report the alleged offence to the prosecutor and involve the criminal justice system. But what is the right thing to do? On the one hand it is hardly desirable that inmates of youth prisons are virtually exempted from the criminal justice system, but on the other hand criminal

investigations within prisons are likely to jeopardise the rehabilitation of young offenders and disrupt the order of the prison. Thus, in response to criminal behaviour within youth prisons a solution has to be found which recognises the special needs of young prisoners and does not interfere with rehabilitation but rather supports it in the long term

This paper discusses the pros and cons of different reactions of the prison management to criminal behaviour by inmates with a special focus on the reporting of offences. It also presents the results of a research project about how different institutions react to criminal incidents, in which records of two German youth prisons and a survey of all governors of German youth prisons were analysed.

0196 - NARRATIVES OF GENDER AND CONFLICT – QUALITATIVE FINDINGS ON INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE IN JUVENILE PRISONS

Schmidt Holger (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Cologne, Institute of Criminology

In everyday thinking, the relationship between gender and violence often translates into a rather simplistic formula in which masculinity equals violence. On the contrary, violence performed by women seems to constitute a culturally disturbing factor. Whereas in other areas of contemporary social life demarcation lines between women and men tend to blur, revolting, "disobedient", and violent women continue to irritate. Violence performed by women seems to constitute a violation of societal expectations and everyday "normality" through which their ontological "otherness" becomes visible.

Drawing on in-depth semi-structured interviews with adolescent female and male prisoners, the paper seeks to contribute to the criminological and sociological endeavour of understanding the interconnections between gender and violence. It outlines what meaning these adolescents ascribe to their actions and how social and individual meanings of violent situations and the selves involved in those situations are presented and negotiated.

0197 - EMPATHY AND BULLYING IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Verena Boxberg (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Cologne

Empathy is often discussed as a predictor of offending. A systematic meta-analysis revealed the relationship between empathy and offending behaviour[i]. Intra-prison violence is related to lower levels of empathy, too. Furthermore, there are hints of prison environment influencing empathy of prisoners. Therefore, the research questions are as follows: Does a lower level of empathy indicate delinquent behaviour in juvenile correction facilities in Germany? Does prisoners' perception of the prison environment (e.g. the relationship

between prisoner and staff, sense of security, perception of deprivation) influence their levels of reported empathy?

Data is based on a longitudinal study of male and female juveniles incarcerated in juvenile correctional facilities in Germany. Questionnaires are used to measure self-reported delinquent behaviour, empathy, and the perception of the prison environment. A structural equation modelling is conducted to examine the relations between empathy, bullying, and prison environment.

[i] Jolliffe, D. & Farrington, D. P. (2004). Empathy and offending: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Aggression and violent behaviour, 9, 441-476.

0198 - RELATIONSHIPS WITH OUTSIDE FAMILY AND FRIENDS IN YOUTH PRISONS: "THE ROLE OF LONG UNSUPERVISED VISITS AND SEXUALITY"

Julian Knop (Germany)[1]

1 - Freie Universität Berlin

Relationships with outside family and friends are very important for the social reintegration of young prisoners. They can have an effect on the prisoner's mental wellbeing during incarceration, provide social support after release, and act as protective factors since they can prevent relapse in the future. In the context of social relations to the outside world, intimate and sexual relationships during imprisonment play a special role. In my presentation, I will discuss the significance of social relationships with people in the outside world and suppressed sexuality in youth prisons. I will also describe the current situation in the German youth prison system. Due to the fact that many social relationships with people in the outside world are interrupted or even terminated because of imprisonment and heterosexual relationships cannot be acted out in most German youth prisons, I will discuss the possibility of long unsupervised visits. Because these visits are unsupervised, last several hours, and take place in rooms that are similar to apartments, they can have the potential to strenghthen social relationships with people living outside, as well as enable intimate and sexual relationships in youth Prisons.

0199 - THE IMPACT OF FATHER'S DETENTION ON CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOR

Joni Reef (Netherlands)[1]; Anja Dirkzwager (Netherlands)[2]; Paul Nieuwbeerta (Netherlands)[1]

1 - University of Leiden, Faculty of Law, Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology; 2 - Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, The Netherlands

INTRODUCTION: One of our main concerns is that imprisonment of fathers leads to problem behaviour in their children. Because their children already belong to a fragile group, incarceration of fathers may generate new criminals. However, assessing the impact on

children's problem behaviour is challenging because of the complex interrelatedness of risk factors and paternal detention. The aim of this study was to determine the impact of father's number of prison spells on children's externalising behaviour, considering a large number of known risk factors.

METHODS: We studied fathers and children that were part of the larger Dutch nationwide longitudinal Prison Project. We asked incarcerated fathers to complete questionnaires on their mental health (BSI) and educational level. In addition, we collected official data about current detention length, number of previous prison spells and convictions of the fathers. Finally, we asked mothers to complete questionnaires (CBCL) about both the behaviour of the children (n = 84) at home, and about financial alterations after incarceration of the father. We used linear regression analyses to determine associations between fathers detention frequency and children's externalising behaviour.

RESULTS: In multivariable analyses, adjusting for poor mental health, delinquency and low educational level of the father and financial decline in the family, there was a significant association between number of prison spells and externalising behavior of children.

CONCLUSION: There is a clear association between the number of detentions of fathers and the development of externalising behaviour in considering sentencing of fathers and counselling programs for their families.

3.5 THE ONLINE TRADE IN COUTERFEIT PHARMACEUTICALS
Chair: Georgios Antonopoulos

0200 - RESPECTABLE DEVIANTS? JUSTIFICATIONS FOR UNAUTHORISED MEDICINE PROCUREMENT

Lisa Sugiura (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Southampton

The online purchasing of medicines presents new challenges to regulatory frameworks. The Web allows people to view websites outside of national and legislative jurisdiction and it enables access to unregulated and unauthorised sites. Crucially it may also allow users/consumers to bypass health professionals. The Web traverses national borders and can enable global access to medicine.

Although under current EU regulations it is not illegal to purchase prescription only medicine without a prescription, such transactions are undoubtedly unauthorised. Using the Web may expose the consumer to criminal behaviour as well as health risks because of the number of illegal and unregulated pharmacy sites available. The risks include the possibility of

encountering counterfeit or substandard medicines, and credit card fraud and PC viruses. Yet, despite the potential risks it appears that many people use the Web to purchase medicines. This is undeniably illegitimate behaviour in the eyes of the authorities, who seek to police such risky behaviour. This is regardless of whether the individuals view themselves with the same harm discourse. Nevertheless, there appear to be significant numbers of online pharmacies and reportedly increasing sales of medicines (and illegal drugs) via the Web.

Combining theoretical and empirical research, this paper presents evidence of how the Web facilitates potentially deviant behaviour tangentially in relation to online medicine purchasing. Erving Goffman's concepts of the presentation of self and interaction have been reworked and applied with Sykes and Matza's techniques of neutralizations to provide insight to the accounts people provide for engaging in behaviour that is on the cusp of deviancy. The indication is that individuals who see themselves as ordinarily law-abiding and virtuous are able to deviate from legitimate standards of practice and moral integrity, perhaps in part due to the anonymity granted by the Web. It may be argued that this protection allows these groups of people, to some extent, to avoid the social stigma and ostracising previously afforded to those more easily categorised as deviant. However, the suggestion is that some people present themselves as being aware that their actions are illegitimate and in the public domain, and as a result offer justifications to avert negative perceptions in order to maintain respectability.

0201 - THE ONLINE TRADE IN COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: A TRANSIT ZONE AND END-USER MARKET

Alexandra Hall (United Kingdom)[1]; Georgios Antonopoulos (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Teesside University

It is widely argued that the trade in illicit pharmaceuticals in the United Kingdom (UK) is a growing and underestimated problem, especially in the context of the ever expanding market reach presented by the Internet. However, this extensive, extremely profitable, and ultimately life-threatening online market has yet to be fully unpacked empirically or theoretically by criminologists. Drawing upon the authors' own criminological investigation into the online trade in counterfeit, falsified and illegally traded pharmaceuticals in the UK - based on research collected as part of the wider European project 'www.fakecare.com' - this paper will offer an empirically-grounded social scientific analysis that drills down into the underlying transnational, cultural and political-economic forces currently shaping the trade in fake medicines over the Internet.

For suppliers of fake medicines the UK serves two distinct roles. Firstly, it is a transit zone located between Asian producers and consumers in the USA and other Western European countries. Secondly, it is an end user market targeted for higher profit margins due to the greater price of medicines and heightened consumption patterns in comparison to most other European countries; with figures revealing that as much as 50 per cent of the medicines bought online by UK consumers are fake (Walsh, 2011) and 16 per cent of UK consumers have *knowingly* bought counterfeit medicines (Smithers, 2013). It is in this context that the

paper discusses the nature and dynamics of the trade, including a discussion of both the supply and demand dimensions. After an initial exploration of the legal and regulatory framework relating to illicit pharmaceuticals in the UK, the paper focuses on the typology of online sites supplying fake medicines to UK consumers, the illicit suppliers and their social organisation, the most popular fake medicines being bought and sold online in the UK, the customers most at risk of consuming fake medicines, and the principal contributing factors pushing UK consumers online to buy illicit medicines. As the argument unfolds the analysis centres on the rise of the Internet as one factor working in conjunction with the nondigital in a dynamic way, along with a variety of social, cultural, political and economic processes, to enable increased production and consumption of fake medicines.

0202 - ON LINE PHARMACIES & PHARMACEUTICAL CRIME: COUNTERACTING ACTIVITIES AND CASE STUDIES

Domenico Di Giorgio (Italy)[1]; Georgios Antonopoulos (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - Italian Medicine Agency - AIFA; 2 - Teesside University

Since 2007, AIFA developed ad hoc activities focused on the study of the Internet as distribution channel for counterfeit medicines: sampling projects from suspect sites, characterization of the available online offer, IT studies aimed at better defining the three different types of e-pharmacies (legal, illegal and fake), development of black lists of sites devoted to computer fraud, studies on the use of social networks as a promotional channel for illegal pharmacies.

The presentation will offer a summary of the key activities and results, with some specific case studies explaining the tools that Italy developed in the different areas (enforcement, regulation, training, publications, risk communication...) considered as critical in the counteracting action against the criminal organisations managing the illegal web market.

0203 - HOT MEDICINES. UNDERSTANDING WHY SOME MEDICINES ARE MORE COMMONLY COUNTERFEITED THAN OTHERS

Mara Mignone (Italy)[1]

1 - RiSSC-Research Centre on Security and Crime

The increasing presence of counterfeit medicines on both offline and online markets is becoming a major issue for Health Authorities and Law Enforcement agencies at a national and global level.

Available sources of information allow to outline a fast-changing scenario, where most of the risks to citizens' safety are strictly related in particular to changeable demand-supply

dynamics, ceaseless technological development and emerging interests of organised criminal groups and terrorist organisations worldwide.

Furthermore, also geographic/regional locations, prominent health risks, consumers' level of awareness and empowerment, social construction and economic development seem to play a vital role and to considerably impact on the appearance of new crime typologies and trends in medicines counterfeiting.

In recent years, the Internet itself has contributed to completely change the structure and rules of the production and distribution of bogus medicines. In fact, it has projected the phenomenon on a worldwide scale and has multiplied the opportunities for crime for both individuals/little groups and organised syndicates. Nevertheless, Internet has also highlighted the remarkable differences existing between developed and poor countries in assessing, preventing and managing the risks, as well as in protecting both citizens and the global/local legal supply chain.

From the criminological standpoint, the online trade of fake medicines cannot be considered as a separated phenomenon because it is not possible to draw a sharp line between the "real world" and the "online dimension". They are strictly interrelated in terms of criminal opportunities and dynamics, interactions between victims-offenders and *modi operandi*. In synthesis, the phenomenon of counterfeit medicines is extremely broad, complex and changeable. This impacts on the analysis of products' vulnerability, and makes it extremely difficult to understand and assess what are the key-factors that make a medicine become a "hot medicine", intended as the likelihood of a product being counterfeited and traded online. It seems plausible stating that the likelihood of a medicine being counterfeited and traded online results from a wide range of assorted factors that compose the interaction between the online and the offline demand and supply of (counterfeit) medicines.

Based on this scenario, the presentation tries to go beyond the existing knowledge base and to focus on the typologies of products which are and/or may be at risk in the short-term and on the main key-factors.

0204 - THE ONLINE TRADE OF FAKE MEDICINES IN EUROPE. EVIDENCE FROM THE EUROPEAN PROJECT WWW.FAKECARE.COM

Andrea Di Nicola (Italy)[1]; Elisa Martini (Italy)[1]

1 - eCrime - ICT, law & criminology - Faculty of Law, University of Trento

The counterfeiting of pharmaceuticals and the online trade in medicines are two closely intertwined phenomena reaching alarming proportions and having an increasingly detrimental impact on public health. Without the Internet, the trafficking in counterfeits would not have expanded to the extent it has in recent years, particularly in developed countries. Internet use enables criminals to sell potentially dangerous products on a large scale, directly to buyers, whilst circumventing conventional and secure distribution channels. This has largely been

facilitated by the emergence of the so-called online pharmacies since the 1990s. These retail pharmacies operate partially or exclusively over the Internet and ship orders to customers by mail. In little over a decade, the number of these websites has grown exponentially. Unfortunately, criminals who are likely to sell counterfeit and dangerous medicines run the majority of the online pharmacies.

The presentation illustrates some of the results of the European project 'www.FAKECARE.com', which aims at producing and disseminating knowledge, counterstrategies and tools across the EU to solve and mitigate the online trade of fake medicines (OTFM). More specifically, it focuses on the understanding of the demand side mechanisms of the OTFM by adopting an innovative methodological approach based on a triangulation design. Namely, it foresaw: 1) extended web survey, 2) virtual ethnography in which researchers took part in the OTFM online discussion forums, actively joining social media groups (e.g. Facebook), pretending to be customers; and, 3) data-gathering via "honey-pot websites" resembling illegal online pharmacies. Discussing the data gathered in countries targeted by the research (Italy, Bulgaria, France, Germany, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, Spain), actual and potential customers' attitudes, motivations, risk perceptions and behaviours, as well as which products are more in demand will be addressed.

3.6 FP7 PROJECT ALTERNATIVE: JUSTICE AND SECURITY IN INTERCULTURAL SETTINGS
Chair: Ivo Aertsen

0205 - JUSTICE AND SECURITY: INTERCULTURAL SETTINGS IN EUROPE COMPARED

Inge Vanfraechem (Belgium)[1]

1 - University of Leuven

Justice and security have been challenged throughout Europe over the past decades, especially in increasingly diverse and intercultural communities. This paper presents a European FP7 project, in which justice, security and conflicts in intercultural settings are on the one hand studied from a theoretical perspective and on the other hand from an empirical perspective through action research. Some theoretical notions include the following: security is considered from a critical perspective and the so-called 'securitisation trap' is addressed; intercultural settings offer a broader framework than when considering culture as homogenous and stable; and justice can go beyond the criminal justice system. Some of the questions raised relate to a possible dominance of security over justice; the link between securitisation and migration; and whether justice can be considered as a continuum to be found also in local communities. Action research is implemented in four diverse intercultural settings: social housing in Austria, a Roma community in Hungary, and the macro settings of Serbia and Northern Ireland. The presentation addresses the difficulties of setting up a comparative research framework when

trying to grasp the differences and similarities of these diverse settings. It furthermore portrays the challenges of action research and the role the researcher can (not) play.

0206 - PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH IN CRIMINOLOGY: AN EXAMPLE OF THE RESEARCH IN MULTI-ETHNIC COMMUNITIES IN SERBIA

Sanja Copic (Serbia)[1]; Vesna Nikolic-Ristanovic (Serbia)[2]; Jelena Srna (Serbia)[3]

1 - Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research, Belgrade and Victimology Society of Serbia; 2 - Faculty for Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade and Victimology Society of Serbia; 3 - Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade and Victimology Society of Serbia

In 2014, within the *ALTERNATIVE* project, Victimology Society of Serbia conducted a participatory action research in three multi-ethnic and multicultural communities in Serbia (Prijepolje, Medvedja and Backa Palanka). The research was conducted in the form of two-day seminars, which presented a process of bringing together citizens, representatives of civil society organisations and state institutions on the local level into the dialogue (active participation). This forum allowed the participants to test the applicability of some restorative approaches in dealing with conflicts and to come to ideas about future joint work on the promotion and implementation of restorative justice approaches in their communities. The core part of this process (intervention) was on raising awareness and working towards capacity building of the participants in dealing with conflicts with the use of restorative justice and its dissemination in their social networks. The seminar consisted of three mutually linked thematic workshops focused on communication, recognising similarities in different experiences, and learning and up-grading knowledge about restorative justice and testing of restorative approaches. The methodological framework of the seminars included experiment, observation and questionnaires. In that way, the seminars presented a laboratory/experimental framework for optimal contact and communication, which provided a space for experiential learning and further networking. In the paper, we firstly give a brief overview of the research implemented by VDS. Thereafter, we point to some main issues regarding action research in criminology. Finally, we focus on the action research carried out in Serbia, describing its methodology, exemplifying the mode of the 'Third way' as a restorative, two-way, non-conflict and inclusive way of communication between people with different experiences of war and other conflicts about the past. In the final part we present some main conclusions about the applied methodology, pointing to further steps in securing a broader use of restorative approaches in dealing with problems and conflicts in multi-ethnic communities.

0207 - DOES EUROPEAN POLICY MAKING SUPPORT INNOVATIVE UNDERSTANDINGS OF JUSTICE AND SECURITY?

Katrien Lauwaert (Belgium)[1]

1 - European Forum of Restorative Justice and University of Leuven

The ALTERNATIVE project operates at the crossroads of different fields of European policy making. Looking at the perspectives for further elaboration of the achievements of the project, a central question comes to the fore: does European policymaking provide a fruitful context?

With this question in mind we will look for opportunities and obstacles in current European policies. The EU policy developments concerning internal security, criminal justice, migration and EU citizenship – all belonging to the EU policy area of Freedom, Security and Justice - provoke at first glance a mixed impression. The regulations on restorative justice and the inclusion of Roma constitute examples of opportunities. The formulation of the migration and internal security policies however, suggests underlying conceptions which are not easily conciliated with the participatory and inclusive restorative approaches developed in ALTERNATIVE. More promising seem the developments in the framework of the Council of Europe concerning cultural diversity and the potential of intercultural dialogue. Cultural dialogue is perceived there as an important strategy, at the local level, for conflict prevention and conflict resolution and as a means to facilitate access to and exercise of citizenship.

3.7 WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS – INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES
Chair: Evelyn Shea

0208 - CHILDREN AS VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS: CHANCES FOR CRIME PREVENTION

Helmut Kury (Germany)[1]

1 - Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

During the last decades, international empirical research has increasingly shown that there is a substantial correlation between the development of children in the first years of live and their behaviour at a later age. In particular, severe criminal behaviour can consistently be linked to more or less severe problems in early development. Measures to help families in crisis would be one way to prevent delinquency later on and much cheaper than tardive preventive interventions, for instance in prison. This paper will present important results and discuss against this background crime prevention measures, opportunities to reduce costs and the question why these convincing results have so little influence on crime policy.

0209 - COMPARING AND DELIVERING JUVENILE JUSTICE ACROSS THE WORLD: A FOCUS ON EDUCATION IN SECURE FACILITIES

Philip Reichel (United States of America)[1]; Jay Albanese (United States of America)[2]

1 - University of Northern Colorado; 2 - Virginia Commonwealth University

Formal responses to misbehaving youth vary according to factors such as a country's legal tradition, cultural perceptions of childhood, and the preferred juvenile justice model. Although recognizing the importance of jurisdictional autonomy on those issues, there is also a growing consensus regarding the need for international standards when nations respond to juvenile delinquency. This paper briefly reviews the role of legal tradition, perception of childhood, and juvenile justice models, and then elaborates on the specific issue of education for children in custody. We link this issue to the Open Working Group's Sustainable Development Goal 4 (inclusive and equitable education) and Goal 16 (accountable and inclusive institutions) as we review the state of knowledge regarding education guidelines and practices for juvenile delinquents in detention facilities. We conclude with an overview of the recently published collaborative report by the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Department of Justice on guiding principles for providing high-quality education in juvenile justice secure care settings. Similar reports from other countries are noted and implications for future developments are introduced.

0210 - THE USE OF CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICT

Evelyn Shea (Switzerland)[1]

1 - team72

Children have been used in armed conflict throughout history but rarely as frontline fighters: the sheer weight of fighting equipment has precluded their participation in actual combat. The proliferation of light weapons has now changed the situation. Whereas children formerly served as spies, messengers or domestic helpers around the camp, today they are trained to kill. In this talk, I provide facts and statistics to illustrate the dimensions of the problem before considering the role of international organisations and NGOs that are trying to block the recruitment of children and to help with the reintegration of young people who have witnessed or even participated in killings, rape and destruction. The real challenge is finding ways of helping them find their way back into civil society.

0211 - GENDER-NEUTRAL OR -SENSITIVE ANTI-CORRUPTION EDUCATION ACROSS THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD

Slawomir Redo (Austria)[1]

1 - University of Vienna

Rampant as corruption is, its countering requires more incisive and tailored measures. This presentation looks from three perspectives (Western, Eastern and United Nations) into the question of gender-sensitive anti-corruption. At the end of the story all corruption acts are choices, which do rest on it and on personal ethics. Accordingly, blending these three perspectives, the implementation of the UN goal of "peaceful and inclusive societies" envisioned for 2016-2030 in which countering bribery and corruption is included, will depend on how well in sustainable development terms the present and succeeding generation will in a gender-sensitive way muster anti-corruption individual ethical education for women and children.

0212 - THE BOLOGNA PROCESS AND THE THIRTEENTH UN CRIME PREVENTION CONGRESS: WILL EUROPE RESPOND TO ITS PLACE IN THE POST-2015 UNITED NATIONS CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

Emil Plywaczewski (Poland)[1]

1 - University of Bialystok

The post-2015 United Nations criminal justice education agenda may focus on various sustainable development goals determined for the years 2016-2030 by the United Nations General Assembly. In their light, this paper looks into standards and the quality of higher legal education qualification in Europe (The so called "Bologna process") against the North American universities' outreach, and proposes new avenues for matching it by the European universities. It first examines the Bologna Process: its goals, achievements and failures. Special emphasis will be put on the mobility component of the Bologna Process – Erasmus program and its potential for the future. The US system of legal education will be then shortly presented with special emphasis on the clinical legal education as the American method, which in regions all over the world has promoted not only an effective teaching mechanisms but core, fundamental principles such as rule of law and human rights. In conclusion, the paper looks into some combined Western criminological developments that may contribute to the post-2015 UN criminal justice education agenda.

1219 – DEALING WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SHIA COMMUNNITIES

Batoul Pakzad (Iran)[1]

1 - Islamic Azad University, Tehran

The fact that domestic violence against children or women exists in Shia communities across the Muslim World cannot be denied. This violence is sometimes justified through the misinterpretation of the contexts of religious sources. Religion should be studied in its entirety together with all its rulings and conditions, however in justifying violence and promoting acts of force based on religion, the emphasis is only on those interpretable subjects that indeed

have selective and personal aspects. Family issues in the Shia tradition depend on a dynamic jurisprudence. Hence, some jurisprudents have attempted to interpret religious laws in a correct and up-to-date manner and expressed some new thoughts about women, such as equalizing the amount of blood money between men and women, preferring women over men as caretakers of children, or disapproving of ill-treatment of women by men. These new approaches have been reflected in the laws of Iran as the most populated Shia State. The method of the current research is an analytical method based on Islamic sources combined with a statistical approach. The current research focuses on the basis of justice in Shia families and the causes of domestic violence. The findings of this research show that the justice in Shia families is based on the balance of rights instead of equity.

3.8   CORPORATIONS, HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND ATROCITY CRIMES: EMERGING WEBS OF LIABILITY

Chair: Chrisje Brants

0213 - SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS VIOLATION AS STATE CRIME?

Huma Saeed (Belgium)[1]

1 - Leuven Institute of Criminology (University of Leuven)

Transitional justice discourse and practice has often overlooked the inclusion of socio-economic rights violation –occurring during conflicts- in its various mechanisms. At best in the narratives of some truth commissions, such as Sierra Leone, the issue of structural inequality -- embedded in society's socio-historical, economic and political fabric-- is addressed on paper. In practice, however, they are largely ignored. Nevertheless, an emerging discourse among lawyers, human rights activists and transitional justice scholars and practitioners has been increasingly critical of this approach. They argue that socio-economic rights violation –often constituting the underlying premise of many conflicts in the first place- should be addressed and redressed in post-conflict mechanisms alongside other international crimes such as genocide, crimes against humanity, etc.

Building on this evolving tradition, the current research looks at socio-economic rights violation as a form of state crime or crime of the powerful where individuals, as state apparatus, are often involved but have hardly been held accountable for violations of this nature. Some critical criminologists have looked at the crime of the powerful through the lens of white-collar crime, state organized crime, economic crime, etc. Nevertheless, in criminology too very little attention has been paid as regards to the violation of socio-economic rights in the context of conflict/post-conflict with the central role of state actors in perpetrating them, whether as a system or individuals within the system.

Empirically, this argument will be examined in the case study of the violation of the right to land and property – including the rampant phenomenon of post-Taliban land grabbing-- in Kabul, Afghanistan. The question of access to land and property is a critical one for a large number of the population as, on the one hand, decades of conflict have produced millions of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and on the other public and private lands have been grabbed by powerful warlords, most of whom happen to be human rights violators from the past regimes and functioning as state representatives in the current one. To this end, employing qualitative method, more than 60 interviews have been carried out with the affected population in various Kabul neighbourhoods in an attempt to 1) understand victims' experiences and perceptions 2) examine the nature of violation (i.e. individual vs. collective responsibility and the degree to which this can relate to state actors) and 3) assess redress mechanisms. It is hoped that an empirical inquiry will, on the one hand, inform the evolving discourses on the nature and types of state crime and, on the other, contribute to the ongoing debates on mechanisms to address and redress legacies of human rights violation.

0214 - ECONOMIC CRIMES: CHALLENGES OF THE ICL

Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička (Croatia)[1]

1 - Department of Criminal Law, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb

Serious economic crimes and violations of economic, social and cultural rights have often been neglected in criminal proceedings and/or reports of truth commissions that have followed economic transitions or conflicts. Although these economic crimes often resulted in a substantial loss of profit in the overall economy and in society, they have not been widely and effectively prosecuted. However, from Nuremberg on, there have been attempts and successful examples of prosecuting war profiteering cases. Even quite recently, International Criminal Court's prosecutor called for such a prosecution to be conducted before the ICC.

This presentation focuses on criminal responsibility for severe economic offences, as well as on establishing serious economic criminal offence as crime under international law. It explores legal and social preconditions under which serious economic offences in general may be characterized as crimes under international criminal law. It searches for answers as to why those crimes were left out of the focus of mainstream international criminal law development since the end of WWII. The presentation concentrates on the possibilities of the ICC Statute in responding to the need of globalized world and start prosecuting serious economic crimes.

0215 - TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMES: DESERTS AND SANCTION PYRAMIDS

Susanne Karstedt (Australia)[1]

1 - School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Griffith University

Since the Nuremberg Trials, small businesses and large international corporations have not been exempt from prosecution for their involvement in mass atrocities and international crimes. This applies to the small firm which delivered Zyklon B for the gas chambers of Auschwitz as well as to IG Farben, Siemens and Krupp for their exploitation of forced labour. Presently, transnational corporations see themselves entangled in a "web of liabilities" concerning the observance of human rights of workers, or of surrounding communities and their living environment, as well as their complicity in committing atrocity crimes. Simultaneously, a "web of compliance" has emerged which combines a range of different regulatory measures, sanction mechanisms, as well as activities and pressure from civil society actors. This paper draws on research on white collar, corporate and elite crime in assessing different types of regulatory and sanction mechanisms, and their impact on compliance. Given the high level of complicity between corporations and states, this perspective is complemented by lessons to be drawn from research on state crime.

0216 - RISKY BUSINESS: INDUSTRIES AND GROSS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Wim Huisman (Netherlands)[1]; Annika Van Baar (Netherlands)[1]

1 - VU University Amsterdam

The French ICT companies *Amesys* and *Qosmos* are under criminal investigation for complicity to torture for the sale of electronic surveillance equipment to the regimes of respectively Kaddafi in Libya and Assad in Syria. In the past, various mining companies have come under scrutiny for buying ores or gems originating from countries where atrocities have been committed by the factions engaged in armed conflict over the control of these mining areas. In the Netherlands, a businessman has been convicted for complicity to war crimes by supplying precursors of chemical weapons to the regime of Saddam Hussein. A criminal case against a Dutch director of a logging company for complicity to the war crimes committed by the regime of former president Charles Taylor in Liberia is still pending. Increasingly, companies and their managers are seen as perpetrators in the commission of international crimes. This paper will report on a study of 84 cases in which companies have been accused of involvement in gross human rights violations. For this paper, an analysis has been conducted of the types of businesses that were involved in these crimes and the risks and criminogenic opportunities that are associated with certain branches of industry.

3.9 CRIME CAUGHT ON CAMERA
Chair: Wim Bernasco

0217 - FROM PLAY TO VIOLENCE BY CHANCE

Marie Bruvik Heinskou (Denmark)[1]; Paul Poder (Denmark)[1]; Lasse Liebst (Denmark)[1]

1 - Sociology department, University of Copenhagen

Reading cases concerning street violence we know that a considerable part of the cases involve young persons who have trained fighting techniques through martial arts. In this paper we argue that situations of public violence sometimes are situations of play that transgress into serious violence. The balance between sport and violence is delicate and the turning point between play and seriousness can be detected through video footage of the cues in the concerned situation. Drawing on Stephen W. Porges & Panksepp, Bateson (among others) we will highlight how street violence can have a character of 'rough and tumble' (Porges 2011: 275), making the situation distinct from a serious and aggressive confrontation. Such playful 'rough and tumble' situations often result in injuries, according to Porges. The playful violence we can see when parties engage in eye contact, reciprocity and show respect for each other while they fight together and not against each other. Looking at play we can spot breaking of contexts cues (Bateson 2005) which precedes the development of serious violence and aggression. On camera we can capture the deciding moments in which the situation is transformed from a playful to an entirely different situation. Consequently and importantly, we also highlight how violence also develops by chance – incident, accident – and should not be understood in terms of persons' intentions/projects, needs or overcoming of confrontational tension (cf. Collins: *Violence* 2008). Focusing on play can illuminate the limitations of existing theories on violence. Sometimes people play on the edge of violence – and stumble over the edge if one party hits too hard or break with the rules of a considerate concern.

0218 - WHAT DOES REVENGE ACTUALLY LOOK LIKE? EMOTIONAL DYNAMICS OF JUSTICE SEEKING STREET VIOLENCE

Paul Poder (Denmark)[1]; Marie Heinskou (Denmark)[1]; Lasse Liebst (Denmark)[1]

1 - Sociology Department, University of Copenhagen

We know about revenge from how people talk about it, but what does revenge oriented street violence look like? This study analyzes punitive violence focusing on its defining moral emotional dynamics which involve more than anger. Revenge is a way of (re)establishing justice motivated by feelings of injustice and moral outrage composed of either contempt, anger or disgust. On the basis of a sample of police files involving ordinarily (non-criminals) young people certain cases are identified as revenge oriented. These files and associated

video footage are analyzed in order to identify cues of righteous anger, contempt, disgust etc. as well as other to situational and bodily/emotional patterns. The guiding research question is: Does revenge violence has a certain controlled character given that revenge is about proportional punishment, and can situational and bodily features be identified as characteristic of violent revenge situations? This data provides insights into how moral emotions in a broad sense motivate revenge oriented street violence. Revenge violence is driven by moral outrage and is not primarily about overcoming tension/fear, shame or repressed anger. In revenge violence individuals plan to punish another person and they work up certain 'negative' moral emotions to be energized to carry out penalizing violence. This study teaches us about the complex emotional dynamics and situational patterns involved in street violence seeking justice. Further research should look more into the complex interactional and emotional dynamics that influence how revenge is realised.

0219 - TACKLING VIOLENT CRIME IN PUBLIC SPACES: LESSONS FROM A BEHAVIOURAL MICROANALYSIS OF CCTV FOOTAGE

Richard Philpot (United Kingdom)[1]; Mark Levine (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Exeter

The development of night-time economy leisure zones, fuelled by cheap alcohol, has led to a rise in violent encounters in public space. Partly in response to this, public spaces - particularly in the UK - now have extensive CCTV coverage. In this paper, we will describe an analysis of a corpus of CCTV footage which captures aggressive and violent events. We show how a detailed microanalysis of behaviour (using CCTV footage) helps to change our perspective on the nature of violence itself. Traditionally groups and group processes have been seen to create the conditions for violence as a result of the anonymity and lack of accountability they can engender in individuals. However, our microanalysis of actual behaviours shows that groups are not simply a force for violence, but are in fact key to creating conditions for collective self-regulation and violence reduction. We describe how this new analysis has been used to inform and change policing practices in night-time public spaces. We conclude by recognising that, although there is good evidence that CCTV surveillance in itself is not an effective method of reducing violence in public places, the data it captures allows us to challenge preconceptions of the role of groups in violent events.

0220 - NON-VERBAL CUES OF EMOTIONS IN INTERACTIONAL PROCESSES OF VIOLENCE

Lasse Liebst (Denmark)[1]; Marie Heinskou (Denmark)[1]; Richard Philpot (United Kingdom)[2]; Marie Lindegaard (Netherlands)[3]; Charlotte Bloch (Denmark)[1]

1 - University of Copenhagen; 2 - University of Exeter; 3 - Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law

Traditional analyses of situational violence are methodologically constrained by the brevity of social interactions which are often too small and brief to be readily observable by the unaided eye. The increased availability of high-quality videos of violence helps to circumvent this issue, and allows scholars to retrospectively identify and code key non-verbal moments and movements of a recorded violent episode. Non-verbal behavioural cues have been widely studied within research of social communication; yet comparably few researchers have focused on non-verbal behaviour and expressions as cues of emotions. One notable exception and pioneer within the study of emotional cues is Charles Darwin, who suggests that innate emotions are expressed on the vocal, facial and bodily level. Since this seminal work, studies of facial expression have been further developed, most notably Paul Ekman's studies on facial cues of universal emotions such as fear, anger, and happiness. This line of research has recently been adopted by micro-sociological scholars on situational violence, among others Thomas Scheff, Randall Collins, and Stefan Kluserman. This article suggests that micro-sociology of violence and related criminological fields might benefit from supplementing the Ekmanian focus on facial cues with analysis of bodily postures, which may be more easily identified and coded from video material. This argument draws upon recent evidence suggesting that the social emotions of pride, shame and embarrassment are associated with innate bodily postures. We provide a coding framework that goes beyond the face to consider bodily postures as non-verbal indicators of key emotional dynamics – e.g. emotional dominance – inherent in violent situations. We validate our framework against a corpus of CCTV footage comprising of both street violence and robbery data collected from three European countries. We conclude by considering the methodological and theoretical implications of this suggested framework, and discuss how it may complement our understanding of emotional cues beyond the Ekmanian face.

0221 - SYNCHRONIC MOVEMENTS OF VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS AS REGULATION OF VIOLENCE DURING ROBBERIES

Marie Rosenkrantz Lindegaard (Netherlands)[1]; Wim Bernasco (Netherlands)[2]

1 - NSCR; 2 - NSCR and Amsterdam Free University

The effect of victim resistance on the degree of physical force used by offenders during robberies is contested. Offender-based studies suggest that offenders only apply physical force when the victim challenges their dominance and refuses to comply. Victim-based studies suggest that the behaviour of victims during robberies has no effect on the physical force used by offenders. Based on an analysis of interaction between offenders and victims captured by camera footage of 42 robberies in the Netherlands, we show how violence is regulated through synchronization of offender and victim movements in terms of distance, direction and pace. When victims remain on a stable distance from offenders, follow their direction of movements, and move on similar pace, they are least at risk of getting exposed to physical force and injuries during robberies. Our findings specify how victim actions regulate violence during robberies while confirming that physical force is used as a means for compliance as suggested by offender-based studies.

3.10 WOMEN IN PRISON
Chair: Dawn Beichner

0222 - WOMEN PRISONERS' FORMS AND METHODS OF RESISTANCE AND STRATEGIES FOR COPING

Emily Luise Hart (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Liverpool Hope University

This paper aims to present initial findings from an investigation into the methods and forms of resistance women prisoners employ when negotiating their way through their day to day life in a closed prison.

Findings are taken from a reanalysis of the data from a previous 13 month ethnography into women prisoners, on a three or more year sentence and their preparation for release and the construction of a new life. This study involved qualitative interviews with prisoners and staff (prison officers and support staff), observations and the compiling of field notes plus gaining employment in the prison education department as a relief teacher.

Findings from the original study clearly demonstrated that a responsibilisation agenda, lack in capital and numerous structural, gendered barriers were the key obstacles to planning and preparing for release and consequently the potential to desist from future crime. Despite these largely structural disadvantages, *this* paper argues that it is important to recognise the feminist discourse that rejects the notion that female offenders are purely victims of their class or passive sufferers of racial and other forms of discrimination. Women prisoners possess agency and are able to resist and struggle against the oppression to which they are subjected. With this in mind this paper looks more closely at these forms of resistance; resistance that enables women to maintain some form of control over their daily lives and cope with the gendered pains of imprisonment. This could involve the way the women interact with and 'manage' their relationships with prison staff, the methods they use to subvert prison rules and procedures, the relationships and support networks they develop amongst themselves, individual coping strategies and also more overt forms of resistance e.g. dirty protest.

0223 - INCARCERATED WOMEN - THEIR SITUATION, THEIR NEEDS, AND MEASURES FOR SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION

Dawn Beichner (United States of America)[1]; Otmar Hagemann (Germany)[2]

1 - Illinois State University; 2 - University of Kiel

This contribution, which is part of a forthcoming United Nations publication, centers on incarcerated women offenders worldwide, their lived experiences, specific problems and needs, as well as correctional programming, intended to help them reintegrate back into society. The manuscript provides a theoretical understanding of the general marginalization of women worldwide, statistical information on women prisoners in various parts of the world, gender-specific differences in women's pathways to prison, and their distinct problems and needs, including the detrimental effects of mothers' incarceration on children. The paper highlights promising approaches from different countries.

 In the last section of the manuscript, Conclusions and Recommendations, the authors present four proposals for reform. First, we explore the abolition of prison sentences for non-dangerous women offenders. Second, we call for the conversion of existing correctional institutions into restorative prisons. Third, we provide an overview of specific Restorative Justice procedures specific to release from prison. Last, we call for sensible transition management, which addresses incarcerated women's personal deficits (e.g., educational/vocational, substance abuse, mental health issues, debt, housing) and provides a detailed plan for successful reentry.

0224 - EXPLORING PEER MENTORING PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN IN PRISON

Melissa Henderson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Royal Holloway, University of London

This research study takes a focused look at peer mentoring for women in custody as a contemporary form of rehabilitation programme. Despite the growing use of mentoring schemes within the criminal justice system, there is still limited research that focuses on the basic principles and practices of peer mentoring programmes, particularly for women. Peer mentoring within prison is regarded as an active offender intervention, offering advice, assistance and support for women in both a practical and emotional sense (Fletcher and Batty, 2012). This study is interested in exploring whether a mentoring relationship in prison can facilitate the construction of a reformed, positive self-identity for women and whether it could impact on attitudes to offending behaviour. Currently, there is little empirical research that investigates the use of offenders in a support role in prison and even fewer that address the use of peer mentors in female prisons.

Using a feminist research perspective, this framework will explore the role of peer mentors in a female prison from a gender-specific approach in order to develop the evidence-base of 'what works' for women, as well as the wider and individual benefits of mentoring. This study is also interested in examining the development of the mentoring relationship, due to the perceived positive impact that strong, social connections can have for female offenders and their desistance from crime (Brown and Ross, 2010). The research will take place within an adult female prison in England, involving the use of qualitative interviews with female peer mentors and their 'mentees' in order to collect first-hand accounts of the mentoring process and key practices. The research looks to provide a more in-depth understanding of whether

mentoring in custody can be successful at meeting the distinct criminogenic needs of female offenders. It will also look to understand the nature of the mentor-mentee relationship and the perceived impact peer mentoring can have on attitudes to reoffending.

0225 - HEALTH AND WELLBEING PROMOTION AMONG FEMALE PRISONERS: WHAT BENEFITS DOES A HORTICULTURE PROGRAMME HOLD?

Anastasia Jablonska (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Royal Holloway, University of London

Women in prison are noted to have a worse health status than men in prison and the general population. Additionally, research suggests that women's health declines whilst they are in prison. This research paper seeks to identify not why does women's health decline, but what can be done to promote women's health in prison. The central questions are what are women able to do to promote their health themselves whilst in prison, and are they interested in doing so? Research to date is limited in this area, but suggests prisoners do want to make healthy choices, however the opportunity to do so varies across establishments. The women interviewed for this research were all enrolled in horticulture programmes in the prison, and so for many this occupation held health promoting benefits of its own. This research paper will demonstrate that women in prison do want to promote their health and wellbeing, and that they have the opportunity to do so through choosing healthy meals and being physically active. Being involved in a horticulture programme enhanced these views, and many women reported wanting to continue these healthy behaviours once released. This paper will end with a discussion of these findings in light of the research available about the health and wellbeing among women prisoners, which often portrays these women to be very unhealthy with no hope of changing this whilst being in prison.

3.11 PRACTICING COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
Chair: Gwen Robinson

0226 - PROFESSIONALISM AND THE IN-HOUSE STAFF TRAINING OF THE SWEDISH PRISON AND PROBATION SERVICE

Anders Persson (Sweden)[1]

1 - School of Social Work, Lund University

In Sweden, corrections are organizationally comprised of both prisons and the probation service. However, staff in prisons and staff in probation have different historical backgrounds,

they perform different tasks and there are different pre-employment requirements in terms of education levels. This presentation draws on an ongoing empirical study investigating how professionalism has been addressed, and constructed, since the mid 1990's. At this point in time both prison officers and probation officers were included in the same, joint in-house training program. The current training program is also investigated to allow for an analysis of the development during the past 20 years. Based on official documents, findings reveal a rather limited internal discourse on the issue of professionalism within the PPS. The outlook on professionalism is however constant over time in the sense that the link between professionalism and the organization is strong and explicit. What has changed however is the knowledge base upon which this professionalism is grounded. Findings show a shift from a pluralistic approach to knowledge, often related to the probation officers pre-employment education as generic social workers, to a more homogenous body of knowledge. In terms of knowledge content, the impact of the evidence based practice is strong, and it will be argued that this shift in the knowledge content calls the issue of professionalism into focus.

Applying profession theory, the role and impact of professionalism within the PPS is investigated; especially from the perspective of the Continental (and Scandinavian) tradition of profession studies, since this perspective emphasizes the strong link between the state and professions, as opposed to the Anglo-American tradition. A possible development of an 'organizational professionalism' is investigated, and here the implications for practice will be addressed too. A professionalism strongly linked to an organization differs from the connotations often associated with professionalism, one example being the role and extent of professional discretion in decision making.

0227 - A DAY IN THE LIFE OF THE MONITORING OFFICER

Marijke Roosen (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

The use of technology in the penal system creates new ways of monitoring offenders. One striking example of how technological innovations create new modes of control is the use of electronic monitoring (EM). The technological devices that are being used, facilitate interactions "at a distance", where there is no longer any need for face-to-face interactions between the controller and the person being controlled. Due to the lack of face-to-face interactions, EM is a very efficient means of exercising control. A large number of offenders can be controlled by only a limited number of professionals. It is furthermore a rather impersonal way of exercising control, as the controller might never meet the persons he controls. These characteristics, very typical for EM, distinguish the work of the monitoring officer from the work of other penal actors, such as the prison officer.

This presentation will focus on the (unique) characteristics of the work of the monitoring officer. It will provide an overview of a typical day at the monitoring center and, in doing so, highlight the similarities and differences with the work of other penal actors, as described in the literature.

0228 - EXPERIENCING TRANSFORMING REHABILITATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Lol Burke (United Kingdom)[1]; Matthew Millings (United Kingdom)[1]; Gwen Robinson (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - Liverpool John Moores University; 2 - Sheffield University

In 2014 the coalition governments Transforming Rehabilitation reforms led to the wholesale restructuring of probation services in England and Wales. As part of the reconfiguration of probation services, more than half of the employees of public sector Probation Trusts were transferred to 21 new Community Rehabilitation Companies set up to manage medium-and-low-risk offenders and destined for sale in the criminal justice marketplace. This presentation draws on the findings of an ethnographic study of the formation of one CRC, with a specific focus on the impact upon staff as they moved from a public sector to a quasi-private organisation. Applying the typology developed by Waring & Bishop (2011), the presenters attempt to explain how occupational identities are constructed and defined in this volatile organisational landscape in order to illuminate how individual workers navigate change. The implications for what constitutes a probation culture and identity is also considered in the light of the findings of Mawby and Worrall (2013).

0229 - INVESTIGATING THE MANAGEMENT OF COMPLIANCE IN PROBATION PRACTICE THROUGH THE LENS OF EMOTIONAL LABOUR

Andrew Fowler (United Kingdom)[1]; Jake Phillips (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Sheffield Hallam University

The concept of emotional labour has been operationalised in a range of criminal justice institutions as a way of shedding light on the way in which practitioners manage their emotions in potentially difficult working conditions. However, the concept has not been used in research in the context of compliance and probation practice. In this paper we will argue that this is a significant gap in knowledge because the inherently relational nature of much probation work means that emotions play a considerable role in the practising of probation especially when it comes to managing compliance. Emotional labour requires the worker to learn 'feeling rules' distinguished by Hochschild (1983: 56) as: 'surface acting,' which is feigning emotions and 'deep acting' where the worker genuinely attempts to feel emotions they wish to display. The relationship is seen as a key tool in probation practice and the creation and nurturing of professional relationships is inherently emotional. In this sense, practitioners manage their emotions in order to achieve the organisation's aims, a critical component of what emotional labour is.

In this paper we will present the emerging findings from a small piece of research which uses emotional labour to explore the creation of the officer-probationer relationship and the

management of compliance in England and Wales. Thus, the paper will contribute to our understanding of both the 'relationship' and compliance - two important aims and mechanisms of probation practice. Using emotional labour in the context of probation will also allow us to think about sources of burnout, stress, and low morale. We will end the paper by drawing on existing literature to think about the implications of the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda on the way in which probation practice can be seen as a form of 'emotional labour' and what might lie in store for practice as changes to the structure of probation in England and Wales are implemented.

3.12 ANALYSING AND MODELLING CRIME AND PLACE
Chair: Christophe Vandeviver

0230 - AMBIENT POPULATIONS AND CRIME

Remi Boivin (Canada)[1]; Marcus Felson (United States of America)[2]

1 - University of Montreal, International Centre for Comparative Criminology; 2 - Texas State University

Census tract (CT) analysis traditionally linked crime to components of residential population. Yet research also links crime to daily non-residential population flows. A prominent finding is that the number of crimes is closely related to the number of residents and visitors in an area. Tests of social disorganization, among other theoretical frameworks, have also found that the characteristics of residential populations should be considered, as not all populations have the same relation with crime; this assertion has not been tested for visitors. This paper applies visitor data at a CT level. A Canadian municipal transportation agency surveyed more than 60,000 households, estimating population flows into census tracts for work, shopping, education, and recreation. Using spatial regression modelling, we find that (a) numbers of residential and non-residential arrests distribute very differently over CTs, and have very different correlates, (b) CT violent and property crime numbers are very strongly related to numbers of visitors for work, shopping, and recreation and (c) arrest and crime numbers are strongly related to numbers of visitors in neighbouring CTs. The findings invite future disaggregation of visitor and residential effects as well as testing whether these findings apply to other cities.

0231 - DO AREA CHARACTERISTICS INFLUENCE THE LIKELIHOOD OF OFFENDING? AN INVESTIGATION USING STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELLING

Jack Cunliffe (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - London School of Economics

Diverting an adolescent from beginning an offending career is better than subsequent punishment or incarceration. In short, prevention is better than cure. We are all familiar with the phrase 'growing up on the wrong side of the tracks', but capturing the effect of area on offending behaviour has proved difficult.

This work, conducted as a PhD, has two main aims. The first is substantive: to investigate whether and how an individual's perceptions of their area act as risk factors for offending. Area effects have historically been under researched, in part due to a lack of appropriate data but also due to methodological limitations. The second is methodological: to demonstrate that theoretically-informed, structural equation modelling can make best use of existing and often under-utilised datasets, particularly cross-national studies such as those typically conducted by large scale organisations or governments.

Using the United Kingdom Offending, Crime and Justice Survey (OCJS) conducted between 2003 and 2006, and taking a range questions on individual perceptions, family circumstance, self-reported offending and variables relating to the area in which the respondent lives, the work reviews previous criminological measurement constructs of well-known risk factors (from both an analytical and theoretical perspective) and once these are defined moves onto structurally modelling self-report offending.

Findings show that the individual perceptions matter most, with a tangled interrelationship of area perceptions operating in conflicting directions. Once this is accounted for, living in an area with higher disorder seems to slightly increase self-report offending with part of the relationship explained by lower collective efficacy. Limitations, both of the data and the analytical technique will be discussed and the implications for other works and data sources touched upon.

0232 - MODELING RESIDENTIAL BURGLARS' TARGET SELECTION PROCESS AT THE HOUSE-LEVEL

Christophe Vandeviver (Belgium)[1]

1 - Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP), Ghent University

What residence attributes affect burglars' target choice and why do some burglars target remote residences? This study taps into rational choice theory to first investigate how burglars select a target by relying on residence attributes to optimize a combination of perceived rewards, efforts and risk, and then tests the hypothesis that higher perceived rewards, lower

effort and lower anticipated risk compensate travel effort. Using data on 650 residential burglaries committed by 650 unique burglars during the period 2006-2012 and the approximately 500,000 residences in one Belgian province in a discrete spatial choice framework with the residence as the spatial unit of analysis, we find that burglars rely on effort-related attributes to distinguish between targets. Higher perceived rewards decrease the odds of a residence being burglarized. Risk-related attributes are unimportant for burglars' target choice in general. With regard to selecting remote targets, the results show that lower risk compensates travel efforts and that burglars aim to make minimal effort, even when they are already confronted with increased travel efforts. No support is found for the hypothesis that higher perceived rewards compensate increased travel efforts.

0233 - AWARENESS SPACE AND DISTANCE DECAY BUFFERS: CONTRADICTION OR CONSEQUENCE

Stijn Van Daele (Belgium)[1]

1 - Ghent University

Offenders' awareness space (Brantingham & Brantingham, 1981) is believed to be one of the central concepts that shape geographic offending patterns, as it is assumed that offenders operate in areas they are familiar with. Offending patterns themselves empirically result in a distance decay curve: most crimes are committed close to offender's residence and gradually decline as distance increases. Although awareness space makes no reference to this, the distance decay curve does not demonstrate straightforward decay when the smallest distances are considered: it appears to contain a buffer very close to the offender's home, where little to no offences are committed. This is assumed to be caused by offenders avoiding the higher risks of recognition near their residence (Rossmo, 2000). Given the lack of this assumption in the whole awareness space concept and because of the strong link between awareness space and distance decay, two possibilities can be considered: either the Brantinghams' awareness space lacks a necessary concept – and is therefore a too parsimonious concept in its present form – or the buffer is not necessarily the result of recognition avoidance – and Rossmo's assumption is therefore not parsimonious. The capacity of awareness space to generate a buffered distance decay curve is tested in an agent-based model. Using a basic representation of the awareness space an simple offending behaviour rules in an agent-based model, we find that such a buffer can be explained without making assumptions about recognition avoidance and that a buffer effect may occur as a mere consequence of a simple conception of awareness space.

3.13 VIGNETTE EXPERIMENTS IN CRIMINOLOGY
Chair: Stefanie Eifler

0234 - VALIDITY ASPECTS OF VIGNETTE EXPERIMENTS

Stefanie Eifler (Germany)[1]

1 - Catholic University Eichstaett-Ingolstadt

This presentation gives an extensive overview of applications of vignette experiments in criminology. It covers their methodological advantages as well as their disadvantages. In particular, the question of validity aspects is addressed – the problem of survey error due to social desirability and the problem of closeness of vignette experiments to actual situations.

0235 - SANCTIONING EFFORTS DURING CONFLICTS - AN APPLICATION OF THE SCENARIO-TECHNIQUE

Lena Verneuer (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Bielefeld

The panel study *Crime in the modern City* [Crimoc] focuses on the emergence and development of deviant and delinquent behaviour of adolescents resp. young adults. Since 2002, self-report data is collected by a standardized questionnaire (paper-pencil method) and thus carries all characteristics of a typical quantitative survey. In 2013, a vignette, which was set up for measuring different (hypothetical) reactions to deviant behaviour according to a conflictual situation in a discotheque, was (re-)implemented in the questionnaire. In the context of this talk, both the scenario-technique in the Crimoc-Project and the application of this scenario are brought into focus. Applying an additional scenario and combining it with the average survey-data enables one to describe reactions to deviant behaviour in a conflictual situation with far more precision. The question to what extend these reactions can be understood as sanctioning efforts due to a violated sense of justice is analysed with the given (panel-)data.

Crimoc-Project: www.crimoc.org

0236 - "DON'T BLOW YOUR COOL" – SELF-CONTROL AS A RESOURCE FOR COPING WITH PROVOCATION

Sonja Schulz (Germany)[1]

1 - GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

General Strain Theory has received broad empirical support, but little is known about potential moderators of the strain-delinquency relationship (Agnew 2013). This study tests whether self-control attenuates the relationship between a certain type of delinquency – violence – and its most important precursor, which is considered a type of strain: interpersonal provocation. Applying two different scenarios designs, the process is examined using randomly varied degrees of objective provocation as well as a measure of subjective sensitivity to provocation. Drawing on recent work which suggests differentiating between the personality traits of risk-affinity and impulsivity, this study compares the conditioning effects of both characteristics on the provocation-violence link. The analyses are based on a large sample of seventh-graders (n = 2,635) from five cities in Western Germany interviewed in the classroom in 2013. Linear probability models regressing past violent behaviour and prospective violence on provocation measures, personality traits, and interactions between provocation and both traits are estimated. Findings underscore that self-control indeed functions as a coping resource that enables students to control their anger and to refrain from translating aggressive impulses into action. This study further highlights the importance of using internal consistent and mechanism-congruent measures in the study of illicit coping processes and conditioning factors and discourages from using composite, potentially multidimensional measures.

Agnew, Robert. 2013. "When Criminal Coping Is Likely: An Extension of General Strain Theory." *Deviant Behavior* 34:653-670.

3.14 PROPERTY CRIMES: OPPORTUNITY AND CONTROL
Chair: John Kerr

0237 - THE SECURITIZATION AND POLICING OF ART THEFT: THE CASE OF LONDON

John Kerr (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Roehampton, London

Art theft is a fascinating topic that continues to capture the popular imagination. However, it is one of many types of art crime that remain under-researched and which require much more academic, empirical investigation.

With its position as a global art hub and its glocal flows of art into and out of the city, the London art world provides an excellent case study of a modern securitization and policing arena. Using empirical research data, this presentation examines who is performing, managing, governing and controlling the securitization and policing of art theft within this arena which is characterized by an enthusiastic approach to embracing risk. Adding to the research into the traditionally restricted worlds of private policing, public policing and the art world, this research advances present knowledge of 'new' policing theses in an actual policing

arena, particularly the growing body of academic work on nodal governance in different settings, and also about the role of insurance. As well as offering practical recommendations for those who operate within art security, it helps our understanding of art security at city, national and international levels.

0238 - CATASTROFIC FLOODS IN WESTERN BALCANS AS CRIME OPPORTUNITY

Želimir Kešetović (Serbia)[1]; Irena Cajner Mraović (Croatia)[2]; Damir Bogdanović (Croatia)[3]

1 - University of Belgrade-Faculty of Security Studies; 2 - University of Zagreb - Croatian Studies; 3 - Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia

In this modern world, we are faced with a significant increase of various natural disasters and crises. They attract special attention from the mass media which then create different myths about them. One of the most widespread is that crises and disasters are incentive for the increase of property crimes but also crimes against life and sexual offenses like rape. All is favoured by the weakening of social control and the breakdown of social order. Regardless, the impact of these events on the crime rates has not, to a significant extent, been the subject of criminological research. Some studies have indicated a significant difference between the natural disasters in which the human solidarity is intensified and social/conflict crises that may be an incentive for crime. However, there is no general agreement about the subject, since there are numerous mediating and contextual factors such as the community structure, the consensus on basic social values, cultural features, different traditions, etc. In May 2014, the Western Balkans was faced with a flood of catastrophic proportions. In this paper we analyzed the impact of these events on the crime situation in Serbia and Croatia, based on the official statistics by the state authorities and media reports on individual cases of criminal offenses. We did not find any significant change in crime trends during the acute phase of disaster. However, numerous crimes happened in the aftermath of the crisis that are related to relief efforts and submitting of false documents by individuals in order to obtain financial assistance.

0240 - EVALUATING GOVERNMENT AND ENFORCEMENT RESPONSES TO METAL THEFT IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Nick Morgan (United Kingdom)[1]; Jackie Hoare (United Kingdom)[1]; Christos Byron (United Kingdom)[1]; Amanda White (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Home Office

The presentation will summarise results of analyses which aimed to test whether the government and enforcement action reduced has reduced metal theft in England and Wales.

While most acquisitive crimes have fallen consistently over the past five years, metal theft increased between 2009 and 2011 in line with a sharp rise in global metal prices. It then fell

during 2012 and 2013. Analysis was conducted to determine whether the fall from 2012 was caused primarily by the government/law enforcement interventions launched to address metal theft, or was simply due to metal prices falling back from their peak.

Using data relating to metal thefts affecting energy networks and transport links, and employing a series of regression models, the analysis found that metal thefts fell to levels far lower during 2012 and 2013 than would be expected from the drop in metal prices alone. This implies that the interventions launched during that period, Operation Tornado and cashless trading at scrap metal dealers, did contribute to a substantial reduction in the number of offences.

Analysis showed a large, statistically significant effect for the interventions even when controlling for metal prices and other factors driving acquisitive crime. Scotland, which did not receive the interventions, had a rising trend in metal theft during the post-intervention period, according one data source. This adds further weight to the main finding, and suggests that some metal theft may have been displaced north of the border.

3.15 DRUG USE: EXPERIENCES, SOCIAL CONTEXTS AND PERCEPTIONS
Chair: Catrin Smith

0241 - HIGHS AND LOWS: NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES (NPS) AND CITY LIFE

Sarah Soppitt (United Kingdom)[1]; Adele Irving (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Northumbria University

The aim of this paper is to consider the significance, impacts of and good practice responses to the use of Novel Psychoactive Substances (NPS) (also referred to as 'legal highs') by young people at risk of (re-)offending. Prompted by an increase in levels of anti-social behaviour and offending among young people as a result of NPS in the North East of England, this paper presents the findings of a recently completed study which sought to gain a detailed qualitative picture of the use of NPS by vulnerable young people aged 10-24 years old and inform the development of an effective (multi-agency) whole-city response. Through a mixed-methods approach (involving a workshop, focus groups, interviews and a survey with young people, stakeholder interviews and a large-scale consultant event), the research explored young people's knowledge of and attitudes towards NPS, motivations for use, issues of supply, patterns of consumption, the effects of NPS on their health and wellbeing and organisational responses. The research revealed the highly complex nature of the young people's attitudes towards NPS as compared to other types of substance misuse (often linked to lack of understanding about the legalities of NPS), a range of high harmful effects from the use of NPS on health and wellbeing, issues of stigma and addiction and the unique challenges which the

unpredictable nature of NPS and legislation around NPS cause for organisations. The paper concludes by discussing the implications of the research for the city's strategic response to the use of NPS by vulnerable young people.

0242 - DRUG DEALING WITHIN THE GAY CLUB SCENE IN LONDON: HOW PEOPLE OBTAIN THEIR OWN DRUGS.

Christine Schierano (Italy)[1]

1 - London Southbank University

According to the first report on Drug and Alcohol use among the Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual (LGB) population in England, conducted by the Lesbian & Gay Foundation, the LGB population appears to have a higher likelihood of drug use and binge drinking, higher likelihood of substance dependency, and face greater barriers to help-seeking in relation to substance use when compared to the general population. The propose of the research presented here is a) to investigate the drug use and drug supply within the gay club scene in London; and b) consider how the culture of drug use in the scene may influence the market itself.

Anderson (1998) explains that cultural identity plays an important role within drug use and drug abuse, suggesting that personal and social marginalization may influence drug use and that an individual's own self-identity may lead them to identify within a drug using culture. At the same time, much recent research suggests that within 'recreational' drug using (sub)cultures, users obtain their drugs through "social supply" networks rather than from "real dealers", although the distinction between social supplier and real dealer is not always clear cut (Taylor and Potter, 2013).

This research aimed to investigate the drug market around the London gay club scene using qualitative methods (in-depth interviews and participant observation) with active drug suppliers and drug users.

As with any market, illegal drug markets are based on demand and supply. It is normal that demand is flexible and it increases and decreases rapidly due to external factors that influence its dynamics.

With drug use so firmly embedded in the culture, the illegal drug use linked to the gay club scene requires an endless supply. When drug use becomes a ritual of a particular subculture or cultural identity, the distribution may be affected. Drugs such as GHB/GBL, Mephedrone and Crystal Meth are now used to socialise (as well as to 'aid' dancing and sex) and both the use and distribution of those substances can be compared with the use and distribution of substance such as cannabis and ecstasy in other recreational drug use scenes (e.g. Parker, 2000).

0243 - LEGITIMISING ADULT RECREATIONAL DRUG USE: THE CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE OF NORMALISATION AND NEUTRALISATION THEORIES, A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS APPROACH

Rebecca Askew (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Manchester Metropolitan University

Recreational drug use continues to be a significant area of academic interest within the field of criminology. The vast amount of research within this area has focused on explaining and theorising young people's recreational drug use, this is unsurprising as, according to the Crime Survey for England and Wales, the 16-24 age group has consistently been the most drug involved age group since the self-report survey began. Rates of drug use reduce from the mid-twenties age range onwards, and continue to dwindle throughout the life course (Home Office, 2014). However, since 2011/2012 there have been slight increases in recent drug use for the over 35 age groups. Less attention has been paid to the existence of recreational drug use in adulthood and the maintenance of rather than desistence from this illicit consumption.

This paper explores how adult recreational drug takers legitimise their illicit substance use. Twenty-six in-depth interviews were conducted with individuals between the ages of 30 and 59, who had taken drugs in the past year and have otherwise conforming lifestyles, through parenthood, jobs and careers and long-term partnerships. A branch of discourse analysis, discursive psychology, was used to explain how drug use was, described, reasoned and accounted for by the participants. The analysis was underpinned by assessing the contemporary relevance of the normalisation thesis (Parker et al, 2002) and neutralisation theory (Matza and Sykes, 1957 and later revised by Maruna and Copes, 2005). This resulted in the development of three discursive frameworks, which demonstrate the different ways in which illicit drug use can be legitimised. The paper concludes by outlining how the contribution of discursive psychology applied to adult recreational drug use has opened up new considerations within the sociology of deviance.

0244 - FEMALE INJECTING DRUG USE, SOCIAL DISCREDITATION AND RESISTANCE

Catrin Smith (Australia)[1]

1 - Griffith University

Background:

Little is known about rural women's involvement in injecting drug use (IDU) and about the various roles women play. This is due, in part, to an assumption that illegal drug taking is an urban, male 'problem'. Here, we can see the ways in which criminological discourses construct knowledges about illegal drug use and drug users. While rural female injecting drug users (IDUs) are likely to experience many of the same problems as their urban counterparts, the socio-cultural and geographical characteristics of rural areas are likely to have particular implications for women, affecting both the patterns of consumption of, and the social

responses to, injecting drug use. In this paper, I explore, through the analysis of ethnographic data the meaning of injecting drug use in the context of rural women's lives and how living in a rural community of place shapes women's experiences and perceptions of 'risk' behaviour.

Methods:

This paper is based upon ethnographic accounts of the lives and experiences of twenty active female injecting heroin users in the rural communities of North Wales, UK. North Wales is a socially and economically disadvantaged region, witnessing crises in the agricultural sector and local economy as well as housing decline in recent years. Life history interviews, shorter follow-up interviews and many more informal discussions were conducted with the women over a twelve-month period. The women were recruited through 'network' sampling techniques. All interviews were audio-recorded with the respondent's permission and transcribed verbatim for analysis using the constant comparative method of generating and linking categories.

Findings:

The women all provided rich ethno-depictions of their lives, their experiences of injecting drug use and how living in a rural community of place impacted on them and their IDU careers. In their accounts, a number of overlapping themes emerged about injecting drug use, rural gender roles and relations and the management of the rural self. In the women's accounts, we can see evidence of the multiple roles these women (attempt) to manage (drug user, mother, daughter, lover, etc.) and the social discreditation processes experienced in their day-to-day lives as 'known' IDUs. Much of this social discreditation in rural communities seems to be premised upon the individualisation of women's drug use. Here, women are characterised as having in some way failed in their adult responsibilities as *women.* However, the women interviewed were not passive recipients of social discreditation processes and the paper concludes with a discussion of some of the responses from the self and the ways in which women respond to, and resist, the persistent negative imagery of female injecting drug users as 'polluted' women in a local community of space.

3.16 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EXPLANATIONS FOR CORRUPTION
Chair: Alex Stevens

0245 - CORRUPTION – TRADITIONAL PROBLEM OR SYSTEMIC EVIL?

Miroslav Scheinost (Czech Republic)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention

During the last several years the word corruption became a very frequently used term in the Czech Republic. The problem of corruption has even become one of the important words of the vocabularies of politicians. Paper presents the overview of knowledge on the situation of corruptive behaviour in the Czech Republic. It is based on the secondary analysis of findings from surveys on public opinion carried out in the Czech Republic, on the analysis of Czech governmental documents concerning this phenomenon but also on partial analyses of funding of political parties.

Paper is focused on the feelings and fears of public, on the findings about the "corruptive climate" in the society but it also calls attention to the lack of factual knowledge on its phenomenon itself. It takes into account the development of this phenomenon under the socialist regime and subsequently within the period of transition and characterised the types of corruptive behaviour changing in the time course. It tries to differentiate between the levels of corruptive behaviour that could be characterised as „common" corruptive behaviour on the everyday level, a corruptive behaviour as an organised activity and systemic corruption steering for the „state capture".

0246 - INEQUALITY AS A CONTINGENT CAUSE OF CORRUPTION: A QUALITATIVE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Alex Stevens (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Kent

The relationship between corruption and income inequality at the national level has been the subject of repeated debates. Studies using regression methods have established a clear bivariate association between the two phenomena. Some (e.g. Karstedt 2000, Zhang et al 2009) have argued that inequality does not have a direct effect on corruption, but that this effect is mediated through cultural and institutional dimensions, including human development and social support, when using multivariate models. Others (e.g. You & Khagram 2005) have found that inequality regains a significant, direct effect when indicators of democracy or a socialist legacy are added to the models, but that this effect is stronger in more democratic countries. Such studies imply that the effect of inequality on corruption is *contingent* on the presence or absence of other conditions in each country. But traditional regression techniques are not well suited to the analysis of complex, multiple, contingent causation. As has been argued by Charles Ragin (2008) and others, the approach of qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) is better suited to exploring such patterns of causation in actually occurring cases. This paper will present the results of a fuzzy set QCA (fsQCA) of the contingent causal combinations that are consistently present in countries that have high or low perceptions of corruption (using both the Corruption Perception Index and the Bribery Propensity Index) in a dataset of over 50 countries. It will ask: Is inequality always an element of such combinations? Are there other causal paths to corruption? In what combinations of conditions can inequality be said to cause corruption? The results of the fsQCA will be used to reflect on the proposed theoretical mechanisms by which inequality causes corruption, on the

contingent contexts in which this occurs and on the comparative study of corruption, as suggested by Zimring & Johnson (2005).

0247 - ACTORS AND REGULATIONS IN GRAND CORRUPTION CASES: COMPARING SOUTH AMERICA AND MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE.

José María López Riba (Spain)[1]; Jaris Mújica (Peru)[3]; Albert Pedrosa (Spain)[2]; Riccardo Milani (Italy)[1]; Daniel Wasserman (Chile)[1]

1 - Pompeu Fabra University; 2 - Autonomous University of Barcelona; 3 - Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú

Reports and corruption cases about major public infrastructures have appeared constantly in several countries all around the world and they underline consistent institutional control, accountability and transparency problems in resources and auctions management. The aim of this paper is focus on comparing grand corruption cases in four countries (Spain, Chile, Italy and Peru) to determine: i) kinds of players (public official or private actor) who take part in corruption acts; ii) the comparative structure in criminal practice development (sequence of crime); iii) the mechanism of action and the institutional design which facilitate corruption (problems in effective use of preventive monitoring mechanism, grey areas about information access and transparency and the restricted capacity of the State to check out efficaciously all kinds of players and all types of crimes). Based on the systematization of forty cases held by mass media or court's records sources, during the last decade, in the four countries mentioned above, and using a comparative method formed by attributes and sequences in order to establish a series of recurrence chronological evidence, this paper shows, on one side, the difficulty in corruption acts detention and investigation owing to main actor (private actor) is out of state legal control and regulations. On the other hand, this paper shows that the configuration of preventive mechanisms and accountability regulations (mechanisms of horizontal accountability, social surveillance and transparency in the bidding process) are permeable when main actor is the private actor and this situation produces a lack of control and surveillance. Finally, this paper highlights that in a circumstance characterized by oligopoly market, the private field of action seems to be less guarded due to distance from state vigilance. Our research discusses the crime opportunity theory. Even situations characterized by high levels of formal control, regulation and surveillance do not necessarily imply any deterrents for the attainment of grand corruption acts. Moreover, this study discusses the situational crime prevention theory, as corruption acts take place even when formal surveillance devices and bureaucratic control accomplished. This evidence suggests the importance of studying main players and the structure of these crimes that can also come about despite the fulfilment of all formal requirements of control.

0248 - AN EXAMINATION OF COUNTRY-LEVEL CORRUPTION AND TERRORISM: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Nancy Morris (United States of America)[1]

1 - Virginia Commonwealth University

The idea that corruption and terrorism are closely linked is not new. In recent years both scholars and policy makers have discussed the possibility that government-based corruption facilitates or causes domestic terrorism. Corruption, defined as, the misuse of entrusted power for private gain may be related to increased domestic terrorism because it creates sustained perceptions and feelings of injustice among the populace. Corruption may also weaken the ability of government to police and regulate internal conflicts between opposing factions. In spite of the prevailing belief that corruption is connected to domestic terrorism there have been surprisingly few studies to empirically examine the connection. In the current study, we examine the relationship between corruption and domestic and transnational terrorism at the country-level. Specifically, we expect that corruption should be positively related to terrorism, net of other relevant socio-political, economic and demographic correlates of terrorism. We use data taken from the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) to estimate domestic and transnational terrorism. The GTD is an open source data set with over 70,000 incidents of domestic and transnational terrorism incidents recorded between 1970 and 2013. We supplement data from the GTD with data taken from several country-level databases of corruption (Corruption Perceptions Index, Global Corruption Barometer, and WBI Governance and Anti-corruption Index). We conclude with a discussion of our findings and the implications for both terrorism research and counterterrorism policies.

3.17 HUMAN TRAFFICKING I: OFFENDERS, PROCESSES AND FACTORS
Chair: Atanas Rusev

0249 - THE HUMAN(E) TRAFFICKER - PROFILES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKERS IN EUROPE

Pien Van De Ven (Netherlands)[1]; C.R.J.J. Rijken (Netherlands)[1]

1 - INTERVICT - Tilburg University

The (FP7) research project TRACE (Trafficking As a Criminal Enterprise) takes a multi-disciplinary approach with a legal, criminological, socio-economical, psychological and law enforcement-oriented focus in order to provide a full account of the phenomenon, and build upon on-going European and national projects and activities. The focus is on the activities of the perpetrators of human trafficking by developing an understanding of the structure, social relationships, modus operandi, travel routes and technologies associated with different types

of human trafficking (human trafficking for sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, forced criminal activities etc.)

Although several studies focus on the more demographic aspects of the perpetrators, little is known about their personal characteristics: their childhood, the social environment where they are raised, the problems they have encountered in life, the capabilities to deal with these problems, etc. Therefore, part of the research concentrates on the traffickers in order to provide a clear picture of them, based on consolidated information from traffickers, their relatives and social environment, victims, police, law enforcement, and recognized experts through interviews, questionnaires and a file study.

At the time of publishing this abstract, only the results of the file study in the Netherlands are accessible to us. In the Netherlands, we studied 51 court files, divided over 3 districts in the Netherlands. From these files we found that both family and friends make way towards trafficking through either a lack of social security or through presenting potential traffickers a seemingly appealing opportunity. Moreover traffickers were found to often be in debt, receive social welfare, and have a history in violent and property crimes. Also, anti-social and narcissist personality traits are highly present among the traffickers according to their psychological reports taken together with their denial of their involvement in trafficking and their baffled reactions towards their arrest. Therefore, an unstable social position, a difficult financial position, and mental health or personality disorder issues seem to be factors contributing to one's proneness to becoming a trafficker in several ways. Explanation will be found trough interviews with both experts and traffickers.
In summer 2015, the research will be finished with additional results from interviews and questionnaires, also gained by the consortium partners from relevant European countries. Final conclusions will be presented at the ESC 2015, Porto. (For more info see: http://trace-project.eu/)

0250 - DOMESTIC SEX TRAFFICKING IN TRADITIONAL DESTINATION COUNTRIES; THE OFFENDER-SIDE OF THE STORY

Suzanne Heerdink (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Bureau of the Dutch National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings & Sexual Violence against Children

Sex trafficking in traditional destination countries... The first association is that of cross-border trafficking involving young females originated from impoverished countries (source countries), who are lured with false promises of a better life to countries with a relative high standard of living (destination countries), and end up being exploited in prostitution. However, in recent years more and more traditional destination countries in Europe acknowledge also another sex trafficking problem, that concerns other social and psychological factors. It is about girls and young women of native soil, whose trafficking story doesn't start with an underprivileged position. Nevertheless, their victimisation is explained by 'victim proneness' or 'victim precipitation'. For they are relatively easy to manipulate or to persuade to go beyond their

personal boundaries. Because of a low self-esteem or because of intense adolescent behaviour for example. It is implied that their impressionability places them in the hands of offenders... As a matter of course. With this, offenders are branded like static omnipresent factors, to which nothing can be done.

Little is actually known about the offenders. Information is based on perceptions of victims and assumptions and have resulted into a stereotypical image. But does this image fits reality? Are offenders in fact a homogeneous group?

This presentation is about a whole different sex trafficking story. Both in respect of the structure of trafficking (that is domestic instead of cross-border) and in respect of explanation (that is by the offender-side instead of the victim-side of the story). Different offender typologies are constructed on the basis of the characteristics and backgrounds of offenders involved in domestic sex trafficking in the Netherlands.

0251 - LINKS BETWEEN CORRUPTION AND TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN: THE CASE OF BULGARIA

Atanas Rusev (Bulgaria)[1]; Rositsa Dzhekova (Bulgaria)[1]

1 - Center for the Study of Democracy

Corruption of law enforcement officers along the whole trafficking chain including cross-border transportation is believed to be one of the key instruments adopted by organized crime groups to avoid detection and obstruct counter-trafficking efforts. Although the use of corruption is often mentioned along with human trafficking, few studies have empirically explored the factors and mechanisms behind this nexus. The paper will provide new insights in this little explored area, drawing on a study carried out in 4 European countries (Bulgaria, Italy, Croatia and Kosovo) within the project ANTICORRP, financed under the FP7 Programme of the European Commission. The study explores the key aspects of the link between human trafficking and corruption in all stages of the trafficking process, including recruitment, transportation, issuing documents, sexual exploitation, processing revenues and avoiding prosecution. The research findings place particular emphasis on the following key issues: 1) types of possible corruption-induced practices connected with trafficking of women and prostitution; 2) the role and importance of corruption for trafficking and prostitution; 3) the factors contributing to the corruption schemes (legislation, social-economic factors, visa and travel regimes, etc.). The methodology employed involves in-depth semi-structured interviews with NGO practitioners, law enforcement officers and prosecutors and life stories of victims of trafficking. The current presentation shall summarize the preliminary findings of the study for Bulgaria.

0252 - FACTORS INFLUENCING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE

Karlo Ressler (Croatia)[1]

1 - University of Zagreb - Faculty of Law

The exact scope of human trafficking in Southeast Europe, a region suspected to be one of the rare regions which is at the same time the area of origin, transit and destination, is largely unknown. There is an increasing concern by governments, media and NGOs, however, that it represents a considerable problem in the region.

This presentation aims at discussing various factors that have been influencing human trafficking in Southeast Europe. It will begin by examining the specific geographic location of the Balkan Peninsula, historically a significant connection between Europe and Asia, as well as consequences of such position.

It will continue by analyzing the ramifications of the complex economic and political transition from communism to free market democracies and will try to answer to what extent do the weak state institutions influence the flourishing of organized crime, including trafficking in human beings.

The presence of international peacekeeping troops in 1990s, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, created specific conditions and an immense increase in demand for prostitution. This is why the impact of wars in former Yugoslavia on trafficking in human beings will be discussed in this presentation as well.

3.18 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: POLICE AND LEGAL RESPONSES
Chair: Philip Stenning

0253 - INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: LIMITS AND POTENTIALS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Patricia Hernández-Hidalgo (Spain)[1]

1 - Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC)

Intimate partner violence has been a relevant topic for research in recent years. Empirical studies suggest that bidirectional violence is a prevalent pattern of victimization in intimate relationships and the roles of aggressor and victim are often ambivalent and interchangeable, although the consequences of violence are often more severe in women. From a legal standpoint, Spanish Criminal Justice System's response and victim support have exclusively focused on gender violence. Specialized courts have been created and increased criminal

penalties have been introduced when the offender is a man and the victim a woman, thus forgetting the complexity of the phenomenon.

The aim of our study is twofold: to determine which type of dating violence accesses to the Criminal Justice System and to analyze the opinion of the police, judges and prosecutors on the adequacy and effectiveness of the current penal response. Through 13 in-depth interviews, we have explored the limits and potentials of criminal response to intimate partner violence and the attitudes of those actors to the implementation of restorative processes.

0254 - POLICE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS

Monica Fagerlund (Finland)[1]

1 - Police University College of Finland

Prior research has indicated that victims' willingness to report domestic violence is significantly lower compared to other forms of violence, and that there is variation in the attitudes of the authorities to address domestic violence. Only a small proportion of the cases labelled as domestic violence by the emergency centre result in a report of an offence in Finland, although the police have a legal duty to report an assault, including petty assault, against a partner, spouse or children each time regardless whether it has happened in private or public places, and even in situations in which the victim does not want the report to be made. Consequently, it is important to study police response to domestic violence incidents, as well as police-victim and police-perpetrator interaction.

This paper presents the study on police response to domestic violence incidents in Finland. The aim of the study is to look into the whole process, and what actually happens after an emergency call is made. Data of the emergency centre is utilised to track down the patrols going to stop the immediate situations of domestic violence, and to interview the police officers using a structured form. In addition to the quantitative interview data, qualitative methods are utilised to collect observational data.

Variation in the attitudes and modus operandi may occur in the police force nationally, but also internationally between different societies. Comparative study on the matter could provide a deeper understanding to the policing of domestic violence, and how it can be further developed. Initial plans have been made between researchers in Finland and Scotland compare these two countries with relatively similar size of population, yet major differences in the size of police forces and policing domestic violence.

0255 - DOES LONG GUN REGISTRATION REDUCE DOMESTIC HOMICIDE? RECENT CANADIAN EXPERIENCE

Philip Stenning (Australia)[1]; Matthew Manning (Australia)[2]

1 - Griffith University, Queensland; 2 - Australian National University

In 1996, Canada introduced universal long gun registration (i.e. every rifle and shotgun in private household ownership had to be separately registered). The main rationale which the government offered for doing so at the time was to reduce domestic firearms homicide, noting that this most commonly involved long guns rather than hand guns, and that women comprised the majority of victims. The legislation came fully into effect in 2003, and remained in force for nine years, being eventually repealed in 2012. In this paper we review the available evidence about the connection between long gun registration and the incidence of domestic firearms homicide, and whether it had a protective effect for women in particular, based on data before the introduction of the legislation and while it was in effect. Some comparison with earlier experience in New Zealand (the only other country to have introduced and subsequently abolished long gun registration) is also considered. We consider possible explanations for why the legislation did not have the effect that had been hoped for. We conclude that the legislation was politically motivated rather than evidence-based, and that its high cost could have been better spent on other strategies for protecting women from domestic homicide.

0256 - THE OKLAHOMA LETHALITY ASSESSMENT (OK-LA) STUDY: A PROMISING US POLICE PRACTICE TO REDUCE INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDES

Janet Wilson (United States of America)[1]; Jill Messing (United States of America)[2]; Sheryl Brown (United States of America)[3]; Beverly Patchell (United States of America)[4]; Jacquelyn Campbell (United States of America)[5]

1 - University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center; 2 - Arizona State University; 3 - Oklahoma State Department of Health; 4 - University of Utah; 5 - Johns Hopkins University

In the United States up to 70% of female murder victims are killed by an intimate partner. Oklahoma, a U.S. state with the second highest proportion of Native Americans, ranks 3rd in the nation for intimate partner homicides. To prevent and reduce these intimate partner deaths, the Oklahoma Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (ODVFRB), mandated by state law to review all intimate partner fatalities, recommended to the Governor and state legislature that 1st, 2nd, 3rd responders to intimate partner violence (i.e., law enforcement, health care, and social services) should have a uniform screening tool to identify the "red flags" of intimate partner fatality. The ODVFRB also recommended that all interdisciplinary responders to intimate partner violence be trained on the fatality indicators. In order to implement these recommendations two ODVFRB members proposed to the Oklahoma Chiefs of Police a study to evaluate the intimate partner lethality assessment developed by Dr. Jacqueline Campbell and used in the state of Maryland. In 2009 the U.S. National Institute of

Justice (NIJ) funded an evaluation of police use of the Oklahoma lethality assessment (OK-LA) protocol for intimate partner violence. Law enforcement, social services, and Native American community advisory groups, involved throughout the study, monitored victim safety, police use of the protocol, research recruitment, and field implementation of the intimate partner lethality assessment protocol. Preliminary findings of the study were published and shared with the public and participating police departments, social services agencies and Native American advisory groups. By the study's end in 2013, Oklahoma legislators, law enforcement, police, and advocates worked together to write, support, and pass legislation to implement police use of the OK-LA throughout the state. House Bill 2526, a victim's rights bill, stipulates that police will screen victims of intimate partner violence with the OK-LA protocol and have the victim speak on the phone with their collaborating social service agency for an immediate safety plan, thus ensuring victims are safe and informed of the deadly signs of intimate partner violence. Key findings from the 3-year NIJ evaluation study and lessons learned during the first year of implementation of the OK-LA law will be discussed.

3.19 HISTORICAL APPROACHES TO CRIMINOLOGY
Chair: Paul Knepper

0257 - PARRICIDE IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1977-2012: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

Amanda Holt (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Roehampton

The unlawful killing on ones mother or father, commonly referred to as *parricide*, is a relatively unexplored form of family violence in criminological scholarship, particularly in Europe. It is a relatively rare phenomenon, with approximately 20 cases per year in England and Wales, a figure that has been consistent over the past 35 years. However, our limited criminological understanding of parricide needs redress for at least two reasons: first, we are increasingly recognising the problem of *non-fatal violence* towards parents and an analysis of *fatal violence* towards parents should surely be part of this understanding. Second, there are increasing concerns about our stubbornly high rates of domestic homicide, despite downward trends in violent crime more generally. This paper presents preliminary findings from the first statistical analysis of parricide in England and Wales. Drawing on data from the Homicide Index, this paper explores the patterns and trends of parricide over a 35 year period, including an examination of its victims, known offenders, cases and outcomes. This paper discusses the challenges involved in undertaking this research and explores how knowledge about parricide might help to develop our wider understanding of family violence and contribute to our prevention strategies.

0258 - REVIVING LOMBROSO: CRIMINOLOGY AS AN HISTORICAL SCIENCE:

Paul Knepper (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sheffield

Astronomy, geology, archaeology are regarded as historical sciences, because the focus of theories and research is on existing data and past causes. Experimental sciences such as biology, chemistry and physics involved testing theories with controlled experiments in laboratory settings. Criminologists have aspired to be experimental scientists in the belief that experimental methods represent the superior route to knowledge. But it is worth thinking about the possibilities of criminology as an historical science. The paper examines original work by Lombroso and his contemporaries which had framed criminology as an historical science. The methods of autopsy and prison-based research seem to fit the model of historical science, as does the forensic techniques developed by Lacassagne and others. The paper traces the end of this approach when forensic science split from criminology and the sociological became the leading framework. The influence of Sutherland's sociological model encouraged the movement toward experimental sciences and the effort to simulate controlled experiments. The discussion will examine several insights about crime that have been lost in this shift relative to gains, and the implications for emerging areas of interest in criminology such as security.

0259 - SOUTHERN CRIMINOLOGY AND GLOBAL JUSTICE

Kerry Carrington (Australia)[1]

1 - School of Justice, Faculty of Law, Queensland University of Technology

For over a hundred years criminology as a discipline has produced theories that pertain mainly to the Anglophone metropolitan centres of the global north, pretending to be placeless and universal. Criminology is a body of knowledge that knows little about the systems of justice and punishment outside these metropolitan centres. It knows less about the vital issues of justice, punishment and social control that abound in the Global South (ie. Extremism, radicalisation, trafficking of drugs, guns and humans, disturbing patterns of violence against women, and the return of inhuman systems of justice and punishment). Southern criminology aims to fill this void, to transform criminological research agendas to make them more befitting, inclusive of and responsive to the global problems of justice and security in the 21st century. Southern criminology seeks to globalise and democratise criminological practice and knowledge, to liberate it from its Anglophone northern bias, to renovate its methodological approaches and to inject innovative perspectives into the study of crime and global justice in the 21st century from the periphery of the global south. It seeks to offer not another form of opposition, but a series of projects of retrieval. Its purpose is not to denounce but to re-orient, not to oppose but to modify, not to displace but to augment. It is primarily concerned with the careful analysis of networks and interactions linking South and North but which have been obscured in and by the metropolitan hegemony over criminological thought. As a way of

illustrating how southern criminology might usefully contribute to better informed responses to global justice and security, this paper proposes three distinct projects that could be developed under such a rubric. These include firstly, certain forms and patterns of crime specific to the global periphery; secondly, the distinctive patterns of gender and crime in the global south shaped by diverse cultural, social, religious and political factors; and lastly the distinctive historical and contemporary penalities of the global south and their links with colonialism and post-colonialism.

0260 - MEETING THE CHALLENGES THROUGH CURRICULUM DESIGN

Kate Strudwick (United Kingdom)[1]; Lisa White (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Lincoln

As the neo-liberalisation of education continues apace, staff at many Universities are increasingly faced with the difficult challenges of balancing critical Criminological scholarship with the increased marketization, employability agenda and shifting student expectations. The School of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Lincoln has responded to these challenges by creating an innovative student-focused curriculum which utilises a range of innovative teaching, learning and assessment strategies, including Undergraduate vivas, whole-cohort student conference, Career plans, Quantitative and Qualitative methods and mock United Nations scenarios. Students lie at the heart of the School's interdisciplinary programmes and are involved in curriculum design (and re-design), 'Student as Producer' projects and engagement opportunities and peer-led mentoring schemes. This paper will discuss of some of the Criminology team's award winning strategies for 'Teaching and Learning', and provide a space for pedagogic reflection on the best ways to catalyze independent, reflexive and critical thinking in an increasingly challenging environment.

3.20 POLICE CULTURE
Chair: Marisa Silvestri

0261 - WOMEN AND POLICE LEADERSHIP: A EUROPEAN INSIGHT

Marisa Silvestri (United Kingdom)[1]; Bryn Caless (United Kingdom)[2]; Steve Tong (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - Kingston University; 2 - Canterbury Christ Church University

Achieving greater diversity within police organisations remains a key pillar of police reform agendas across the world. Developing a more diverse landscape of police leaders more

particularly, has been hailed as fundamental in relation to securing greater social justice and legitimacy, but also as key to unlocking the promise of organisational change. While the number of women engaged in the work of policing has increased considerably over the last decade, women continue to be underrepresented in policing, particularly in leadership roles and the gendered nature of policing remains perhaps one of the most striking truisms and enduring features of policing systems across jurisdictions. This paper focuses its attention on women working in police leadership roles within Europe and draws upon empirical evidence gathered from interviews with women strategic police leaders from 15 different countries across seven European regions. Our paper explores senior policewomen's narratives of 'acceptance', 'negotiation' and 'resistance' in their climb to the top of European policing systems. More particularly, the paper explores the issue of patronage as a important basis from which strategic appointments are made. In doing so, it considers the significant and resounding gendered impacts of police selection and promotion systems.

0262 - COP CULTURE OR PCSO CULTURE?: A SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONIST ANALYSIS OF THE OCCUPATIONAL CULTURE OF POLICE COMMUNITY SUPPORT OFFICERS IN ENGLAND

Megan O'neill (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Scottish Institute of Policing Research, University of Dundee

The role of Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) in England and Wales was created over 10 years ago. The purpose of this support staff position was to provide a visible patrol presence in all neighbourhoods, to enhance reassurance and to address low-level disorder. PCSOs are intended to relieve police constables from some of their workload and to act as 'the eyes and ears' of the police service. As PCSOs spend the majority of their time on patrol, they become the public face of policing and regularly engage with community members in a direct, face-to-face way. This means that they experience, to an extent, some of the same challenges and stresses that police officers do in the execution of their duties. While they do not have the warranted power of arrest and do not have the legitimate use of force, they can, in many areas, detain suspects until the arrival of a police officer and defend themselves as necessary in an aggressive encounter. Does this mean that PCSOs have come to adopt the same occupational culture as police officers? This discussion will examine the extent to which PCSOs demonstrate elements of the much-researched 'cop culture' through a Goffman-esque assessment of their working lives. This is based on the findings of a six-month observational study of PCSOs from six Neighbourhood Policing Teams in the north of England and will examine issues such as 'team work' and the use of space.

(This paper is intended to be linked to the ESC Policing Working Group and would be best placed in a panel with other Policing Working Group papers if possible, please. Thank you.)

0263 - STRAIGHT FROM THE HORSES' MOUTH: ASSESSING THE VALUE OF MOUNTED POLICE FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF INTERNATIONAL MOUNTED POLICE OFFICERS

Matthew Davies (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - RAND Europe

While the use of mounted police (i.e. police horses and riders) has existed for over 200 years, very little is known about the actual work of mounted police from either academic or practitioner standpoints. In recent years, mounted units have come under resource scrutiny by police managers across Europe and internationally. Until recently, however, there has been a scarcity of evidence to make claims about the value of mounted police – either in their relative contribution to policing practice or their financial and/or symbolic value.

This presentation will summarise key findings from an international questionnaire of mounted police officers as part of one of the first ever empirical studies on mounted policing (Giacomantonio et al. 2015).The questionnaire—distributed through contacts provided by the College of Policing and the European Police College (CEPOL), and then using respondent referrals (snowballing)—was completed by force representatives working in mounted sections from 26 forces from 14 countries in Europe, North America and Australia (response rate = 65%). The questionnaire asked respondents to identify the proportion of their mounted officers' time spent on various activities, the size of their unit and details about its history, and their estimations of the value placed on mounted police by the police service generally. The results indicated that mounted police internationally are in most cases operationally-focused, rather than being primarily symbolic or ceremonial resources. However, the presentation will also explore some variation with regard to orientation towards crime-control and time spent on particular activities, such as patrol. This discussion will be embedded in a wider narrative of police symbolism (Manning, 1982; Loader & Mulcahy 2003). Through doing so, the presentation will set out an empirical basis for thinking about the practical and symbolic value of mounted policing internationally.

0264 - FROM SEGREGATION TO INTEGRATION AND BACK AGAIN? WOMEN POLICE IN CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA

Olga Pleshkova (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Birmingham

Russian female police officers are well represented within different branches and units of policing, however they are rarely promoted to leadership at the regional or national level. Research in the United States, Australia, Britain, and other more traditional societies suggest that career progression of police women conform to two contrasting models: gradual progression through stages of increasing integration, or restricted and segregated role. By adopting historical and comparative perspective, the paper argues that Russian female officers' entry into policing consisting of a series of unprecedented advances and setbacks

correspond to a distinctive model of integration and reflect economic, political and cultural factors of a society in transition. Drawing on interviews with female police recruits, the study then explores a variety of coping strategies adopted by Russian policewomen in dealing with contradictory messages regarding their role in the police organisation.

3.21 PERPETRATION OF MASS VIOLENCE: INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE NEW AND THE TIMELESS
Chair: Jon Shute

0265 - MYTHS AND SYMBOLS SHAPING THE PROCESS OF GENOCIDAL VIOLENCE

Anna Doszpoth (Hungary)[1]

1 - University of Budapest

Facing previously unseen traditions and habits, both the colonizers and the indigenous people of Africa had to rethink their identities in relationship to each other. This led to the creation of many folk-tales, for example in the Hausa tradition, in order to help colonized people to understand and tackle their new, subordinate status. Interestingly, these stories often originate inequalities in accidents or punishments for minor wrongdoings and more importantly, preserve the connection between black and white people irrespective of the differences by the eternal link of brotherhood. For the same time however, origin myths were created by the colonizers influenced by the Hamitic theory, which led in Rwanda to the separation of the colonized population into two categories, differentiating between indigenous Hutu people and the Hamitic Tutsi race that was held superior and regarded as the non-native minority. The speciality of the Rwandan case lies in the fact that these differences were later mirrored and fixed through the institutional system of the country, and mythical ideas on both groups' origin could not be overcome even after the end of the colonial era.

Whilst myths are able to put up walls between people, cultural factors, such as beliefs and symbols that affect the everyday life or the habitus as described by Bourdieu, not only play an essential role in the mobilization of emotions, but also determine the ways of behaviour in anomic situations. Symbolic perceptions that are usually unconsciously transmitted during the socialization in the early ages of children did not gain an essential role until the actual phase of mass violence in Rwanda, but then they worked as nearly automatic mechanisms to realize the goals determined by state propaganda through spreading intensified fear and hatred. As we compare the traditional Rwandan beliefs on bodily health, understood as unhindered flow of bodily fluids and its analogy in the social context, it becomes clear that genocide was perceived by the perpetrators as a ritual purification of the blockages that hindered free flow, health and growing of the community; analogies from disease treatment actually affected the methods of killings and tortures.

The aim of the presentation is to emphasize the cultural factors embedded in mass atrocities, which may help us to spot symbolic violence that did not escalate yet to an extent of mass atrocity, but can eventually serve as a warning sign of it and therefore contribute to the efforts towards prevention.

0266 - RECRUITING TO WED, HATE AND KILL – HOW TO QUALIFY THE WORLDWIDE RECRUITMENT OF FIGHTERS BY TERRORIST GROUPS?

Caroline Fournet (Netherlands)[1]; Nicole Siller (Netherlands)[1]

1 - University of Groningen, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology

Ever since 9/11, terrorism has been considered one of the main contemporary threats. Today, the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham/Greater Syria (ISIS, ISIL, Daesh or IS) is on the rise and has gained control over large parts of Iraq and Syria. Other terrorist groups (Boko Haram) regularly make headline news for their massacres of civilians. The aim of these groups is to pursue their conquest of new territories via the perpetration of mass atrocities in the territories they effectively control or via the recruitment and indoctrination of followers worldwide, who can either join the jihad or perpetrate terrorist attacks on territories not under the control of these terrorist factions.

On 8 April 2015, Fatou Bensouda, Prosecutor of the ICC, issued a statement on the alleged 'crimes of unspeakable cruelty' committed by ISIS, 'a military and political organisation primarily led by nationals of Iraq and Syria' whose ranks have been joined by 'several thousand foreign fighters have joined the ranks of ISIS in the past months alone, including significant numbers of State Party nationals from, *inter alia*, Tunisia, Jordan, France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Australia.'['Statement of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Fatou Bensouda, on the alleged crimes committed by ISIS'].

This presentation will explore this new feature of terrorism namely, the worldwide recruitment of both fighters and wives by ISIS, significantly upheld by its prolific exploitation of the internet (online videos, magazines, social media platforms, indoctrination messages), and assess how it can be legally characterized.

0267 - DEFENDANT PERPETRATORS' SELF PRESENTATIONS IN SEXUAL WAR VIOLENCE CASES

Anette Bringedal Houge (Norway)[1]

1 - Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, Faculty of Law, University of Oslo, Norway

Theories about perpetrators, their background and rationales are created and constructed without including their accounts. It is assumed that their denials or defences serve only self-interest and instrumental purposes, and that their stories can add nothing to our

understanding of sexual war violence. Facing this absence of empirical data on perpetrators, this article is a step towards bridging that gap. I do this through analyzing all testimonies and unsworn statements by direct perpetrators of sexual war violence that were convicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and by US Courts-Martial in relation to the Abu Ghraib offenses. The empirical material produced by these proceedings in the form of verbatim transcripts comprises one of few available sources on the lives and experiences of established individual perpetrators of sexual war violence. I approach this material by asking how direct perpetrators re-present and construct themselves within the limits and prospects of these institutions and what meanings are to be ascribed to their narratives. The material includes different legal systems altogether and defendants' voices are allowed and presented at different stages of the legal processes – some through guilty pleas, others in direct and cross-examinations. This offers an opportunity to see how different legal institutions frame and form defendants' narratives and to inform our interpretation and understanding of sexual war violence from the perspectives offered both by perpetrators who admit their offenses and those who claim no responsibility before a court of law. By undertaking this study, I do not intend to justify or excuse perpetrators of sexual war violence. What I argue is that perpetrators' voices, re-presentations of their offenses and imageries of themselves are important, and that they are so not only when they confess, lament and express remorse, complying with victims' narratives, but also when they deny, obstruct and refuse. The defendant perpetrators before these specific court processes had audiences beyond the courtroom, and their stories - even if we do not like them or believe them - also have a bearing on the prospects of lasting reconciliation. To counter the construction and preservation of ethnic hatred in the aftermath of violent conflict it is arguably important to negate in group/out group thinking along ethnic divides through individualizing perpetrators and their actions and motivations. To the extent that perpetrators deny any guilt and association, that too is part of the narratives of sexual war violence and the legacies of international criminal justice efforts. The objective of this paper is to answer the following questions: In what cases do defendants speak? How do they explain (away) their involvement in sexual war violence? And, by inference, what work do they perform by their stories?

0268 - A NEW FOCUS OF STATE CRIME RESEARCH: WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION, DELIVERY SYSTEMS AND THEIR FORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL

Charles Von Denkowski[1]

1 - Faculty of Law, Ruhr-University Bochum

Problem Statement

The North Korean nuclear arms program, the modernisation of nuclear arms as well as the developments in the field of chemical and biological weapons call for research on WMD and delivery systems. Such research, however, has been conducted mainly by political scientists. Criminological studies are missing that examine WMD and delivery systems regarding them as preliminary steps of mankind crimes.

Theoretical Framework

Theories of state crime research are combined with the theory of embedded autonomy, rational choice theory, the routine activity approach and the concept of harm modified by Joel Feinberg.

Research Questions

Why should state crime research focus WMD-related topics? Could this new focus help mainstream the study of state crimes within criminology and contribute to an evidence-based prevention of WMD-related mankind crimes?

Research Design

The methodology includes an analysis of international law and several WMD-related cases and semi-structured interviews (nuclear science experts, former North Korean security personnel and a former political bureau member).

Findings

WMD and delivery systems increase the risk of (non-)conventional pre-emptive single strikes against a WMD-possessing party. Even an only alleged possession of WMD can trigger an armed conflict. In the case of a non-conventional pre-emptive attack, mass extermination could even lead to mankind crimes.

Current developments in the field of WMD increase the risks of their use: genetic engineering leading to cross-over's of biological and chemical weapons; new maritime and aerial robots used as delivery systems; organised crime networks and terrorists becoming involved in nuclear trafficking; physical security, the trade with ballistic missile technology, and the lack of a global anti-proliferation regime.

Several regional and super powers possess both WMD and long-range or intercontinental ballistic missiles. This combination is a preliminary step toward mankind crimes because it increases the risk of (non-)conventional pre-emptive single strikes, full-scale invasions, proliferation of WMD and delivery systems, and using WMD or threatening to do so.

Conclusion

WMD and related delivery systems pose a severe threat to global peace. Future state crime research should develop theoretical and methodological approaches to examining WMD and delivery systems as preliminary stages to international law violations. Such research will contribute to evidence-based measures of formal social control of WMD and help mainstream the study of state and conflict crimes within criminology. In sum, focusing WMD, related technologies and policies will help mainstreaming the study of state and conflict crimes within criminology.

3.22 SEX OFFENDERS: ASSESSMENT, INTERVENTION AND SOCIAL CONTROL
Chair: Francisco Caravaca Sánchez

0269 - PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL CHILDHOOD MALTREATMENT AND PRISON REVICTIMIZATION AMONG INCARCERATED PERSONS IN SPAIN

Francisco Caravaca Sánchez (Spain)[1]

1 - University of Murcia

Prison population have above-average rates of childhood and adult physical and sexual victimization. Childhood abuse is reported by 25% to 50% of female inmates and by 6% to 24% of males inmates. However, there are not in Spain previous studies analyzing the relationship between physical and sexual victimization inside prison and that experienced in childhood. This study compares prison physical and sexual victimization rates for incarcerated persons with histories of victimization during childhood (prior to into 18 years) those without suffering victimization during childhood in the previous 6 months in prison in the Spanish prison system. Data for these estimates are based on a random sample of approximately 2,709 inmates aged 18 or older (2484 men and 225 women) housed in 8 adult prisons in Spain. Current oral presentation will show the preliminary results obtained, showing how inmates with previous histories of physical and sexual victimization during childhood were 2.9 and 2.7 times more likely to report being physically and sexually victimized respectively by another inmate than did their counterparts without previous victimization during childhood. Overall, both females and males inmates with histories of previous victimization are disproportionately represented among victims of sexual and physical victimization during incarceration in Spain. The significance of the findings for practice are discussed along the oral presentation with recommendations to improve the health and welfare of people inside the Spanish prison.

0270 - BARCELONA STUDY ON SEX OFFENDERS: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND CRIMINAL CHARACTERISTICS OF IMPRISONED SEX OFFENDERS IN SPAIN

Santiago Redondo Illescas (Spain)[1]; Ana Martínez-Catena (Spain)[1]; Antonio Andrés-Pueyo (Spain)[1]

1 - University of Barcelona

Despite the great social concerns for sexual crimes, the available scientific knowledge about personal and social characteristics of sex offenders is still scarce, which could be related to their criminal behaviour.

As a contribution to this field in this presentation several socio-demographic and criminal career characteristics of adult male sex offenders imprisoned in Spain are described. In particular, it analyses and compares socio-demographic and criminal information on two large

samples of incarcerated sex offenders: one integrated by rapists and other composed by children abusers.

The main socio-demographic variables investigated in both sex offender samples are: age, family characteristics, school and work trajectories, health and addictions, and possible victimization of the offender in his childhood. As regards to the criminal careers of the subjects, the following main variables were analysed: criminal history, previous institutionalization in juvenile justice centres or prisons, frequency of participation in crime, criminal acts carried out, and types and ages of abused victims.

Finally, this presentation will argue how a better knowledge and understanding of these socio-demographic and criminal career variables can cooperate both to a better explanation of sex crimes as well as to a more effective sex crime prevention.

0271 - PHYSICAL (SURGICAL) CASTRATION AS TREATMENT OF MALE SEX OFFENDERS? RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN LEGISLATION IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Petr Skvain (Czech Republic)[1]

1 - University of West Bohemia · Department of Criminal Law

In February 2009, the Czech Republic was strongly criticized by the Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT) for continuing to castrate male sex offenders. Despite this criticism, the Czech Republic has continued to carry out the procedure of physical (surgical) castration. According to the CPT, this procedure is a mutilating, irreversible intervention which cannot be considered as a medical necessity in the context of treating sex offenders. Reflecting on some of the aspects of the CPT's criticism, the Czech Parliament passed new legislation in 2011 (Act no. 373/2011 Coll.) to set up stricter rules for the procedure of physical (surgical) castration; nevertheless, Czech authorities remain convinced that this procedure is one way of treating sex offenders. Even though the new law seeks to establish stricter „general" rules for its application, questions of free will have also been raised, especially when the situation of the person to decide to stay in lifelong confinement or to undergo such a procedure with at least some prospect of being released is considered. In fact, full and informed consent may play the key role in legitimizing this controversial procedure, also in light of Art. 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights. Another important question is whether physical (surgical) castration serves to prevent re-offending or to treat the underlying medical condition. In this paper the author looks at recent developments in legislation in relation to the procedure of physical (surgical) castration.

0272 - INTERNET CHILD PORNOGRAPHY OFFENDERS AND CHILD MOLESTERS: COMPARING RESULTS OF AN INTERVENTION PROGRAM

Rui Gonçalves (Portugal)[1]; Olinda Monteiro (Portugal)[2]; Olga Cunha (Portugal)[3]

1 - School of Psychology, University of Minho; 2 - General Directorate of Prison Administration and Social Reinsertion; 3 - CiPsi, School of Psychology, University of Minho

Child pornography has been an increasing problem mainly after the spreading of internet. In fact, this type of crime was only recently (2007) considered in the Portuguese penal jurisdiction. This paper analyses a group of Portuguese male sex offenders mostly serving community sentences for child pornography possession and trafficking with other child molesters. The sample is compared through socio-demographic variables (age, marital status, and schooling), criminal, mental health and substance abuse history, and also modus operandi variables. Additionally, sex offenders were assessed considering sexual violence beliefs, aggressiveness, risk for sexual violence and risk for recidivism. The results point to the fact that online sex offenders are older than the other offenders, present low risk of reoffending, low risk of sexual violence and have no history of prior offending. Implications for treatment of these offenders are discussed together with the judicial measures applied to them.

3.23 POLICING, TRUST AND LEGITIMACY
Chair: Lindsey Rice

0273 - REVIEWING THE CONCEPTS OF TRUST AND LEGITIMACY IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION

Saskia Hufnagel (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Queen Mary University of London

International police cooperation has frequently been analysed in relation to its legitimacy, but rarely with a view to trust. Most research on legitimacy in transnational police cooperation stems from the EU region where institutions such as Europol and Eurojust were created to harmonise cooperation strategies. Often the assessment of legitimacy has then been paired with that of accountability. Legal regulation is an important cornerstone of policing, and creates its legitimacy in national contexts. However, transnational policing operates rarely on the basis of clear legal provisions (an exception might be the EU) and is carried out often informally between individuals or organisations as a, one might term it, 'customary' cooperation. It is hence difficult to assess cooperation in this field purely on the basis of legitimacy, as it operates in a 'grey zone'. What binds police to work together is most frequently the trust between individuals or organisations. Sometimes this creates a custom

and in some cases this custom can become law. Legitimacy and trust should therefore not be assessed separately, but need to be considered in tandem. The present paper considers the interaction between trust and legitimacy in the area of international police cooperation and addresses how these concepts could be mutually beneficial to each other to create policing across national borders that adheres to national and international legal rules.

0274 - INVESTIGATIONS ON THE LEGITIMACY OF THE SWISS POLICE

Silvia Staubli (Switzerland)[1]

1 - University of Fribourg

Since several months, mistreatments of African-Americans by police officers are a prominent topic in the media. Population reacted with demonstrations and acts of solidarity, accusing the American police being a racist. Moreover, racism within daily life and the American culture are part of the debate. This raises the question whether the situation is similar in Europe. It can be said that, at least in Switzerland, debates tend to go the other way around. Even though the public watches police officers and their behaviour carefully, topics such as attacks against – rather than from – officers are discussed. As an example, December 2014 riots in Zurich can be named, where violence against police officers reached a new dimension. Based on this, it can be asked whether Swiss police's legitimacy as a whole can be seen as declining. Using data of the European Social Survey 2010, people's opinion about their moral alignment with and duties to obey to the police will be elaborated.

0275 - EXPLORING THE ROLE OF CIVILIAN INVESTIGATORS IN ENGLAND AND WALES: A MIXED METHODS APPROACH

Lindsey Rice (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sheffield

Drawing upon findings from an in-depth, mixed methods study of Civilian Investigators (CIs) (who are not warranted police officers) in England and Wales, this article seeks to shed light on the role currently being performed by CIs within police forces across the country. CIs are non-warranted members of police staff introduced under the Police Reform Act (2002) who contribute, alongside warranted detectives, to the investigation of crime. This paper will begin by documenting the diversity of practice currently in existence between forces with regard to CIs both in relation to the working backgrounds of those recruited, their enforcement abilities and nature of the role being performed. Discussion will then move on to deliberate the extent to which CIs - who in some instances are being afforded an almost identical remit to that of warranted officers - can be considered in terms of providing a 'junior partner', 'paraprofessional' role to that of their warranted detective counterparts. The paper will then discuss how, despite evidence of continued 'mission creep', CIs continue to enjoy a secondary

and in some respect outsider status within the police organisation, enjoying only marginal valuing and limited integration. These conditions are currently being sustained by the 'civilian' designation of CIs alongside powerful actors in the field of policing and politics and the weakness or absence of any alternative (or convincing) narrative on how effective investigation may be achieved. Finally, the article will conclude by specifying how the evolving nature of the role being performed by these individuals is likely to be calling into doubt received suppositions about detective work which are based on traditional and ambiguous notions of 'art' and 'craft'.

0276 - PERCEPTION OF LEGITIMACY BY SLOVENIAN GAMEKEEPER

Katja Eman (Slovenia)[1]; Gorazd Meško (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security UM; 2 - Cambridge University

Gamekeepers contribute significantly to environment protection. Trust is the foundation of good cooperation with the internal public and formal social control agents, because in the course of their work gamekeepers need the support of family members as well as the police. The purpose of this paper is to present the factors that influence the trust of gamekeepers towards the police and the management of hunting families. Trust and legitimacy were studied in a research conducted in April and May 2015. We found that trust in the police is influenced by the efficiency of the police and the correspondence of the moral values of the police with the values of gamekeepers. Important factors for the cooperation with the police also include the courtesy of police officers as well as the respectful and fair treatment of citizens in proceedings. Trust in the police is also influenced by the willingness of police officers to assist victims and successfully maintain order. Sharing the same moral values as other members and management of hunting families and a higher level of education have an important impact on the trust of members in the leadership of their hunting families. In both analyses, the correspondence of the moral values of gamekeepers, police officers and the management of hunting families proved to be an important factor of trust, which means that similar factors have an impact on trust in the authority.

3.24 DOMESTIC AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE
Chair: Jorge Gracia

0277 - INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AGAINST OLDER WOMEN: AN INTERSECTIONAL APPROACH

Jorge Gracia (Portugal)[1]

1 - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto

Older women may suffer physical, financial, emotional and sexual abuse by intimate partners. Older women victims of intimate partner violence are a particularly vulnerable group of victims, with very specific needs for support. However, the responses usually addressed to them tend to be the result of the transference of knowledge about other groups, which results in inadequate intervention, resources, legislation adopted in supporting these women. Violence in intimate relationships, in which the victim is 65 or more years old, is in the interception of two phenomena: domestic violence and violence against the elderly. Because of this there is a tendency to look at the women victims in the same way, without paying attention to the particular needs of these women. A closed review of the literature points out that this is a seldom discussed topic, especially when compared to other forms of domestic violence (e.g., violence against children or women). To analyze this problem and to address the whole complexity of the subject, we built our approach from the concept of intersectionality which is very suitable for the analysis of the interaction of the different situations of discrimination in a given context. In this case, at least, we have the double discrimination: connected with the fact of being a domestic violence victim and an elder woman. This approach can provide interesting conclusions about the duality in the theoretical construction of the problem and of the practical consequences of this dual reading of the phenomenon for intervention. In our presentation the need for an independent theoretical construction of its own of the phenomenon as a reality with its own dynamics and characteristics is discussed even though this type of violence is related to other forms of family violence such as gender family violence, as a wider category, or elder abuse. From this intersectional approach suitable responses in terms of both of efficiency and justice are analysed.

0278 - CHILD TO PARENT VIOLENCE: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF THIS PHENOMENON IN SPAIN

Isabel Germán-Mancebo (Spain)[1]

1 - Basque Institute of Criminology (University of the Basque Country)

Child to parent violence can be defined as any act of a child that is intended to cause physical, psychological or financial damage to gain power and control over their parents (mother and/or father).

The reports of the Public Prosecutor's Office evidence that in Spain the figures on abuse of parents by their children are highly worrying, having suffered a significant rise in recent years and keeping in quantitative and qualitative terms in last year.

Furthermore, in relation to aggressors profile, the Public Prosecutor's Office noted that the violence against parents, compared to other offences, is characterized by the perpetrators are both male and female, in proportions which are tending more and more to be equated. This crime, along with violent robberies, is the reason for which most adolescents are detained, brought to justice, and more precautionary measures are adopted.

The interest of studying this phenomenon is unquestionable, not only because of its quantitative significance -currently ever more present-, but above all because it is a multicausal phenomenon, that requires the multi - and interdisciplinary approach of Criminology.

In view of the above, the main results of a study on this matter, carried out in 2014, are presented, describing the real impact of this phenomenon in Spain, and more particularly in the Basque Country. Thus, on the basis of recorded crime, it is studied the criminal phenomenology of this type of violence (modus operandi, physical and/or psychological expressions of violence, etc.), as well as the profile of the victims and perpetrators, and the characteristics of the families that suffer from this type of violence.

0279 - BEING A MEN AND A VICTIM OF IPV IN PORTUGAL

Andreia Machado (Portugal)[1]; Marlene Matos (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Minho

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a worldwide social problem with complex implications for the victims and others who are around them, as well as for the community, the health care system and social and judicial services. IPV has been framed, over the last 40 years, as a "woman's issue" or "violence against women". However, international research has established that men are also victims, and a large body of research clearly sustain their experiences and the significant levels of physical and psychological impact that men report as a result. In Portugal, the phenomenon of men victims in the intimacy still remains in the shadow and has not yet received scientific or social attention, although IPV has been acknowledged to be a notable problem in the country since the nineties. The present study used a Grounded Theory approach to develop a theoretical framework of how men talk about and deal with their victimization experiences, namely how they recognize themselves as victims. The participants were 10 men (aged 30-75) who had been victims of IPV and sought help in DV or police agencies. The data were gathered through a semi-structured interview with a forensic and clinic sample, that consisted of 21 questions that intended to understand the complexity of the phenomenon and the underlying processes of being a men and victim of IPV. A demographic form was also used to obtain information about demographic data and relationships characteristic's (ex: past or current relationship, average length of the relationship, children, and complaints). The transcribed interviews were analyzed using QSR NVivo 10. The findings will be presented and discussed in terms of their implications for policy, practice and possibilities for further research.

0280 - CONSTRUCTING CHANGE: TOWARDS A GROUNDED TYPOLOGY OF COPING AND CHANGE AMONG MEN WHO BATTERED THEIR PARTNERS.

Aviva Zrihan Weitzman (Israel)[1]; Zvi Eisikovits (Israel)[2]

1 - Tel-Hai College, Upper Galilee, Israel; 2 - Centre for the Study of Society. University of Haifa

Researchers in partner violence tend to examine change among men who batter through recidivism. They expect the primary sign of change to be a cessation of physical violence. Earlier research attempted to connect dropout from treatment with recidivism, but it is becoming increasingly clear that even some of the men who finish treatment are recidivist. A typology involving psycho-diagnostic and locational elements suggested that men who were classified as violent only at home – family only (FO) stayed longer in treatment than other domestically violent men- the GVA (generally violent across situation, anti-social), and tended to finish treatment. This study examined battering men's perception and reaction to perceived transgressions from their partners. Participants were referred to the study from Centers for Treatment and Prevention of Family Violence in Israel. A key content category emerging from the interviews was the experience of change as in the context of the men's participation in IPV intervention programs. Most men described an epiphany in their experience of reacting to the perceived transgressions. On a time line from past to present two kinds of change were described: One related to behavioural response to partner and the other to change in their self-perception and perception of their partners. The analysis focused on the components of the experience of change such as changes in violence, in perception of gender, responsibility, control, couple balance, satisfaction, retaliation and communication. Four domains of change in coping with perceived transgression were identified: In search of control; in search of justice; rediscovery of the self; rediscovery of the "we-ness". Implications for therapy were outlined.

4.1 CONTROLLING MIGRATIONS IN SOUTHERN EUROPE
Chair: Dario Melossi

0281 - DEPORTATION AND DETENTION OF MIGRANTS IN TIMES OF ECONOMIC CRISIS. TOWARDS A NEW RATIONALITY OF SPANISH MIGRATION CONTROL POLICIES?

Cristina Fernandez Bessa (Spain)[1]

1 - University of Barcelona

The economic crisis that has been experiencing Spain from 2008 onwards has reshaped migratory flows. On the one side, the arrival and exit of migrants has changed in quantitative and qualitative terms. On the other side, mechanisms of control have been modified. In this

paper I am going to analyse the variations in the implementation of migration control policies and devices. State actions to deport irregular migrants are an essential part of both European and national (Spanish) migratory policies. Deportations are coercive measures with a great symbolic prominence but with controversial results. States invest great amounts of resources on them; however, they are most frequently questioned for both their inefficiency and the violation of Human Rights standards.

In this paper, specifically, I will examine the evolution of the Spanish deportation regime since the onset of the current economic crisis. First, I will sketch out how has evolved the deportation regime in quantitative terms over the period. Second, I will reflect on the changes regarding the legal grounds on which deportations are based. Moreover, I will analyse the consequences of deportations on the lives of the irregular migrants, from a Human Rights perspective. I will finally assess the rationality of these measures within the current historical period.

0282 - THE FAIRNESS OF JUSTICE? AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS REGARDING MIGRANTS IN ITALY

Enrica Rigo (Italy)[1]; Giuseppe Campesi (Italy)[2]

1 - University of Rome 3; 2 - "Aldo Moro" University of Bari

This paper is based on preliminary findings from the monitoring of two months of decisions of the Justice of the Peace (JP) in migration matters in Italy. JPs were introduced into the Italian judicial system in 1991 as non-professional judges recruited on the basis of their curricula and *honourableness*. Since 2004 they have been designated the competent authority in judicial procedures regarding the expulsion and detention of migrants. Although the decision to appoint the JP as the competent authority in migration matters has been widely criticized on the basis that its role had originally been conceived to reconcile minor conflicts that would not affect fundamental rights, there has yet to be any extensive analysis of JPs' judicial activity in this area of migration control. This paper is based on preliminary findings from systematic research conducted on 322 decisions regarding immigration detention taken over two months by the JPs in Rome and Bari. The findings raise a range of critical issues on the consistency of JPs' decisions with the European legal framework and the Constitutional limits as defined by national higher jurisdictions, shedding light on the fact that the implementation of migration control measures blurs the boundaries between the *status* and the *conduct* in the discursive and normative construction of the irregular migrant as "dangerous individual". By evaluating the quality of the judicial check over immigration detention, our research questions whether and to what extent a specific conception of justice emerges from JPs' activities and decisions when the rights of "others" are at stake.

0283 - MATERIAL AND SYMBOLIC EFFECTS OF THE PENALIZATION OF MIGRANTS IN SPAIN

Ignacio González Sánchez (Spain)[1]

1 - Universidad Complutense de Madrid

This intervention deals with the articulation of the different existing punitive policies over migrant populations. Thus, departing from the notion of 'irregularity', administrative laws create the material conditions for the consolidation of a vulnerable population susceptible to labour overexploitation. This severed access to citizenship, achieved both through second-class participation in the labour market, and through the existence of 'deportability', enables the construction stigmatized and disempowered social categories. And encourages submissive subjectivities: many migrants have very little chance to become political actors and moreover fear using public spaces, thus making their situation less visible. The precariousness to which foreign laws head towards –inevitably linked to wider labour reforms and welfare transformations- makes for greater difficulties when facing the penal system, which has led to an important overrepresentation of foreigners in Spanish prisons.

0284 - IMMIGRATION POLICIES AND CRIMINALIZATION OF MIGRANTS IN ITALY

Stefania Crocitti (Italy)[1]

1 - University of Bologna

In the last decades, Italian immigration policies have been changed many times, especially those concerning undocumented migrants. In the paper, administrative and penal laws referring to the deportation of undocumented immigrants will be discussed, focussing on the "Centres of Identification and Expulsion" and the crime of "Irregular stay" (which has been recently changed because it has been judged against EU norms on repatriation and voluntary return). Furthermore, amnesties concerning undocumented migrants working in the underground economy will be analysed, pointing out a paradox of the Italian policies: on the one hand, since the Italian labour market needs migrant workforce, recurrent amnesties are enacted in order to make possible that undocumented foreign workers acquire a legal status; on the other hand, legal provisions referring to a regular entry and stay in Italy, and administrative and penal norms on deportation of undocumented immigrants are shaped in order to create a punitive system which would lead to primary and secondary criminalisation processes of foreigners.

4.2 POVERTY MATTERS
Chair: Richard Sparks

0285 - POVERTY MATTERS: NEW FINDINGS FROM THE EDINBURGH STUDY OF YOUTH TRANSITIONS AND CRIME

Lesley McAra (United Kingdom)[1]; Susan McVie (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Edinburgh

This paper will set out new findings from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime on the ways in which poverty shapes the practices of criminal justice institutions and the impact it has on the lives of young people who come into conflict with the law. It is presented as part of a panel entitled 'Poverty Matters'. Utilising data from over 15 years of fieldwork, the paper will show how systems of juvenile and adult criminal justice entrench young people in poverty and, more particularly, the ways in which institutional cultural practices contribute to the reproduction of marginalisation. If systems merely reproduce the conditions of their own existence, what implications does this have for democratic systems of governance and the legitimacy of the conduits through which the power to punish is deployed? In what ways can structural categories, such as poverty, flow into epistemological framings and the processes through which systems of knowledge gain disciplinary traction? And what do the findings from the Edinburgh Study suggest about the modes of engagement which criminological scholars need to evolve to impact on the structural entrenchment of poverty as a reproductive dimension of capitalism?

0286 - IMPOVERISHED DISCOURSES AND THE VIOLENCE OF POVERTY

Barry Goldson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - The University of Liverpool

For the last two centuries dominant aetiological discourses with regard to 'juvenile delinquency' and 'juvenile crime' in Europe, and elsewhere, have more-or-less been exclusively obsessed with the children of the poor. The same discourses persistently privilege pathological constructions of working class children, families and communities on the one hand, and moralistic constructions of individual responsibility, reclamation, reform and rehabilitation on the other hand. The analytical gaze is firmly fixed 'downwards' and the conceptual emphasis rests with individual agency as distinct from social and economic structure. This paper will contend that such discourses are moribund and impoverished in both conceptual origin and practical effect. It will be argued that processes of criminalization repeatedly serve to legitimise practices whereby juvenile justice systems 'sweep up' the most distressed, disadvantaged and damaged children and young people and expose them to iatrogenic modes of intervention. Furthermore, it will seek to advance the proposition that for as long as such

historically-embedded discourses - and the practices that they underpin -are allowed to prevail, the violence of poverty and the profound ruptures in social ordering will essentially remain undisturbed. It is time both to think differently about the violence of poverty and to re-imagine modes of intervention and redress.

0287 - POVERTY AND YOUTH TRANSITIONS: EXISTING IN A STATE OF LIMITLESS LIMINALITY

Briege Nugent (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Edinburgh

This paper presents evidence from a qualitative longitudinal study with twelve young people living in poverty and in the 'transition to adulthood' providing a unique insight into their lives. This period is discussed in the wider literature as a time of hope and new experiences, however, this group reported the opposite, feeling increasingly isolated, 'stuck', and trapped in what could be conceptualised as a life of limitless liminality. 'Being hopeful' was shown to be crucial to have any chance of 'moving on', but hope itself is not innate and requires relationships and markers signifying success to be sustained. In essence opportunities have to exist for hope to endure. The paper concludes with a call for criminologists to act more radically as a 'critical friend' to policy makers to illuminate the reality that criminal justice is not an adequate or ethical forum to address social justice issues. Furthermore, it is argued that there is a moral duty on criminologists to put the 'spotlight' on poverty and act on behalf of those who are powerless. The task to remain hopeful that poverty is not inevitable and change is possible, is, as shown, a vital one: without hope inaction is inevitable.

0288 - DISCUSSING IMPACT (OF JUDICIAL INTERVENTIONS): ON EMANCIPATION, POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY OF YOUNG ADULTS

Jenneke Christiaens (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Central in this paper stands a (criminological) reflection on the *impact of juvenile justice interventions.* First, we will start from a critical assessment of existing perspectives on the issue of "impact" and/or "effect" of judicial interventions, by analysing the classical *what works* tradition as well as more recent *desistance* literature. Second, and based on the results of our research into (transition) trajectories of juvenile justice clients, we will discuss the issue of "impact". Through a qualitative analysis of the judicial files of former juvenile justice clients we want to tackle the question of impact in a long-term and life history perspective. Research not only suggest that coming into contact with the juvenile justice system has a lot to do with poverty as a structural feature, but more importantly that the juvenile justice system (and its specific interventions) plays a key role in the (so called intergenerational) reproduction of

poverty and social marginalization of its "clients" especially when growing up, and becoming young adults.

Based on these findings and insights we question main criminological perspectives on "youngsters in conflict with the law", reducing structural. Consequently and based on these findings, we need to consider the urgency (necessity or impossibility) of rethinking radically juvenile justice practices. Inspired by the work of Benasayag and Del Rey (*Eloge du conflit*) and relevant debates in (other) domains of social work, we want to explore how "conflict" (as a structural feature of our society) can be an instrument to connect individual and collective emancipation.

4.3 VIOLENCE AND SOCIAL UNREST IN EUROPE
Chair: Tim Newburn

0289 - THE 2011 ENGLAND RIOTS IN RECENT COMPARATIVE CONTEXT

Tim Newburn (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - London School of Economics

Using data from the unique *Reading the Riots* study, this paper examines the 2011 England riots. At its heart it asks to what extent these events were similar to, or differed from, riots in England in preceding decades together with the rioting we have witnessed in other European countries in recent times. The difficulty with such work is that riots are extraordinarily complex social phenomena – involving multiple meanings, differing actions and varying contexts. Any full analysis of civil disorder must have the means for accepting such complexity, whilst embracing the need to avoid simplification and reductionism on the one hand, and over-reading or over-interpretation on the other. Bearing such warnings in mind, and using accounts of their participation given by those involved in the rioting in England, as well as data from official sources, the paper then offers some initial thoughts on how such disorder might be analysed in a comparative and historical context, using France 2005 and Stockholm 2013 and the primary sources of potential contrast.

0290 - POLICE-ADOLESCENTS-RELATIONS AS KEY FACTOR FOR URBAN UNREST? FINDINGS FROM A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF POLICING THE STREETS IN TWO GERMAN CITIES

Daniela Hunold (Germany)[1]; Tim Lukas (Germany)[2]

1 - German Police University; 2 - University of Wuppertal

Adolescents' experiences with and attitudes towards the police are known to vary considerably with factors as social status, ethnicity, and neighbourhood context. One of the major issues influencing adolescents-police relations are 'stop and search' policies which are often alleged to be discriminatory with regard to social and ethnic status, thus weakening police trust and legitimacy. These dimensions of adolescents-police relations have attracted a lot of attention in recent years as violent riots in a couple of European (mainly French and English) cities were sparked by violent encounters between adolescents and the police. As the events have demonstrated, the flashpoints of collective unrest have often been associated with police actions. In this context, we regard police-youth-interaction as one trigger for social unrest, taking into account that legitimacy of police is affected by procedural justice.

In our presentation we report findings from the German part of a German-French comparative study analysing the daily experiences of police-adolescents encounters, looking at the evidence of discriminatory practices and identifying the role of the neighbourhood context in shaping mutual perceptions and behaviours. This study includes extensive participant observations of police patrols in several neighbourhoods characterized by varying degrees of social disadvantage and minority populations, in depth interviews with police officers as well as a large-scale standardized youth survey.

0291 - FRENCH SOCIAL UNREST: FROM 2005 TO 2015

Sophie Body-Gendrot (France)[1]

1 - CNRS-CESDIP - Paris

The dynamics of contention that unrolled in the Fall 2005 in France were hardly the first of their kind, but the intensity, contagion, locations and scale of disruption which followed the initial incidents, were unusual and became imbued with symbolic significance. After two 'useless' deaths related to a police intervention, youths' emotions and grievances turned into street-battles in deprived problem areas correlated with immigrant families. Police, an essential piece in this dramaturgy of disorder, reflected what they have been trained to do (order maintenance) and what is institutionally sanctioned (arson, vandalism and violent confrontations). No further deaths occurred. Other institutions such as courts, the national state, along with the media and public opinion were mobilized for three weeks.

Did these 'riots' produce change? Based on numerous conversations with involved participants and numerous secondary sources, and in an interactive framework of analysis, first this paper shows how disorders are forms of interaction. Routine relations are modified by the operation of multiple forces that, in the course of fluid and undetermined situations, come together to produce a certain type of public dis-order. Then various institutional and media responses are analysed and a diversity of interpretations questioned. However, various theories and models

making sense after the 2005 outbreaks appear already as out-of-date. Currently, new forms of violent unrest involving other marginalized youths and police forces trigger innovative public debates related to state and democratic dysfunctions, to revolts from below and to the impact of globalization in France. Disorders frequently give globalization its confrontational dimension. Due to media's relentless pace for sensationalizing events in a flash, a caveat seems justified regarding the terms used such as youths and police which have become unsubstantiated when they are mere categories in narrations woven by journalists. The paper defines them according to logics of context. In the end, the paper draws attention to the treacherous nature of cross-national comparisons. In France, disturbances of this type are the trigger that public debates need to express discontent, disillusionment and eventually, disenfranchisement. But obviously, the situation may differ from one country to another.

4.4 PRISON STAFF
Chair: Berit Johnsen

0292 - PRISON STAFF BURNOUT AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT – THE ROLE OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE AND PERCEIVED SECURITY

Anna Isenhardt (Switzerland)[1]; Ueli Hostettler (Switzerland)[1]

1 - University of Bern, Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology

Violence in workplaces can have serious consequences for individual workers and the entire organization or enterprise. Corrections can, for many reasons, be seen as a workplace prone to an increased risk of experiencing violence. Due to different forms of deprivations affecting inmates, like lack of freedom or privacy and due to a higher potential of being aggressive by many prisoners, the atmosphere within correctional facilities contains often a general tension. This may result in victimization of staff by inmates or in witnessing violence between inmates.

While consequences of violence for well-being of inmates have been frequently studied, scientific work on the effects of interpersonal violence on correctional staff and their perceptions of security is largely missing. This paper presents results of research funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation and addresses the consequences of different forms of violence for the feelings of safety of correctional staff in Switzerland and how this affects their organizational commitment and burnout. Victimization and threat leads to a disruption of the assumptive world of the individual employee, which involves a change in the perception of personal invulnerability (Janoff-Bulman & Frieze, 1983). Inadequate coping strategies can inhibit the reconstruction of meaningful personal beliefs about the world after victimization. Thus feelings of insecurity remain and cause long-term stress which can increase the risk of burnout and reduce the organizational commitment.

Structural equation modelling is used, to investigate the effect of feelings of insecurity on burnout and organizational commitment, and the role victimization and violence between inmates within a specific prison.

0293 - PRISON OFFICERS AT WORK WITH DELEUZE: TEMPO, RITUALS & RHYTHMS

Berit Johnsen (Norway)[1]; Elisabeth Fransson (Norway)[1]

1 - Correctional Service of Staff Academy

What happens when we bring the thoughts and concepts of Deleuze into prison with a desire to study prison officer work? Considering Deleuze and his companion Guattari's emphasis on emancipation and revolution in their work, this may probably be contradictory. However, we think the combination of the practice of prison officers and Deleuze and Guattari's theories invite us to regard prison officer work as a dynamic process – a flow. This enables a new and untraditional perspective on the prison institution and the work of prison officers. Both challenges and results from an empirical study of prison officers will be presented in this paper.

Our aim is to enunciate speed and rhythm within a prison. To do this we use fiction, where the data is presented as a story about a quite ordinary day in a prison told by a fictional prison officer. The story is created from interviews and conversations with prison officers, fieldwork notes and self-experienced episodes from prison officer work. The different *events* in the story constitute the basis for the analysis where Deleuze's concepts are central. When entering the *prison machine* in the morning the prison officer *becomes* a part of it, by finding the modus through different rituals: *I receive my keys, chit-chatting with the night shift officer who tells me that the night has been calm and quiet. I find my way to the locker room and put on my uniform. I'm not in a hurry, so I take my time*. The prison officer adjusts to the surging tempo from the night's calmness and slow pace, in the transforming process of dawn, to a busy day with abrupt shifts of speed and rhythm. An important part of prison officer work is to foresee, avoid or skilfully deal with events of high speed and much energy, e.g. anger outburst from prisoners, in order to bring the rhythm back to normal – a safe and calm running of the prison. Central in this work is the construction of *Body without Organs* (*BwO*): *It's time to unlock the prisoners. My colleague, Tom, and I walk down the corridor, starting to unlock the cells furthest from the office and the entrance to the unit. We are quiet and observant, trying to notice irregularities*. BwO is a continuous process of creating relationships with other bodies, items, feelings, atmospheres and so on. In this process *affects* run back and forth and appear as sources of information.

0294 - PRISON OFFICERS' OCCUPATIONAL CULTURE AND IDENTITY

Joe Garrihy (Ireland)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology, Sutherland School of Law, University College Dublin

The occupational culture in which one is immersed profoundly influences one's occupational identity, which in turn, profoundly influences one's identity and self-definition. Prison officers' occupational culture and its role in the social construction of occupational identity are under-researched despite their centrality in the prison environment. Prison officers are the front line exponents of penal policy yet there is a scarcity of research on their experience of their work. Prison officers' occupational culture has been characterised by social isolation, group solidarity, cynicism, suspiciousness and machismo. However, studies have shown that prison officers are not a homogenous group. There is an identifiable 'normative code' but this varies in salience and intensity across different prisons and, more significantly, on different shifts and wings in the same prison. The paper will begin by defining occupational culture and identity as employed in my research in the Irish prison system. It will be asserted that the analysis and understanding of prison officers' occupational culture and identity is essential to gain a comprehensive understanding of the prison environment. The terms organizational and occupational culture are often intertwined and they are interchanged within the literature. However, it will be asserted that they are qualitatively distinct. The research is being conducted in the Ireland but has significance for prisons studies more broadly. Irish penal policy has changed in recent decades bringing about changes in prison officers' role, demographics, training and pay. This provides an ideal time to conduct the first comprehensive study of prison officers' occupational culture and identity in Ireland. The paper will include initial findings of this research in which the author is currently engaged. The paper will conclude with recommendations for further research generated from the current project.

0295 - BURNOUT SYNDROME AMONG WORKERS OF THE NATIONAL PENITENTIARY INSTITUTE (INPE) OF PERU

Raúl Valdez (Peru)[1]

1 - Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú

Main results of a research project developed by the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP) assessing the possible presence of the burnout syndrome (SAP) in treatment and security personnel from four INPE regional offices are presented. This presentation focuses on the qualitative results of interviews with authorities from different areas of the institution (security department, treatment department and human resources department) and also on focus groups with security staff and treatment personnel regarding this issue.

Listening and witnessing the different problems that inmates presents, the lack of clinical supervision, the imprecision in internal regulations and institutional deficiencies (such as logistics and infrastructure) and others findings have a noticeable impact on the treatment and security staff. This difficulties manifests in various ways: difficulties in coordinating intervention and planning within a particular department, poor communication between personnel of security and treatment departments, and varied effects on the mental health of workers. Many of these consequences makes more difficult to work with inmates and prevents further reflection on the prison problem and the treatment of inmates.

Additionally, the problems encountered were discussed with study participants, resulting in valuable information arising from the same personnel that allows propose urgent, but also feasible measures that can be undertaken in subsequent intervention projects or tested in different contexts.

1182 – MENTAL HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENTS TO PREVENT LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER SUICIDES

Lee Ross (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of Central Florida

Policing is widely considered one of the most stressful and hazardous occupations in the world due, in part, to the dynamic nature of the job and the stressors that come from dealing with dangerous situations (Anshel, 2000; Bishop and Boots, 2014). Repeated exposure to dangerous and life-threatening events—including critical incidents—can exact a tremendous toll on the mental health and well-being of police officers. All too often, one of the more unfortunate consequences of exposure to danger–coupled with the usual array of stressors-- is law enforcement officer (LEO) suicides. In this presentation, law enforcement administrators are encouraged to explore the use of mental health risk assessments in hopes of preventing officers from taking their own lives.

4.5 CYBERVICTIMIZATION

Chair: Magdalini Pipini

0296 - CHILDREN VICTIMIZATION BY ONLINE SEX GROOMING AND SEXTING IN SPAIN

Carolina Villacampa (Spain)[1]; Mª Jesús Gómez (Spain)[1]

1 - University of Lleida

It is commonly considered that the widespread use of information and communication technologies may constitute a circumstance that eases the victimization of children caused by behaviours attempting to their sexual indemnity. However, this statement has not yet received empirical support in Spain, where the empirical studies conducted with teenagers so far have been generally focused on identifying the risk behaviours they perform on the network, without having carried out research particularly addressed to know the level of victimization caused by actions specifically undertaken to damage their sexual indemnity. The quantitative study presented here was undertaken in order to provide data on the prevalence of children's victimization caused by sexual solicitations they received from adults or other offenders through Internet –also known as "online sex grooming"- as well as by capturing and sending pornography pictures taken by children themselves –also called "sexting"- in Catalonia. With the purpose of finding out the victimization taxes caused by the aforementioned phenomenon and the main characteristics of the offences suffered by those who had been victimized in this territorial area a survey was developed on the basis of the instruments used in subsequent research in the Crimes Against Children Research Center at the University of New Hampshire (USA). The sample to carry out this research was composed by 489 children, between 14 and 18 years old, attending to five different secondary schools in Lleida, a city in the West of Catalonia, who have been selected following a methodology that guarantees the statistical representation of the sample.

0297 - DIS-CEMBODIED HOOLIGANISM ON THE INTERNET AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO REAL AND VIRTUAL DISORDER

Magdalini Pipini (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Southampton Solent University

Football Hooliganism has long been a feature of the social, political and, most prominently, media landscape, in international, national and local contexts. Yet, recently, it has been argued repeatedly that social enquiries into football hooliganism is now over researched and overpopulated. Moreover, in Britain, namely because of the successful introduction of a few pieces of legislations, such as Alcohol Control Act (1985), Football Supporters Act (1989) and Football Offences Act (1991) football pitches and stadiums are now relatively free of disorder. Research on the 'English Disease', therefore, seemingly supports these assertion and have shown that football related arrests are not at a highpoint (Luckhurst, 2012), and continually decrease (7% from 2013 to 2014). Nonetheless, while football violence is certainly less visible it has not disappeared and continues to be reported frequently by European and British media as a newsworthy social problem.

While real violence in England may be decreasing less is known about football hooliganism as a transnational phenomenon, particularly its emergence as an online practice. Indeed, there are persuasive reasons why football hooliganism remains a credible area of study for scholars of sport and leisure, particularly when the growth in social media usage is considered. This working paper seeks therefore to move past 'old' understandings of hooliganism as a problem

of the past and explores how the internet specifically contributes to contemporary moral panics about the matter and how it both abates and increases real and cyber forms of hooliganism. As digital cultures become ever more interwoven with everyday communication, especially considering illegitimate activity taking place via social media is increasing, this paper considers the internet as a space that gives rise to a symbolic ritualised aggression - a 'new' weapon of communication – which gives rise to and reproduces real as well as virtual violence. In this sense, an exploration of the internet's contribution to hooliganism, how it links hooligans from across Europe and the nature of their communications, is extremely timely.

0298 - THE PREVALENCE OF CYBERBULLYING IN A SAMPLE OF SPANISH YOUTH

Ariadna Boldú (Spain)[1]; Noemí Pereda (Spain)[2]

1 - University of Lleida; 2 - University of Barcelona

Adolescent's use of technology to inflict harm through bullying or harassment has received a great deal of attention in both the mainstream media and the empirical literature. Cyberbullying has been considered by some authors an evolution from school violence, but others believe that they are not the same phenomenon because of the continuous exposure to the harmful behaviour that makes invisible to other people. In the last years, with the quick evolution and development of modern technologies, cyberbullying has become the most common online risk for children and adolescents establishing a new type of offending which is not exactly the same as traditional bullying and that faces many different characteristics. In order to determine rates of involvement in electronic victimization, both as victims and aggressors, we interviewed 150 university students (34.7% boys and 64.7% girls) aged between 18 and 20 years old from the northeast region of Spain. They all participated voluntarily. An ad hoc questionnaire was developed for this study and was filled in by students during class time. Results showed that almost 50% of the sample was involved in this phenomenon, 30% as victims and 25% as aggressors. It is important to remark that 25% of them were involved in both roles, victim and aggressor. The most frequent forms of cyberbullying were offensive insults and the spread of defamatory rumours. Also, the most used channels to victimize were cell phones and instant messenger. Although the vast majority of these episodes were occasional, an 8% of the cases were rated as very serious by the respondents. Eleven victims have tried to inflict harm to themselves or tried to commit suicide as a consequence of the electronic victimization. To prevent cyberbullying a comprehensive assessment of the phenomenon is required, focused on the cycle of violence. Information addressed to caregivers, teachers, and all professionals interacting with children and adolescents is also needed in order to reduce the prevalence of this phenomenon as well as to avoid future patterns of delinquency and other psychological disorders in this youth.

0299 - TURKISH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ONLINE RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS: EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL APPEARANCE ANXIETY AND ATTACHMENT STYLES

Mine Özaşçilar (Turkey)[1]; Ayşe Meltem Ustundag-Budak (Turkey)[1]; İpek Özer - Güçlü (Turkey)[1]

1 - Bahcesehir University

Risky behaviour is explained as taking part in the activities in which an individual exposed to danger. Examples of such activities are excessive alcohol consumption, smoking, drug use and having unprotected sexual intercourse (McEwan et al, 2012). Statistics reveals that there is a marked increase in risky behaviours, such as substance use and risky sex, when students enter college (Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009). Thus, it is important to understand the predictors of risky behaviour in term of sexual behaviour and substance use with late adolescents / early adulthood. Attachment Theory's framework has become a new focus for risk related literature. Attachment security has possible implications for adolescents' risk-taking behaviour. Unlike secure attachment styles, insecure attachment styles have been associated with risk taking and risky behaviours (Letcher & Slesnick, 2013; Tracy et al., 2003). This study examines how the university students' romantic attachment style and the perception of social appearance about the self, relates to participation in risky behaviour.

A series of Risky Behaviour Questionnaire; including Experience in Close Relationships ECR-R; Social Appearance Anxiety Scale were administered to the university students in Istanbul via online survey .Sample of the study constituted 116 (M = 20.93, SD= 2.01; 59.5% female) university students. Approximately seventy percent of the participants reported they had previously engaged in sexual intercourse. As hypothesized; avoidance, anxiety and social appearance anxiety were positively correlated with each other. The risky online behaviour was positively associated with social appearance anxiety, avoidance and risky lifestyle. Finally, the total number of sexual partners was positively correlated with the risky lifestyle and the risky online behaviour.

Risky online behaviours, risky lifestyle and social appearance anxiety are discussed in terms of Attachment Theory's framework. The results from this study may help to develop risky behaviour prevention programs that will lead to less involvement in risky behaviours.

4.6 DESISTANCE FROM CRIME AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE
Chair: Ivo Aertsen

0300 - RESONANCES BETWEEN RESTORATIVE JUSTICE CONFERENCING AND THE SHEFFIELD DESISTANCE STUDY

Joanna Shapland (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sheffield

Adult offenders speaking at restorative justice conferences, held largely presentence, from a major evaluation of restorative justice in England, responded to questions from victims, but also talked about what they wanted in their lives in the future. The outcome agreements from such conferences, which are agreed by all parties, tended to revolve around what would enable offenders to change their lives and address aspects which related to their offending. Whilst evaluating these conferences, it became apparent to the author that these were very similar sentiments to those being expressed by young adult men who said that they were trying to desist from offending in the Sheffield Desistance Study, which followed a sample of mostly persistent young male offenders for some four years from their late teens/early twenties. This empirical juxtaposition has led to reflections on the ways in which restorative justice conferencing processes may aid desistance. They include the likely overlap between the decision to try to desist (whether or not one thinks one may be able to) and the decision to participate in a restorative justice conference; the affirming roles of supporters and victims in encouraging offenders to think of practical ways to surmount obstacles to desistance; and the potential of restorative justice outcome agreements to provide individualised rehabilitative outcome plans.

0301 - DESISTANCE AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN INTERACTION WITH CULTURAL AND STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS OF PRISON LIFE

Bart Claes (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sheffield

The implementation of restorative justice (RJ) practices in Europe, the UK and the United States now has an increasing focus on the moral and social rehabilitation of the offender. This renewed attention for RJ practices is essentially about accelerating the natural processes of desistance whilst in prison. Within this process of desisting from crime, motivational and cognitive elements are critical. Additionally these RJ practices have the potential to foster social and human capital. However, his link between RJ practices and the prison has not been as deeply explored. Prisons differ significantly from other social institutions, induce deprivations and have specific cultures and structures that influence practices and the behaviour of all those present. This presentation focuses on the way in which these RJ

practices, aiming at enhancing the desistance process of the prisoner, interact with the structural and cultural elements that are part of daily life in prison.

0302 - STRENGTHENING THE SPIRAL MOVEMENT TOWARDS DESISTANCE? RESULTS FROM A EUROPEAN STUDY ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE.

Katrien Lauwaert (Belgium)[1]

1 - University of Leuven and European Forum for Restorative Justice

Recent studies concerning the effect of participation in restorative justice processes (RJ) on the reduction of recidivism show encouraging results. The study presented here has tried to understand these outcomes by exploring the mechanisms within restorative justice processes which influence people's desistance process. Does RJ trigger a pathway towards desistance? Or does it rather support people who are already engaged in a desistance process? Has RJ specific characteristics which are supportive to desistance? Or does RJ rather support already well known mechanisms spurring desistance, such as maturation, employment, having strong and supportive intimate bonds and having a positive self-identity?

During this research in total eighty juvenile and adult desisters who engaged in victim-offender mediation or conferencing have been interviewed in Austria, Belgium and Northern Ireland. The outcomes show how RJ can play a modest, but significant and in some cases even a crucial role in a pathway towards desistance.

The research results add nuance to the debate on the relationship between restorative justice and the reduction of recidivism. At the same time they invite RJ providers to revisit the question whether and to which extent bringing about desistance should be a goal for restorative justice and how they can practically work towards that goal.

4.7 VICTIM-OFFENDER OVERLAP PANEL
Chair: Pauline Aarten

0303 - EXPLAINING THE PRESENCE OF ABSTAINERS, VICTIMS, OFFENDERS AND VICTIM-OFFENDERS AMONGST ADOLESCENTS: A TYPOLOGICAL APPROACH

Lisa Muftic (United States of America)[1]; Leana Bouffard (United States of America)[1]

1 - Sam Houston State University

The vast majority of research exploring the victim-offender overlap has been developed to identify the co-variation between victimization and offending experiences. As such, studies have focused on identifying (1) the rate of victimization within a sample, (2) the rate of offending within the same sample, and finally (3) the cross-over between the two. Less attention has been directed at unpacking differences between individuals who experience only one behaviour (i.e., victimization without offending or offending without victimization) from individuals who experience both (i.e., victim-offenders) or none (i.e., abstainers). This is unfortunate as there is reason to believe that exclusive offenders, exclusive victims, and victim-offenders are etiologically different from one-another. Abstainers have been all but ignored in the victim-offender literature.

The current study aims to explore competing theoretical perspectives to explain the presence of abstainers (no history of victimization or offending), exclusive victims (individuals who have only experienced victimization), exclusive offenders (individuals who have experienced only offending), and victim-offenders (individuals who have experienced both victimization and offending) amongst an international sample of adolescents.

0304 - JUVENILES AS VICTIMS AND AS PERPETRATORS: VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR OF JUVENILES TOWARDS FAMILY MEMBERS

Ljiljana Stevkovic (Serbia)[1]

1 - Faculty for Special education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade and Victimology Society of Serbia

Domestic violence has different forms, considering specific dynamics of relationship between the perpetrator and the victim. In addition to partner violence and violence against children and the elderly, in recent years attention of scientists have been occupied with violent behaviour of juveniles towards other family members. Based on results of some rare surveys of this form of domestic violence it can easily be assumed that juveniles who are violent towards family members are often victims of domestic violence, either as direct victims or as indirect victims.

This paper aims to present a part of survey results on domestic violence of juveniles in Serbia regarding correlation between their violent victimization and their violent behaviour towards family members. The survey was conducted using both quantitative and qualitative methodology. The quantitative survey was conducted on a sample of 1344 students from randomly selected elementary and secondary schools in two the biggest cities in Serbia.

Qualitative survey was conducted on a sample of 30 victims of domestic violence committed by juveniles. Respondents were identified by victimization survey on a sample of 200 persons from general population. The aim of victimization survey in this research was only to identify victims of domestic violence of juveniles with whom then in-depth interviews were conducted. Beside other aspects, qualitative survey has provided deeper insight into the correlation between violent victimization and violent criminalization of juveniles. The main difference

between these two surveys is that the qualitative survey analyse this kind of victim-offender overlap from perspective of violent juveniles, while qualitative survey do that from perspective of their victims.

Both, qualitative and quantitative survey had action character. Action character of qualitative survey was based on the empowerment of victims and provision of information about support for victims and for juvenile perpetrators. Action character of quantitative research was based on provision of information for the students who are potential perpetrators of domestic violence with whom they can talk about their experiences.

0305 - DESISTING FROM VIOLENT EXTREMISM: THE ROLE OF FORMERS AND THEIR VICTIMS

Pauline Aarten (Netherlands)[1]; Antony Pemberton (Netherlands)[2]

1 - Intervict, Tilburg University; 2 - Intervict, Tilburg University

Most people who join radical or extremist groups desist at some point. Despite the growing number of studies on disengagement and de-radicalization, the question 'What leads a person to *desist* from violent extremism?' has not received nearly as much attention as the question 'What leads a person to *turn* to violent extremism?'.

In this presentation the involvement of former extremists and victims of their acts in de-radicalization or exit initiatives is further scrutinized. Specifically, the focus is on the way they frame the (victimological) processes in these initiatives. Interviews were held with those working in and/or developing policy about disengagement de-radicalization. Questions central in this presentation are: How do these experts view the possible contribution of formers to desistance? And what is the frame in use in and around initiatives of the victims of these acts?

The experts views, combined with criminological and victimological literature, offer us a window into what leads individuals to desist from violent extremism and the role that formers and victims play in this desistance process. In this paper, two themes are addressed. Firstly, to understand the desire for an individual to desist from violent extremism initiatives focus on the narrative identity of the extremist. This internalized, constantly evolving and integrative story of the self, shapes and guide future behaviour. Formers, who are considered the most credible messengers, can help rebuild the identity of extremists by focusing on attitudes, emotions and motivations that are connected to this narrative identity. Secondly, recognizing the harm done to their victims is one of the reasons described by former extremists to desist. However, experts stress that empathy for victims is more effective when individuals themselves recognize the suffering they have caused, rather than confronting them with victims and their stories. In fact, confrontation will most likely have the opposite effect that that intended. And victims run a higher chance of secondary victimization. Victims of violent extremism are, therefore, more often involved in initiatives aimed at preventing violent extremism.

4.8 THE INTERSECTIONS OF LEGITIMATE BUSINESS AND ORGANISED CRIME (EUROC)
Chair: Nicholas Lord

0306 - ORGANISED CRIME INFILTRATION OF "LEGITIMATE BUSINESS": A MATTER OF CORRUPTION?

Liz Campbell (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Edinburgh

Europol's SOCTA 2013 views the "infiltration of the public and private sectors by organised crime through corruption …[as] a serious threat", and the concern about the "infiltration" by organised crime of "legitimate business" is echoed in UK policy documents. This paper seeks to unpack these claims in respect of the private sector in the UK, taking both a definitional and empirical approach. In doing so, I explore what these insights mean in terms of analysis and the appropriate response.

I outline the forms that such infiltration takes, from coercion of employees, to creation of front companies, to incursions into legitimate services, and use this empirical specificity to elaborate on the theoretical questions of whether all of these can be considered corruption, and the significance of this description. I explore the validity of the demarcation between organised crime and the legitimate sphere, and identify how this shapes the chosen responses.

0307 - BROKERING FRAUD AND FRAUDULENT BROKERS: THE INTERSECTIONS OF LICIT AND ILLICIT RELATIONS IN THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD

Nicholas Lord (United Kingdom)[1]; Jon Spencer (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Manchester

This paper draws upon current research being undertaken on the risks of food fraud by adulteration to the UK's food system. Food fraud is committed when food is deliberately placed on the market, for financial gain, with the intention of deceiving the consumer, but little is known about how, why and under which conditions such food frauds are organised, or about how motivated offenders (legitimate actors in the supply chain) 'make the most of' the opportunities that arise at particular times and in particular places. This paper analyses the role of brokers as key 'nodes' in the social/criminal networks of those actors cooperating in the commission of food fraud. In food supply chains, brokers are an essential part of ensuring that the chain is efficient in its operation. An analysis of various food adulteration cases suggests that brokers may also have a critical role in the success of food fraud by ensuring that the introduction of adulterated foodstuffs into the supply chain happens undetected. This paper explores the role of brokers, their interactions with criminal actors (licit and illicit) and their

modus operandi in the crime commission process including their use of deception and their abuse of the trust central to their occupational positions for economic gain.

0308 - THE ROLE OF LEGAL PROFESSIONALS IN THE FACILITATION OF MONEY LAUNDERING

Katie Benson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Manchester

This paper will discuss the findings from recent empirical research examining the involvement of legal professionals in the facilitation of money laundering. The assistance provided by professionals in the laundering of criminal proceeds has become a growing concern for policy makers, law enforcement organisations and regulatory bodies over recent years. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has highlighted this as an increasing problem, suggesting that stringent anti-money laundering controls placed on financial institutions have led to criminals becoming more reliant on the services and skills provided by professionals to manage their illicit funds. As a result, a range of legislative and regulatory measures have been implemented to try and prevent professionals becoming involved, either knowingly or unknowingly, in facilitating money laundering.

The research adopted a qualitative approach, analysing data from a number of cases of lawyers convicted of money laundering offences alongside interviews with members of law enforcement, regulatory bodies and the legal profession. The data were analysed using an analytical framework that enabled consideration of the individual actions of legal professionals who become involved in money laundering in relation to the situational contexts in which these actions occurred. This paper will highlight the varied nature of the facilitation of money laundering by legal professionals, using cases to explore the different means of facilitation, benefits received by the professional, and levels of knowledge, intent and culpability involved. It will suggest that the structures, processes and transactions of the legal profession provide opportunities for involvement in money laundering, but also put legal professionals in a position of vulnerability, exposing them to the risk of contact with illicit funds and imposing upon them the obligation to prevent money laundering.

0309 - CORPORATE CRIME AND CIVIL RECOVERY

Colin King (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sussex

A number of issues have been identified as problematic in relation to pursuing criminal proceedings against corporations alleged to be involved in financial wrongdoing. These include difficulties associated with the 'identification principle' and the directing minds of the company. Further difficulties relate to gathering sufficient evidence to prosecute, not least

given the standard of proof required in the criminal process is beyond reasonable doubt. Given difficulties associated with criminal prosecution, enforcement authorities are increasingly exploring alternative options to pursue criminal wrongdoing. These include the adoption of Deferred Prosecution Agreements (DPAs) under the Crime and Courts Act 2013. A further option has been the use of civil recovery under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 – a civil process that relies on the lower balance of probabilities standard of proof. In recent years, civil recovery has been used in a number of cases where criminal prosecution was deemed either not to be possible/ realistic or not in the public interest. Some examples of this include: a £4.94m order against Amec plc; £4.829m order against DePuy International Ltd; and £1.89m order against Oxford Publishing Ltd. This presentation will explore the use of civil recovery in the area of corporate criminal wrongdoing, and ask whether that approach allows corporations to 'buy' their way out of criminal liability.

4.9 CRIMINAL NETWORKS AND TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME
Chair: Ernesto Savona

0310 - CONFLICTS, ILLICIT TRADE OPPORTUNITIES AND CRIMINAL GROUPS DYNAMICS

Ernesto Savona (Italy)[1]; Veronica Pecile (Italy)[1]

1 - Transcrime - Università Cattolica

Analysing national, regional and local conflicts in the different parts of the world, it emerges that there's a link among conflicts, illicit opportunities available in the area and the emergence or empowerment of criminal groups. This link has two possible directions: opportunities of illicit trade driving conflicts or, the reverse, groups in conflict exploiting the available opportunities of illicit trade to combat among themselves or legitimate governments. There are many old and recent examples. The fragmentation of the Balkans has produced local conflicts and created opportunities for illicit trade (gasoline smuggling). As a consequence, embryonic criminal groups raised and became permanent organized criminal groups after some time. Pirates in Somalia emerged when the Somalia State failed, exploiting the opportunities of the commercial routes in the Gulf of Aden. Today, the Islamic State is exploiting the illicit oil trade and other illicit trades in Iraq to fund its terrorist activities. Diamonds in Sierra Leone, heroin in Afghanistan have produced social and economic instability and related wars. Understanding the drivers behind these different links could help in governing this circle and addressing effective remedies. Two main perspectives could be considered: the legal approach, which means prosecuting and convicting criminals, and/or the reduction of opportunity approach, which means changing those situations (situational prevention approach) that drive the relations among the three components: conflicts, illicit opportunities and criminal groups. This paper explains this circle providing relevant examples and suggesting possible interventions.

0311 - TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

Roberto Contreras (Mexico)[1]

1 - Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla

This paper postulates the possibility that the International Criminal Court has jurisdiction to judge the members of the groups of Transnational Organized Crime, such as El Cartel de Sinaloa, Yakusa, Sicilian Mafia, who have committed a catalogue of crimes in the States that recognize the jurisdiction of the Court. The international community has suffered due to the activities of these criminal organizations making an international security crisis. This is one of the main reasons to fight against these organizations with all available resources and give justice to the people and the governments who have been affected.

By including the crime of Transnational Organized Crime in the Rome Statute and giving the Court jurisdiction to judge these crimes we will implement a criminal policy regarding the jurisdictional scope and not only a policy of cooperation such as the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime which we have today. With the implementation of these two policies we will have a better strategy to fight these organizations.

As we know the offense of organized crime cannot exist *per se*, so we propose that the charges that can be connected with organized crime are: *arms trafficking, human trafficking, drug trafficking and money laundering.* We consider these to be the offenses that affect governments and the international community the most; therefore their combat must be a priority.

To include these offenses in the jurisdiction of the Court it-s necessary to reform the Rome Statute, Elements of Crimes and the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. It's important that the States sign and ratify the reforms to these laws to make them mandatory. This implies political will of the States.

It's also important to say that only the crimes committed in the States that recognize the jurisdiction of the Court will be judged by this Court. In the case of the States that do not recognize the jurisdiction they will judge these crimes in their own Courts.

0312 - THE CHANGING SPECTRUM OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME. ARE WE STILL ONE STEP BEHIND?

Magda Maszczynska (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Plymouth

Transnational Organised Crime has been present for many centuries, however not until 1970's was it clarified and criminalised by laws in countries of the Western World. There have been multiple attempts not only to describe it, evaluate it and analyse it, but also to create laws complex enough to encompass the intricacy of the phenomenon. Regardless of the criminalisation of these group activities, organised crime groups still prevail outside (and within) the legal boundaries. In order to gain greater understanding of this phenomena it may be beneficial to incorporate what psychology has to offer with regards to the evaluation of the individual members as well as a group behaviour while considering the analysis of the organised criminal enterprises. This paper will aim to analyse already known conceptualisations of the transnational organised crime groups, and reshape the preconceived ways in which we perceive organised crime as a collective criminal activity.

0313 - AN ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF SERBIAN TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME

Nina Martinovic (Denmark)[1]

1 - University of Copenhagen

For the past two decades, Serbian crime has been drawing headlines for spectacular crimes committed by Serbians and Montenegrins all over the world. Staying clear of the stereotyping connected to Serbian and Organised Crime, this work identifies two mayor forms of TOC where the Serbian and Montenegrin criminals stand out.

After defining Serbian transnational organised crime and establishing its existence, the question arises how such widespread and professional crime can originate in two small countries with a total population of less than 9 million. The present work seeks to discover the possible causes, initially by way of all measurable means available, including an examination of demographic and socio-economic factors, employing the most commonly used crime correlates. Having establishing low rates of conventional crime, this analysis examines published data on corruption to find possible causes of organised crime. Using as examples a number of high-profile corruption scandals, an evaluation is carried out of the current level of grand corruption in Serbia and Montenegro, respectively.

Through this examination, it becomes apparent that the causes should be sought in the power structures and in the developments in Serbia in the 1990s. Research has shown that during the era of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, the state played a significant role in criminalising the security services through the use of criminal agents. These in turn are thought to have played a role in criminalising the Serbian diaspora and sometimes professionalising and organising its criminal elements. Having demonstrated the criminalising acts of the state in the wake of the dissolution of the SFRY, it is apparent that the international sanctions against Yugoslavia in the first half of 1990s helped the Milosevic regime tighten its grip on the country. The sanctions served as a catalyst for even greater criminalisation of the state structure and further lawlessness, with the regime actively encouraging crime. Finally research has shown

how the regime of the 90s employed the media to strengthen the rule of crime. The media in turn drew on symbols from Serbian epic traditions; gangsters were portrayed as heroes and analogies were drawn with the anti-heroes of old who protected the people from the external Ottoman enemy.

4.10 DOING ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH ON CRIME AND SOCIAL CONTROL
Chair: Rachel Goldhill

0314 - GETTING A FOOT IN THE DOOR: BARRIERS AND OPENINGS FOR ETHNOGRAPHIC AND VIDEO RESEARCH WITHIN A PROBATION SETTING.

Rachel Goldhill (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - ICJS, University of Portsmouth

This paper is an account of my journey through an ethical, organisational and personal maze whilst embarking on my PhD. It takes a reflexive look at problems experienced in gaining access, for the purposes of qualitative research, to probation offices in the South of England. Observations from this paper do not claim to be universal but they draw attention to issues faced by many researchers. The study, involving participant observation and videoing of probation supervision sessions, took place between 2011 and 2015. This was at a critical point in English Probation Service history, immediately prior to the introduction of the Coalition Government's Transforming Rehabilitation agenda which privatised 70% of the organisation. Political pressures compounded the difficulties in the situation, with staff at all levels being constantly challenged and undermined by the Government of the day.

The subjects of observation were practitioners and women service users (WSUs). These WSUs, although considered as a heterogeneous group, are generally perceived to have a range of vulnerabilities and so consideration of ethical concerns was integral to selection.

It is widely accepted that fieldwork entry processes are rarely straightforward, particularly when there are several gatekeepers in the agency from whom consent is sought. A number of themes are drawn out from this initial stage in the research - insider/outsider positions; epistemological differences; power agendas and fragmentation of roles and services. The paper concludes that compromise, patience and adaptation are needed in order to confront the variety of personal, professional and political issues which affect entry to an organisation.

0315 - VENUS VERSUS MARS: EXPERIENCES OF FEMALE DETAINEES

Anouk Mertens (Belgium)[1]

1 - Ghent University

Background
The literature on responses to imprisonment is dominated by two theoretical models: the deprivation and the importation model. The deprivation model, originally developed by Sykes (1958), views prisoners' behaviour as a result of the deprivations of incarceration. Prison-specific characteristics influence how detainees react to the prison environment. The importation model by Irwin and Cressey (1962) states that the pre-prison experiences and the traits of the prisoners are important for the reactions to imprisonment. Both models have been studied since then in several empirical researches.

Methods
Based on a literature review as part of an ongoing doctoral research project, this presentation explores the existing empirical research incorporating elements of these two models. In this research, there is a focus on prison experiences in female prisoners compared to male prisoners. There is a special focus on prisoners with mental health problems since the high rates of mental illnesses among detainees, especially in the case of women.

Results
Both deprivation and importation elements have been studied although the importation model is studied more frequently. Most of the empirical research focuses on the disciplinary infractions of prisoners. Research on the prisoners' subjective perceptions and experiences is more limited. The existing empirical research is dominated by research on male prisoners while research with regard to female detainees is limited.

Both importation and deprivation factors affect male and female prisoners, although there are specific elements that are only of interest for male or female prisoners. For example age, prior sentences and phone calls are affecting both male and female prisoners, whereas the length of the sentence and feelings of safety are only affecting female prisoners and the nature of the offence and the prison size are only affecting males.

There is a dominance in studies that have been conducted in the United States as well as studies based on quantitative methods.

Conclusions
There is a need for research based on qualitative methods incorporating elements of both the importation as well as the deprivation model. In particular, studies with a focus on the subjective experiences and perceptions in female prisoners are necessary.

0316 - GENDER CHALLENGES IN PRISON ETHNOGRAPHY

Irene Marti (Switzerland)[1]; Christopher Young (Switzerland)[2,3]

1 - Institut für Strafrecht und Kriminologie, University of Berne; 2 - Studienbereich Soziologie, Sozialpolitik und Sozialarbeit, University of Fribourg; 3 - Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research WSL

The emotional and sometimes bodily experiences of the ethnographer in the field can represent rich "intellectual resources" (Jewkes 2012) for understanding the cultural logics and dynamics of the field. Though this utilisation of the subjective aspects of fieldwork stands in contrast to traditional approaches in criminology, a handful of scholars have advocated and applied it in the area of prison research.

In this paper we attempt to tap the resources of emotional, subjective experience for an analysis of how gender shapes prison daily life. We aim to maximise the potential of this approach by drawing on our own "sex categories" (West and Zimmerman 1987), i.e. by examining the differences and commonalities of the experiences of a male and a female ethnographer in similar settings in three closed prisons for men in Switzerland. Based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted within the scope of two different research projects funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation, this paper aims to answer the following question: How is gender as a social category used (mobilized, neutralized) in daily interaction between researcher and field members in the prison setting?

Thus the aim is to show how gendered cultural imaginaries that are inscribed in these particular male-dominated settings are arranged in prison interactions. We argue that an attention to often barely conscious, subjective experience by the ethnographer can enrich these accounts, particularly by using the tension between two differently gendered experiences. The attempts of the female researcher to neutralize her femininity or of the male researcher to claim a certain masculinity can be utilized to illuminate different dimensions of the same gender arrangement.

0317 - BEING A PRACTICAL ETHNOGRAPHER

Ineke Casier (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Although there exists a great deal of literature on ethnography, less is known about the practical side of conducting this type of research.

By drawing on my own first practical experiences as a junior ethnographic researcher, I will touch upon different practical challenges that I encountered during all stages of my ethnographic inquiry, which was carried out in one rehabilitation hospital where I conducted participant observations for 8 months and simultaneously interviewed 19 patients as well as 16 medical staff members.

The aim of this presentation is thus primarily to address those issues in order to reflect on them rather than present the audience the one and only solution.

The following challenges will be consecutively addressed in my presentation: the practical needs and consequences when deciding to conduct ethnographic research, gaining access and the art of 'selling' your project to the field, practical reminders for the first day of fieldwork, practical changes in the relationship with your supervisor or research group, and last but not least the practical struggle with the gathered research data.

I would like to conclude by arguing that junior researchers are generally well prepared regarding many aspects of doing ethnographic research, however, this is seldom the case with regard to the practical side.

4.11 ELECTRONIC MONITORING IN EUROPE: A SOLUTION TO AN ENDURING PROBLEM?
Chair: Anthea Hucklesby

0318 - PANDORA'S BOX? ELECTRONIC MONITORING IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Anthea Hucklesby (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Leeds

England and Wales was one of the first countries in Europe to introduce electronic monitoring with pilots involving defendants awaiting trial taking place in the late 1980s. Since then there has been a gradual expansion of the ways in which electronic monitoring (EM) has been utilised. It is currently used mainly to enforce curfews using radio-frequency technology at most of stages of the criminal justice process. Recently a significant expansion of EM has been announced which involves increasing the number of defendants/offenders who are electronically monitored and introducing GPS capability for all those who are monitored. Parallel developments are occurring in police forces which are increasingly using GPS in their 'offender management' work. This paper will suggest that these developments signal a step change in use of EM, increasing its importance within criminal justice policy and moving it from a peripheral criminal justice measure to one which is central to the way in which defendants/offenders are managed in the community. The paper will map the ways in which electronic monitoring is currently used in England and Wales. It will explore the controversies which surround EM focusing particularly on the involvement of the police and private sector. It will examine the legal and ethical challenges presented by the increasingly diverse ways in which EM is currently being used and the plans to expand its role in the future.

0319 - ELECTRONIC MONITORING IN GERMANY: USING NEW TECHNOLOGIES AS A LAST RESORT

Frieder Dünkel (Germany)[1]; Christoph Thiele (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Greifswald

Although there are experiences with Electronic Monitoring from model-projects in federal states since the early 2000s and the German law provides several legal possibilities for a more extended application, the German sentencing practice is very reluctant towards EM as an option. The only form of EM, which is accepted nationwide is GPS-satellite-tracking as a possible instrument in the scope of "supervision of conduct" ("Führungsaufsicht"). EM is not an independent criminal sanction or measure but a directive for high-risk violent or sexual offenders *after* release from prison. EM-based supervision therefore is not seen as a possible way to relieve the prison system but aims to reduce the danger of further serious offending. Nevertheless even in this context there are less than 70 offenders under EM.

There are several reasons, which explain the differences between Germany and other European jurisdictions. First of all the model-projects, in which EM was used as an alternative to imprisonment, in two federal states have been evaluated rather sceptical, especially in regard to "net-widening-effects". While prison overcrowding was a driver for the implementation of EM in some European countries, this was and is not a major issue in Germany in the last years. The need for EM became "urgent" with the decision of the European Court of Human Rights (M. vs. Germany, no. 19359/04), which stated that the instrument of preventive detention was a violation of the European Convention on Human Rights with the consequence that several "dangerous" offenders had to be released from preventive detention. Apart from the differences in the scope of application of EM, the practical use differs as well. For example the role of private companies is of minor significance.

The present paper aims to outline the practical and most of all constitutional background, especially the interpretation of the principle of proportionality, data-protection-rules and the state monopoly on legitimate use of force, which seem to make Germany a special case in Europe in the context of EM.

0320 - ELECTRONIC MONITORING AS AN ALL-ROUND SOLUTION FOR THE BELGIAN PRISON CRISIS

Kristel Beyens (Belgium)[1]; Marijke Roosen (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Electronic monitoring was introduced nationwide in Belgium in 2000 and has been promoted as being able to meet different penological, systemic and political goals. Today, electronic monitoring is being applied in Belgium as an alternative for remand imprisonment, as a way to serve prison sentences of up to three years and as a back-door strategy for prison sentences of three years and longer. Where electronic monitoring was initially introduced as a rehabilitative alternative for imprisonment, from 2006 on it became primarily an all-round solution for the longstanding problem of the ever-increasing prison population and prison overcrowding.

Under the pressure of an expanding penal system and increasing numbers, the initial rehabilitative narrative and individualised practice of electronic monitoring has been transformed into a merely controlling and retributive standardised measure, stripped of human supervision and support. Managerial adaptation strategies and budgetary considerations in the execution phase have dominated the operation of EM, leading to the transformation of this measure for the majority of persons subjected to EM. In this presentation we will further argue that the use and operation of EM cannot be understood without taking political and wider penal policy issues into account.

0321 - THE GOAL-ORIENTED APPROACH TO ELECTRONIC MONITORING IN THE NETHERLANDS

Miranda Boone (Netherlands)[1]; Matthijs Van Der Kooij (Netherlands)[1]; Stephanie Rap (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Universiteit Utrecht

In the Netherlands, electronic monitoring (EM) has been in use since 1995. Currently, it is being applied in several stages of the criminal justice process, most notably to conditionally release people from pre-trial detention or prison. EM is not a standalone measure in the Netherlands; it is always accompanied by probation supervision. In essence, EM is used to monitor a curfew order and/or a location ban. Radio-frequency identification (RFID) and Global positioning system (GPS) techniques are used to this end. Probationers can be submitted to various programmes, next to being electronically monitored, such as behavioural interventions, mental health treatment or addiction treatment. During the probation period, much emphasis is placed on reintegration into society by promoting work and/or schooling. Accordingly, the goal of probation supervision is to prevent re-offending and to steer people towards a conventional lifestyle. In this presentation we will discuss the ways in which these objectives of probation are reflected in the Dutch EM practice. Furthermore, attention will be paid to how the use of EM in the Netherlands compares to its use in other European countries.

0322 - ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF OFFENDERS IN SCOTLAND: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Gill McIvor (United Kingdom)[1]; Hannah Graham (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Stirling

As Scotland faces one of the highest prison population rates in Western Europe, alternatives to imprisonment are increasingly being sought. Electronic monitoring (EM) in the form of radio frequency technology and tagging is used at different points in the Scottish criminal justice process. It is predominantly employed as a restriction of liberty order imposed by the courts as a stand-alone community penalty, or as a home detention curfew imposed by the Scottish Prison Service for monitoring early release from prison. EM can also be imposed as a condition

of other types of orders. For example, the judiciary can order its use with people who have breached their community payback (probation) order, or as a condition of a drug treatment and testing order; the Parole Board can impose its use with 'high risk' sexual or violent offenders supervised by Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements; and the Children's Panel (lay tribunal) can use it to tag and monitor children with histories of criminal and anti-social behaviour. Based on ethnographic observation of electronic monitoring in practice and interviews with a range of professional stakeholders, this paper offers an analytical overview of the current uses of EM in Scotland. Moreover, in the context of advances in GPS and other technologies, potential opportunities for developing the use of EM in new ways and with new populations are explored, alongside potential barriers and limitations. The research findings illuminate the dynamics of localism and inter-agency work, including 'special' arrangements in the use of EM in some places, as a unique and influential feature of Scottish criminal justice culture and practices. Given the range of uses and spectrum of stakeholders involved, issues of flexibility and effectiveness in tailoring EM in response to diversity and vulnerability come to the fore as increasingly relevant in considering its future applications.

4.12 DISCRETION, DECISION-MAKING AND FRONTLINE PRACTITIONERS
Chair: Sam Lewis

0323 - DISCRETION, POLICE AND RESTORATIVE PRACTICE

Ian Marder (United Kingdom)[1]; Diana Grech (United Kingdom)[1]; David Thompson (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - University of Leeds; 2 - University of Sheffield

In Western criminal justice processes, the role of the restorative justice (RJ) practitioner tends to be highly discretionary. The encounters they prepare for and facilitate are largely private and unmonitored. This means that RJ practitioners almost always have the discretion to choose who is invited to participate, how to treat participants, how much to intervene in the process and whether to influence the decision on outcomes, *inter alia*. While it is important that RJ practitioners retain the flexibility required to be responsive to the unique nature and context of each case, this level of discretion also enables them to deviate from the theoretical principles of RJ, practitioner adherence to which is associated with the safety and effectiveness of RJ (McCold & Wachtel, 2002).

This presentation explores the discretion and decision-making of the police who facilitate RJ as part of a diversion from arrest or from court in England and Wales.

While some police facilitators have both the ability and the inclination impartially to conduct fair, and inclusive RJ processes which allow restorative outcomes to be achieved, others may

(consciously or unconsciously) give the perception of bias or use RJ to realise retributive or managerialist goals. Consequently, the police's use of RJ can result in increased police legitimacy and in reductions in first-time entrants to the justice process on one hand, or in net-widening, up-tariffing and a hardening of perceptions of bias on the other.

The expansion of the police's involvement in facilitation feeds into broader anxieties about the gap between theory and practice when RJ is used by criminal justice practitioners as part of the formal justice process (Daly, 2003; Gavrielides, 2007). This is because practitioner departure from the principles of RJ can lead to infringements on due process and on other human rights of participants. Understanding practitioner approaches, attitudes, experiences and decision-making is therefore key to maximising the possible benefits of, and minimising the risks presented by, the use of RJ in the justice process.

Daly, K., 2003. Mind the gap: Restorative justice in theory and practice. In: A. Von Hirsch, et al. eds. *Restorative Justice and Criminal Justice: Competing or Reconcilable Paradigms?.* Oxford: Hart, pp. 219-236.

Gavrielides, T., 2007. *RJ Theory and Practice: Addressing the Discrepancy.* Helsinki: EICPI.

McCold, P. & Wachtel, T., 2002. Restorative Justice Theory Validation. In: E. Weitekamp & H. Kerner, eds. *Restorative Justice: Theoretical Foundations.* Cullompton: Willan, pp. 110-142.

0324 - THE REGULATION OF JUVENILE ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB) IN ENGLAND AND WALES: CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Sam Lewis (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Leeds

Since the 1990s, incivilities by young people in England and Wales have attracted much media, public and political attention. Central government policy documents on the regulation of anti-social individuals and populations have tended to focus on the use and alleged impact of individual sanctions, such as acceptable behaviour contracts (ABCs) and anti-social behaviour orders (ASBOs). Academic commentary upon and conceptualisations of strategies to regulate anti-social behaviour have also tended to focus on the use of ASB sanctions in isolation. This paper draws upon empirical research with young people in four large urban areas in England to challenge such one-dimensional depictions. Work to track 3,481 young people through prevention, ASB and youth justice interventions found that some young people (and families) are subject to complex, multi-faceted constellations of regulatory strategies underpinned by diverse and competing logics. It will be suggested that an approach that recognises the nodal nature of local strategies of behaviour regulation is needed to understand the lived realities of the regulated. It will also be argued that this approach raises new questions about the effectiveness, responsiveness and coherence of local efforts to address ASB.

0325 - THE RIGHT TO REASONABLE BAIL: EXAMINING PRACTITIONER DECISION-MAKING IN AN ONTARIO BAIL COURT

Diana C. Grech (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Leeds

Under the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, all defendants have a constitutional right to reasonable bail. The *Criminal Code* directs that a 'ladder approach' be taken to bail decision-making in which each possible form of release is considered and deemed inappropriate until the least onerous form of release that would be suitable in the circumstances is imposed. Despite these legislative restrictions, the imposition of sureties and numerous bail conditions has become commonplace in Ontario bail courts. Research consistently demonstrates that defendants are 'set up to fail' and stresses the need for reform in what is largely considered a broken bail system (Canadian Civil Liberties Association, 2014; John Howard Society, 2013).

This paper examines the extent to which court practitioners' discretionary power contributes to the bail problem in Ontario. Research from a recent case study in the Greater Toronto Area reveals that the decision-making of Crown attorneys, defence counsel, and justices of the peace perpetuate the current state of affairs. Specifically, Crown attorneys are often reluctant to consent to a defendant's release without a restrictive bail plan in place. In order to avoid a contested hearing, defence counsel will spend time searching for appropriate sureties and putting together a strict plan for the defendant's release. Justices of the peace come to expect this process and take the strength of the plan into account when they are making the bail decision. This creates a cycle of normative practices that can compromise the liberty of legally innocent defendants, place unrealistic expectations on sureties, and lengthen bail proceedings. It is also discretionary decision-making, however, that enables court practitioners to protect vulnerable victims and effectively deal with special needs populations, such as defendants with mental health issues. These findings suggest that, although court practitioner decision-making can have detrimental consequences, there is also the potential for positive outcomes. As such, attempts to fetter discretion should be approached carefully.

References

Canadian Civil Liberties Association and Education Trust. 2014. *Set Up to Fail: Bail and the Revolving Door of Pre-trial Detention.* Toronto: Canadian Civil Liberties Association.

John Howard Society of Ontario. 2013. *Reasonable Bail?* Toronto: John Howard Society of Ontario.

0326 - FORMAL AND INFORMAL INFORMATION FLOWS INVOLVING SEX OFFENDERS

David Thompson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sheffield

Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA) is a way of working with sex offenders using volunteers. A CoSA Project Coordinator organises four-to-six trained volunteers as an inner 'Circle' who will meet weekly with a convicted sex offender recently released from prison (referred to as the 'Core Member'). There is also an outer 'Circle' of criminal justice practitioners (including police and probation officers) who work with the 'Core Member'. The CoSA Project Coordinator plays a key role in establishing and maintaining the relationship between the 'Core Member', the volunteers and practitioners. Within the inner 'Circle' meetings, volunteers will work to assist and support the Core Member's return to the community whilst also maintaining an accountability function over him or her.

A key feature within CoSA Projects is the passing or sharing of personal information about the 'Core Member' and his or her progress, within and beyond the inner 'Circle' to the outer 'Circle'. The *Circles UK* Code of Practice formally states that such information 'relevant to risk, progress and safety' should be passed on to 'relevant agencies' (*Circles UK* 2009: Standard 5.4 vi). Moreover, before the start of any 'Circle', CoSA Project Coordinators make the 'Core Member' and volunteers aware that any relevant information disclosed in a 'Circle' may be passed to statutory agents. The volunteers send information through reports of 'Circle' meetings provided to the CoSA Project Coordinator. The CoSA Project Coordinator then plays a pivotal role in filtering this information and deciding what information (if any) should be passed on to the criminal justice practitioners.

Our recently completed research found that Project Coordinators had different attitudes to passing on this information. Some passed all reports through, others gave only information on identified risk factors. Discretionary decision-making also was identified in how information was passed to practitioners using informal information exchange procedures. This paper will outline the process of formal information exchange in CoSA and the possibilities for - and implications of - additional informal disclosures by CoSA Project Coordinators to statutory agencies, and the possible rationale for such decision-making.

<u>Reference</u>

*Circles UK (*2009) Code of Practice, Reading.

4.13 METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH
Chair: Quentin Liger

0327 - USING POLICE REGISTER DATA AS RESEARCH DATA

Johanne Yttri Dahl (Norway)[1]; Heidi Fischer Bjelland (Norway)[1]

1 - The Norwegian Police University College

In this presentation we will discuss the use of police registers as quantitative research data. Three different police registers will be discussed: the national criminal register STRASAK, the police's internal case procedure register BL and the national DNA database eDNA.

BL contains information of all cases reported to the Norwegian police. The registers thus hold detailed information of for example case proceedings, such as the file reports, information on crime scene investigation, police interrogations of suspects, victims, and witnesses as well as all documents linked to the cases. This includes particularly sensitive information about the persons involved in the cases. As the national criminal register, STRASAK contains a range of different facts about the reported criminal cases such as case characteristics, case outcome and information and duration of the case procedures. eDNA contains, among other things, information about crime scene investigation, DNA profiles from suspects and convicts, as well as unidentified DNA profiles from crime scenes.

The discussion will include reflections regarding the use of police registers for research purposes. This includes, for instance, to extract qualitative police data with the purpose of performing subsequent quantitative analyses. Further, the discussion will include reflections about what kind of information the police registers contain and what kind of benefits they provide for quantitative research. We will also discuss potential disadvantages in using data that are not registered for research purposes.

0328 - EFFECTS OF QUESTION ORDER ON THE ASSESSMENT OF POLICE PERFORMANCE

Andreas Heinz (Luxembourg)[1]; Georges Steffgen (Luxembourg)[1]

1 - University of Luxembourg

Background

Answering questions in a survey is a complex cognitive process. The question order plays a key role in this process: Preceding questions may activate information that may not have come to the respondents' minds if other question had been asked. The activated information in turn can influence how respondents answer subsequent questions ("priming").

An example: Asking questions about victimization in the past 5 years may make non-victims realize *that* they were not victimized in the past 5 years. Realizing this may "prime" the subsequent answers of non-victims resulting for example in a very positive assessment of police performance.

Experimental approach

In the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) 2005, the respondents were first asked whether they had fallen victim to different crimes in the past 5 years. Crime victims, who had reported the crime to the police, were asked to rate their satisfaction with the way the police handled the crime. After these specific questions addressing the victims only, all respondents were asked the following question to assess police performance in general "Taking everything into account, how good do you think the police in your area are at controlling crime?" We wondered whether this question order affected the assessment of police performance.

To discover a potential question-order effect, a split-ballot experiment was conducted within a follow-up of the ICVS – the Luxembourgish "Enquête sur la sécurité 2013" (N = 3025). Half of the respondents were asked the general question regarding police performance at the beginning of the questionnaire *before* the questions concerning victimization and victimization details (Group 1). The other half answered the general question *after* the specific questions (Group 2).

Results

Respondents in group 2 (general question at the end) were less likely to choose the extreme categories "very good job" (G2: 6.7% vs G1: 11.5%) and "very bad job" (G2: 1.3% vs G1: 2.6%) and instead were more likely to choose "don't know" (G2: 7.7% vs G1: 3.4%; Sig. <.001).

Furthermore, the question order had a strong effect on the sub-group of respondents who were dissatisfied with the way the police handled a crime. Respondents who had already expressed dissatisfaction (group 2) were much more likely to say the police in Luxembourg are doing a "very good/good job" than respondents with the opposite question order (G2: 62.6% vs G1: 39.8%; Sig. = .002). This result suggests a "contrast effect" of asking the more specific question first; i.e., respondents did *not* consider the negative information regarding their dissatisfaction with the way the police handled a specific crime when they answered the general question regarding police performance.

Conclusion

The question order affects the assessment of police performance by activating information that is relevant for the assessment. Researcher should conduct split-ballot experiments if they think that preceding questions "prime" subsequent answers.

0329 - HOW CAN QUANTITATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA BE USED FOR POLICY-MAKING AT EU LEVEL?

Quentin Liger (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Optimity Matrix

How can quantitative criminal justice data be used for policy-making at EU level?

For the past few years, the European Commission has driven the concept of "scoreboards" in different policy areas, including justice, in order to assess the efficiency of national judicial systems. The idea of a "criminal justice scoreboard" was floated during the 2014 Assises de la Justice in Brussels. In parallel, the European Commission requires quantitative data in order to develop policies and assess their impacts. This paper will build on Optimity Matrix's expertise in the collection and analysis of criminal justice data and conducting Impact Assessments for the European Commission in general.

The paper will examine existing sources of quantitative data used at the European level to compare Member States and their jurisdictions (such as the CEPEJ, the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics). While these data are extremely useful at national level, can they be compared across jurisdictions and therefore be useful when designing policies at EU level? This question is particularly important since the Lisbon Treaty has set out provisions for the European Commission to propose legislation on the establishment of minimum standards in the field of criminal justice at the core of the creation of an Area of Justice, Freedom and Security in the EU.

After examining the merits and shortcomings of the available data, the paper will identify the need for these to be interpreted in light of the jurisdictions they relate to, i.e. using qualitative data. Quantitative data alone cannot provide the answer as qualitative information is necessary to understand the differences and subtleties in the national judicial systems. This will be illustrated by examining concrete examples of the Commission's Impact Assessments and the relative importance given to the different types of data.

Finally, the paper will identify possible avenues to challenge the dichotomy between a purely "quantitative approach" and a more qualitative approach to evidence-based policy making in a polity such as the EU, where Member States have very different legal cultures. The paper will argue for the need to integrate quantitative data with a thorough understanding of the legal setting in order to develop a robust evaluative framework for policy making.

0330 - MONITORING CRIME AND VIOLENCE TO PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES: AN EXPLORATORY EXERCISE

Irene Pavesi (Switzerland)[1]; Giulia Mugellini (Switzerland)[2]

1 - Small Arms Survey; 2 - University of St. Gallen - KRC

The promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies, the access to justice, and accountable institutions is the sixteenth among the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) proposed by the Open Working Group of the United Nations Secretary General. Each goal is accompanied by a set of targets to set measurable outcomes to monitor the SDGs' implementation. These targets are now under the scrutiny of the international community and at the core of dynamic consultations involving a multitude of actors. At the centre of the ongoing dialogues there is the question on how to take stock of the bulk of collective experiences in collecting and analysing data. The reflection on the means of implementation is of utmost importance considering the challenges of sustaining efficient monitoring systems in settings affected by poverty and instability. Nevertheless monitoring systems already exist and they are implemented in a range of settings. Population based surveys, for example, are widely used to collect a set of comparable information across different contexts to monitor crime and violence and support decision-making processes. How many of the already well-established surveys' indicators could be used to monitor Goal 16 and promote peaceful and inclusive societies? This presentation aims at discussing the results of an exploratory exercise based on the review and identification of security, crime, and violence indicators included within existing population based surveys across conflict and non-conflict settings.

4.14 LOCAL SECURITY, NEIGHBORHOODS AND GHETTOIZATION PROCESSES
Chair: Rossella Selmini

0331 - LOCAL SECURITY DIAGNOSIS IN PORTUGAL: A PRIMARY NEED FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND CITIZENS?

Ana Guerreiro (Portugal)[1]; Gloria Fernández- Pacheco (Portugal)[2,3]; Fernando Gonçalves (Portugal)[1]; Lucinda Mouta (Portugal)[1]; Cláudia Oliveira (Portugal)[1]; Ana Catarina Guimarães (Portugal)[1]

1 - Instituto Superior de Maia (ISMAI); 2 - University Fernando Pessoa; 3 - The Human Rights Interdisciplinary Research Centre (DH-CII) University of Minho

Actually, crime is an integral part of our society. In Garofalo´s words "The relationship between crime and its consequences is neither obvious nor simple". The feeling of insecurity has cognitive, emotional and behavioural components that can act impairing the quality of life at both the individual and community levels.

However, in Portugal, there are few studies which report the reality of fear of crime and insecurity. To explore this situation, this paper aims to make an overview about the success of new urban security strategies, based on the diagnosis of local community problems and fear of crime.

From the preliminary results of the Local Security Diagnosis research project developed between 2014 and 2015 in the city of Maia (Portugal), which involves triangulation of methodologies, using semi-structured interviews with privileged informers and a survey about social perceptions of insecurity and trust in institutions, we will analyse the experiences of local authorities and citizens about the changes in the patterns of local insecurity, the new strategies of proximity with the citizenship and the importance of trust in institutions (police officers, judges and local authorities).

0332 - "MAMMA ROMA": URBAN VIOLENCE AND GHETTOIZATION PROCESSES IN MARGINAL NEIGHBORHOODS IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF ROME

Rossella Selmini (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of Minnesota, Department of Sociology

Urban violence in deprived neighbourhoods is a growing field of research, above all in the US, Latin America, and in some European countries. The phenomenon is however understudied in Southern Europe and particularly in Italy. Based on early results from ethnographic fieldwork in poor neighbourhoods in the Rome metropolitan area, (including some older "borgate" were the movie "Mamma Roma "by Pier Paolo Pasolini was set) this paper explores interconnections between different forms of violence affecting the lives of poor people in marginal areas and processes of spatial segregation, and political marginalization. Another goal is to enrich the tradition of studies on metropolitan ghettos around the world. Although there are important differences among the forms of violence and unrest in Latin American *favelas* or *barrios,* North American ghettos, and French *banlieues*, some underlying processes, related to the political economy of cities and to race and ethnicity issues, seem to be the same. The paper has three main focuses: to describe features and origins of the riots and turmoil that occurred in 2014 in some "borgate" at the borders of the metropolitan area of Rome; to scrutinise the different forms of violence experienced by the populations of these deprived neighbourhoods; to understand economic and political dynamics that help explain these forms of violence.

0333 - "YOU'D BE A FOOL TO WALK 'ROUND HERE WITHOUT ONE": SMARTPHONES, INVISIBLE NETWORKS, AND GUN-VIOLENCE IN THE GHETTO

Luca Berardi (Canada)[1]

1 - Department of Sociology, University of Alberta

This paper, grounded in two years of ethnographic research, examines the ways that instant messaging software has changed the nature of gun-violence in vulnerable, inner-city neighbourhoods. It begins with a vivid portrayal of daily life in Toronto social housing, where high levels of gun-violence have threatened the social fabric of "community" – moving

residents away from public life and into the safety of their own homes. Interestingly, this has not resulted in the complete unravelling of social networks, as a range of online mediums, accessed predominantly through smartphones, have allowed residents to stay connected to the ebbs and flows of community life. Against this backdrop, the paper explores how residents of a social housing development use smartphones and smartphone technology to stay safe in an environment where threats of drive-by shootings, carried out by members of rival social housing projects, are real and ever looming. It analyses how residents identify potential threats, how this vital information is passed along through otherwise invisible social networks, and the limitations of this technology and its subsequent impact on patterns of victimization. It concludes by unpacking how this technology is actually used by gunshot victims in the moments after a shooting. Ultimately, what will become clear is that smartphones have changed the nature of gun-violence in these neighbourhoods, indirectly influencing not only who gets shot, but how, why, and when they get shot and the ways in which these events get socially reconstructed in the minutes, hours, and days after a shooting.

0334 - EXPLICATIVE FACTORS FOR VIOLENCE, LA SOLANA, SANTA ROSA JAUREGUI, QUERETARO. CASE STUDY.

Samantha Yunuen Juarez Ramos (Mexico)[1]

1 - Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro

Introduction

This investigation regards the explanation of the violence phenomena that occurs on La Solana, Santa Rosa Jauregui, Querétaro and for that purpose it is based on three main aspects: its relevance, its magnitude, and the identification of it causes. The goal is to identify the *explicative factors* that explain why the community is experiencing the current level of violence. The existing theory accepted both on by trustable bibliography and experts (mainly theory of structural type) traditionally associate the violence to economic factors such as poverty (e.g.) and social practices related to alcoholism (e.g.) do not explain properly why similar communities (economically and contextual) do not have the same violence levels. The case of La Solana community, similarly to other communities that present high levels of violence, rely out of any political discourse and statistics whose recognize on the State low levels of criminality and violence and signalling Queretaro City as one of the best cities to live on.

Methodology

Research was performed via micro-history in order to identify the causal mechanisms and to rebuild the insightful data on the development of violence inside the community. Other techniques have been applied to this investigation such as ethnography, observation, semi-structured deep interviews with relevant stakeholders, life history and focal groups. Also it was applied sampling by saturation under the snowball style.

Results

It was found that the violence on La Solana community is related to the migration phenomena

of its habitants, mainly young men migrating to the United States; also it is related to the fast urbanization and land-ownership conflicts, mainly carried out by members belonging to a same family.

This research contributes to explain the Violence phenomena on the community, its beginnings, development and manifestation ways. It also contributes to give a reliable explanation of the problem from the criminology's point of view; to have a deep understanding of the conceptions and practices that works as guidelines of the experience of violence by the community members; and last but not least, to set the information required to establish criminologic policies to reduce its levels.

4.15 DRUGS AND YOUTH
Chair: Hugo Morales

0335 - CANNABIS USE IN ADOLESCENCE: POTENTIAL INTERVENTIONS ON EFFECT EXPECTANCIES.

Emilie Schmits (Belgium)[1]; Etienne Quertemont (Belgium)[1]

1 - University of Liège

Cannabis is a commonly used drug by teenagers and expectancies about the effects play a crucial role in this consumption. Two levels of expectancies can be assessed: explicit expectancies (by self-reported questionnaires) and implicit expectancies (by experimental task on computer), which could have different implications on the addictive behaviour. The aim of this study was to assess implicit and explicit expectancies related to cannabis among adolescent users and non-users. 57 "non-users" (never used cannabis) were compared to 73 "users" (had already used cannabis), with a mean age of 16.40 years (57% of men), concerning their explicit and implicit expectancies. They completed self-report questionnaires evaluating cannabis use (frequency and problems) and effect expectancies (explicit expectancies), as well as three Implicit Association Tests (IAT) assessing implicit expectancies (relaxation, excitation and negative). Adolescents manifest ambiguous implicit expectancies (positive and negative ones) about the substance. Non-users reported less implicit relaxation expectancies and more negative expectancies than cannabis users, suggesting that these kinds of expectancies could be used in preventive strategies. Also, among cannabis users, the frequency of use and related problems were strongly influenced by all explicit expectancies (relaxation, enhancement, negative), but only by negative implicit ones. This suggests that explicit expectancies might be more relevant in therapeutic strategies. To conclude, work on implicit and explicit expectancies at different levels could be an interesting way to consider interventions in cannabis use behaviour in adolescence.

0336 - DRUG USE AMONG PERUVIAN YOUNG OFFENDERS: RESEARCH AND INTERVENTION FROM A DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACH

Hugo Morales (Peru)[1]

1 - Pontifical Catholic University of Peru

As has happened in Latin America, the juvenile delinquency in Peru has increased significantly over the past 5 years (MINJUS, 2013). This unprecedented increase has been significantly exacerbated by a high percentage of juveniles who have problematic drinking and drug dependent (DEVIDA, 2012). According to the international literature (Killias & Ribeaud, 1999 and Farabee, et. al, 2001), there is an interdependent and complex relationship between drug use and crime. Using Developmental Criminology and Risk Assessment framework, and quantitative and qualitative methods of research; we analyse the possible relationships between antisocial behaviour, drug use, and associated risk-protection factors to these both risk behaviours (Farrington, 2005). Furthermore, the effects of a non-residential program for drug intervention in young offenders were evaluated to identify if psychological variables such as personality characteristics and coping strategies, positively affect to drug abuse, using a quasi-experimental design. The findings were consistent with international evidence, highlighting the predictive ability of alcohol dependence on relapse and recidivism, coping styles as predictors of the risk of drug abuse, and criminal persistence associated with personality characteristics. The meanings, motivations and expectancies associated to use of drugs and to the antisocial behaviour were consistent with the initial prevalence and with the intervention effects over the young offenders with and without treatment. It is hoped that the findings of this study contribute to the design of evidence-based interventions for young offenders in Peru.

0337 - THE PARENTING SKILL PROOF. DRUG TESTING IN THE CONTEXTS OF SOCIAL WORK

Monika Urban (Germany)[1]; Katja Thane (Germany)[1]

1 - Institute for Public Health and Nursing / University of Bremen

Social Control is a matter of daily routine. A research on the practices of drug testing in Germany has shown that the technical surveillance in social work is wide spread. After the death of a 11 year old foster child in Hamburg in the year 2012, an obligatory drug test has been implemented in the admission procedure to become foster parents. Even the foster families who already developed a nurturing and loving family life, in case of a positive test result, got disunited. No matter what substance and habits were indicated through the tests, a lack of parenting skills is declared. Despite the objections of foster families and of the associated service providers the drug tests have become an objective tool in actuarial risk management.

Six years earlier, a toddler died in a household being under the eyes of social work assistance for families. The father, being a drug user with psychological problems, had abused the kid over a long period with fatal consequences. The case manager and other warning systems failed to detect the abuse and mistreatment of the child. Following, the province developed an elaborated system of social control of parents who are either known as drug users or as being participants in a substitution program. Meanwhile, the drug tests play a major role in the detection of an unhealthy family - either through testing the parents or the children themselves. While detected drug use always indicates risk, just a certain cut-off value enforces an immediate intervention and replacement of the children.

Both phenomenon are locally restricted, imbedded in complex practices, carrying specific rationalities and both are being highly criticized by practitioners and the scientific community. However, the practices still have a high legitimacy in the political discourses, as they are morally charged and enable to prove rational action ability.

Drug tests have since been a strategy for selection and exclusion, not just in the terrain of the workplace, but – as seen here - in family affairs. The test itself serves as a deliverer of objectivity, not referring to truth but presumable causalities. Looking at the war against drugs and crime prevention one can see, that ideas of prevention, normalization and, in case of contravention, the refusal of access are closely entangled in all social spheres.

0338 - SUBSTANCE USE AMONG BRAZILIANS JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Elvio Bono (Brazil)[1]; Marina Rezende Bazon (Brazil)[1]; Ruth Estevão (Brazil)[1]

1 - Universidade de São Paulo - Ribeirão Preto-SP

Substance use among adolescents in the general population has been considered a public health problem, for which, in recent years is denoted substantial increase. Some studies indicate that the substance use among juvenile offenders is even greater and happens more problematic. Thus the present study, exploratory and cross-sectional, using data from a sample of 120 juvenile offenders, aged between 12 and 18 years, aimed to characterize the delinquency as well as substance use observing associations between them. To collect the data, we applied an Interview Socio-demographic; the Structured Interview of Self-Reported delinquency and the Drug Use Screening Inventory (DUSI-R). For data analysis, descriptive analyses and Cluster Analysis (using the hierarchical formation with Ward's method) were performed; to observe the existence of statistically significant external differences between the clusters we used analysis of variance with the Turkey-HSD post hoc. Results show that 84% of the adolescents had already used some kind of substance in their lives, and 70% had used some sort of substance in the previous month. The substances most commonly used in life and in the month were respectively marijuana and alcohol. It is noteworthy that the majority of adolescents, who reported substance use in the past month, have quite frequent use of marijuana (more than 20 times in the last month). The pattern of substance use was: initial use the age of 12 years and simultaneous use of more than one distinct substance (polyuse). The frequency of use in the last month can be considered high, because it is practically every day.

The analysis of the offense engagement, in its turn, taking into account the age of the first offense, total number offenses revealed (in the life) and total number of different types dos offenses taken. It contributed to the establishment of three clusters. They were distinguished in to substance use patterns, showing a positive relationship between greater offense engagement and more problematic pattern of drug use. They differed also externally in eight of the ten constructs investigated by DUSI-R (considered associated problems); there were differences with statistical significance. The use of marijuana is greatly highlights the investigated juvenile offenders population and there are indications that it is reproduced in other socio-cultural realities. In addition, we observed that the trajectories of substance use among juvenile offenders may be different than in the general population, considering the age of onset and type of substance used for the first time, furthermore, the development of delinquent behaviour and use of substances follow different trajectories in the sample investigated. However, our results show the existence of different subgroups of adolescents with regard to patterns of delinquent behaviour and substance use, within the sample, which require some reflection on the need to assessment and differential interventions.

4.16 CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE IN THE UNITED STATES
Chair: Lauren Porter

0339 - RACIAL STEREOTYPES, NEURO-PSCHOLOGICAL RESPONSE, AND CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Lauren Porter (United States of America)[1]; Brian Johnson (United States of America)[1]; Will Kalkhoff (United States of America)[2]

1 - University of Maryland; 2 - Kent State University

This study investigates whether emotional reactions to defendants contributes to sentencing disparities across race and skin tone. Using electroencephalography (EEG) technology, we examine the brain activity of twenty participants presented with images of actual defendants from a U.S. city. We analyse changes across photos in two relevant Event Related Potentials (ERP) that have been linked with perceived threat and to negative emotional arousal. We hypothesize that images of black males will elicit stronger emotional reactions compared to mugshots of white males. In addition, we predict that emotional reactions will vary by skin tone, with darker skin tones evoking stronger reactions. Results of this study will speak to the underlying forces driving persistent and gaping disparities in punishment across racial/ethnic groups in the United States.

0340 - THE ROAD NOT (YET) TRAVELLED: MAPPING THE PROSPECTS FOR A NATIONAL WHITE COLLAR CRIME DATA SYSTEM

Sally Simpson (United States of America)[1]; Peter Yeager (United States of America)[2]

1 - University of Maryland; 2 - Boston University

How feasible is it to construct a comprehensive and statistically sound federal statistical series on white-collar crime in the United States? What would such a series look like, what are its goals, and what are the challenges associated with building it? In this paper, we draw from a recent Bureau of Justice project (2015) to answer these questions. Specifically, we describe the real issues and challenges confronting this task, including definitional, data, and political concerns. We offer a detailed assessment of potential sources of data for the series, including available online sources from regulatory agencies and criminal and civil data currently held by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Finally, we offer specific recommendations regarding how a data series could be built to reflect the full complement of enforcement activities (e.g. justice process outcomes).

0341 - FRAMING EFFECTS ON PUBLIC WILLINGNESS TO PAY TO REDUCE WHITE COLLAR CRIME: NATIONAL EVIDENCE FROM THE U.S.

Thomas Loughran (United States of America)[1]; Mark Cohen (United States of America)[2]

1 - University of Maryland; 2 - Vanderbilt University

White-collar crime likely includes costs and consequences which exceed that of street crime, though unfortunately reliable evidence on these costs are sparse. To date, virtually all evidence on the cost of white-collar crime is necessarily limited to direct victim losses. Yet, we know that many victims of white-collar crime are harmed in other ways, including time spent dealing with financial or legal institutions, mental anguish, distress, and even severe psychological harm in some cases. Traditional measurement of the costs of white collar crime have utilized contingent valuation (CV) methods, which measure subjects' willingness to pay (WTP) to reduce crime. However, what remains unknown is the susceptibility of these estimates to traditional heuristic biases in respondents' answers, particularly given the context of various framing scenarios which may highlight or obfuscate certain key characteristics of the problem domain. Importantly, variability in WTP based on these various frames can potentially yield key insights into how respondents place value on the magnitude of certain social costs of white collar crime. This paper analysis data from the first nationally representative survey of 2,000 U.S. adults to consider how the public's willingness-to-pay (WTP) for crime reduction varies based on certain framing scenarios, including level of information provided on factors including details of the offense, offender, victim, and approach to handling the offense.

0342 - FACIAL PROFILING: EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF OFFENDER APPEARANCE ON PUNISHMENT OUTCOMES IN AN AMERICAN CRIMINAL COURT

Ryan King (United States of America)[2]; Brian Johnson (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of Maryland; 2 - Ohio State University

This study advances prior work on criminal punishment by conducting a large-scale, systematic investigation of the influence that offender appearance has on criminal punishments in a U.S. court. It combines booking photos from a large sample of male offenders in two Minnesota counties with official data from the Minnesota Commission on Sentencing on felony offenders sentenced in 2009. Offender photos are coded for a variety of physical characteristics in order to better investigate the impact that one's appearance has on criminal punishment. Statistical analyses include regression models that estimate the impact of skin tone and defendant facial features on a variety of punishment outcomes. The study contributes unique knowledge to ongoing debates over the interpretive meaning of race and ethnicity, social inequality, unwarranted disparities in sentencing, and contemporary theoretical perspectives on judicial decision making in the American criminal justice system.

4.17 HOW OPEN AND TRANSPARENT SHOULD CRIMINAL LAW-MAKING PROCESSES BE?

Chairs: Jose Luis Diez Ripolles & Jose Becerra

0344 - WHERE IS CRIMINAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW GOING?

Ascensión García Ruiz (Spain)[1]

1 - University of Madrid

Once again, the Spanish Penal Code has been recently reformed in many aspects, including the environmental crime. This is a starting point to claim a better understanding of this over dimensional trouble, given that unfortunately there are no international organisms able to punish the transnational criminal behaviour in this context.

Different influences take part in the course of the creation processes of those rules that currently manage the environmental problem from a criminal point of view; none of them run by a common framework that involves other interesting variables, like the role of mass media, NGOs, politicians, scientists or new theoretical directions as green criminology or green victimology. How these factors could work in the process as well as the contradictions produced among the numerous scientific research, political and financial objectives in each country, sociological and cultural structures, common knowledge about the crimes against the environment, inter alia, represent a complex mesh. Thus, several punishment mechanisms

have become permanent though invalid for a proper fight against the environmental crime, pollution reduction, impact of the ordinary acts, and so on.

0345 - INFLUENCE OF MASS MEDIA ON THE PERCEPTION OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION IN BRAZIL

Patrícia Carraro Rossetto (Spain)[1]

1 - University of Malaga

The current studies about the quality of democracy provide important analysis about the societal accountability and the role of mass media on the monitoring of political corruption. No one questions that the existence of independent mass media and alternative sources of information are vital in a high quality democracy. However, the influence of mass media on the social perception of political corruption and their influence in the criminal legislative decisions has scarcely been the aim of research in different fields of the social science. Nor the experts have dealt with the question of how the concentration of mass media ownership and the bias in press reporting, drawn from supporting specific political parties, can affect and/or manipulate the perception of political corruption and how the media can play a crucial role in the hiding or minimizing the importance of certain cases.

Since political corruption does not affect specific victims, being regarded as a form of victimless crime, the way in which the media deals with such issue will have the capacity to influence the way citizens perceive these practices, as well as, to increase demands of criminalization of "corrupted" behaviours and to generate different political implications. In the first part of my conference, therefore, I will emphasize how the concentration of mass media ownership and the lack of mass media regulations are able to influence the social perception of political corruption and to motivate opportunistic and populist criminal legislative decisions aimed at combating corruption. Afterwards, to illustrate the affirmations above, I will examine some headline of the most important Brazilian newspapers and magazines about some scandals of political corruption in the last years, and the quick response of the Brazilian Government by proposing anti-corruption measures.

4.18 FINES AND ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS
Chair: Jakub Drápal

0346 - ON FINES. RUSCHE AND KIRCHHEIMER REVISITED

Patricia Faraldo Cabana (Spain)[1]

1 - University of A Corunna, Spain/ Queensland University of Technology

Money is the most frequently used means of punishing, deterring, compensating and regulating throughout the legal system. Therefore, it is surprising how little criminologists, sociologists and legal scholars write about the nature of money punishments and of their specific characteristics as legal sanctions. Indeed, until recently in the Anglophone academic world we have only been able to find no more than a handful of generally recognized criminological attempts to think about fines in terms of socio-legal theory. One of these theorizations was Georg Rusche and Otto Kirchheimer's brief venture to analyse the fine in terms of Marxist theory, included in *Punishment and Social Structure* (New York 1939).

Using Rusche and Kirchheimer's insights to establish a dialog, my intent with this paper is to discuss if the basic premise of the political economy of punishment is applicable to the fine. I will also test the influence of different strategies for constructing punishment by understanding their story as a tale of constant reform in response to shifting political pressures, changes in institutional arrangements, and intellectual developments that alter ideological commitments.

The paper will analyse fines using both social *and* legal theory to critically study the functioning of this important sanction in the context of consumer societies. It aims to contribute in this way to the stunningly sparse theoretical literature about fines in international context.

0347 - WHY IS THE CONCEPT OF DAY FINES FAILING IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC?

Jakub Drápal (Czech Republic)[1]

1 - Charles University, Law Faculty

Contrary to the development in Germany where the introduction of day fines lead to their massive use (80 % of all punishments), in the Czech Republic the same lead to a drop from 7 % to 3 %.

Day fines were meant to introduce equality between rich and poor. To find, whether this premise is fulfilled I analysed all pecuniary punishments rendered by two courts. One from a richest and second from a poorest region in the Czech Republic. My findings prove that judges take in account the wealth of an offender very little which is in direct violation of law. Different judges decide by very different ratios of punishment and wealth, as women-judges and men-judges do. Not only the amount of day fine is not set accordingly to law, the number of day fines is set also arbitrarily and not accordingly to the severity of an offense. To sum up, the concept of day fines does not apply. It also did not lead to a better usage of pecuniary punishments. On contrary, it lead to lesser usage of pecuniary punishments.

What are the reasons for such non-application of the day-fines concept? There are several, including non-communication between legislator, executive power and judges and also between different courts. Ideological arguments towards the concept of day fines are often

raised by the judges, as are procedural questions. Those and several other problems seem to account for the massive non-usage of pecuniary punishment and especially for the non-usage of day-fine concept, which is otherwise widely accepted and practiced across Europe.

The data, as well as the problems of the implementation of day-fines concept, will be analysed and discussed.

0348 - A CONTEMPORARY LOOK AT THE USE OF FINES

Robert Bing (United States of America)[1]; John Rodriguez (United States of America)[1]; Royce West (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of Texas at Arlington

This research explores the historical development of the use of day fines, with a special focus on its development and expansion in European countries. Comparisons are made between the use of fines for major offenses in European countries, compared with use of the fine (as a singular penalty) for major offenses in the United States.

0349 - ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS IN THE THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL RESEARCH

Tomáš Strémy (Slovakia)[1]

1 - Trnava University in Trnava

Modern criminal justice policy is trying to fight with negative effects in criminal law, not by setting more strict punishments, but highlighting the use of various forms of diversion and alternative sanctions. These are nowadays very discussed and topical issue, particularly in question of fighting the increase of the crime rate and also high rate of relapse exceeding 30% of the total number of prisoners. Based on the concept of the Slovak prisons for 2011 to 2020, institutes for imprisonment are filled up to 112% and in 9 institutes there is temporary reduction statutory standard of accommodation area 3.5 square meters per person in prison applied. Even though the number of imprisoned is critical. Persisting unfavourable situation in the trends of the number of imprisoned does not allow to ensure the purpose of detention and imprisonment. In the article, I discuss the particular sanctions as home arrest, compulsory labour and fine from the theoretical point of view, i.e as they are provided in the law of Slovak Republic. Furthermore, I focus on the application of three alternative sanctions (home arrest, compulsory labour and fine) in the Slovak Republic.

4.19 SELF CONTROL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS
Chair: Ena Coenen

0350 - CHANGES ON INTERTEMPORAL CHOICES IN DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

Diana Moreira (Portugal)[1]; Susana Barros (Portugal)[1]; Fernando Almeida (Portugal)[2]; Marta Pinto (Portugal)[2]; Fernando Barbosa (Portugal)[1]

1 - Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Porto; 2 - Maia University Institute

Delay discounting is the process of devaluing results that happens in the future. We intend to present a comprehensive review of changes on intertemporal choices in deviant behaviours, namely in addiction and substance abuse, gambling, risk behaviour, delinquency, eating disorders and obesity. We also intend to present studies focused on differences in demographic characteristics of the populations by gender, age, and education/social class. Here, delay discounting is presented as a construct resulting from decades of empirical research. Studies indicate that this process may provide explanation as to why individuals will sometimes choose a smaller reward, available sooner, instead of a larger reward available later. According to the literature, when comparing populations that differ in health-related characteristics (substance abuse, gambling, risk behaviour, eating disorders and obesity), they tend to exhibit more pronounced discounting functions and closer future time perspectives. The association between discounting and future time perspective with gender is not significant, it seems that future time perspective increases with age, and studies suggest that shallower discounting gradients are associated with higher levels of intelligence and academic success. The relationship between the researched demographic variables and delay discounting were generally the same for these variables and future time perspective. We emphasize the need for more empirical research on delay discounting, especially in regards to psychopathy.

0351 - STUDYING EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS AND SELF-CONTROL IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Ena Coenen (Belgium)[1]

1 - Leuven Institute of Criminology, KU Leuven

Since Gottfredson and Hirschi introduced the concept in 1990, 'self-control' has gained attention in criminology. This concept is also used by Wikström (2006) in his Situational Action Theory. He sees self-control as an act that is the consequence of effective executive functions. Subsequent to this idea, different studies in criminology have focused on these two concepts in order to explain delinquency rates (e.g. Beaver, DeLisi, Vaughn, & Wright, 2010). On the other hand, executive functions and self-control have been studied extensively in the field of (cognitive) psychology.

I will discuss the overlap in the concepts of self-control and executive function, and their respective relation in the disciplines of criminology and psychology. I will check commonalities in definition, developmental trajectory and correlated (life-)outcome variables. Furthermore, I will compare instruments used in criminology in the study of self-control and executive functions, to those used in psychology, in order to integrate these tools in a measure for both concepts which can be used in research on youth delinquency. This contribution aims therefore to clarify the connection between self-control and executive functions, while using knowledge and theories of both criminology and psychology as a basis.

0352 - SENSATION SEEKING AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE: THE MODERATING ROLE OF THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND, SELF-CONTROL, PEER GROUP PROCESSES, AND THE INTRINSIC ATTRACTIVENESS OF VIOLENCE

Evi Verdonck (Belgium)[1]

1 - Leuven Institute of Criminology, KU Leuven

Numerous studies support a link between sensation seeking on the one hand, and (youth) delinquency and violence on the other hand. However, the strength of the relationship varies greatly, and some studies have failed to find higher levels of delinquency and violence in high sensation seekers (Wilson & Scarpa, 2011). A question that raises is why not all young people use delinquency as a mode of sensation seeking, and not all sensation seekers commit delinquent and violent offences. Sensation seekers take various kinds of risks and whether sensation seeking will express herself in positive or negative behaviour depends on numerous factors such as the amount of self-control or impulsivity, peer group processes, social background and the intrinsic attractiveness of violence. This paper aims to shed light on the relationship between sensation seeking and youth delinquency, and the primary goal is to explore possible moderating variables that may account for this relationship. The present paper examines this issue using a regression analysis. The data are derived from a self-report questionnaire (Flanders, Belgium) with a sample of circa 900 secondary school students, aged 14 to 18.

0353 - EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS AND NONVIOLENT CRIME: AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS

Ana Rita Cruz (Portugal)[1]; Fernando Barbosa (Portugal)[1]

1 - Laboratório de Neuropsicofisiologia da Universidade do Porto

The relationship between anti-social behaviour and executive functions (EF) is moving towards the identification of specific characteristics among subgroups of antisocial individuals. Although there is evidence of an association between violent aggression and EF impairments such association has not been consistently shown in studies with nonviolent offenders. In fact, intact neurocognitive abilities were found in a sample of conduct disorder teenagers who have

committed nonviolent offenses. Our main goal was to explore the role of three EF components - shifting, updating and inhibition - in a sample of nonviolent offenders. Forty-nine male inmates convicted of burglary, stealing, drug trafficking and fraud were compared to 48 community controls without criminal history on several measures of EF: (1) Stroop test to assess inhibition; (2) Digit span to evaluate updating; and (3) Trail Making Test (TMT) to assess shifting. Nonviolent inmates performed significantly worse than community controls on inhibition. No differences were found between nonviolent inmates and community controls on updating and shifting measures. Results suggest that deficits in certain EF components may be associated to non-violent crime, but not a generalized executive dysfunction. Further research is needed to confirm if deficits in inhibition, but not in updating and shifting, are a risk factor to engage on a pattern of non-violent criminal offenses, or maintain such pattern.

4.20 COMMUNITY POLICING AND CRIME PREVENTION: PROGRAMS AND EVALUATION
Chair: Rita Haverkamp

0354 - MEASURING OFFICERS' PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY POLICING PROGRAMS: ORGANIZATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS VERSUS COMMUNITY FACTORS

Mahesh Nalla (United States of America)[1]; Gorazd Meško (Slovenia)[2]; Maja Modic (Slovenia)[2]

1 - School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University; 2 - Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor

Some policing scholars argue that effective policing; more specifically community policing (CP) programs is driven by police organizational culture that supports and rewards officers engaged in the programs. Others attribute community factors that include citizen support to directly shape the success of CP programs. Police officers' perceived CP effectiveness has been examined extensively in some countries such as the US. However, while CP is openly embraced, legislated, designed to local conditions, and incorporated in many developing democracies little research has examined the direct relation between perceived organizational and community support in shaping the perceived effectiveness of CP programs, particularly in Slovenia.

In this paper we ask the question if Slovenian police officers believe their CP programs are effective. Secondly, we seek to examine, if they believe CP programs are effective, what specific organizational and community factors help shape their perceptions of effectiveness.

Using survey data collected in 2011 from a larger project with a national sample of 581 Slovenian police officers we found that among various organizational factors innovation was the single most important factor in predicting effectiveness of CP programs. Among

community variables, perceived citizen support was a strong predictor of CP program effectiveness. Interestingly, however, relative to officers assigned to CP programs, patrol offices are more likely to believe in the CP program effectiveness.

0355 - THE SYMBOLIC QUANTIFICATION OF POWER: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

Cristobal Weinborn (United Kingdom)[1]; Barak Ariel (United Kingdom)[1]; Lawrence Sherman (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Cambridge

Significant evidence exists on the efficacy of police presence in hotspots. Reductions in crime compared to controlled conditions are often explained by deterrence theory: visible saturation of social-control applied with uniformed and usually armed-officers who threaten offenders by their presence. Yet must power-holders threaten with force or arrest in order to deter? This study evaluates the first foot-patrol hotspots experiment policed by uniformed yet non-warranted, unarmed community-support-officers who hold virtually no police powers except their uniforms and two-way-radios. GPS-trackers on every officer in the city enabled precise dosage measurements. Estimates suggest 40% and 28% reductions in the number of calls-for-service and crime counts compared to control conditions, respectively, with nil assaults against participating officers. We further report that crime is affected by frequency of police patrols rather than duration. More directed visits are inversely-related to less crime, but overdosing certain hotspots with more patrol-minutes can result in overall more crime – which we contextualize as a disintegrating effect of local deterrence in hotspots across the city: unattended hotspots quickly experience more crime events without the presence of sentinels. We discuss implications for policy, research and theory, and argue that individuals are deterred by the symbolic quantification of power rather than force.

0356 - CRIME PREVENTION IN URBAN CONTEXTS: JUST WAYS OF ITS DISTRIBUTION IN TWO GERMAN CITIES

Rita Haverkamp (Germany)[1]; Meike Hecker (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Tübingen

This presentation will be particularly concerned with the preconditions of distributive justice of crime prevention in the cities of Stuttgart and Wuppertal. Important aspects of the comparison between the cities are their differences in economic and social structure and the resulting prerequisites to implement crime prevention measurements. An insight will be given on how key indicators of social structure such as income, housing conditions or living arrangements as well as crime rates are spatially distributed. Due to the wide range of diverse offences and crime prevention measures we highlight youth crime, safety of senior citizens, and domestic burglary. These areas of crime were chosen in order to address the following three

perspectives: the offender, the victim, and the situation. The analysis of the crime prevention landscape in both cities will reveal remarkable differences in its structure and distribution. This uneven distribution can be attributed to dissimilar financial resources, public interest, and political attention. The resulting question regarding distributive justice in crime prevention will be discussed.

0357 - EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN TWO CAPITAL CITIES FROM WESTERN BALKANS: CASE STUDIES OF LJUBLJANA AND ZAGREB

Branko Lobnikar (Slovenia)[1]; Irena Cajner Mraovic (Croatia)[2]; Valentina Asancaic (Croatia)[2]

1 - University of Maribor, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security; 2 - University of Zagreb, Centre for Croatian Studies

Starting from the fact that the community policing is an accepted contemporary concept of police work in Slovenia and Croatia, the main aim of the survey is to analyse the level of implementation of community policing in the specific urban community in the city of Ljubljana and the city of Zagreb. After two decades of changes, we hypothesized that if community-policing model is effective, it should be perceived as such by the communities. The statistical analysis included 140 citizens of Štepanjsko naselje, that is one of the most urbanized parts of Ljubljana, as well as 100 citizens of Novi Zagreb, that is the new part in Zagreb. Data was collected based on the questionnaire for evaluating community-policing model developed and validated by Adam J. McKee (2001). It consists of four sets of questions: (a) Quality of contact between the police and the citizens, (b) Perception of crime and disorder, (c) Fear of victimization, and (d) Community cohesion. According to the findings of this study, there are statistically significant differences in the quality of the contacts between the police and the citizens between observed urban areas, but given results reveal no statistically significant differences in perceptions of crime and disorder, personal fear of victimization and community cohesion. The respondents from the Zagreb sample perceive police more helpful and successful in keeping order in streets and public places than the respondents from the Ljubljana sample, although they perceive police fairness, politeness and success in dealing with victims of crime quite the same. The most encouraging data obtained in this study is that the community cohesion is rather high in both observed urban areas. The smallness of the sample size is the major limitation of the present study. The results are representative of the specific communities only and cannot be generalized, but could serve as a good foundation for research in other Slovenian and Croatian cities.

4.21 SHOP THEFT, BURGLARY AND VIOLENCE: INDIVIDUAL, AREA AND ROUTINE ACTIVITIES FACTORS

Chair: Andromachi Tseloni

0358 - EXPLAINING THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SHOP THEFT IN ENGLAND

James Hunter (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Nottingham Trent University

Despite the plethora of empirical studies that examine spatial variations in criminal offences across localities and neighbourhoods (e.g. Willis, 1983; Sherman et al, 1989; Sampson et al, 1997; Morenoff et al, 2001; Zenou, 2003; Mazerolle et al, 2010; Sampson, 2013), no empirical analysis currently exists in relation to geographical variations in shop theft across local authority areas in England and Wales. Despite considerable crime falls in England and Wales from the mid-1990s onwards (van Dijk et al. 2008; Tseloni et al. 2010; van Dijk et al. 2012), official recorded incidents of shop theft increased by six percent between 2011-12 and 2012-13 – with the vast majority of the forty three police forces in England and Wales reporting increases in recorded shop theft offences (ONS, 2013).

This paper attempts to address the gap in the literature on crime and place in relation to shop theft by presenting a multivariate analysis of spatial variations in recorded shop theft offences across local authority areas in England. The analysis identifies the relative significance of external socio-demographic, deprivation, and local economic characteristics (as well as the retail structure of local authority areas) in explaining geographical differences in recorded shop theft levels within different localities. This paper draws upon evidence from an ESRC funded KTP research project designed to create neighbourhood shop theft risk profiles at the lower super output area across the Core Cities in England. A key aim of this project is the generation of new estimates of shop theft levels at the local authority and neighbourhood level on the basis of multivariate modelling of spatial variations in recorded shop theft offences. The evidence presented within this paper draws upon this methodological approach in order to identify those factors that should inform crime reduction strategies in thwarting the current increase in shop theft levels in England and Wales.

0359 - EXPLAINING BURGLARY VICTIMISATION IN EUROPE

Rebecca Thompson (United Kingdom)[2]; Andromachi Tseloni (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Loughborough University; 2 - Nottingham Trent University

The International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) was launched in 1989 and since then it has been an invaluable source of cross-national information on victimisation, fear of crime, other crime and criminal justice related issues and attitudes. The data has allowed cross-national

comparisons across the globe (with some sweeps covering more of it than others) owing to its consistency with respect to crime type definitions and questionnaire wording both over time and cross-nationally. This feature of the ICVS has enabled improving our understanding of victimisation risk and frequency beyond national borders and outside the traditional regional and cultural settings of victimisation research. In doing so it has opened up new perspectives.

This work analyses burglary incidence in Europe over individual household and country characteristics, including routine activities and social capital. Burglary victimisation frequency is mostly explained by household demographic and socio-economic attributes. The significance of prior other crime experiences suggests that some households and their members suffer the bulk of crimes. At national level household consumption growth (per capita) offers opportunities for burglaries but countries with high proportions of unemployed and/or young people without qualifications have less burglaries. The analysis draws on victimisation theory and past empirical comparative research. It employs multilevel negative binomial modelling for counts on the 2005 European Crime and Safety Survey (EU ICS).

This paper forms part of a wider Economic and Social Research Council -Secondary Data Analysis Phase 1 - funded project which explores the role of social capital and security in burglary.

0360 - ROUTINE ACTIVITIES, PERSONAL SECURITY AND STRANGER AND ACQUAINTANCE VIOLENCE VICTIMISATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Andromachi Tseloni (United Kingdom)[1]; Soenita Ganpat (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Loughborough University

Crime rates, including violence, have plummeted in the last two decades. Not all violence types have declined to the same extent in England and Wales (ONS 2014; 2015) or cross-nationally (Killias and Lanfranconi 2012), thereby a crime type and country -specific approach in examining the crime drop allows closer investigation of the causes of this phenomenon, their timing and their possible inter-connections.

This work investigates the relationship between changes in routine activities and the decline in stranger and acquaintance violence. It draws on the routine activity theory (Cohen & Felson, 1979) to explain the decline in both types of violence that is attributable to routine activities changes and increases in personal security and risk awareness. The study analyses multiple sweeps of the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) data via the Security Impact Assessment Tool, originally introduced by the investigators to test the effectiveness of car and burglary security devices (Farrell et al. 2011; Tseloni et al. 2014). Findings show that an important relationship exists between changes in routine activities and the fall in violence. The present paper is part of a larger project funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), Secondary Data Analysis Initiative (SDAI) Phase 2 and continues previous ESRC, SDAI Phase 1 funded work on burglary and ESRC funded work on the international crime drop.

4.22 SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL OFFENDERS
Chair: Meritxell Pérez Ramírez

0361 - SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST OLDER PEOPLE

Hannah Bows (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Durham University

The world population is rapidly ageing. By 2030 over a billion people worldwide are forecast to be over 65. In the UK, 10.3 million people are aged 65 or over and this number is projected to increase to over 16 million in the next 20 years (Minocha et al, 2013). It is a seldom acknowledged reality that many women will experience sexual violence in their 'golden years' (Lundy, 2004). Several commentators have highlighted the lack of research on the prevalence, nature, and impact of sexual violence against older women (See Ball, 2005), described as one of the final taboos of modern life (Jones & Powell, 2006). The overlap of age and sexual violence has been marginalised in mainstream criminological, gerontological, and feminism discourses, in particular. This is perhaps most apparent by the upper age limit of 59 imposed on the intimate violence module in the Crime Survey for England and Wales.

This paper presents early findings from a mixed-method study which analysed the prevalence and characteristics of sexual violence against people aged 60 and over through quantitative data collected using Freedom of Information (FOI) requests to police forces in the UK, and explored the impacts and service needs of older age groups through qualitative interviews with professionals working in sexual violence and age-related support organisations. Implications for policy makers, practitioners and researchers are discussed.

0362 - CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMINAL CAREERS OF SEX OFFENDERS IN COMPARISON TO OTHER PERPETRATORS

Djordje Ignjatović (Serbia)[1]; Natalija Lukić (Serbia)[1]

1 - Law Faculty University of Belgrade

The paper empirically examines certain criminal career characteristics of sexual offenders in comparison to other perpetrators who are mainly convicted for property crimes, violent or drug related crimes. The sample consists of data gathered from personal files of 82 persons convicted for sex crimes and the same number of offenders convicted for the aforementioned criminal acts. All offenders serve their sentences in the prison in Sremska Mitrovica. In order to analyse criminal careers for approximately the same number of years, birth cohorts from 1968

to 1977 are included in the sample. Due to a small number of sex offenders in the prison, it was not possible to use data for only one birth cohort.

First and foremost, in comparison to other convicted offenders who start their criminal careers in early twenties (the average age of offenders sentenced is 23.7 years), sex offenders begin their criminal careers later (the average age of offenders sentenced is 25.7 years) and they start committing sex crimes even later (the average age of offenders sentenced is 29.3 years). Furthermore, early onset of criminal career of compared offenders is related to the number of committed crimes (and to a possibility to commit a new property crime) while for sex offenders a statistically significant link exists between the age at initial offending against sexual freedom and sexual recidivism. Recidivism rate, both general and special, is much lower for sex offenders (around 1/3 of the sample has committed more than one sex crime) than for other convicted persons (more than 90%). Sex offenders (except for those who have committed only one sex crime) in most cases begin their criminal careers with criminal acts against sexual freedom or property. Finally, while compared group of offenders whose initial criminal act is property crime has more crimes in their careers as well as more property crimes (links are found to be statistically significant), it is concluded that the type of initial crime of sex offenders does not have an influence on sex recidivism. However, it is interesting that sexual offenders generally commit the same type of crimes against sexual freedom and this link is statistically significant.

0363 - VIOLENT SEX CRIME IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC – WHO? HOW? WHERE? WHY?

Petra Faridova (Czech Republic)[1]; Sarka Blatnikova (Czech Republic)[1]; Petr Zeman (Czech Republic)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Prague

Violent crime of sexual nature represents one of the most mythologized, including images of typical offender, process, place, time, and victim. This type of crime results not only in serious consequences for its direct victims, but it subsequently disrupts and jeopardizes relationships and undermines a sense of safety in society. The actual evidence base on violent sex crime in the Czech Republic does not match the seriousness of the problem. So far, no comprehensive criminological research on the occurrence and forms of the violent sex crime and its offenders has been carried out in this country. To fill this gap, the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention in Prague has implemented a research, which specifically focuses on the issue of sexually oriented violence, its features, offenders and victims. The paper presents selected results of a unique study of a sample of more than 700 offenders, convicted of rape or other violent sex offences, incl. sex murders, in the Czech Republic in years 2007 – 2011 (which represents approximately 2/3 of all offenders convicted of this type of crime there in that period), based mainly on an analysis of criminal court files, written forensic experts´ opinions on the mental state of offenders and criminal records in the Penal Register.

0364 - MALE STRANGER RAPE: OFFENDER AND OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS

Meritxell Pérez Ramírez (Spain)[1]; Alejandra Pascual (Spain)[1]; Andrea Giménez-Salinas (Spain)[1]; José Luis González Álvarez (Spain)[2]; Juan Enrique Soto (Spain)[3]

1 - Institute of Forensic Sciences and Security of the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid; 2 - Guardia Civil; 3 - Cuerpo Nacional de Policía

This research is part of a broader study about the police investigation, prosecution and treatment of male stranger rapists. The main objective of this research is to increase the percentage of solved cases of the hardest to solve sexual offences: the male stranger rapes. In order to achieve this goal, our project is to create a classification tool for profiling male stranger rapists that, according with our expectations, will be useful for criminal investigation.

For that purpose, the intention is to collect information from a sample of 600 male stranger rapists following them in three different steps of the judicial process: police investigation files, judicial documents and interviews in prison. We are now in the first year of this research project and at this point we have collected the information about 200 males.

The objectives of this communication are to present the results achieved so far: a description of the main characteristics of a sample of male stranger rapists, and to compare with those of acquaintance rapists. The sample includes 200 male stranger rapists selected from 300 police files from 2010 including solved and unsolved cases. The files were provided by the two Spanish police forces (Policia Nacional and Guardia Civil), in the framework of a joint research funded by the Ministry of Economy. This sample will be compared in some variables with all sexual offenses reported to the police from 2009 to 2013, provided by the Ministry of Interior.

We conducted an exhaustive review of the literature on criminal profiles and police performance statistics in order to design a data collection sheet to gather the information from the police files. The chosen variables include victim characteristics, geographic variables, offender behaviour information, etc. In this communication we will discuss the results obtained to the date and the methodological issues arisen in the construction of the strange rapist profiles.

4.23 EXTORTION RACKETEERING
Chair: Carmen Jordá

0365 - KNOW YOUR KIDNAPPER: SCREENING, TRUST AND HIRING IN MEXICO CITY'S RISKY ENVIRONMENT.

Rolando Ochoa (Australia)[1]

1 - Australian National University

Kidnapping is a very common occurrence in Mexico City. The country boasts one of the highest rates of this crime in the world. Research shows that a large proportion of these very salient crimes are organized or facilitated by individuals close to the victim, mostly employees and family members. Using signalling theory, this article addresses a fundamental question: how do potential kidnapping victims decide who they will hire as employees, knowing that these may pose a significant risk to their personal safety through kidnapping? Based on a year of ethnographic research in Mexico City households and focusing on household employees, this article argues that employers face a primary problem of trust in that the quality of potential employees during the hiring process is uncertain. Given that many of the trust-warranting properties for employees are not observable on a first instance, employers must screen for observable signs correlated with these properties. Employers then face a secondary trust problem in the unreliability of observable signs in that certain dishonest agents (criminals or those in their influence in this case) may mimic those signs. Thus, employers look for signs that are costly to mimic but easy to obtain for genuine candidates. This article shows that employers select employees by screening for a set of "hard to fake" signals.

0366 - VULNERABILITY OF CHINEESE COMPANIES TO EXTORTION RACKETEERING IN SPANISH COMMUNITIES

Carmen Jordá (Spain)[1]; Andrea Giménez-Salinas (Spain)[1]; Carlos Barceló (Spain)[2]; Francisco Martín-Pozuelo (Spain)[2]

1 - Instituto de Ciencias Forenses (ICFS-UAM); 2 - Guardia Civil

Extortion is a traditional activity related to organized crime, often used to obtain extra benefits and illegal gains. The economic downturn suffered by European countries could have brought a revival of these practices in the EU Member states.

Concerning its measuring, the black figure around these type of crimes is very high and the existing instruments for measuring levels of extortion racketeering are not reliable enough and leave hidden the scale of the problem. As a consequence, the law enforcement authorities rely on a passive approach regarding its prosecution in most of the countries. They only investigate when a victim reports which is very exceptional. Proactive approaches to identify vulnerable

population under extortion are needed, to find a more appropriate ways for fighting the phenomena.

The aim of this paper is to present some Spanish preliminary results from a European project funded by the ISEC 2013 programme about Extortion Racketeering, conducted by Transcrime (Italy), Center for the Study of Democracy (Bulgaria) and Instituto Ciencias Forenses y de la Seguridad (Spain). The objectives of the project are: a) developing an instrument to assess the victimization risk of businesses; b) to promote pro-active approaches for the prevention and investigation of extortion racketeering through involvement of civil society; c) and the promotion of public partnerships between law enforcement and civil society to fight against extortion. For the first purpose of the study (assessment tool), we have selected the Spanish Chinese community and the Hospitality sector for identifying extortion cases. For this presentation, we have chosen 15 Chinese businesses extorted by Chinese organized crime groups collected from the last 5 years police investigations. An information sheet has been created to collect data about the following areas: a) general information of the case; b) local context of extortion incident (economy, companies registered, organized crime offenses, etc.); c) profile of victims (number, age, profession, type of business, etc.); d) victim's reaction to extortion (purpose, payments, consequences, etc.) and e) profile of perpetrators (victim relationship, type of OC group, involvement of public servants, etc.) and modus operandi.

The information collected from Chinese community and Hospitality sector will enable us to reach common factors and patterns of victimization that, with the additional information collected from other countries (Czech Republic, Greece, Romania and UK), will help us to select risk indicators that can be useful for law enforcement authorities to identify vulnerable economic sectors.

0367 - THE DYNAMICS OF EXTORTION RACKET SYSTEMS IN SOUTHERN ITALY. A QUALI-QUANTITATIVE STUDY

Vincenzo Militello (Italy)[1]; Antonio La Spina (Italy)[2]; Valentina Punzo (Italy)[1]; Giovanni Frazzica (Italy)[1]; Attilio Scaglione (Italy)[1]

1 - University of Palermo - Department of Law, Society and Sport Sciences; 2 - University Luiss - Department of Political Science

The paper presents the results of a quali-quantitative analysis on Extortion Racket System carried on by the Mafia-Type Organizations in Southern Italy. The work has been realized within the European Project GLODERS (*Global Dynamics of Extortion Racket Systems*). Firstly, an introduction to the interpretative framework of Extortion Racket Systems (ERSs) is provided. Connections between ERS and mafia-type organizations, as well as normative questions related to the crime of extortion into the criminal justice system are highlighted. Extortions can be exerted by both individuals and criminal organizations. The analysis aims to explain differences among types of extortion racket systems, both from a sociological and a legal point of view, in order to highlight the necessary conditions and features of the extortions carried out by a mafia-type organization. Elements which characterize a criminal

organization as a mafia-type organization (MTO) are then discussed. The paper also deals with the methodological issues in the collection and analysis of data on extortions as well as with their possible analysis. A study of extortion, as well as an investigation of its spreading with reference to different concrete forms of extortion, requires a complex collection of data and information about the properties of criminal organizations on the one hand and socio-economic and cultural aspects of territorial contexts on the other. The empirical basis for the analysis consists of a data-base on racketeering in Sicily and Calabria containing more than 600 cases of extortion as evidence coming from judicial proceedings and interviews to entrepreneurs. The analysis of the cases of extortions had been undertaken using a quali-quantitative approach. An investigation on the types of extortion and the behaviour of the victims will be followed by the examination of the process of extortion. Hypotheses on individual criminal groups, their internal social networks as well as their concrete rules of conduct in the management of extortion will be discussed. The study aims to draw out similarities and difference between Sicily and Calabria, both territorial areas traditionally characterized by the presence of Mafia-Type organizations.

4.24 JUDICIAL DECISION MAKING ON VIOLENT CRIME
Chair: Carlotte Vanneste

0368 - A MURDER OUT OF MOTIVES DESERVING PARTICULAR CONDEMNATION

Aneta Wilkowska-Płóciennik (Poland)[1]

1 - University of Warsaw, Institute of Social Prevention and Resocialisation

Article 148 of the Polish Criminal Code contains an aggravated offence in the form of a murder out of motives deserving particular condemnation (art. 148 § 2 point 3 of the Criminal Code). The doctrine has expressed the view that "motivation deserving particular condemnation" is a motivation commonly perceived as blatantly reprehensible, evoking in the society strong reactions of repulsion in the form of outrage, condemnation and anger. This is particularly the case when the offender's motives grossly deviate from accepted practices, which – taking into account that killing, as such, is a serious violation of this pattern – clearly indicates the need for an additional element in the motivation of the perpetrator which makes the decision to commit murder particularly reprehensible. Such is the will to kill a person at someone's order for a fee (paid murder); to kill in order to seize someone's property (e.g. intention to murder the father or husband in order to take his fortune); to plan the murder in order to get rid of someone uncomfortable (e.g. as a springboard to the desired position in financial or personal matters); or to take revenge on someone.

0369 - JUDICIAL DECISION MAKING: PERSONAL SUBJECTIVITY OF LEGAL DISCOURSES

Monica Botelho (Portugal)[1]; Rita Conde (Portugal)[2]; Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Minho, School of Psychology, Cipsi; 2 - University Lusófona of Oporto, ULP, Faculty of Psychology, Education and Sports

This work aims to understand the process of judicial decision making, in specific cases of homicide, namely: to identify the reasons referred by judges in judicial decision making and how they are used at the moment of taking a decision. It included 12 selected magistrates, according to the following criteria: (i) to practice in courts of first instance; (ii) to have, at least, five years of experience in murder with intent. Snowballing strategy was used, and data collect was guided through the analysis of the results, introducing new comparison case studies until theoretical saturation was reached. The comparison case studies were selected according to the sex of the participants (six male and six female), and the experience of criminal victimization (five with experience of direct or indirect criminal victimization, and 5 without experience of criminal victimization). A semi-structured interview was held, developed for this study, focusing on different topics about judicial decision making. The interviews were analysed from a discourse analysis perspective. Three main discourses were identified: (i) an explicit rational legal discourse, focused on objective interpretation and law enforcement, away from any subjectivity; (ii) an explicit subjective legal discourse, that recognizes the subjectivity in the interpretation of the law but not on its application, and where the judges are decision makers immune to the influence of subjectivity; and (iii) an implicit personal subjective discourse that appears in an veiled form, where one can identify a "personal" subjective pattern (contexts and experiences, beliefs and values) which determines the action of the judges. One must conclude that judges have a subjective frame of references, but they do not recognize it. There are differences in gender, as well as the victimization experience is concerned. In addition, implications of these discourses are also discussed.

0370 - EVALUATION OF JUDICIAL STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: A LARGE SCALE ANALYSIS BASED ON STATISTICAL REGISTRATION IN BELGIUM

Charlotte Vanneste (Belgium)[1]

1 - National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, and University of Liège

In the framework of a National concerted Action Plan, the Belgian judicial authorities established in 2006 new instructions to address IPV cases, embodying a clear call for firm and swift reaction in line with a more zero-tolerance approach. At the same time, the correctional courts began to register information about the IPV context of the cases reported to, and handled by, the prosecution authorities. This large database constitutes a very rich set of information to study the nature of reported IPV, the profiles and trajectories of the (presumed) authors of these IPV and the decisions taken in these cases by the prosecution

authorities. In addition, this information can be completed by linking it, within certain limitations, with data on the nature of the convictions or/and about the type of psycho-social interventions or programmes registered in two other databases: the criminal records database, and the database of the 'Justice Centres' which are responsible for the execution of measures and sanctions applied in the community. Through these integrated research approaches we are able to analyse and evaluate the judicial practices actually applied to address IPV, in view of the declared aims.

In our communication we will present the main results of a longitudinal study involving all the (presumed) authors reported in 2010 to the prosecution authorities for at least one IPV offence (about 39,500 persons). To evaluate the effect of judicial policies, one first criteria taken into account is 'recidivism', defined as new reporting to the prosecutor for new IPV acts occurring after a judicial decision.

0371 - TORTURE IN MEXICO

Frank Osorio (Mexico)[1]

1 - Frank Osorio - Firma Legal

The past June of 2008 Mexico reform the Judicial System, it was a huge change, we have been moving from the inquisitorial system to an adversarial procedure since then, we have been applying that system in almost 65% of our country, in fact, my oral presentation on Budapest at the Eurocrim 2013 was about the adversarial system in Mexico and Latin America, however Mexico has many other different problems regarding crime investigations.

At this moment Torture is generalized in Mexico, it occurs especially from the moment when a person is detained (even though in most cases there are not sufficient evidence to have at least probable cause), until he or she is brought before a judge, and is used as punishment and as a means of investigation.

There are many different issues that we have to address in order to understand why this crime occurs every day, specially problems in condition of detention, corruption, economic needs, and many others that originates this condition.

As a litigator in Mexico I have been representing defendants that were tortured and wrongly convicted base on a statement obtained by an act of torture, I want to present and explain one high profile case (Alfonso Martin del Campo Dod) who was in jail 23 years until 2015 when he was released; in 1992 he was tortured and sentenced to the maximum jail time at that time for murder, 50 years; i also want to talk about how this crime impact the life of an innocent people, and explain the arguments of the Mexican Supreme Court regarding Torture.

The data regarding the impact of torture in the Mexican society was obtained from a Mexican institutions, from the torture report of Mexico by the special Rapporteur of the United Nations

that was presented on December 2014 and from my own cases where real people suffers real torture and its convicted in real jails for many years.

5.1 MEASURES OF CRIME AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES
Chair: Jing Cao

0372 - THE TRANSITION OF CRIME RATES IN BEIJING, CHINA: A LOOK AT INTERNATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS SURVEY FINDINGS 20 YEARS LATER

Jing Cao (China)[1]; Jan Van Dijk (Netherlands)[1]; Donny Lazary (Canada)[2]

1 - INTERVICT; 2 - Justice Canada

Under the guidance of Dr. Jan van Dijk, the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS), a standardized instrument for examining experiences of victimization worldwide, was administered in Beijing, China, in 2014. This represents the second time that the ICVS has been conducted in the nation's capital, with the first ICVS having taken place in 1994. The primary purpose of this forthcoming presentation is to provide descriptive results of the 2014 findings in comparison to those revealed from the 1994 sweep. This project will also contrast findings of the current study to main city ICVS averages. The results that are portrayed were obtained using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) methodology; however, this study also featured a Computer Assisted Web - Based Interviewing (CAWI) pilot format, which yielded similar methodological flaws to other CAWI ICVS versions deployed previously in Europe. Based on the sample of 2,010 CATI respondents draw from six urban districts of Beijing, overall victimization rates have increased in Beijing throughout the past 20 years, with property crime victimizations being reportedly higher than most other main city averages and violent crime victimizations remaining comparatively lower. In addition, bicycle theft victimization remains a particular area of concern 20 years later. Results also indicate that Beijing residents are not as dependent on police or social services as other cities, which is reflected in their collective attitudes toward criminal justice experiences and lack of reporting to police. In interpreting the findings of this study, theoretical explanations of crime, namely opportunity theory and responsive securitization theory, are applied within China's unique culture. Ultimately, this presentation presents a rare glimpse at criminogenic factors within 21st century China, and offers unique insight into the state of victim's rights in Beijing.

0373 - MEASURING CRIME ACTS SEVERITY AND CALCULATING CRIME INDEX - CASE OF SLOVENIA

Nace Čebulj (Slovenia)[1]; Matevž Bren (Slovenia)[1]

1 - University of Maribor

There is widespread agreement in criminology that some crimes are more severe than others, but there are no exact definitions of crime severity and no perfect methods for measuring. Perceptions of crime seriousness have been studied since the 1960s, when Sellin and Wolfgang introduced alternative measure of crime seriousness, the one that should reflect public opinion, and suggested that the widely used crime rates should be combined with measures of the seriousness of each criminal offense to construct a crime index. Sellin and Wolfgang used the method of magnitude estimation to obtain seriousness weights. Since their prelude numerous research contributions to measuring perceptions of crime seriousness have been published. Besides the magnitude estimation method the most significant approaches to measure crime severity have been scenario-based methods, economic approaches, such as individual's willingness to pay for specific crime control programs, Thurstone method of scaling, a developmental approach and item response theory scaling. In Slovenia there has not been any research in this field yet. The only measure of seriousness of criminal acts is thus the severity of penalties which might be imposed for these offences, which are listed in Criminal Code of the Republic of Slovenia.

In 2000 Kwan et al. constructed a weighted crime index for Hong Kong. Perceived seriousness of fifteen crime typologies was assessed by the Thurstone's method of paired comparisons. The same method was used in our project. The data were collected via online survey with all possible pairs of fifteen crimes. For each pair the respondent had to choose the more serious crime between the two in a pair. About 300 Slovenian respondents contributed to over 100 comparisons for each pair of crimes. Finally the crime index was constructed using seriousness weights of the fifteen crimes and Slovenian police data of all crime events in 2008-2013. The weights and the index were then compared to those in Hong Kong.

0374 - TOWARDS A MULTIDIMENSIONAL MEASURE OF THE COLLECTIVE EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

Johanna Schönhöfer (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Leeds

Scholars agree that crime, punishment and prevention are of profound social significance. They play a pivotal role in the politics of contemporary societies, affect the everyday lives in many communities, and frequently fuel public discourse. However, attempts to quantitatively assess penal policies, punitiveness, and pervasiveness of crime in society often remain one-

dimensional. The lack of a comprehensive measurement for the collective experience of crime is problematic as it impedes systematic comparative research on how crime, its control, and its relevance as conveyed by politics relate to wider social parameters such as social solidarity or generalized interpersonal trust. The presentation contributes to existing research by introducing a multi-dimensional approach to conceptualize the collective experience of crime in society consisting of: (1) indicators of crime such as homicide and assault rates; (2) the strength of police forces and the private security sector; (3) the criminal justice system's punitive reaction; (4) politicians' emphasis on law and order policies; and (5) individual punitive attitudes. The paper presents a statistical portrait of a sample of 17 European countries and investigates changes in the dimensions constituting the collective experience of crime between 1990 and 2010.

0375 - CROSS-CULTURAL ADAPTATION AND ONLINE ADMINISTRATION FORMAT OF SELF-REPORT MEASURES – METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES AND IMPLICATIONS

Paula Cristina Martins (Portugal)[1]; Sílvia Mendes (Portugal)[1]; Gloria Fernández-Pacheco (Portugal)[2]

1 - University of Minho; 2 - University Fernando Pessoa

With globalization and the formation of European Union, studies aiming to explore cross-cultural phenomena have been gaining increasing relevance in social sciences. The growing number of multinational research projects has been showing their complexity, where cultural and linguistic differences stand as prominent, along with issues as equivalence, generalisation, and construct validity. The nature of assessment instruments and their mode of presentation and administration have proven to be key topics as well.

In this presentation, we intend to discuss the process of cultural adaptation and translation of the International Self-Report *Delinquency* (ISRD-3) questionnaire from English to Portuguese, analysing different guidelines recommended for cross-cultural adaptation of self-report measures.

Additionally, we will bring to the centre of discussion the challenges of online administration, and resulting limitations regarding comparisons both with previous data (ISRD-2), collected using the *traditional paper-and-pencil* format, and other results obtained through different modes of *questionnaire administration*.

5.2 TESTING SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY IN GERMANY
Chair: Helmut Hirtenlehner

0376 - SOCIAL MECHANISMS IN NORM-RELEVANT SITUATIONS: EXPLANATIONS FOR THEFT BY FINDING

Stefanie Eifler (Germany)[1]

1 - Catholic University Eichstätt-Ingolstadt

At the centre of this study is the theoretical and empirical analysis of norm-relevant situations, which means here, more precisely, opportunities for theft by finding. These situations are analysed on the basis of Situational Action Theory (SAT). From the SAT, the hypothesis follows that the principle of deterrence has an effect only on those persons with weak moral bonds. In addition to this interaction effect, the SAT has been enriched by the idea of the so-called "causes of the causes", i.e. the situational background of moral action. One theory that is introduced here is the social ecological approach to crime. With regard to opportunities for theft by finding, the question would be whether theft by finding is influenced by the special features of the places and spaces where the opportunities present themselves. Against the background of these ideas, the present study examines whether the interaction between morality and deterrence appears in opportunities that are situated in different places and spaces. Empirical analysis of these assumptions is conducted with the help of data that have been collected as part of a mail survey (n=2383) of a disproportionately layered random sample among residents of an East German city. In this survey, opportunities for theft by finding were described with vignettes. Data collections are carried out with regression techniques, estimating the influences of the theoretically specified predictors simultaneously for different places and spaces with multiple group comparisons. The study's results are presented and discussed with respect to theoretical and methodical aspects.

0377 - THE INTERPLAY OF MORALITY AND DETERRENCE. A RESEARCH NOTE BASED ON DATA FROM GERMANY

Helmut Hirtenlehner (Austria)[1]; Jost Reinecke (Germany)[2]

1 - Johannes Kepler University Linz; 2 - University of Bielefeld

Situational Action Theory contains several hypotheses about the conditional relevance of controls. One of them aims at the interplay of personal moral beliefs and subjective deterrence perceptions. In detail it is assumed that perceived sanction risk only matters when personal morality is weak. Hitherto, research on the morality–deterrence interaction has been scant, inconclusive and based predominately on cross-sectional data. This study uses five waves of longitudinal data collected among adolescents in Duisburg to address the question whether deterrent effects are contingent on personal morality.

0378 - ON THE INTERACTION BETWEEN SELF-CONTROL AND MORALITY IN CRIME CAUSATION AMONG THE ELDERLY

Franziska Kunz (Germany)[1]; Helmut Hirtenlehner (Austria)[2]

1 - Technical University Dresden; 2 - Johannes Kepler University Linz

Situational Action Theory (SAT) is one of the currently most researched explanations of criminal conduct. Hitherto, however, nearly all tests of the theory and its hypotheses have been based on samples of adolescents or young adults. Studies drawing on the elder population have been missing so far. This work addresses the interplay of moral beliefs and the ability to exercise self-control in crime causation among respondents aged 50 years or older. In line with SAT and the results obtained previously for young people, our analyses show that self-control ability affects offending particularly when personal morality is weak.

0379 - THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORAL JUDGMENT IN ADOLESCENCE: TESTING SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY WITH GERMAN PANEL DATA.

Debbie Schepers (Germany)[1]

1 - Bielefeld University

Situational Action Theory, introduced by Wikström and colleagues (e.g. Wikström et al. 2012), is a promising new developed general theory of crime. Situational Action Theory 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. The probability of a criminal act to be committed, depends on the criminal tendency (propensity) of a person in interaction with their exposure to criminogenic settings (exposure).

To test the theoretical assumptions of Situational Action Theory, the German panel study 'Chances and Risks in the Life Course' will be used. The study, embedded within the project 'The Development of Deviant and Delinquent Behavior over the Life Course and its Significance for Processes of Social Inequality' of the CRC 882 'From Heterogeneities to Inequalities' uses a cohort sequential design and was first conducted in 2012, with yearly follow up measurements. By now, the sample consists of three interviewing time points of two age cohorts in the German cities of Dortmund (North-Rhine Westphalia) and Nuremberg (Bavaria).

The main hypotheses of the Situational Action Theory are tested by applying different models, all embedded within the structural equation modelling approach (SEM). With longitudinal data

the development of moral judgment and changes in personal propensity over time will be investigated. By applying multiple group comparison, differences in the age cohorts and interactional effects of propensity and exposure will be researched.

5.3 ANTECEDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF POLICE LEGITIMACY: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH

Chairs: Sebastian Roché & Mike Hough

0380 - TRUST IN INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES IN TURKEY

Sebastian Roche (France)[1]; Ömer Bilen (Turkey)[2]

1 - CNRS, Institute of Political Science, Grenoble University; 2 - Department of Statistics, Faculty of Arts & Sciences, Yıldız Technical University

Studies of police legitimacy have led to the establishment of international standards for the measurement of trust and compliance with police. Based on the ESS 2010 module and the BCS, a series of representative survey have been conducted in Turkey in 8 districts of 5 provinces (n=5 600) for the purpose of testing major conclusions reached so far. The Turkey study has taken into consideration the different forces (police and gendarmerie) which allows to measure separately trust and its determinants for those two instead of resorting to a single national measure of trust. The study finds support for including a notion of being serviced by police / gendarmerie as a cause of trust. The findings show distinct levels of trust per each force and also finds differences in the cofactors of trust based on the police / gendarmerie distinction. These findings pose the question of the best way to measure trust in countries with multiple forces.

0381 - TRULY FREE CONSENT? ON THE NATURE OF DUTY TO OBEY

Jonathan Jackson (United Kingdom)[1]; Ben Bradford (United Kingdom)[2]; Sarah Macqueen (United Kingdom)[3]; Mike Hough (United Kingdom)[4]

1 - London School of Economics and Political Science; 2 - Oxford University; 3 - University of Edinburgh; 4 - University of Birkbeck, University of London

Duty to obey is central to nearly all definitions of police legitimacy. When people believe that a police force is an appropriate, moral and just institution, they feel a corresponding duty to obey police commands and directives. Authorization and civic responsibility thus sits at the heart of the motivating force of legitimacy. Yet scholars have recently questioned whether – as currently measured – we are really capturing truly free consent. Tankebe and others have

raised the possibility that people can feel obligated to obey the police for reasons that extend beyond the acceptance of – and deference to – legitimate authority. If this is so, then duty to obey may be better viewed as a downstream effect of (among other things) legitimacy rather than legitimacy itself. Drawing on data from a randomized controlled trail (MacQueen and Bradford, forthcoming) we make the case that provided it is appropriately defined and measured, duty to obey can reasonably be seen as a constituent part of legitimacy. In support of this claim are the strong empirical links that we find between a moral duty to obey, positive encounters with police officers, social identity and normative alignment with the police. We also show that a kind of coerced obligation – based on dull compulsion and fear of reprisal – is negatively correlated with trust and legitimacy. Methodological and theoretical implications of the study are discussed.

0382 - POLICE LEGITIMACY IN JAPAN

Mai Sato (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Reading

This paper will present data from a Japanese survey on police legitimacy. The survey was carried out by Masahiro Tsushima and Koichi Hamai at Ryukoku University in Japan in 2011 with a sample size of 2000. It uses the same questionnaire as the 'Trust in Justice' module of the Fifth Round of the European Social Survey. The Japanese data shows that trust in the police is low in comparison to other countries which participated in the ESS. The data shows that while trust and legitimacy of the police is low, compliance is high.

0383 - POLICE LEGITIMACY IN THE STATE OF SAO PAULO – BRAZIL

Viviane De Oliveira Cubas (Brazil)[1]; Ariadne Natal (Brazil)[1]

1 - University of São Paulo

International researchers show that the interactions among policies, civil servants and citizens are expected to affect the legitimacy in the relevant institutions. Procedural justice judgments, regarding civil servants authority, play a central role in shaping public perception about legitimacy. The current research of the Center for the Study of Violence of the University of Sao Paulo (NEV/USP) 'Building Democracy Daily' focuses on the way in which laws, rules and procedures are implemented over time and how this process defines the legitimacy of key institutions to democracy. In Brazil, great expectations for the development of democracy, so far, have not been fulfilled: there has been no regression, but democratic rule of law remains as a distant goal. In addition, recent international researchers suggest an important role in establishing social trust and political legitimacy for the quality of government as experienced in

the citizens' contacts with some key institutions. Regarding police work, the general public still count with this institution for the public security, despite the fact that private security is a booming business in Brazil and, also, the lack of trust in the police force and its poor public image. In this work, the interaction is examined from the perspectives of citizens and civil servants (specially the contact with local administration, the judiciary system and the police). It also focuses on interactions between these groups in daily life at the local level. Through a longitudinal study, the project includes quantitative and qualitative data collected in key areas of Sao Paulo – areas that represent different patterns of urban consolidation in terms of the differential access to urban infrastructure. The current presentation discusses the challenges for the construction of appropriate research tools for this context; it also intends to present preliminary results of a survey conducted in 2015 with residents on issues related to contact with the police, the challenges of studying the police force of Sao Paulo State, and preliminary results from interviews conducted with police officers.

5.4 HUMAN RIGHTS AND PRISON RESEARCH
Chair: Hilde Tubex

0384 - RESEARCHING HUMAN RIGHTS IN PRISONS

Bronwyn Naylor (Australia)[1]

1 - Law Faculty, Monash University

This paper examines two issues: the author's recent research on the capacity of prisons to incorporate human rights considerations into their routine management, and the research methods employed in this research in prisons in two Australian jurisdictions. The first element examines the impact of formal human rights instruments on prison management and on the lived experiences of prisoners, and the potential for the practical application of human rights obligation in this environment. The second gives closer analysis to the specific use of qualitative methodologies in carrying out this research, and the potential implications of methodology for subsequent acceptance of research findings by governments.

0385 - HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE INSTITUTION OF IMPRISONMENT IN THE DYNAMIC AGE OF THE INTERNET

Peter Scharff Smith (Denmark)[1]

1 - The Danish Institute for Human Rights

Internet access is today, in many countries, almost a requirement for people who want to actively participate in some of the basic aspects of life involving education, work and social communication. The use of ICT's has, during the last two decades, become ingrained in our practices and culture in modern societies at an incredible rate, and by virtue of being largely shut off from these developments prisoners have, at the same time, become increasingly isolated and marginalized. Today we seem to stand at a threshold where prison administrators and law makers have begun to realise that they must relate much more to ICT's and the internet not only from a security point of view but also from broader societal perspective involving the reintegration of offenders into our communities as well as the rights and needs of prisoners and their families. But what will happen when the internet, in itself a heavily contested battleground of freedom versus surveillance, will clash with the whole concept of deprivation of liberty as a punishment? The Internet symbolizes the potential of total and ultimate freedom, while in complete contrast imprisonment is the symbol, above any other, of incapacitation and lack of freedom. Which will shape the other and how - and what will this mean for the future development of both prisons and of human rights standards?

0386 - HOW GOOD CAN IT GET IN A PRISON?

Hilde Tubex (Australia)[1]

1 - University of Western Australia

This paper introduces the discussion on the topic of the panel by asking questions about the relationship between human rights and the aims of punishment. Starting from the Australian example of Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) in Canberra, the first prison in Australia purpose built to meet human rights obligations, we ask the question how a so-called 'Human Rights prison' looks like and what it is meant to achieve. Further, it discusses how a human rights concept can contribute to successful rehabilitation and how human rights can form part of a research agenda.

0387 - HUMAN RIGHTS - THE GAP IN (COMPARATIVE) PRISON SOCIOLOGY

Sonja Snacken (Belgium)[1]

1 - Free University Brussels

Human rights have been described as "one of the great ideologies of the age". In Europe, prisoners' rights have increasingly been protected over the last thirty years through national legislation and courts and European standards, monitoring and case law of the European Court of Human Rights. These same prisoners' rights seem however mostly absent from empirical

and ethnographic prison research on daily prison life, power relations and forms of resistance. The paper looks into this apparent contradiction.

5.5 CYBERCRIME AND WEBSECURITY
Chair: David Wall

0389 - WEBSECURITY: THE END OF ANALOGICAL PROBLEMS

Greta Baldani (Italy)[1]

1 - Università di Bologna

This paper intends to carry out a review on the state of the art of websecurity. Today criminology has to embrace websecurity to make the difference. Safety and Security in the web are no more exclusive topic for engineering or computer sciences. Moreover we have to leave the "cybersecurity" concept, and consider "web security" as a wider field, that includes not only the machines and their functioning, but even the creation of a new lifestyle that makes computers, smartphones and social network a huge part of our lives. The paper will examine types of risk in regard of the use of the web in the everyday life: for the expression of sexuality, for self-care or even only for free time. The paper problematizes some practices that the web users are implementing with different degrees of recklessness and that can lead to various problems for them. Moreover, it's important to remember how often some risk conditions do not lead to situations which constitute criminal offenses and, therefore, leave the subject the most exposed and least protected. Some examples may relate to the creation and dissemination of pictures, cyberstalking, cyberbullying but also disclosure of personal information that may lead to injury of his own social and moral integrity.

Then, the paper will examine some factors that increase or reduce risks that can be more or less functional. And finally, we seek to illustrate projects, laws or best practices in the field.

0390 - CYBERCRIME FIELD RESPONSE CERTIFICATION

Chris Copeland (United States of America)[1]; Randall Butler (United States of America)[1]

1 - Tarleton State University

Among the many threats facing police today is cybercrime committed by individuals, groups, and nation states. Cybercrime, whether identity theft or terrorism, requires unique technologies, strategies and resources to interdict and resolve. Appropriate training is

paramount to response and prevention. The authors propose a curriculum specific training program based on best practices for law enforcement within the academic environment that addresses this issue. The 32 week long graduate level program concludes with a graduate certificate.

0391 - PROSECUTING CYBERCRIMINALS: ACHIEVING JUSTICE OR REASSURANCE?

David Wall (United Kingdom)[1]; Ladan Cockshut (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - University of Leeds; 2 - Durham University

This paper will explore the processes and outcomes of prosecutions under various relevant U.K. laws for cybercrime, most notably the Computer Misuse Act 1990 and the Communications Act 2003 (s.127). It will draw upon ongoing empirical research in order to understand the divergence between, on the one hand, the conflicting claims of millions of threats of cybercrime circulating at any one time and on the other hand, the very low level of prosecutions for computer misuse. The paper will use data obtained under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and from other official sources, alongside primary data, to explore the reasons why prosecutions appear to be so comparatively low. Is this a problem of under-prosecution or are other important dynamics also in play?

The first part of the paper will compare the threat assessments with the latest prosecution statistics. The second part will analyse the respective processes of data collation and representation. Finally, the paper will assess the findings within the framework of a reassurance policing hypothesis to understand whether justice is being achieved or just public reassurance.

0392 - THE PLEASURES AND PAINS OF TRANSDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH FOR CRIMINOLOGY: INSIGHTS FROM THE DIGITAL POLICE OFFICER PROJECT.

Craig Webber (United Kingdom)[1]; Clare Hooper (United Kingdom)[1]; Stuart E. Middleton (United Kingdom)[1]; Mike Surridge (United Kingdom)[1]; Gert Jan Van Hardeveld (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - The University of Southampton

This paper explores the use of online discussion forums for engaging in criminal networks. We specifically focus on the buying and selling of stolen credit cards, termed carding. Previous studies on underground forums have examined the topological properties and functions of these forums, highlighting their significance to the cybercrime ecosystem. More recent research has looked at how forums evolve over time. Building on the work of Yip, Webber and Shadbolt (2013), we have set out to discover if it is possible to track those who communicate on these forums as each forum is shut down by Law Enforcement and replaced with another. Such actors often need to port their reputation from one forum to another in order to

continue with their business. Some do this in plain sight, using the same username, email and other identifying features. However, other actors use more sophisticated anonymization techniques to avoid easy identification, yet still publicise their presence to their customers. This paper draws on findings from a research project called the Digital Police Officer. This project is a 'transdisciplinary' collaboration between Criminology, Computer Science and Web Science. By transdisciplinary, we mean that the different techniques are merged without recourse to disciplinary boundaries based on epistemological ideologies. This study created a methodology drawn from both social and computer science, requiring the synthesis of large-scale data analytics, Natural Language Processing and qualitative discourse analysis. We explore the benefits and problems of stepping outside of one's disciplinary boundaries and present a critical review of this approach for criminology.

5.6 POSITIVE CRIMINOLOGY
Chair: Natti Ronel

0393 - POSITIVE PUNISHMENT: OXYMORON OR NECESSITY?

Fergus McNeill (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Glasgow

This paper explores the possibility and desirability of reframing our approaches to thinking about criminal justice in line with the perspective of positive criminology. Focusing in particular on debates about the rehabilitation of 'offenders' as a key purpose of criminal sanctions, it asks whether we can frame such activities as actively productive of some social good(s), as opposed to being concerned merely with the minimization of social harm(s). If so, what exactly are these goods, and what are the implications of recognizing them for how we do justice?

0394 - BETWEEN SECONDARY VICTIMIZATION AND POSITIVE VICTIMOLOGY: THE CASE OF CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHT OF PRIVACY

Dana Pugach (Israel)[1]; Hadar Dancig-Rosenberg (Israel)[2]

1 - Ono Academic College; 2 - Bar Ilan University

This presentation attempts to bridge the gap between Positive Victimology and criminal justice theory, in relation to victims' rights. It has been suggested that Positive Victimology should encourage practices that will achieve the goal of social inclusion and the use of unifying and integrating forces at different levels in relation to victims. We argue that it follows that the

powerless victim, alienated from the criminal process as well as, often, from society, should be given rights that are indispensable in order to re-integrate him, to enable his recovery.

Our argument is based on two bases. Firstly, a normative base for using Positive Victimology or Therapeutic Jurisprudence will be found in the state's duty to the victim. It means that secondary victimization and healing the victim should be concerns for the state. Secondly, the content of legal rights in concurrence with Positive Victimology will be suggested as those rights that can be broadly described as 'due process', including the right to be informed and the right to be heard.

The presentation exemplifies the importance of such rights through a comparative discussion of victims' right to privacy, mainly in relation to private records such as psychologist's records.

0395 - PROGRAMS FOR FEMALE PRISONERS AND POSITIVE CRIMINOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY: THE CASE OF SERBIA

Vesna Nikolic-Ristanovic (Serbia)[1]; Sanja Copic (Serbia)[2]

1 - University of Belgrade; 2 - Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research and Victimology

The paper aims to present the experiences in developing a pre-release program for women prisoners in Serbia as a contribution to both positive criminology and victimology. Women in prison have specific needs and requirements, which are tightly linked to the specificities of women's crime and women's position in the society in general. These needs could be only effectively addressed through gender-specific programs. Unfortunately, prisons and prison rehabilitation and education programs not only fail to meet specific needs and requirements of women (often as both offenders and victims), but also tend to reproduce their traditional gender roles, low self-esteem and self-confidence, which have negative consequences for their reintegration and social inclusion. Nevertheless, there are examples of good practice that follow feminist and/or positive criminology and victimology principles. Therefore, based on the overview of the gender-sensitive programs, we will first point out to the main features of the programs that intend to help women prisoners to overcome traumatizing experiences in empowering way and to build their capacities to constructively respond to various challenges after release from prison. This will be followed by presenting authors' experiences in developing and implementing the pre-release program in women's prison in Serbia, which was implemented by the Victimology Society of Serbia in 2011 and 2012. In the final part we will try to assess this program from the point of view of both positive criminology and victimology, i.e. from the point of view of its contribution to help women to rely on their own resources in order to deal with negative experiences in positive way.

0396 - PULLING MYSELF UP BY THE BOOTSTRAPS: SELF-CHANGE OF ADDICTIVE BEHAVIORS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF POSITIVE CRIMINOLOGY.

Keren Gueta (Israel)[1]; Gila Chen (Israel)[2]

1 - Bar-Ilan University; 2 - Ashkelon Academic College

Positive criminology provides a useful approach for studying self-change, also known as natural recovery. Self-change refers to how one can change his/her addictive behaviour without formal intervention or without participating in self-help groups. Studying self-change from the perspective of positive criminology serves to encourage and enrich research and provide an opportunity for self-changers to voice their experiences. In the current chapter, we addressed three main characteristics as part of the underlying principles of positive criminology in order to understand the phenomenon of self- change, and the wide array of associated factors that have been reported to date in the literature. First, positive criminology's focus on personal strengths as factors that promote change such as post- traumatic growth, helps to explain the role of these factors in self- change. Second, the holistic perspective of positive criminology, which incorporates social, spiritual and cultural dimensions of the human experience, helps in terms of understanding self-change as a multidimensional rather than a purely individualistic process. Finally, positive criminology's focus on the long-term aspects of change such as maintenance factors of recovery helps to clarify those aspects in self-change. Implications of self-change in research and practice are discussed.

5.7 CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE: JUDICIAL DECISION MAKING AND LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES
Chair: Candace Kruttschnitt

0397 - VICTIMS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE: LONG-TERM SEQUELAE, PROSECUTION, AND COMPENSATION

Deborah F. Hellmann (Germany)[1]; Sandra Fernau (Germany)[1]; Tillmann Bartsch (Germany)[2]

1 - Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony; 2 - University of Tuebingen

Experiencing child sexual abuse can have serious long-term consequences for the victims. According to two representative surveys from Germany (N = 15,000) and in line with comparable international research, the prevalence of child sexual abuse has significantly decreased from 1992 to 2011, whereas the rate of officially reported cases seems to be increasing. However, current analyses of official crime prosecution statistics show that conviction rates in cases of sexual violence have considerably decreased since 1994. Additionally, a survey with victims of child sexual abuse by Catholic clerics (N = 113) revealed a

substantial proportion of victims that (even after many years) suffered from severe mental health issues. Furthermore, these victims were lacking information regarding compensation possibilities which in turn led to a low application rate for compensation and only a minority of these applications was approved. The findings are placed within the context of international studies on child sexual abuse and are discussed with respect to potential prevention and intervention measures as well as practical implications in terms of potential judicial reform requirements.

0398 - PROSECUTION AND SENTENCING OF CHILD SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION: AN ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS DETERMINANTS OF JUDICIAL DECISION-MAKING

Josep Tamarit (Spain)[1]

1 - Universitat Oberta de Catalunya

Empirical study of how the criminal justice system responds to reported cases of sexual offenses against minors has only just begun in Europe, as almost all of the published studies have been carried out in the United States. Our contribution to this subject is focused firstly on a quantitative analysis of all judgments on sexual crimes against minors adopted by high criminal courts in four Spanish communities (Andalusia, Catalonia, Galicia and Madrid) from 2011 to 2013. We evaluated almost 1000 decisions made by the courts through a bivariate and multivariate analysis of different factors that can determine the decision to convict or not to convict and the sanctions imposed to the offenders comparing them with the findings of research carried out in other countries. We will also present the results of an analysis of reports' case flow based on a sample of 100 criminal cases. The study revealed that less than 20% of them were tried. We found that judicial decisions to prosecute or not to prosecute the cases were more related to the process than to the characteristics of victim and offender.

0399 - ONE OF THE DIVORCING PARENTS ACCUSES THE OTHER OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE: HOW SHOULD A CIVIL JUDGE RESPOND?

Anne Smit (Netherlands)[1]; Catrien Bijleveld (Netherlands)[2]; Masha Antokolskaia (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; 2 - NSCR

In the Netherlands each year in around 300-500 divorce cases one parent accuses the other parent of sexual abuse of the child(ren) (CSA). CSA committed by a parent is hard to uncover, especially when –due to nuptial loyalty - the other parent turns a blind eye to it. Divorce frees the other parent from the bond of nuptial loyalty and thus may enable her to bring CSA to light. On the other hand automatic continuation of joint parental responsibility and shared residence as-a-priority-model may give the mother an incentive to falsely accuse the father of CSA in order to get favourable decisions. Thus, civil law judges confronted with CSA allegations in divorce procedure face an uneasy dilemma. Not taking allegations seriously may result in

exposing child to the abuse (risk of false negative). Taking every allegation seriously means exposing the child(ren) and the accused parent to a painful and invasive investigation, which may damage both the child-parent relationship as well as the psychical well-being of the child and the accused parent (risk of false positive). Current Dutch family (procedure) law provides judges with no special guidelines how to deal with such allegations and leaves them entirely to their own devise.

International literature has been reviewed on allegations of child sexual abuse during divorce proceedings. It aimed to build upon the existing knowledge on this topic by combining empirical findings from various disciplines. The study attempted to answer four research questions that focused respectively on the prevalence of CSA allegations in divorce procedures; the response of family court judges; the ratio of founded and unfounded allegations of CSA under these circumstances; the (possible) consequences of the false positives and false negatives in legal decision making for the children and parents involved.

The literature study shows that civil judges often seek professional help. The judge generally tends to (temporarily) stop contact between accused parent and child during a possible investigation. Additionally, there is a general concern about the many actors involved in such cases. It can also be carefully assumed that 1 in 7 to 8 accusations is not founded.

It is concluded that civil judges have to make important decisions under difficult circumstances: there is little to no evidence, no guidelines, external help lengthens the trial, and there are serious consequences to false positives and false negatives in legal decision making. Literature is surprisingly scarce and generally outdated. Further empirical research is needed in order to draw up guidelines for civil judges so the decision making process as well as outcomes for children improve.

0400 - IMPACT OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE ON DEMOGRAPHIC LIFE OUTCOMES

Rinke De Jong (Netherlands)[1]; Lenneke Alink (Netherlands)[1]; Catrien Bijleveld (Netherlands)[2]; Catrin Finkenauer (Netherlands)[1]; Jan Hendriks (Netherlands)[1]

1 - VU University Amsterdam; 2 - NSCR

Using a prospective design, we examine the effects of child sexual abuse on marriage, divorce, childbearing (including teenage parenthood), and mortality. Additionally, we identify which abuse characteristics are specifically related to negative outcomes in these domains. Our sample consists of approximately 1000 victims of child sexual abuse. A comparison group consists of the siblings of these victims who were not sexually abused. Our sample includes both males and females, who are approximately 45 years old at the time of data collection.

5.8 DEALING WITH THE PAST - FOCUSING ON THE FUTURE: NEWEST DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE (SPONSORED BY THE EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY GROUP ON ATROCITY CRIMES AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE (ECACTJ))

Chair: Susanne Karstedt

0401 - FEMALE PERPETRATORS OF ATROCITY CRIMES

Alette Smeulers (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Tilburg University

International crimes such as genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes are extreme forms of collective violence. International criminal courts and tribunals have been set up to prosecute the perpetrators. Only a very small percentage of the perpetrators convicted by international criminal courts and tribunals are women (less than 1%). This raises the question as to whether women are less evil than men. Within literature it is generally assumed that the genocide in Rwanda was unprecedented in relation to the role played by women and that it is the first and only period of mass violence in which many women were involved. This explorative study however shows that women have played a much larger role than we have generally assumed so far and that women can be just as evil as men – although it indeed seems true that generally far less women than men are involved in mass atrocities. There is a clear gender bias in the portrayal of female perpetrators as sadists, natural or lacking agency, but it can be questioned whether female perpetrators are less ordinary than male perpetrators.

0402 - ATROCITY'S ARCHIVES: INTERROGATING TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE THROUGH LEGAL ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

Julia Viebach (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Centre of Criminology /Faculty of Law/University of Oxford

After the global proliferation of numerous transitional justice mechanisms such as international criminal *ad hoc* tribunals and truth and reconciliation commissions, many are nearing, or have come to, their completion. What will remain are their archival records that document not only the heinous crimes committed in the countries concerned, but also how the transitional justice mechanisms operated. This paper proposes new ways of interrogating these mechanisms, particularly legal procedures, through archival narrative analysis. Firstly, the analysis of legal archival narratives can challenge presumptions about reconciliation, truth, healing and justice - notions that are believed to be the outcome of those legal procedures in transitional justice processes. William Booth (2001) points us to the fact that the judgment of the trial is final, but law and its memory is an unfinished business. Indeed, the very nature of

archives challenges the notions of closure and finality dominant in the Transitional Justice discourse. Furthermore, the archive is simultaneously a representation of the commencement (the origin of the crime) and a representation of the commandment (the law) (Derrida 1998). Secondly, then, analysing the legal archive will not only enable an investigation of the ways crime is narrated in the courts, but also the institutional identity of the courts themselves. This paper will draw on the archival documents of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) to bring together theoretical work on archives and cultural memory studies, and literature on transitional justice as well as international criminal law. In doing so, the paper seeks to advance an interdisciplinary and a critical perspective on criminal procedures in transitional justice.

0403 - AFRICAN CRIMINAL COURT: REGIONAL APPROACH TO CRIMINAL & TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

Nandor Knust (Germany)[1]

1 - Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

In the first twelve years of its existence the International Criminal Court has mainly focused on African conflicts. Additionally two international/internationalized courts (International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the Special Court for Sierra Leone) were established on the African Continent by the international community. Out of those observations and the accusation of the African leaders that Africa seems to be the laboratory of international criminal justice the idea arose to expand the jurisdiction of the African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) by an extra chamber to create individual criminal responsibility over international/atrocity crimes.

Therefore this paper will discuss the idea of "Regional" Courts of (International) Criminal Justice by examine regional human rights mechanisms in general (and the African Human Rights System in detail) and their role to guarantee social order and peace and the possibility to expand their jurisdiction to international crimes for the creation of individual criminal responsibility. Furthermore the paper will discuss the possible impact of Regional Criminal Courts as an additional tool within a holistic and pluralistic regional system of Transitional Justice.

0404 - CODIFYING RIGHTS OF VICTIMS OF WAR RELATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE - BETWEEN POLITICS AND JUSTICE

Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička (Croatia)[1]; Maja Munivrana Vajda (Croatia)[1]

1 - Department of Criminal Law, University of Zagreb, Law School Max Planck Partner Grupo Balkan

Croatia is a post-conflict, transitional society which is still dealing with many issues arising from the 1991-1995 war. Since the end of the war and peaceful reintegration, Croatia and its institutions have addressed many of these issues, such as rights of war veterans as well as the rights of civil war victims with disabilities, etc. However, voices of victims of wartime sexual violence have largely remained unheard. Only a handful of perpetrators of these crimes were convicted, most of them *in absentia*, while the screening estimates indicate that there are at least several hundreds, if not thousands, of victims. The lapse of time, non-existence of criminal reports, lack of evidence and insufficient funds are only some of the obstacles that must be surmounted. Most of these victims have not yet received any form of assistance, support or reparation and a great majority has not even been officially recorded. Croatian governments have continuously neglected the needs of these victims, most of which are women. This is contrary to internationally recognized right to reparations, principle of non-discrimination and the right to equal access to justice. Recently, the new government has recognized that resolving this serious problem, stemming from the worst crimes known to humanity, is necessary in order to achieve the goals of transitional justice in a post-conflict society, such is Croatia. Drawing on the principles developed at the ICC, comparative models and on empirical research which has been conducted in Croatia, Croatia is trying to develop the most efficient reparation regime and present the principles which should serve as guidelines to Croatian legislator. Accordingly, in last couple of months, the discussion was reopen between scholars, experts and non-governmental sector in order to finally pass legislation that will adequately address the rights of victims of wartime sexual violence. Two years ago, at the 13th annual conference of ESB we presented the initiative and the first legislative draft seeking to address victims of wartime sexual violence in Croatia. Two years have passed since then and the law has still not been enacted. Amendments have been added to the draft Law, and amended draft Law is again put into parliamentary procedure.

This presentation will focus on determining the most appropriate mechanisms of recognition of victim status and for securing adequate and efficient reparation regime. It will be based not just on analysis of comparative models and international standards, but also on an on-going empirical research which aims to identify actual victims and their needs.

5.9 AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS – URBAN LEGENDS: GANG IDENTITY IN THE POST-INDUSTRIAL CITY
Chair: Sveinung Sandberg

0405 - AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS – URBAN LEGENDS: GANG IDENTITY IN THE POST-INDUSTRIAL CITY

Alistair Fraser (United Kingdom)[1]; Sveinung Sandberg (Norway)[2]; Sandra Bucerius (Canada)[3]; Lesley McAra (United Kingdom)[4]; Simon Hallsworth (United Kingdom)[5]

1 - University of Glasgow; 2 - University of Oslo; 3 - University of Alberta; 4 - University of Edinburgh; 5 - University Campus Suffolk

Around the world, the youth gang phenomenon has become an important and sensitive public issue. In communities from Los Angeles to Rio, Cape Town to London, the real and perceived threat from highly visible, street-based groups of young people has come to dominate news headlines, policy guidelines and research agendas. At the same time, the image of 'the gang' has become globally recognised and consumed, mediated through film, popular culture and TV, depicting 'gangs' as an episodic phenomenon that is comparable across diverse geographical sites; with the American gang stereotype often operating as archetype. In this panel, these apparent similarities will be placed under the microscope, exploring convergences and divergences in street-based groups in diverse geographical contexts while connecting with broader debates on urban marginality, street culture and criminal justice. Drawing together leading international contributors across these fields – from Oslo to Edinburgh, Frankfurt to Toronto, and Hong Kong to London – the panel will seek to instigate a new critical and comparative sociology of gangs.

Discussion will focus on a new monograph in the field of gang research: Alistair Fraser's *Urban Legends: Gang Identity in the Post-Industrial City*. Based on four years of varied ethnographic fieldwork in a deindustrialised working-class community in Glasgow, Scotland, the book spotlights the everyday experiences and understandings of gangs for young people growing up in the area, reasoning that - for some - gang identification represents a root of identity and a route to masculinity, in a post-industrial city that has little space for them. Through engagement with the conceptual schema of Bourdieu, the book calls for a new global sociological imagination in relation to gang research, seeking to recapture history, biography and culture in making sense of divergences in gangs between geographical contexts. Rather than starting from an assumed similarity, this approach seeks to understand the unique patternings and 'homologies of habitus' of gangs in a global context. The panel seeks to draw together contributions across a range of geographical and disciplinary contexts to open up these arguments to critical scrutiny, building new foundations through robust debate.

5.10 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND HONOUR CRIME: MEDIA AND PERCEPTIONS
Chair: Ezgi Taboglu

0406 - A SOCIO-LEGAL ANALYSIS OF IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S PERCEPTIONS OF AND RESPONSES TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Sofia Graca (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Canterbury Christ Church University

Socio-legal studies of the invocation of law provide us with an understanding of individuals' use of the justice system to address justiciable problems. This paper proposes a theoretical framework that further explores immigrant women's interactions with the justice system of the country of destination. It does so by juxtaposing literature on the invocation of law with a variety of research on immigrant women and domestic violence, and the methodology associated with theories of legal consciousness. Particular attention is given to women's perception of and perceived appropriate responses to domestic violence. The paper argues that what may seem like discrepancies in respondents' discourses between what women 'should do' in situation of domestic violence and what women actually do can be reconciled by exploring the process of creation of legality. This is best achieved by unpicking and analysing cultural practices, individual resources and women's relationship with service providers. The case study of Portuguese women living in England is used to explore the proposed framework.

0407 - Q & A: THE GENDER POLITICS OF SOCIAL MEDIA DISCUSSIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN AUSTRALIA

Molly Dragiewicz (Australia)[1]

1 - Queensland University of Technology

Rosie Batty was named Australian of The Year in 2015. This award was in recognition of Batty's high profile domestic violence work following the murder of her son. Batty's violent former boyfriend murdered their son Luke in public at cricket practice following numerous police and court failures. As a result of Batty's advocacy work drawing attention to pervasive systemic failures in responding to men's violence against women and children, awareness of domestic violence is very high. And yet, the number of Australian women murdered by current and former husbands and boyfriends is breaking records in the first quarter of 2015. How do popular discourses account for the spectacle of this profoundly gendered form of violence? This paper takes up Adrian Howe's "Man Question" in social media to investigate when and where men enter into public mediated discussions of men's domestic violence in Australia. In particular, it examines the social media discussion of domestic violence around a February 2015 episode of the Australian television programme Q & A. Q & A has a panel discussion based format with panellists selected for conflicting viewpoints. Viewers can submit questions to the panel in advance, and a few are answered on air by the panel speakers. Synchronous and asynchronous discussion happens on the show's Twitter and Facebook pages. This repository of comments is the source of data for this analysis.

0408 - THE REPRESENTATION OF HONOUR KILLINGS IN THE TURKISH MEDIA

Nurşen Adak (Turkey)[1]

1 - Akdeniz University

Violence against women has been one of the basic problems of Turkey as many other countries. However, Turkey differs from the others in the way that violence against women and femicide are committed under the name of honour understanding which justifies the masculine domination over women through reproducing the patriarchy power relations. Honour perception is predominantly shown as a ground in the violence against women cases resulting in the murder. The study aims to explain whether the way of media's treatment of femicide reinforce the honour perception or not. In other words, it aims to investigate whether the media uses a patriarchy language, how it captures the victims and perpetrators, how it normalizes and justifies the violence while it publishes the news about honour killing.

In the scope of the study, the news about violence against women published in three of the national newspapers broadcasting daily in between 2012-2014 have been examined firstly and the femicide news stated as committed for the honour have especially been selected among the news. The selected news have been analysed via critical discourse analysis method. As the result of analysis, it has been observed that the news about honour killing focuses more on the magazine dimension of the murder in a sensational way, use a patriarchy language, justify the violence basing it on the honour issues and emphasize that women were killed due to the lack of obedience to their husbands and blackening the honour of their family.

0409 - PERCEPTIONS OF JUSTICE AND LEGITIMACY AMONG WOMEN CONVICTED OF SERIOUS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN PRISONS IN TURKEY AND ENGLAND

Ezgi Taboglu (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Cambridge

This paper will introduce the findings of an ongoing research that focuses on the perceptions of justice and legitimacy among women convicted of serious domestic violence in prisons in Turkey and in England. By drawing on data obtained through semi-structured interviews conducted with women convicted of serious domestic violence in Turkish and English prisons, the paper will explore how the lives of these women before the offence, their experiences in court and their lives in prison shape and contribute to their perceptions of justice. Furthermore, it will examine to what extent these women find the sentences that they received and their prison experiences legitimate. Moreover, the paper will highlight in which ways the perceptions of the participants from England differ from the perceptions of those from Turkey, with reference to the cultural and societal differences between these two countries. The paper will conclude by discussing the implications of this empirical work for theory, policy and practice.

5.11 PUBLISH OR PERISH - HOW TO ACHIEVE THE FORMER AND AVOID THE LATTER! EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY POSTGRADUATE AND EARLY STAGE RESEARCHERS WORKING GROUP (EPER)

Chairs: Sabine Carl & Filip Vojta

0410 - THE ENIGMA OF ACADEMIC PUBLISHING: LESSONS AND OBSERVATIONS FROM AN 'OLE SEA DOG'

John Winterdyk (Canada)[1]

1 - Mount Royal University

The presentation will open with some critical reflections about the antiquated expectations for (young – post-graduate and early stages) academics to publish and / or attend scholarly conferences as part of their scholarly responsibilities. For the presentation the author will draw on thirty-odd years of being in academia and having been associated for many years with a post-secondary institution that did not follow or adhere to conventional 'ivory tower' expectations. The author will share some observations about his own trials and tribulations, and make some general observations about the dictum 'publish or perish'. The objective will be to offer some general signposts and some additional in-depth advice which might serve to help young scholars such as post-graduate and early stages researchers contend with the enigma of academic publishing in todays' world. Questions will be welcomed towards the end of the presentation to keep the presentation informative for the present audience.

0411 - WHAT LEADING CRIMINOLOGISTS KNOW ABOUT WRITING ARTICLES FOR CRIMINOLOGY JOURNALS

Paul Knepper (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - European Journal of Criminology

Writing articles for criminology journals can be a mysterious science or a routine task. What do criminologists who publish frequently in journals know that others don't? In this presentation, we will discuss the meaning of peer review, the editorial process, and the writing process. I will reveal 5 essentials for submitting a paper, present the 10 most important questions to ask yourself, and share the 5 best bits of advice from well-published authors.

5.12 FEAR OF CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION RISK
Chair: Ioanna Gouseti

0412 - WHAT HAPPENS WHY? FEAR OF CRIME, PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTANCE AND FOCUSING ON CONSEQUENCES VERSUS CAUSES OF CRIME EVENTS.

Ioanna Gouseti (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Department of Methodology, London School of Economics and Political Science

People are capable of reacting emotionally, cognitively and behaviourally to crime even when the risk of victimization is distal, i.e., not present in the 'here and now'. If experiences of crime are not a necessary condition for fear of crime (Farrall, Jackson, & Gray, 2009; Hale, 1996; Jackson, 2004), what are the pictures in people's heads that come to mind when they are asked to think about crime, and how do these pictures emerge? How do people react towards risks that are not present in their immediate context?

Drawing upon the construal level theory of psychological distance (Liberman & Trope, 2008; Trope & Liberman, 2010), the current study explores two mechanisms of transcending the 'here and now' in order to express emotional and cognitive reactions to the distal event of crime, namely psychological distance and mental construal.

Our experimental studies show that high-level crime construal, i.e., crime narratives that focus on the causes of crime events, impact differently on fear of crime as opposed to low-level crime construal, i.e., crime narratives that focus on the consequences of crime events. Moreover, it is found that the effect of crime construals on fear of crime is moderated by one's psychological distance from/proximity to the crime-risk.

The implications of these findings for risk communication are also discussed.

0413 - URBAN FEAR OF CRIME IN GERMANY: A MULTI-LEVEL ANALYSIS BASED ON THE GERMAN VICTIMIZATION SURVEY 2012

Dina Hummelsheim (Germany)[1]; Dietrich Oberwittler (Germany)[2]

1 - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences; 2 - Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

Research shows that fear of crime is mainly an urban phenomenon. Independent from the risk of being a victim of crime, feelings of insecurity hamper mobility and social interactions which are vital for quality of life. Empirical research in Germany on fear of crime in neighbourhoods has, up until now, been limited to a few selected German cities. In a bid to expand this research horizon, the current study – which is based on the German Victimization Survey from 2012 - examines fear of crime among residents from several large German cities with a

population size of 500,000 or more. Using multilevel modelling that links individual survey data and context data (e.g., reported crime, poverty rates), the study seeks not only to analyse individual and neighbourhood factors that influence fear of crime but also to consider how (and why) these effects might differ across the examined cities.

0414 - LOCAL SOCIAL TIES AND PERCEIVED VICTIMIZATION RISK IN TWO CITIES OF TURKEY

Halime Ünal (Turkey)[1]; Mustafa Orçan (Turkey)[1]; Sergender Sezer (Turkey)[2]; Serdar Demir (Turkey)[2]

1 - Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Ankara; 2 - Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi, Muğla

Research exploring the perceived victimization risk experienced by the individuals has suggested the importance of the local social ties in the neighbourhood in various countries. However, due to a lack of studies in Turkey, this question is still unacknowledged. The goal of this study is to investigate the relative importance of local social ties (sense of community, informal control, and social support, the kin network) and individual attributes (gender, age, education, marital status, income and ethnicity) in predicting individuals' perceived victimization risk. Especially, in Turkey, many of the relatives lives in the same neighbourhood. Kin network in the neighbourhood makes a unique aspect of local social ties which may serve as a protective factor against the perceived victimization risk. The study uses data from a survey of 1600 residents in Ankara and Mugla, Turkey to explore the associations between local social ties and the perceived victimization risk. The multiple regression analysis is used to investigate these relations. The results have suggested that sense of community and social support are negatively associated with the perceived victimization risk while informal control is not related to the perceived victimization risk. Kin networks living in same neighbourhood is also associated with the perceived victimization risk. Women are more like to perceive victimization risk than men. The other individual attributes are also associated with the perceived victimization risk. Finally, some policy recommendation about the perceived victimization risk will be discussed. This project (113K070) is funded by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK).

0415 - THE FEARDROP

Marnix Eysink Smeets (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Law and Security Research Group, Inholland University of Applied Sciences

In contemporary criminology, much attention is given to the so-called crimedrop: the phenomenon that in many countries many of the most common forms of crime show a steady decrease. Far less attention is given to the long-term trends in crime related security perceptions, like fear of crime and risk perceptions. Some authors (c.f. Zimring, in Beam, 2001) suggest that people mostly don't seem to be aware that crime is going down. But is that really

the case? Looking at long term trends in a variety of security perceptions in (a) The Netherlands and (b) other west-European and Anglo-Saxon countries this paper comes to a different conclusion: the crime drop certainly is noticed by the public and goes, at a macro level, hand in hand with a marked decrease in perceptions of insecurity (a 'feardrop'). Some hypotheses on what can explain this feardrop (and some remarkable patterns within that) are formed and tested as well.

5.13 BIG DATA, PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS AND CRIMINOLOGY: A CALL FOR A NUANCED, REFLEXIVE AND POLITICAL EPISTEMOLOGY
Chairs: Adam Crawford & Bilel Benbouzid

0416 - BIG DATA, BIG STATISTICS AND THE CRIMINOLOGICAL IMAGINATION: TRANSCENDING THE GENERAL LINEAR REALITY

Tim Hope (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Salford

We have come to think about our subject in terms of the General Linear Model (GLM). By homology, as methods based upon the assumptions of the GLM have advanced, so have psychological (psychometric), micro-economic (econometric) and geo-spatial approaches come to dominate criminological methodology, entailing a break between theory and method and between the interpretive and predictive aims of the discipline. By default, the technical limitations of the GLM have led to the predominance of essentialist, instrumental and reductionist explanations, comprising a deracinated 'general linear reality' (Abbott, 1988) that not only fails to comprehend the complexity of crime and justice in contemporary society but also panders to the lowest common denominators of political discourse and practical governance. This paper argues that the 'Big Data' revolution is bringing with it methods and approaches from Data Science that promise to grasp a more complex, high dimensional reality. It is to be hoped that these techniques will help revitalise sociological explanation in criminology, realign theory and method, and thereby renew the criminological imagination.

0417 - BIG DATA AND CRIMINOLOGY: AN EARLY REPORT OF ENTHUSIASTS, CRITICS AND SCEPTICS

Adam Edwards (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Cardiff University

Big Data is a topic of inquiry in its own right as well as a means of inquiry into social problems. To this end, this paper reflects on early enthusiasm for, and criticism of, the opportunities presented by the data explosion occasioned by rapid developments in digital communications for greater analytical insights into problems of security and for their 'smarter' governance. Argument amongst early adopters and opponents of Big Data analytics can be characterised in terms of those enthused by the synoptic power of the many 'produsers' of this data in civil society (those who both produce digital communications and use the communications of others) to better register or 'sense' social problems such as crime and civil unrest and to thereby challenge elite constructions of these problems. In this sense big data analytics is allied to an enlightened project, providing the evidential grounds for ideal communicative action and progressive reasoning about social problems. Critics counter that, in addition to evidence of the panoptic and illiberal uses of such data, for example in the US National Security Agency's 'PRISM' surveillance programme, a consequence of Big Data analytics, whether or not intended by its advocates, is likely to be the pursuit of forms of harmful anticipatory governance. These range from relatively modest but non-reflexive and potentially bigoted experiments in 'predictive policing' through to the engineering of an artificial intelligence system that outflanks human intelligence and control, encapsulated in the computational scientific concept of, 'The Singularity'. By contrast this paper offers a sceptical take on the science and politics of Big Data in criminology. It draws upon the author's ethnographic experience of working in a collaborative observatory of social media communications to suggest there are serious, inter-subjective, limits to the efficacy of Big Data analytics for intended progressive or harmful applications, particularly when divorced from interpretative sociological research. It is argued that the proliferation of communications facilitated by developments in digital technologies such as Web2.0, hitherto glossed as 'Big Data' but already re-translated by some as 'Data-in-Transit', is constituted through 'polyoptic' power, or the many viewing the many. The polyoptic powers and liabilities of this digital technology produce data that is protean and therefore subversive of recursive technologies like algorithms that seek to compute social problems. Whether these limits can be adequately addressed through augmenting Big Data with more conventional social research findings is a moot point which we are still at a very early stage of comprehending.

0418 - PREDICTIVE POLICING: THE ALGORITHMIC AVATAR OF NEOLIBERALISM

Bilel Benbouzid (France)[1]

1 - Université de Marne la Vallée

Research on computer algorithms are playing an ever more important role in the debate on policing. In the last ten years in North America and England, the prediction of crime has become a program of research and experiments that local managers of the police labelled "Predictive Policing". Many of the innovations characterizing the field of policing since the mid-eighties are in fact about the introduction of computer (intelligence systems and computer mapping) at the heart of police practices. This implies that an adequate sociology of crime predictive algorithms must be a "historical" sociology: it must examine not just current

practices of predictive algorithm but also events and people that shape them. How can we scrutinize a crime predictive algorithm product? To respond to this question, we will describe the sociotechnical history of predictive analytics product coming from "repeat victimization theory": how did developers construct the problems of crime to which they promise a predictive solution? How problems of crime are made suitable for an "algorithmic solution"? Predicting crime in computational term can be seen as a shift in the focus of risk policymaking from *probability to possibility* (Amoore 2013). Instead of disciplining individuals or governing population, this new *algorithmic governmentality* break subjects down into profiles and space into prospective squares. We will see how this predictive public management is an algorithmic avatar of neoliberalism.

5.14 TAX CRIMES AND FRAUDS
Chair: Hans Nelen

0419 - CRIMINAL SANCTIONS FOR PUBLIC CREDIT FRAUD

Eva Maria Souto García (Spain)[1]

1 - University of a Coruña

One of the big and serious problems of States is the existence of a high rate of fraud regarding the tax authorities. The need to finance the correct functioning of state institutions and public services has led legislators to design mechanisms to sanction conduct that has a negative effect on the attainment of public credit. They have done this from the perspective of Administrative Law and also from a Criminal Law approach. Spain is no exception. Therefore, its administrative regulations establish sanctions for cases of non-compliance with tax obligations and procedures designed to ensure taxes are paid. This administrative organisation is completed with the establishment of criminal offences in the Penal Code specifically designed to sanction this type of fraud. This paper aims to analyse these offences, offences of punishable insolvency (specifically frustration of enforcement, offences of concealment of assets, bankruptcy offences) and obviously tax offences, assessing their usefulness, effectiveness and relevance. In short, it addresses the question of whether the criminal response to the public credit fraudster in Spain is appropriate and decisive.

0420 - THE FINANCING OF PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL CLUBS

Hans Nelen (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Maastricht University

So far, the relationship between sports and crime has hardly been addressed by criminologists. In a sector where financial interests and performance pressure have been forced up to staggering heights, different forms of white collar crime are likely to occur. The main goal of this presentation is to raise questions in relation to sports-related criminal activities that cry out for a profound criminological analysis in the future. Based upon a review of the relevant literature the paper aims to shed some light on the nature of financial crime in relation to the financing of professional football clubs. The paper is based upon the premise that it is likely that substantial parts of the funds invested in contemporary football can be linked to fraud, money laundering and other forms of white collar crime.

0421 - THE ABUSE OF TAX TRUST IN RELATION TO VAT

José Amorim (Portugal)[1]

1 - ISCAP - Instituto Politécnico do Porto

Economic players are required by law to deliver the sum of taxes they receive from their customers to the State. The consequences arising from the non-compliance of this duty are the violation of an institutional trust relationship and committing an abuse of tax trust.

The question we purpose to analyse is, if we can classify the non-payment to the State of the collected tax as a criminal offence of abuse of tax trust in the form of a continuous crime, according article 105 of the General Taxation Infringements Law (GTIL). In addition, we want to see if this construction contributes to the qualification of the crime of abuse of trust established in the art. 205 of the Penal Code (PC). Both legal scholars and jurisprudence understand that this crime is subject to the Fiscal Criminal Law.

Results from an analysis of article 105, paragraph 1 a simple crime and in paragraph 5 a crime aggravated by the result depending on the amount that was not delivered. Furthermore, paragraph 4 of the same article imposes a punishment, if the economic operator did not comply with this obligation for more than 90 days after the due date. The failure to pay in that period determines a tax infraction according to article 114º GTIL.

The non-payment of the taxes constitutes a breach of the fiduciary relationship between taxpayers and the State (subjective element). This breach of trust can figure a possible intentional or conscious negligence that may present in one of the forms of article 14 of CP - direct, necessary and possible misconduct.

The abuse of tax trust can not be set aside on the grounds of conflict of interest motivation or duties connected with the compliance by the companies of their contractual obligations. In

that sense, the obligation to pay taxes is of foremost importance when compared with the obligation to fulfil any contractual obligations.

Moreover, the tax sanctions can not be applied concurrently with the penalties of the general law, otherwise we would be contravening both the principle of *ne bis in idem* and the principle of the specialization of criminal sanctions. The violation of tax legal rules can not be subject to the simultaneous application of ordinary criminal law and tax criminal law. Such positive conflict can be solved through the use of the principle of *lex specialis derogat legi generali.* This principle mandates the application of the special tax law instead of the general law.

Regarding the qualification as a continuing infraction provided for in paragraph 2 of article 30 of the CP, the question that needs to be posed is whether the succession of tax offenses can be classify as a single continuous infraction, where the applicable penalty is the least serious conduct. We also have to verify, if the continues non-compliance of the payment to the State creditor is due to urgent financial problems and whether there is a single crime of abuse of tax trust, which the penalty results from the conjugation of article 71 of CP and 13 of GTIL.

0422 - LAW AND SOCIAL NORMS ON TAX COMPLIANCE

Vanessa Guerra (Portugal)[1]; Pedro Sousa (Portugal)[1]

1 - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto

Background

According to traditional models (e.g., Allingham & Sandmo, 1972), law enforcement instruments such as audits and tax penalties play a very important role in predicting tax compliance behaviour. However, in the real world, even when probability of audit and tax penalty are low, people pay their taxes more than those models predict. Thus, more recently, attention has been directed to examining the influence of non-economic variables, such as social norms, tax morale and attitudes.

Objectives

The aim of the paper is to explore the role of social norms and law variations (probability of audit, tax penalty and monetary rewards) in tax compliance behaviour.

Methods

Our sample was composed of one hundred and seventy eight individuals. Besides having to complete a survey (socio-demographic characteristics, fiscal experience and social desirability scale) and been measured in a social norms scale (Bobek, Hageman & Kelliher, 2011; Bobek et al., 2012), participants were presented with a series of different experimental treatments, each per period. Specifically for the latter, a factorial measures design with twelve decisions periods was followed. In each period and individually, participants were informed about their real expenses value and about the experimental conditions (no audit, unlikely audit, and very

likely audit; no penalty, low penalty, and higher penalty; no rewards, low rewards or high rewards in case of verified compliance). Taking into account that information, participants were asked to report the amount of expenses that they had in the period, being this amount important to compute the total tax to be paid (higher expenses would result in lower taxes to be collected by the fiscal authority). The participant with the highest accumulated wealth in the end of the series won a prize money of 40 Euros.

Results and conclusions

The probability of audit has a positive impact on tax compliance, consistent with other previous studies. However, the size of the tax penalty has proved to be clearly innocuous on tax compliance behaviour. Monetary rewards increases tax compliance behaviour. As in other studies, it seems that positive incentives alter individual decisions.

Empirical results also reveal a significantly relationship between tax compliance and descriptive, subjective and mainly personal norms. Despite, logistic regression indicated that only personal norms have a direct effect on tax compliance.

5.15 DRUG MARKETS I
Chair: Liesbeth Vandam

0423 - DARK NET DRUG MARKETS: HARM REDUCTION/BENEFIT MAXIMIZATION IMPLICATIONS FOR DRUG USERS AND DRUG DEALERS

Judith Aldridge (United Kingdom)[1]; David Décary-Hétu (Canada)[2]

1 - University of Manchester; 2 - University of Montreal

Customers making illegal drug purchases within offline retail drug markets do not have recourse to criminal or trading standards legislation if dissatisfied with a product purchased from a drug dealer. In contrast, features of online drugs crypotomarkets (e.g. escrow, feedback, administrator conflict dispute) serve to self-regulate these mini-ecosystems, meaning that customers making online purchases from cryptomarkets (like *Silk Road* and its successors), are more likely: to get the drug they set out to buy, to purchase better quality drugs, and to do so without fear of fraud, or arrest. These reasonable working hypotheses require empirical evidence to be evaluated. This paper considers evidence for the extent to which drug cryptomarkets may reduce harm/maximize benefits for drug users and drug dealers. We consider the effects cryptomarkets may have on drug quality and price, on the risk of fraud, violence, rip-offs and arrest for both buyers and sellers, and consider how these outcomes may have increased since the first law enforcement crackdown on Silk Road in October 2013 (the so-called 'paradoxical' effect of law enforcement on drugs markets). We

evaluate the evidence that cryptomarkets will increase access to illegal drugs in ways that may increase drug use prevalence. We argue that cryptomarkets are unlikely to recruit inexperienced drug users, but the tendency for 'bulk' buys may serve to intensify the use (quantity, frequency) of existing drug users, and/or may facilitate access to drugs previously unavailable in traditional retail drug markets (particularly psychedelic drugs). Cryptomarkets may also indirectly increase the prevalence of drug use. The high price/volume purchases made there suggest drug dealers may be sourcing a wider range of stock to sell offline in local markets; cryptomarkets may therefore have a knock-on effect even for drug users who do not purchase their drugs there, thereby increasing drug use prevalence at a population level. Whether these possible developments are 'good' or 'bad' requires an understanding of drug use that takes into account harms and risks balanced against pleasures and benefits. Finally, we consider the likelihood that cryptomarkets increase access to harm reduction information. We argue that the fact that the harm reduction discussion forums connected directly to the cryptomarkets themselves mean that this information can be accessed in the very location of drug purchase, and in connection to the particular product and batches in question. This substantially raises the potential harm reduction/benefit maximization value, compared to access via traditional retail markets. We conclude that cryptomarkets may exert harm reduction benefits for drug users and dealers, but that these benefits may be eradicated by law enforcement efforts.

0424 - FINANCING OF COCAINE TRAFFICKING AT THE EUROPEAN LEVEL: RESULTS FROM THE EU RESEARCH PROJECT FINOCA

Fiamma Terenghi (Italy)[1]

1 - eCrime - ICT, law and criminology - Faculty of Law, University of Trento

Although cocaine trafficking at the European level has been extensively researched in terms of actors involved, routes and methods of trafficking, quantity smuggled, little has been known on its financing mechanisms that is how organised crime groups access and raise capital to initiate and sustain the cocaine business. In order to fill this gap, explorative country case studies in seven EU MSs (Italy, UK, Bulgaria, Estonia, Spain, France, Greece) were carried out within the EU research project FINOCA, based on in-depth interviews to experts (law enforcement, prosecutors, customs officers) and criminal entrepreneurs as to investigate: 1) market structure and key actors; 2) financing and financial management (i.e. sources of capital, settlement of payments, costs of doing business); 3) profits, profit sharing and reinvestment. In this regard, results will be presented together with some hints for further research. At the same time, policy implications related to the investigation and prosecution of the financial aspects of cocaine trafficking will be highlighted.

0425 - VIOLENCE AT BOTTLENECKS: CONTROL, COMPETITION, AND VIOLENCE ALONG MEXICAN DRUG TRAFFICKING ROUTES TO THE UNITED STATES

Rajeev Gundur (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Cardiff University

Recent years has seen a lot of coverage on Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs), street gangs, and the violence associated with these organizations. This paper looks at the various stages of the supply chain, product procurement, transportation, wholesale distribution, and retail distribution, and examines why or why not violence is associated with these different stages. To understand whether or not there are differences based on product, this paper will examine the supply chains of three products which are often produced in Mexico and sold to the US market: heroin, methamphetamines, and marijuana. To that end, this paper hypothesizes that irrespective of the product, each stage functions as its own market over which DTOs and street gangs attempt to exert control when resources or consumers are scarce. This paper argues that stages which experience greater competition over limited resources create a market for violence, since violence is the best way for organizations to exert control. Accordingly, where organizations successfully monopolize aspects of the supply or when resources are plentiful, the likelihood of violence decreases, thus explaining the variance of the presence and magnitude of violence in different intermediary and endpoints along the supply chain.

0426 - THE INTERNET AND DRUG MARKETS

Liesbeth Vandam (Portugal)[1]; Jane Mounteney (Portugal)[1]

1 - European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

Background: Illicit drug websites present nice examples of how online communication technologies are transforming crime. While the internet has been playing an important role in the broader drugs field for many years, for example in computer-delivered brief interventions or online methodologies for recruiting and surveying illicit drug users, a more novel use of the internet is its growing role in the supply of illicit drugs. The trendspotter study by the EMCDDA (European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction) on Internet drug markets in Europe aimed to increase understanding of the online supply of drugs and to map the range of internet drug markets in existence.

Method: The EMCDDA trendspotter study methodology incorporates a number of different investigative approaches and data collection from multiple sources. This study included a review of the international literature, 15 expert presentations and three facilitated working groups. Analysis was based on triangulation of available data, with a view to providing a picture as complete and verified as possible.

Results: The Internet facilitates movement of products, money and information across global borders. It also allows the movement of drugs, medicines, NPS, precursors and information on production techniques. The dividing line between surface websites, for example selling so-called legal highs, and cryptomarkets operating on the deep web seems to be increasingly blurred. At present, the extent of Internet-enabled drug transactions taking place on the deep web is very limited; however, growth has been exponential. The ongoing cat-and-mouse game between law enforcement and Internet vendors is noted. It appears that buyers and sellers adapt rather easily to cryptomarket takedowns, in a similar way to buyers and sellers using surface web stores: when one shop closes, other quickly appear to replace them. Undoubtedly, the speed with which the Internet allows transformation to occur in drug markets poses a major challenge, to law enforcement and public health, as well as to research and monitoring agencies.

5.16 SURVEILLANCE AND CRIME CONTROL
Chair: Lucas Melgaço

0427 - FEAR OF CRIME AND SURVEILLANCE IN POST-COMMUNIST EUROPE

Martin Kovanic (Slovakia)[1]

1 - Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

The support for surveillance is closely connected with the levels of fear of crime, which are experienced by the citizens of particular countries. This is especially true for the post-communist countries, where communist authoritarian surveillance left certain legacies of control. Communist surveillance served a goal of creating a transparent and accountable citizen (Szekely 2007) and aimed at maintaining fear and suspicion within the country. (Los 2010, Welsh 1996) This legacy contributed to the maintaining of the culture of suspicion and a heightened fear of crime levels. (Los 2002) The purpose of this paper is to compare the fear of crime levels, support for various surveillance mechanisms and concern for privacy intrusion within the post-communist European Union member countries and the rest of the members. The analysis will be based on results from European Social Survey, as well as results of the EU PRISMS and PACT project. My expectation is that the theoretical argument of heightened fear of crime levels in the post-communist countries, and a higher support for various surveillance mechanisms will be confirmed.

0428 - EVERYBODY SUSPICIOUS? THE RISE OF PREDICTIVE POLICING IN EUROPE

Rosamunde Van Brakel (Belgium)[1]

1 - LSTS - CRiS Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Increasingly, especially in the context of the datafication of society, pre-emptive surveillance technologies are implemented in all areas of society. Pre-emptive surveillance can be defined as: The systematic or targeted collection and processing of data of entities, which are used to make predictions about future harm on the basis of profiles with the main goal of intervening before harm is done (van Brakel, forthcoming). A good illustration of this can be found in the recent policing trend predictive policing, which is already widely implemented in the United States and is now steadily on the rise in Europe. Predictive policing can either be focused on predicting crimes or hotspots or times when crimes will take place or predicting the identity of offenders and/or victims of crime.

The main purpose of this paper is to provide a better understanding of this new policing trend from a surveillance studies perspective: exploring the drivers, the applications and the efficacy of these types of new technologies, with a special focus on how it is currently being implemented in Europe.

0429 - CONTESTED TOPOLOGIES OF ANTICIPATORY URBAN COUNTER-TERRORIST SURVEILLANCE

Pete Fussey (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Essex

This paper theorises the practices and arrangements of domestic security surveillance from three empirical case studies of urban counter-terrorism operations in the UK. In doing so, the diffusion of surveillance techniques at multiple registers of action – from the categorical to the 'dividual' – are interrogated. At the same time, the combination of multiple actors and agencies – via the devolution of sovereign responsibilities for security, the advance of 'resilience' discourse and other processes – adds organizational and operational complexity to such actions. These developments not only provide challenges to the pursuit of security, but also the ways in which it has been theorized. Moving from classic neoliberal or, alternatively, sovereign-focused accounts of the dispatch of security, this paper draws on Foucault's notions of 'security' (2007) and biopolitics (2008), along with the work of his tutor, Georges Canguilhem, to identify how contemporary counter-terrorism practice is characterised by a series of processes including a move beyond territorial control to the management of circulations, the importance of recognizing non-Euclidian topological rationality among the panoply of security actors, and also the tolerance of diverse instances and bandwidths of normality as a precursor for intervention.

0430 - SURVEILLANCE AND THE REPRESSION OF POLITICAL DISSENT: SOME CURRENT TRENDS IN SPAIN

Manuel Maroto (Spain)[1]

1 - University of Castilla-La Mancha

With one of the highest unemployment rates in Europe, Spanish political elites have undertaken different approaches to policing political dissent, ranging from riot control to introducing harsher penalties for public disorder related offenses in the criminal code or obstructing access to justice through new judicial taxes. This paper focuses on the surveillance of political activism as a tool for controlling dissent, and the legal developments on the use of police databases of protesters, an area that together with administrative sanctions and "nuisance" ordinances and regulation, often "fly below the radar" of constitutional controls. The paper suggests a move towards the repressive use of measures of apparent minor relevance, in an attempt to circumvent some of the safeguards provided in criminal law and minimize the political cost of repression.

0431 - SCHOOLING IN THE SURVEILLANCE AGE; AFFECTIVE IMPACTS OF DATIFICATION, BIOSENSORS AND TECHNO-SECURITY IN EDUCATION

Emmeline Taylor (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - The Australian National University

Surveillance has been a well-established feature of the modern school system since their inception, but recent years have seen the unparalleled proliferation of a broad spectrum from individual, micro-level surveillance to aggregated, abstracted data, against which student and school performance is measured. A brief précis of current developments is provided, but this paper goes beyond detailing taxonomies of the surveillant assemblage in schools, to develop an understanding of the affective impacts they have on schoolchildren. In doing so, it seeks to make visible the concealed workings of surveillance technologies in education to better understand the societal and ethical implications for future citizens.

5.17 SMUGGLING AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Chair: Angelina Stanojoska

0432 - INSIDE OR OUTSIDE: HUMAN TRAFFICKING FLOWS AND CHANGING DIMENSIONS (THE CASES OF MACEDONIA AND SERBIA)

Angelina Stanojoska (Macedonia)[1]

1 - Faculty of Law, University "St.Kliment Ohridski" - Bitola

The Balkan Peninsula, because of its geographical position is (for some of its countries) a bridge between modern Europe (European Union) and the other part (still candidate countries for full membership in the European Union); and war conflicts on its soil for about 15 years, during and at the end of 1990s and the beginning of the XXI Century, was seen as solid soil for being used as territory of exploitation and transport of victims of human trafficking. Lack of control in new countries (Yugoslavian Federation was falling apart), fragile systems, corrupted politicians and the fight for higher material and financial benefit by elites were one of many factors leaving organized crime an open door for smooth crawling in every part of society. Human trafficking was one of many tools used for fast and easy money, using victims' dreams and necessities, organized groups used them for fulfilling pleasures of military and foreign forces (peacekeepers) and other clients.

Years later, legal systems, because of harmonization with European legislature were adjusted to international documents, newer methods were accepted, border controls, action against corruption, police actions and investigations, changes in legal and criminal incriminations. And such policies gave results. They decreased the level of crimes, but caused changes of phenomenon's phenomenology. The human trafficking we knew mutated and overnight changed key points in the process.

That is the main hypothesis of the paper. The development, new police methods, flows in migration, border changings in the Macedonia and Serbia, resulted with changed human trafficking (domestic victims, new kinds of exploitation, staying inside borders, etc.).

The paper, using statistical data from the Ministries of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Macedonia and Republic of Serbia, will analyse phenomenological characteristics of human trafficking, its volume, dynamics, structure and structural changes, possible manifestations and the characteristics of perpetrators and their victims. Starting from 2002, the paper will draw a line and get on the surface the changes of victim's characteristics, their origin, and their demographical characteristics and all to that to show how human traffickers adapted on territorial, political, social and judiciary changes and new legal methods and tools. So we can make a difference between chronological parts, a case study analysis will be used, analysing the case of the notorious human trafficker in Macedonia, Dilaver Bojku Leku, which case study will directly point out the deficiencies of legal system before the Palermo Protocol.

Also, making conclusions based on data analysis will be used for framework of suggestions covering wider territory, accenting the need of institutional and international cooperation.

0433 - THE HUMAN SMUGGLING RINGS: CORE CAPABILITIES AND PROPOSALS OF LEGAL ENFORCEMENT

Fabrizio Costantino (Italy)[1]

1 - University of Trento

Although some scholars argue that the facilitation of irregular immigration is mainly dealt by small, disorganized criminal groups' data seem to contradict these arguments. According to ICMPD and UNODC estimations, the number of smuggled people is between 25,000 and 84,000, with figures towards the lower end of this scale being the most credible. Fees generated by irregular immigrants from Mediterranean are between €233 million and €781 million per year making irregular immigration the second transnational crime after drug smuggling for the volume of money produced.

Human smuggling rings are criminal organizations which facilitate the irregular enter of people from a country to another, with a network of relations between facilitators, distributors and money managers on the supply side and immigrants on the demand side. All the transactions involved in this process are voluntary, and for this reason it is often difficult to define a victim, unless it is some abstract construct like "society as a whole". The market of irregular immigration is highly volatile, and prices move vigorously and unpredictably. Market imperfections can thus create great shifts in the prices of the facilitation of irregular immigration in the larger social environment and global context. In the same way of licit entrepreneurs, human smuggling rings set their goal in making the amount of money to compensate themselves financially for the risks taken in exploiting the business opportunity of facilitating irregular immigration.

Border enforcement, by raising the probability of apprehension, increased the economic costs to be sustained by the smugglers and so the price for migrating irregularly. As a transnational crime, prices of irregular immigration depend strongly on global volatility, which reflects the fact that the economic, competitive and law enforcement environment where irregular migration market takes place is continually subjected to shocks. A number of core capabilities are essential for the existence and development of criminal organizations: i) financial capital; ii) resilience; iii) time pressure; and iv) profit maximization. This paper has a twofold objective: first, it aims to describe the core capabilities of the human smuggling rings; second, for each capability, it analysis a case study of efficient enforcement based on the disruption of this capability.

0434 - CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS TO THE EU

Mirja Anika Gutheil (Germany)[1]

1 - Optimity Matrix

Even though the tackling of migrant smuggling has become a pressing political issue at EU level as well as for Member States, it remains quite an under-researched area, often with scattered and incomplete information available. Drawing on research undertaken by Optimity Matrix for the European Commission on this topic in 2015, as well as existing literature and statistics in this area, this paper aims to highlight some of the structures and developments related to migrant smuggling.

The paper will examine some of the key characteristics of migrant smuggling, starting with a discussion on the scale of the phenomenon. Given that the scale of migrant smuggling into the European Union is difficult to measure due to the lack of reliable, accurate and comparable data and statistical information, the paper will present different estimations and statistics based on publicly available material and complemented by Optimity Matrix's own research findings.

The nature and type of migrant smuggling will also be discussed. This will include an overview of the different types of actors involved in the smuggling process, the main countries of origin of smuggled migrants as well as their different motivations for relying on smuggling, based on the examples of different smuggling routes. The paper will also provide a profile of smuggling facilitators that perform different roles in the smuggling process, e.g. small-scale smugglers would arrange all aspects of the operation themselves, whereas there is a division of work among the actors involved within larger smuggling networks.

Finally, the paper will seek to provide an explanation of the dynamics of smuggling operations, the different patterns and modus operandi, where possible per typology of border (sea, land and air), and provide an estimation and examples of the scale of organised criminal activity, including financial operations in this area.

0435 - THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK ADDRESSING THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS – GAPS AND BEST PRACTISES

Aurelie Heetman (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Optimity Matrix

The paper is based on research undertaken by Optimity Matrix for the European Commission on the smuggling of migrants (2014/2015). The paper will discuss the international and EU legal and policy framework in place to address the smuggling of migrants into the EU, as well as activities undertaken. The paper will identify differences, gaps and best practice across these policies and measures.

With regard to the legal framework, the paper will identify differences between international and EU legislation. For example, the UN Protocol against Migrant Smuggling criminalises smuggling only *"where the offences […] involve an organized criminal group"*, while EU Directive 2002/90/EC criminalises it irrespective of the involvement of a criminal organisation. Moreover, it has been argued that the legal framework addressing smuggling is less developed than the framework addressing trafficking in human beings (THB).

With reference to the policy framework, the paper will identify the international and national organisations with a specific mandate in addressing the smuggling of migrants. Do they have specific strategies and programmes in place to address smuggling or is smuggling addressed as part of a related policy area, such as organised crime or THB? Do they target the demand or the supply side of smuggling, or both?

Finally, the paper will identify the most relevant activities undertaken at the international and EU level to address the smuggling of migrants, such as the provision of technical assistance (including providing training to border control officers and prosecutors, or the provision of technical equipment), joint operations, awareness raising campaigns, knowledge/intelligence sharing activities and enhanced cooperation. With regard to the latter, many political dialogues on migration have been set up since 2000 (e.g. Bali process and Khartoum process), but how effective have they been in involving the countries of origin and transit? Do the parties involved have the same interests/common ground (e.g. discussing root causes)?

5.18 GREEN CRIME
Chair: Nigel South

0436 - FOOD CRIME, WATER CRIME AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Nigel South (United Kingdom)[1]; Reece Walters (Australia)[2]

1 - University of Essex; 2 - Queensland University of Technology

This paper connects water and food - specifically, water pollution, availability of and access to water, and climate change - to the topic of food crime. While green criminologists have previously explored food as a discrete category of harm and crime (see, e.g., Croall, 2007, 2013; Walters 2004, 2006, 2011), this paper examines the ways in which water crimes and food crimes are intertwined or reticulated, where for example, water crimes might originate with food systems (e.g., increased water pollution relating to industrial agricultural practices) while in other cases the opposite occurs (e.g., food shortages and famine are caused by poorly-managed or polluted sources of agricultural water). Water and food systems are sensitive networks and vital to wellbeing and life however they are vulnerable to harms and crimes that follow from the consequences of mega-projects, from over-commercialization and from

conflict over resources. At stake are matters of environmental justice, human rights and global sustainability.

0437 - CONTAMINATION OF MARINE ENVIRONMENT BY FLOATING PLASTIC DEBRIS: POTENTIAL THREAT TO MARINE SPECIES, ECOSYSTEMS AND HUMAN HEALTH

Noriyoshi Takemura (Japan)[1]

1 - Toin University of Yokohama, Japan

Large amounts of plastic debris enter the ocean every year, where it slowly fragments and accumulates in convergence zones. Scientists are concerned about the possible impacts of small plastic fragments (microplastics) in the environment. The role of plastics as a vector for transporting chemicals and species in the ocean is as yet poorly understood, but it is a potential threat to marine species, ecosystems and human health.

The contamination scale of marine environment by plastic debris is vast. It is floating in all the world's oceans, everywhere from polar region to the equator. Solid materials, typically waste, that has found its way to the marine environment is called marine debris. It is known to be the cause of injuries and deaths of numerous marine animals and birds, either because they become entangled in it or they mistake it for prey and eat it. Many different species have suffered from entanglement or ingestion of marine debris including seabirds, turtles, seals, sea lions, whales and fish.

Improved waste control is the key to preventing plastic and other types of litter from entering the ocean. Present situation of plastic debris in the world's oceans is cleared and what should be done is considered.

0438 - INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, ENVIRONMENTAL VICTIMISATION AND THE MATERIAL-SOCIAL NATURE OF 'GREEN CRIME'

James Heydon (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sheffield

Traditional instances of 'crime' tend to be depicted as singular events in time; discrete and abnormal occurrences with clearly identifiable beginnings and ends. Offender and victim, cause, effect and response are neatly categorised using the anchor points provided by law. In contrast, 'green crimes' are messy, non-discrete and clandestine affairs, where the lack of legal recognition can cause victimisation to go unrecognised, offending unpunished, and any adjudication to be notable only by its absence. With recent green criminological literature recommending the use of scientific data as a means of compensating for this absence of legal support, it is important to question the extent to which this is already pursued by relevant parties and, by extension, how this is dealt with by the authorities responsible for the

minimisation of harm. Focusing on the First Nations of Northern Alberta, Canada, this paper will illustrate the material-social nature of the victimisation they are experiencing as a result of oil sands development. Recognising the compromises being made between environmental integrity and economic integration, it goes on to examine how scientific data is utilised by regulatory authorities in pursuit of such balance. Highlighting the fundamental role of empirical information in regulatory decision making, it will be argued that a rational elitism is causing data pertaining to environmental harm to be overlooked, ignored and negated. The paper goes on to suggest that the material element of 'green crime' may be more easily refuted by elites than by its social counterpart, with recommendations for future research centring on the use and misuse of empirical data by legal and regulatory authorities, and how these may be tied to more socio-legal aspects of harm in order to develop a broader, and less contestable, array of support for the material-social definition of 'green crime'.

5.19 SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION
Chair: Guido Travaini

0439 - GRAFFITI PREVENTION: DISCUSSION OF INNOVATIVE AND PRO-ACTIVE STRATEGIES FOR A SUSTAINABLE DEALING WITH A SOCIAL PHENOMENON

Sebastian Kleele (Germany)[1]; Marion Müller (Germany)[1]

1 - sine-Institut gGmbH

Initiated by the European Commission, the Project "Graffolution - Awareness and prevention solutions against graffiti vandalism in public areas and transport" seeks to counteract the increase of graffiti vandalism in public areas and transportation networks by focusing on smart awareness and positive prevention solutions for all affected stakeholder groups. This includes also those who have utilised street art as part of city regeneration and placemaking strategies.

Based on the actual findings of the project, different approaches towards graffiti are presented. On the one hand, graffiti is rated as "criminal damage" and as "degenerative" for the respective environment – an estimation that is strongly linked to the "Broken windows theory" (Kelling / Wilson 1982). Based on this position, the prevention measures can be described as rather repressive and include for example surveillance, access barriers and a fast removal of illegally attached graffiti. But regarding the – especially in metropolitan areas – high number of illegal graffiti and the short period of time when clean surfaces get sprayed again, an all-encompassing and persistent protection of the facilities is often not manageable.

In contrary to that, graffiti is also regarded as a way of personal expression and a natural element of the public sphere with positive effects on the cityscape. This perception is especially linked to "street art", a highly artistic part of the graffiti phenomenon that is rated

positively by a wider general public and advancing to an established part of the modern pop culture.

Regarding these counteracting positions, the presentation seeks to demonstrate new strategies which combine the existence of graffiti as a part of the public sphere and the right for self-expression with the legal right to preserve the integrity of one's property. Including pro-social aspects, sustainable approaches for the dealing with the graffiti phenomenon are developed, which allow the existence of graffiti in conformity with the special characteristics of the surrounding area.

Thereby, one promising aspect is the implementation of legal graffiti and street art projects at spaces that are often affected by graffiti vandalism – an approach which makes use of a basic rule of the graffiti scene, not to spray or damage the work of another writer. According to that, an attractive design in cooperation with (local) graffiti writers can prevent public spaces from illegal and unwanted graffiti.

0440 - RISKS AND REWARDS OF SHOPLIFTING: BUILDING SHOP-THEFT OFFENDER PROFILES USING THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND MOTIVATIONS OF OFFENDING

Laura Garius (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership

Shop theft is described as a 'hidden crime' and knowledge about who shoplifts and how they execute their crimes remains limited (Dabney, Hollinger and Dugan, 2014). This paper presents preliminary findings from research drawing on the subjective experiences of shop theft offenders and the detailed nature of their offences.

As part of a wider knowledge transfer partnership between Nottingham Trent University, Loughborough University, Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership [NCPD], this paper presents preliminary findings from those stages of the project which examine offenders' modus operandi (including methods of product procurement and store exiting strategies), as well as offenders' attitudes towards shop theft, the perceived risks and barriers to shoplifting, the role of security measures in deterring offenders, and finally, both the proximal (immediate) and distal (broader social) factors informing the motivation to steal. These themes are captured through semi-structured interviews with prolific shop theft offenders based in a core city in England. The project also examines evidence relating to the effectiveness of security measures using data from the Home Office's Commercial Victimisation Survey: building on existing research relating to security and vehicle crime/burglary.

The research draws upon the rational offending model, which assumes that individuals make choices that they perceive to be in their best interests (Cornish and Clarke, 1986) and make a 'rational' decision to offend by weighing perceived rewards against the perceived risks. Using evidence from both offenders' own experiences and from analysis of the CVS survey, we

explore whether certain interventions or measures may more successfully disrupt the risk/reward balance: feeding into the overarching objectives of the KTP project to reduce the risk and impact of shoplifting to retailers and crime reduction agencies.

0441 - THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME FACILITATORS AND RISK FACTORS: EVIDENCE FROM HOMICIDES AND SUICIDES IN MILAN AREA FROM 2001 TO 2014

Guido Travaini (Italy)[1]; Giulia Mugellini (Switzerland)[2]; Palmina Caruso (Italy)[1]; Alessio Battistini (Italy)[1]

1 - Dip. Legal Medicine University of Milan; 2 - University of St. Gallen - KRC

Situational crime prevention assumes that crime can be partly prevented by reducing opportunities for crime. "Controlling facilitators" is among the situational crime prevention techniques aiming at reducing crime by modifying the availability or access to specific facilitators (e.g. firearms availability). The impact of crime facilitators on the frequency of delinquency is, however, strictly related to specific risk factors, such as gender and age of the victims. Identifying the way how crime facilitators and risk factors interact between each other is of fundamental importance for implementing appropriate measures of prevention focused on concrete risk factors and population groups.

This presentation aims at analysing the relationship between specific crime facilitators and risk factors concerning homicides and suicides registered in the province of Milan (Italy). In particular, the relationship between the type of weapon used to commit homicides and suicides and the gender and age of the victim will be investigated through the analysis of more than 1000 cases of suicides and 420 cases of homicides collected by the Forensic Institute of Milan from 2001 and 2014. Where possible, the results of this analysis will be compared to similar data at national and international level.

5.20 POLICING AND POLICE REFORM
Chair: Eliezer Silva

0442 - PARKING TICKETS AND POLICE REFORM: CULTURE, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEGITIMACY IN IRISH POLICING

Aogán Mulcahy (Ireland)[1]

1 - University College Dublin

In a famous 1982 article, 'Parking Tickets and Class Repression', Otwin Marenin argued that to provide a more comprehensive and robust understanding of the role the police played in society, critical theories of policing had to consider the spectrum of police activities, and to appreciate the 'relative autonomy' the police enjoyed from dominant social structures. By largely focusing on the 'class repression' dimension of policing, Marenin suggested that critical theorists neglected the 'parking tickets' dimension. Using Marenin's argument as a starting point, here I examine recent scandals surrounding allegations of police misconduct in Ireland, which largely emerged from the police practice of cancelling penalty points awarded for traffic offences. The whistle-blowers who made these allegations raised a number of other concerns about instances of misconduct and inaction. A series of other scandals also emerged, involving wider issues of accountability and oversight, which led to the resignation of the Garda Commissioner and the Minister for Justice. This paper examines these policing scandals and considers how even apparently innocuous dimensions of policing might shed light on wider aspects of police practice, accountability and legitimacy, and on the relationship between policing and the political sphere more generally.

0443 - DOES "THE NEW PROFESSIONALISM IN POLICING" MEAN SCARING THE RIGHT PEOPLE?

Andrew Rudyk (United States of America)[1]

1 - John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Department of Public Management, City University of New York

The concept of the "New Professionalism in Policing," proposed "that it was important for the police to develop a set of four universal values, or guideposts, which would shape the evolution of police agencies as they faced the challenges of a rapidly changing world: accountability, legitimacy, innovation and coherence." This contrasts with the mid-20th century model of professionalism emphasizing technical expertise, tactics and management strategy. The mid-century model failed due to its "dissonance with the experience of African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities." The "new professionalism [is not] fully realized in any single department" and "Much policing in the United States remains, in these terms, unprofessional." Because "professional ambition is itself a powerful force and it is at work almost everywhere" it will become more widely adapted by "police committed to the lawful and humane performance of their vital functions in a democratic society." An obstacle to full implementation of this theory is the attraction and impact on the American police of militarization including the urge to use military tactics and equipment as a result, first, of "the war on drugs," and second, "the global war on terrorism." In order to neutralize the impact of militarization "professional ambition" leading to "police committed to the lawful and humane performance of their vital functions in a democratic society" must incorporate the knowledge of human rights principles into the training of police encouraged by the Government of the United States in a manner similar to the way it has fostered militarization.

0444 - POLICING HUMAN'S RIGHT: WHAT ROLE DOES HUMAN RIGHTS PLAY IN HOW OFFICERS 'DO' POLICING?

Richard Martin (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Centre for Criminology, Law Faculty, University of Oxford

Human rights goes to the heart of policing in democratic societies: it asks what legitimate intrusions the state may make into the lives of its citizens in order to protect the interests of individuals and the community as a whole. How police officers use their powers of arrest and detention, their ability to restrict movement, assembly and expression and, ultimately, their use of lethal force, are all governed by human rights principles and standards. This emergence of human rights norms has been identified as the most important development in law for policing across Europe (Dixon, 2007). This paper explores how this "new agenda in policing" (Neyroud and Bleckley, 2008) has found organisational expression in everyday police practices and culture. What better police service to investigate this with than the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI), which had has embarked on one of the most extensive reform programmes to embed a 'human rights approach' to policing and which now claims to be international leaders in this area. Having gained unprecedented access to the PSNI, this paper presents findings from extensive fieldwork across the organisation, demonstrating how human rights is understood and engaged with by officers of various rank. What impact does human rights have on how police officers plan, conduct and review the way they police their citizens? And how does this vary across the organisation depending on the types of police working being done? Do officers understand their job in terms of human rights? And does it matter whether they do or not? The answers to these questions are contextualised within the criminological literature on rules in policing, as well as the dynamics of Northern Ireland's post-conflict society, where the universality of human rights is juxtaposed with the divisions of sectarianism. The paper concludes by emphasizing the merits of an inter-disciplinary approach, which finds adequate space for the contribution of legal/socio-legal analysis within the field of policing and criminology.

0445 - OLD AND NEW CHALLENGES FOR CONTROLLING THE POLICE IN MATURE AND YOUNG DEMOCRACIES – BRITISH LESSONS FOR BRAZIL?

Eliezer Silva (Brazil)[1]; Sue Uttley-Evans (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa, Setor de Ciências Jurídicas; 2 - Lancashire Law School, University of Central Lancashire

This paper establishes an unusual comparative criminological dialogue with practical dimensions, about controlling British and Brazilian police forces, which have very different historical, cultural contexts and legal traditions.

This paper explores a mature European democracy, UK, which occupies the 14th position in the 2014 HDI, with very low indexes for violence and criminality, a historical legitimacy of the police, by the civil society, and a consolidation of legal and political tools for controlling the police. Exploration then extends to Brazil, a redemocratized Latin American country that, despite its significant economic resources, still occupies the 79th position in the 2014 HDI, with very high indexes of violence, including police provoked violence, very low levels of police legitimacy and an inability to consistently implement important legal premises for controlling the police.

Notwithstanding, the feasibility of the British experience to serve as an institutional benchmark to redemocratized Latin American countries will not be discussed as a mere hypothesis of "legal transplant". The paper appreciates subtler critical issues. On the one hand, the paper takes into consideration some drawbacks, in terms of legitimacy and control of the British police, in recent years, under the influx of terrorist acts. On the other hand, the paper takes into account some signs of gradual improvement of the Brazilian legal and political tools for controlling the police, along with a stronger contemporary social demand for police accountability.

5.21 CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY
Chair: Stephanie Loup

0446 - PSYCHOPATHY, CRIMINAL INTENTIONS AND ABNORMAL APPRAISAL OF THE EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF THEFT

João Próspero-Luís (Portugal)[1]; Pedro Moreira (Portugal)[2]; Tiago Paiva (Portugal)[3]; Joana Vieira (Portugal)[3]; Patrício Costa (Portugal)[2]; Cátia Teixeira (Belgium)[4]; Pedro Almeida (Portugal)[1]

1 - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto; 2 - Life and Health Sciences Research Institute (ICVS), School of Health Sciences, University of Minho; 3 - Laboratory of Neuropsychophysiology, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Porto; 4 - Catholic University of Louvain-la-Neuve

Impaired emotional learning is considered one of the hallmark characteristics of psychopathy. The abnormal processing of cues of reward and punishment, and its impact in the decision-making of psychopathic individuals has mostly been supported by laboratorial studies. In the present study, we have analysed the effects of psychopathic traits in an ecological decision making scenario. We used elements from the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) to study the effect of psychopathy in the formation of criminal attitudes and its impact in the intention to reoffend after release. Using a mixed qualitative/quantitative method, we developed a TPB questionnaire to characterize the predictors of the intention to reoffend, and administrated it, along with the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure, to a sample of male 91 inmates convicted for

theft. Results showed that perceived rewards of theft mediated the association between psychopathic traits and the intention to reoffend. The analysis of the expectancy and value components of items contributing to the formation of criminal attitudes showed that psychopathic traits are associated with underestimation of the probability of negative outcomes and overestimation of the probability of positive outcomes as a consequence of reoffending. Our results add ecological validity to the assumption of stimulus-reinforcement deficits in psychopathy and support the role of disrupted expectancy-value learning and increased reward sensitivity as mediators of the increased probability to reoffend.

0447 - A DUAL-PROCESS MODEL OF CRIMINAL DECISION MAKING: WEIGHING IN THRILL AND SHAME

Michèlle Bal (Netherlands)[1]; Wouter Tamminga (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Leiden University

The role of emotions in criminal decision making has been the subject of criminological research for a long time now. In the current study, we propose and test a dual-process model of criminal decision making, in which the influence of feelings of shame and thrill on decision-making is investigated. With this study we aim to extend ideas from rational choice theory, by including insights from social psychology and dual-process models specifically. Dual-process models assume that there are two modes of information-processing that operate simultaneously; a reflective and an impulsive mode. While costs and benefits are carefully weighed in reflective mode, decisions are influenced by heuristics and emotions more in impulsive mode. As such, we propose that rational choice plays a bigger role in reflective mode than in impulsive mode.

In an experiment, we investigated the influence of reflective vs. impulsive modes of thinking on criminal decision making. Participants were brought in a reflective or impulsive state before reading a scenario in which a law was violated (e.g., drunk driving). They were subsequently asked to what degree they would consider committing this act themselves and probed for feelings of shame and thrill if they would do so. The results showed that people were more likely to violate the law when in impulsive state than in reflective state. Moreover, while feelings of shame did not differ across state, people reported more feelings of thrill in impulsive state. Importantly, state interacted with both feelings of shame and thrill to predict how likely people considered it that they would commit the criminal act. Implications of this dual-process model and recommendations for future research will be discussed.

0448 - TWILIGHT OF THE IDOLS: ON THE MEANING OF NARCISSISM IN HOMICIDE-SUICIDE

Andreas Prokop (Germany)[1]

1 - Universität Hamburg

Violence often is interpreted as the assertion of individual aims at the cost of others. In many cases that seems highly plausible. But then there are acts of excessive violence that seem to serve no personal aim, like rampage killings in schools or the recent air crash massacre in France. In such cases homicide or even mass murder is combined with suicide. Are these people just mad or ill? As I will argue, medicalization is not an adequate instrument to understand these deeds. There is no "ens morbi" that pulls the trigger or presses the knob. But then again we have to go beyond everyday-thinking and rationality. On a certain psychic level that stems from the beginning of our life, we have neither a conception of death nor even the capability of establishing a psychic difference between self and other. On this unconscious level, to destroy one's own body therefore does not necessarily imply the person's intention of complete self-destruction. So, one suicidal rampage killer had written in his diary, that after the massacre he hoped to find himself in a space of pure happiness.

The images of self and other emanate from the same psychic matrix. Thus, we begin our life not knowing of the other as a separate person. This is what psychoanalysis calls omnipotence. The point of separation from mother, of gaining autonomy therefore is a crucial point regarding violence; it confronts the child with his/her dependency, respectively the necessity of withstanding ambivalence towards the primal caregivers. The appearance of the other makes unmistakably sure, that we are not in paradise anymore. So tantrums might be the result, demanding for psychosocial integration.

Such phenomena can be traced back to an aggressive stimulus, stemming from a primordial narcissistic layout that accepts nothing less than omnipotence. But this narcissistic core is threatened by the appearance of the other as well as the ego with its limits. The representational emergence of both, the other and the ego depend on the loss of omnipotence. This loss can't be accepted, if it does not happen gradually in the course of an adequate socialization.

In this paper I will accordingly argue, that later acts of massive violence against the ego as well as others (homicide-suicide) are due to the intended illusionary re-establishment of primary narcissism (omnipotence) and therefore an expression of huge immaturity, but not basically of illness (or brain damage). My argumentation will be based on several autobiographic notes of rampage killers.

0449 - KNOWLEDGE AND POWER STRUGGLES WITHIN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN THE LIGHT OF PSYCHIATRIC EXPERTISE

Stephanie Loup (Switzerland)[1]

1 - Ecole des Sciences Criminelles de l'Université de Lausanne

Our presentation interrogates the place of psychiatric expertise in the criminal sentencing process in the French part of Switzerland. It analyses psychiatric expertise from the points of view of its producers and users, namely the experts and the magistrates, who are ultimately both decision-makers in the procedure. More specifically, our presentation deals with the

political and judicial context of psychiatric expertise, its goals, its circumstances of production and the way it is introduced by the experts to the magistrates and exploited by the latter. By doing so, it reveals the articulation of psychiatric, judicial and political knowledge and powers in the criminal field.

5.22 VIOLENCE AND CRIME VICTIMIZATION
Chair: Gina Rosa Wollinger

0450 - TOWARDS A UNIFIED METHODOLOGY OF CATASTROPHIC VICTIMOLOGY

Clairissa Breen (United States of America)[1]

1 - Cazenovia College

In catastrophic criminal events, genocide, terrorism, serial/spree/mass homicide, as well as criminal responses to manmade and natural disasters, it is important to focus on the many victims of these events to better our understanding. The victims of catastrophic criminal events can experience repeat victimization months and even years after the original events. They may be specifically sought out for further victimization. The sheer number of victims present or effected by catastrophic criminological events, especially those whose victimization has resulted in death, can create a type of sensory overload that allows for the focus to be on the offender rather than the victim. This presentation will present means by which the victims of catastrophic criminological events can be studied and highlighted, giving their experience a greater level of importance in the study of these crimes and in developing ways to prevent or diminish the impact of future catastrophic criminological events.

0451 - VIOLENCE AND CRIMES AGAINST THE ELDERLY: A PORTUGUESE - BRAZILIAN PERSPECTIVE

Ana Carvalho (Portugal)[1]

1 - Faculty of Law, University of Porto

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines violence against older people as "a single or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust which causes harm or distress to an older person". According to this organization there are five main forms of violence against older persons: physical violence, psychological violence, financial violence, sexual violence and negligence.

According to studies conducted on prevalence estimates of different types of violence, the form of psychological violence is the most reported by older people in general and also in Portugal, being the second most reported financial violence. Negligence shows a greater variety of frequencies, given the difficulty associated with the operationalization of the concept. Physical violence and sexual violence are the types of violence less frequently observed in prevalence studies.

Note, in statistical terms, the 3,184 calls to the Citizen Senior Line in 2013, 211 reported problems of mistreatment, 125 cases of material and financial abuse and 212 cases of neglect and abandonment.

In terms of victim and aggressor characterization: women appear to be consistently more vulnerable to various forms of family violence, occurring mostly this within the family and being the aggressors especially family members: partners/spouses and children.

We can associate to the types of violence identified by the WHO several crimes described in the Portuguese Penal Code.

Despite that, in Portugal there are no crimes specifically for the protection of the elderly, while in Brazil do exist these crimes and general crimes are subject to more severe penalties when committed against the elderly. In fact, Brazil has an Elderly Statute, which is a legal act which specifies the fundamental principle of human dignity, the foundation of the Brazilian Constitution, in relation to persons over sixty years.

Keep in mind that people around the world are aging, so it is necessary to prepare society for the old age, treating it as a fundamental right and imposing positive measures for its implementation, when necessary, especially at the level of the penal prevision.

0452 - BURGLARY -CONSEQUENCES FOR VICTIMS

Gina Rosa Wollinger (Germany)[1]; Arne Dreissigacker (Germany)[1]

1 - Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony

Regarding the period from 2006 to 2014, in Germany the number of residential burglaries is on the rise. While the likelihood of catching burglars is low, several victims are suffering financial and psychological consequences. For this reason, a comprehensive research by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony surveyed 1,329 victims in five big cities of Germany.

After a short outline of this project, the emphasis of the presentation is on first research findings of impacts on victims and the influence on their daily lives. In addition to the extent of psychological strains, research findings are interesting with regard to heterogeneity of reactions. At this, the range is from anxiety and sleep disorder to investments in security systems and residential mobility. Furthermore, variation in behaviour with respect to gender,

age, and education level will be discussed. In conclusion, a deductive summary of the presented results is followed by a short outlook on further research questions.

0453 - VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: COMPARISON BETWEEN ITALIAN AND MIGRANT WOMEN

Diego Moretti (Italy)[1]; Roberta Barletta (Italy)[1]; Maria Giuseppina Muratore (Italy)[1]

1 - ISTAT

The Italian Violence against Women Survey carried out by Istat in 2014, collects for the first time, data on foreign women living in Italy. The most of them, about 3.700 women, were interviewed face to face by CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview), while around 21.000 Italian women by CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interview). Estimates are provided for the first six citizenships (Rumania, Albania, Ukraine, Morocco, Moldavia, Chinese) resident in Italy. It was not easy to get the interviews, foreign women move much more than Italian on the territory, some of them were reluctant fearing to be controlled, there were problems related to the language knowledge and to the privacy and women safety. The many and detailed implemented warnings helped in obtaining good quality results and reliable data.

This work will present and discuss the diversities and commonalities between Italian and migrant women. The violence framework appears very complex when considering violence prevalence, frequency, intensity, severity and violence awareness, looking at the peculiarities of different citizenships. Interesting profile risks and deterrent effects also emerge from the women "migration and violence story" in association with the kind of suffered violence.

5.23 PROBATION AND PROCESSES OF SOCIAL REINTEGRATION
Chair: Sylvie Koubalikova

0454 - PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF REINTEGRATION OF PROPERTY CRIME OFFENDERS INTO THE SOCIETY: RESEARCH OUTCOMES

Sylvie Koubalikova (Czech Republic)[1]; Veronika Polisenska (Czech Republic)[1]; Michaela Borovanska (Czech Republic)[1]

1 - The Institute of Psychology of Academy of Science of Czech Republic

The paper introduces main outcomes of the research concentrated on the topic of psychological aspects of offender´s reintegration into the society. In this inquiry, nearly 80 property crime offenders, who are responsible for majority of crime in the Czech Republic,

were investigated with the use of combined qualitative and quantitative methodological approach. The test battery included among others demographic questionnaire, semi-structured interviews concentrating upon the different psychological aspects of offender's life experience, Cloninger temperament and character inventory, Kohs intelligence test, Attribution style questionnaire (ASQ) and tests focused on neutralization techniques. Some methods have been developed or their version modified to correspond with the specific needs of this criminological research, namely ASQ and neutralization tests. The data gathering was executed through Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic, whose evaluation was used as one of the measures of successful reintegration. The research focused especially on the first year after offender´s release as it has been determined as crucial in term of recidivism or reintegration. The contribution presents the basic results and correlations concerning intelligence, character traits of the offenders, their demographic data, attributional style, justifications for the committed crimes and other investigated factors. Mapping of social influences showed among others the significance of partner relationship and economic settlement as the majority of offenders struggle with unfavourable financial situation including high indebtedness.

0455 - THE USE OF ATTACHMENT THEORY IN PROBATION PRACTICE

Maria Ansbro (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Bucks New University

Probation Officers in the UK are trained to draw on a variety of theoretical perspectives to inform their assessments and interventions with offenders. One of these is attachment theory; a large body of work has developed that proposed the quality of early attachments have developmental consequences for later emotional regulation, empathy, relationships and psychological well-being. This research used an action research model to examine the utility of a four-part model that aimed to make the principles of attachment theory accessible to non-specialist practitioners, and usable in their supervision of offenders. It proposed that the Probation Officer should position themselves as a secure base figure that early relationships should be given significance, that offenders reflective function could be encouraged, and that attachment styles could be examined. Results indicated that the first three factors could be used in practice, but the last factor less so; this is somewhat surprising given that attachment styles have been used in groupwork programmes for offenders. A broader theme that was examined was way that theory of any kind was applied in probation practice; explicit reference to theory by practitioners was virtually absent, but was implicit in a kind of practice phronesis.

0456 - THE PROCESSES OF RESOCIALIZATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION: SAMPLE OF INDIVIDUALS UNDER PROBATION

Gönül Demez (Turkey)[3]; Elife Kart (Turkey)[3]; Cihan Ertan (Turkey)[1]; Selim Cankurtaran (Turkey)[2]

1 - Research Assistant; 2 - Ministry of Justice; 3 - Akdeniz University

The aim of the study is to analyse resocialization and social reintegration experiences of the individuals under probation and to research the influence of a series of activities which are being carried out in probation service - such as rehabilitation works, counselling, educative activities etc. - on that process.

This study, in sum, presuming that individuals under probation would both reorganize and remanage their existing identity and sociality, will be analysing the effects of the services providing in probation process on the new sociality of individuals who are under probation.

Being convicted is a situation which leads to reconstruct and interrogate the processes such as social adaptation and social integration in terms both of individual and society. This situation comprises the complete loss of socio - cultural and economic life individual has and reconstruction of them after penalty besides the processes such as being excluded, stigmatized and subjected to othering. Probation service, in this sense, is continuation of conviction in the sense that it contains the situation of both being released and being supervised. Thus, individual is in the position of recontacting to social life by having positioned as the person who is under probation rather the status of confined convict.

Along with this line, this study will be focusing on the given concepts such as social interaction, social integration, social adaptation, socialization/resocialization, stigmatization, labelling, exclusion and reintegration. The research subject will be scrutinised as following with the help of the studies about relevant field.

Probation service, in which convicts undergo the last one year of their penalty participating to social life under the supervision of Directions of Probation which are tied to Ministry of Justice, has been enacted in 2005 in Turkey and applied since 2006.

The universe of the project consists of those who are convicted of any crime and already under probation. It is decided that 3000 individuals who are under probation will be selected as sample from that universe and a structured survey form will be applied to these 3000 individuals so as to test the hypothesizes generated in accordance with the aim of the study. These survey forms will be analysed by using SPSS.

0457 - RECIDIVISM OF EX-COMBATANTS IN COLOMBIA AND THE RELATION WITH THE SITUATION AND ENVIRONMENT

Sergio Triana (Colombia)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology. University of Cambridge

Context Introduction. Colombia has endured an internal conflict for more than sixty years, and has acquired decades of experience implementing Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programs. Since 2003, within the DDR framework, the government has received around 55.000 ex-combatants to the program. The main goal of the policy is to promote a sustainable reintegration process, on the basis of an average of seven years per person (depending on the vulnerability level). Within the Colombian context, DDR program have the following characteristics: a. DDR is not linked to a peace process; b. there are collective (non voluntary) and individual demobilisations (voluntary); c. Disarmament and Demobilization are responsibility of the Ministry of Defence (National Army); d. the Reintegration process is responsibility of the Presidency of the Republic (Colombian Agency for Reintegration); e. the Colombian Government has total ownership of the DDR process in terms of policy making and resources; and f. only around 34.000 ex-combatants have been part of the Reintegration process (PPR in Spanish).

Research introduction. The ex-combatants have the highest level of risk and vulnerability in the face of violent scenarios, like victimization or recidivism in illegal activities, compared to any other population in Colombia (10% have been murdered). A few independent studies have shown that the recidivism rate of ex-combatants in Colombia is of 25%, divided into 5% of proved recidivism and 19% that hasn't been proved by Traditional Justice. This problem has a direct negative effect in the national security indicators and the negative perception the civil society has of ex-combatants, affecting the peace building and citizen security processes.

Description. The research question that will be answer is "What are the contextual factors that have major incidence and/or effect in the recidivism of ex-combatants?" The main objective is to design a recidivism profile system based on the context's structural factors. The hypothesis is, the variables of each particular context have a direct effect in the probability of recidivism of ex-combatants from paramilitary and guerrilla illegal armed groups in Colombia. The specific objectives are, 1. Stablish the contextual factors (exogenous) that could have a direct effect in the recidivism probability of an ex-combatant; 2. Categorize regions and municipalities according to crime and recidivism rates, using a multivariable index; 3. Identify the characteristics of the different ethnic and population groups, and citizens that could have a major recidivism probability; 4. Compare the evolution of criminal tendencies of the ex-combatants that committed illegal acts before and after demobilisation in the different provinces and municipalities of Colombia; and 5. Analyse the perception of the citizens.

Initial expected outcome of this research: Systematic review and risk assessment device.

5.24 EARLY PREVENTION AND PROBLEM BEHAVIOURS
Chair: Michael Gottfredson

0458 - EARLY CHILDHOOD, PROBLEM BEHAVIORS AND A FOCUS ON PREVENTION: AN EMERGENT SOURCE FOR CROSS-DISCIPLINARY, CROSS-NATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY

Michael Gottfredson (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of California, Irvine. Department of Criminology, Law and Society

Scholars from a wide range of the social and behavioural sciences, from numerous countries and representing disparate methodologies are converging on the importance of early childhood environment as a central factor in a wide range of problem behaviours, from crime and delinquency and education to health and economic well-being. A consistent pattern relating to early socialization by parents and other care-givers in the research literatures of criminology, drug use, educational performance, employment, economic status, and health has widespread validation. So too have strong, randomized experimental manipulations in early childhood that show highly significant effects across a wide range of problem behaviours with considerable duration over substantial periods of life. Common explanations are also emerging across disciplines to account for these empirical results, holding out strong promise for a truly unified cross-disciplinary and cross-national criminology.

0459 - THE EFFECTS OF PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND AGGRESSIVE FANTASIES ON AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR: THE CASE OF ISRAELI AND PALESTINIAN CHILDREN EXPOSED TO POLITICAL VIOLENCE

Simha Frederic Landau (Israel)[1]; Shira Dvir Gevirsman (Israel)[2]; Eric Dubow (United States of America)[4]; Rowell Huesmann (United States of America)[5]; Paul Boxer (United States of America)[6]; Khalil Shikaki (Palestine)[7]

1 - Yezreel Valley Academic College; 2 - Tel Avivi University; 4 - Bowling Green State University and University of Michigan; 5 - University of Michigan; 6 - Rutgers University and University of Michigan; 7 - Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research

This study is part of a larger project that explores the effects of exposure to ethnic-political conflict/violence on various ethnic- and aggression-related social cognitions among Middle Eastern youth. Two theoretical frameworks guide this study. The first is a stress-support model (Landau, 1997, 1998; Landau & Beit-Hallahmi, 1983). According to this model, violence is expected to be positively related to stress factors and negatively related to social support systems. Thus, social support is conceived as either affecting directly or moderating the relation between the social stressors and the negative reactions to which they presumably

lead. Second, according to a social cognitive model, children who are exposed to persistent violence are likely to develop a relatively large repertoire of aggressive cognitive scripts (Huesmann, 1998), or internal representations that guide behaviour. Fantasizing about aggression is a form of mental rehearsal of scripts (Eron, 2001). The applicability of these models is tested in the context of persistent ethnic-political conflict and violence. We analysed prospective data from three cohorts of (ages 8, 11, and 14 at time 1) representing three populations of children growing up in the Middle East: Palestinians (time 1 N = 600), Israeli Jews (time 1 N = 451), and Israeli Arabs (time 1 N = 450). Interviews were conducted with the children and their parents once a year for 3 consecutive years. The findings indicate that, whereas exposure to political violence increased children's aggression, perceived support from friends and family decreased it. Perceived social support seems to play a protective role for children exposed to violence. Similar results are found with regard to aggressive fantasies. Theoretical as well as practical and prevention aspects of the results are discussed.

0460 - EARLY PREVENTION OF DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIORS: A DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT.

Gilda Santos (Portugal)[1]; Carla Cardoso (Portugal)[1]

1 - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto

In the recent years, a great deal of attention has been given to the early prevention of disruptive behaviours, not only by academics but also by policy-makers and professionals intervening in the field. The general idea is that we must intervene as soon as possible in an oriented and systematic way. To do so, it is essential to put up an adequate diagnostic assessment, so that we can identify the real intervention needs. Consistently with this idea, the present study sought to do a diagnostic assessment of a sample of 81 children, between 6 and 9 years old, characterizing them in terms of: attention problems (including self-control and impulsivity measures), aggressive behaviours, rule breaking behaviours, communication and social interaction (social problems; social withdrawn), and school performance, based on parents and teachers report's. In this study two instruments were used: *Child Behavior Checklist* and *Teacher Report Form.*

Low levels of parent-teacher agreement were verified. Parents tend to problematize more the children's behaviour than teachers. All studied variables are significantly related within each group of informants but not between the different groups (parents and teachers). Social problems, attention problems and rule breaking behaviour predicted aggressive behaviour in both groups. Finally, school performance is influenced by attention problems and aggressive behaviour. These results will be discussed in the light of the importance of empirical support as foundation to more effective intervention programs.

5.25 INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE DATA ON CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

Chair: Jörg-Martin Jehle

0461 - CRIME AND GENDER

Markku Heiskanen (Finland)[1]; Anni Lietonen (Finland)[1]

1 - HEUNI

This review explores the availability of data across gender in official crime statistics in European countries. The analysis concentrates on violent crimes (homicide, assault, rape and robbery), but also results on property and drug crimes are shown. Data on suspects and convicted persons (police, court and prison) has been collected in the four volumes of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (Editions 2-5) covering the years from 1995 to 2011. A vast majority of the suspects, convicted and imprisoned persons are men. In 2010, men accounted for 85 % of all suspects (total crime), 88 % of convicted persons and 94 % of prisoners. The share of female suspects and prisoners has increased somewhat from the beginning of the 2000ies. The share of females among suspects and convicts is higher than average in theft crimes, and lower in violent crimes. The share of imprisoned females on drug crimes is slightly higher than the share of female prisoners in general. The article also compares the flow of male and female cases through the criminal justice system (attrition) in different crime categories. In the future, data on victims of violent crimes should be added to administrative data collections.

0462 - THE AVAILABILITY OF JUVENILE JUSTICE STATISTICS ACROSS EUROPE

Claudia Campistol (Switzerland)[1]; Marcelo Aebi (Switzerland)[2]

1 - School of Criminal Sciences, University of Lausanne, UNIL, Lausanne; 2 - School of Criminal Sciences, University of Lausanne, UNIL, Lausanne

An efficient data collection on youth crime and criminal justice is the first step for effective juvenile crime prevention. In that perspective, this presentation analyses the availability, in European countries, of criminal statistics on offences committed by minors. Data come mainly from the Fifth edition of the European Sourcebook on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics. The Sourcebook not only collects data, but also detailed information on data collection and recording methods at the different stages of the criminal justice systems. This presentation focuses on statistics referring to the five main stages of it: police, public prosecution, courts, prisons and probation. It highlights the limitations and contradictions in the data collected. Overall, even if Europe is among the most economically developed regions, the quality of these statistics is not satisfactory. The discussion of the findings includes some suggestions for improvements, which could be implemented at a global level instead of a regional one. It also stresses the importance of taking into account metadata in any cross-national comparative analysis.

0463 - APPLES AND ORANGES? WAYS TO ASSESS AND IMPROVE COMPARABILITY OF INTERNATIONAL CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

Stefan Harrendorf (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Göttingen, Institute of Criminal Law and Justice

International comparison of data from crime and criminal justice statistics is an ambitious and complex task. Huge differences in rates of police-recorded offences, suspects, convictions etc. per 100,000 inhabitants can be observed across Europe, which are not only due to substantial factors like varying 'true' levels of crime, but can also be ascribed to differing rules of statistical recording and deviating legal provisions in material criminal law and criminal procedure law. This is a well-known problem for international data collection initiatives like the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (ESB), which even by use of a sophisticated system of standard definitions can only foster comparability, but cannot fully control the influence of the different substantial, statistical and legal factors on the data. Rather, they can document the remaining discrepancies. Hence, simple comparison of country results must be avoided as it would be like comparing apples with oranges disguised as apples.

The paper takes a closer look at ways to assess and improve comparability when carrying out comparative surveys like the ESB or when using the data of such studies. Insofar, the paper firstly focuses on ways to assess more precisely or even quantify the impact of different recording practices and legal definitions on crime and criminal justice data. It closely scrutinizes the influence of variations in selected counting rules (like the use of input vs. output statistics or the counting of persons suspected of having committed more than one offence in a given year) and offence definitions. Secondly, options to minimize the influence of certain statistical, legal or substantial factors on the data of international crime and criminal justice surveys are discussed. It is shown that the extent to which irrelevant factors can be controlled strongly depends on the specific purpose of the research. Finally, possibilities for further improvements of the data collection methods for future waves of the ESB are shown.

0464 - NEEDS AND PREREQUISITES OF A MULTI-LEVEL STATISTICAL APPROACH IN COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

Jörg-Martin Jehle (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Göttingen, Institute of Criminal Law and Justice

Given the differences in definitions of offences and criminal measures, an international comparison can easily be misleading as long as it has to refer to national statistical data sources. Only partly this problem can be overcome by implementing standard definitions. Mostly countries cannot fully respond to these definitions, but only document the national deviations; thus comparing levels between countries remain problematic. Through a more

refined approach one could evaluate the different level of crime rates in relative terms when analysing criminal data on all stages of the criminal justice system - data on recorded crimes, suspected, convicted and sentenced persons. This approach will be demonstrated referring to data recently presented in the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics. It can be shown that differences in offence rates between countries remarkably decrease when it comes to recorded suspects and even stronger when rates refer to the court level and especially to persons sentenced to severe sanctions. In course of this attrition process from level to level, a kind of approximation takes place. In consequence, a comparison solely based on police figures is too restricted; in order to get a complex picture of the crime situation a multi-level statistical approach is needed in comparative studies of criminal justice systems.

6.1 CRIME PREVENTION: COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES OF CONVICTIONS AND THE RIGHT TO BE FORGOTTEN

Chair: Marti Rovira

0465 - THE BIRTH OF THE AMERICAN CRIMINAL RECORD: MIGRATION, MODERNITY AND THE RISE OF CRIMINAL RECORD KEEPING

Charles Brackett (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of Massachusetts at Boston

Despite increasing scholarly and community interest in the proliferation of criminal records in the United States, there is relatively little research on the history of criminal record keeping in the country. This paper explores the early history of systematic criminal record keeping by examining how networks of experts, urban reformers, and research institutions advocated for the formalization of record keeping procedures among the nation's police departments. It analysis the discursive formulations of these institutions and the ways in which they mirrored growing fear and unease in early-20th Century American life to push for increasingly formalized methods of surveillance and record keeping.

0466 - THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SOCIAL CONTEXT IN UNDERSTANDING THE DIFFERENT IMPACT OF CRIMINAL RECORDS IN THE RE-ENTRY IN THE LABOUR MARKET BETWEEN COUNTRIES

Marti Rovira-Sopena (Spain)[1]; Elina Kurtovic (Netherlands)[2]

1 - Universitat Pompeu Fabra (Barcelona); 2 - Willem Pompe Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology, Utrecht University

Increasingly a criminal record can create a serious obstacle in being employed in different countries in Europe. This is rather surprising as one of the main positive aspects contributing to a crime-free life is being gainfully employed. Previous comparative research on the impact of criminal records between countries has mainly focused on differences in legal and administrative terms. However, for a full comparative picture one needs to take into account the differences in the real lives of ex-offenders.

This issue has been approached through the development of a new analytical model. This model takes into account comprehensively all the different elements that lead to exclusion from the labour market by the dissemination of knowledge on criminal records. Basically, this model joins in the same framework social norms on the macro level, social actors on the 'meso' level and individual strategies on the micro level.

This model has been used to describe the different impact of having criminal records in Spain and The Netherlands through the comparison of qualitative research data the two authors have found in the course of their PhD projects. The first results show that a) it is important to differentiate between the transparency and secrecy values and inclusive and exclusive ideals when analysing societal values; b) the visibility of the stigma of having a criminal record not only depends on the provisions established in the law, but also on the actions of the social network and probation agencies; and c) self-exclusion seems to be an important mechanism for understanding why people with criminal records do not find jobs. This paper mainly concludes that the social context is fundamental in order to foresee the impact of new regulations on criminal records.

0467 - COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES OF CRIMINAL RECORDS FOR IRREGULAR IMMIGRANTS.

Elena Larrauri (Spain)[1]; Jorge Rodriguez (Spain)[1]

1 - Universitat Pompeu Fabra

This research deals with the so called 'collateral consequences of a sentence'. For a long time the only apparent consequence of a conviction was imprisonment or probation. We now know that a collateral consequence of a sentence is the existence of a criminal record, which extends its effects well beyond the sentence.

My presentation aims to address specifically the consequences of a criminal record for immigrants (non EU citizens). I will analyse the impact of a criminal record for the risk of deportation, for the denial of residence permits and citizenship and the anxieties and risks associated with the existence of a criminal record. In order to do saw I will present some preliminary results from 30 interviews with prisoners who have 'irregular' legal status.

6.2 ESC THEMATIC WORKING GROUP ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ROUNDTABLE (3): TRANSFORMING THE STATE WE'RE IN

Chair: Barry Goldson

0468 - ESC THEMATIC WORKING GROUP ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ROUNDTABLE (3): TRANSFORMING THE STATE WE'RE IN

Barry Goldson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - The University of Liverpool

By building upon and extending the discussion/analysis developed within the TWGJJ Roundtable (1) ('The State We're In') and TWGJJ Roundtable (2) ('Explaining the State We're In'), this third TWGJJ Roundtable ('Transforming the State We're In') will focus on the future directions that juvenile justice law, policy and practice might take in Europe and the transformative capacities of academic research and intervention. As a Roundtable, there are no specific presentations as such, rather the session will facilitate open discussion and debate drawing upon the research expertise and interests of participants. A series of questions will be considered including, but not limited to, the following. What are the key challenges facing juvenile justice systems, law, policy and practice and how might they be met? What are the 'public' functions of academic research and how might the academy forge more effective relationships with the policy and practice communities? What might future research agendas encompass and how might they be progressed? What opportunities exist for collaborative research and how might they be developed? What role can the ESC TWGJJ play in this process?

6.3 POLICE DECISION-MAKING IN STOP & SEARCH POLICE PRACTICES
Chair: Jenneke Christiaens

0469 - SHOWING TRUE COLOURS? (BORDER)POLICE PERCEPTIONS ON ETHNICITY AS ONE OF THE MAIN INDICATORS SHAPING THEIR DAILY STREET-LEVEL DECISIONS

Maartje Van Der Woude (Netherlands)[1]; Joanne Van Der Leun (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Leiden Law School - Institute for Criminal Law & Criminology

Ethnic or racial profiling by law enforcement officials is a hot topic, not just in the US but also on the European continent. In response to the outcome of the reports of two NGO's the discussions on the matter in the Netherlands have become rather heated. Whereas the Dutch reports and the discussions in line with American research and discourse tend to focus predominantly on proving the existence of ethnic profiling by examining the outcome of

police-citizen interactions, the process leading up to these possible outcomes remains undisputed. In other words, the process leading up to an individual police officers decision to stop and further question or to search a citizen and the factors and circumstances that might influence this process, are taken for granted. The perception is that (border) police officers base most of their decisions on ethnic prejudices regarding the criminal involvement of certain minority groups. It is exactly this underlying process that needs to be revealed and understood in order to have meaningful discussions on the alleged practice of ethnic profiling.

The paper is based on two exploratory studies for which we used a mixed methods approach. Based on qualitative observations during ride-alongs with the regular police and the border police combined with (focusgroup) interviews with the ride-along police officers we aimed to uncover and provide insight into the decision-making processes of street-level (border) police officers.

The results of the study show that decisions are usually based on a multitude of factors and indicators coming together in a multicultural context. Other than citizens (border) police officers filter these factors through the lens of their professional intuition which in itself is shaped by training and experience but also by categorization and stereotyping. Ethnical stereotypes do play a role in this process as well, but seem to be less influential than often suggested.

0470 - ID PLEASE?" STOPPING AND SEARCHING YOUNGSTER, A WELL KNOW BUT NEGLECTED POLICE PRACTICE IN BELGIUM

Sofie De Kimpe (Belgium)[1]; Jenneke Christiaens (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

This contribution focuses on police stop and search practices and youngsters. Stop and search is a diverse police practice, because the fact that police officers have large discretionary powers in the process of decision-making during stop and search. Research shows that several target characteristics play a significant role in the decision making practice of stop and search, more in particular age and ethnicity. In this the factor of age as a possible influencing factor on police decision-making during stop and searches is often overlooked. Youth criminological research shows that (some) youngsters have a very negative perception of and experience with the police. This body of research indicates that stop & search practices are emblematic and at the centre of the "problematic" relationship between youngsters and police forces. However, empirical and qualitative research tackling this specific youth policing practice remains very scarce. Therefore in this contribution we want to explore this blind spot in stop and search research and show why it is important in the relationship between youngsters and the police. But above all how it could shed light on a by youngsters as controversial, discriminating and unfair police practice.

0471 - FINDINGS FROM THE FIFE PILOT: A NEW APPROACH TO STOP AND SEARCH IN SCOTLAND?

Megan O'Neill (United Kingdom)[1]; Liz Aston (United Kingdom)[2]; Agata Krause (United Kingdom)[3]

1 - University of Dundee and Scottish Institute of Policing Research; 2 - Edinburgh Napier University and Scottish Institute of Policing Research; 3 - University of Dundee

Stop and search has been a topic of intense political and media scrutiny over the past 18 months in Scotland. Serious questions have been raised about the use of this policing method on young people, the quality and accuracy of the Police Scotland stop and search database and the continued use of 'consensual' stop and search. The latter refers to the practice whereby a police officer in Scotland can ask a member of the public for permission to search him or her without reasonable suspicion. In response to these questions and criticisms, Police Scotland implemented a number of measures to improve the execution of stop and search and to enhance police legitimacy in this area. One of these was to design and implement a revised approach to stop and search and to pilot it in one police division. The Fife Division of Police Scotland was selected as the pilot site. This paper will consider findings from our evaluation of the Fife Pilot and points of learning for stop and search in Scotland overall. The decision-making of police officers in stop and search encounters will be highlighted, especially in relation to the influence the pilot had on these processes.

6.4 PRISONS IN TRANSITION: NEW VULNERABILITIES
Chair: Amy Ludlow

0472 - SUICIDE IN PRISON: WHY PRISON STAFF MATTER

Amy Ludlow (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Cambridge

The suicide rate among prisoners in England and Wales has risen in recent years. In this paper I present findings from a study ('Self-inflicted deaths in NOMS' custody amongst 18-24 year olds: staff experience, knowledge and views) that was commissioned by a national review of prison suicide in England and Wales (the Harris Review). My aim is to situate suicide prevention by prison staff within the context of recent changes to the operation of prisons and the experience of prison life in England.

0473 - SUBJECT TO POWER: THE VULNERABILITIES OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGISTS WORKING IN PRISONS

Jason Warr (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Lincoln

Prison staff and their varying practices and cultures have been integral to the understanding and discussions of penal power. Much of this discourse has involved examinations of how they manifest power and how they impact on the more vulnerable 'imprisoned' populations. However, Crewe, Bennett and Wahidin noted in their introduction to the 2007 book Understanding Prison Staff that it is equally important to gain an understanding of prison staff in and of themselves as they represent a distinct occupational and experiential population who are too subject to institutional matrices of power.

This paper seeks to further this understanding by addressing the experiences of those forensic psychologists who are employed in the prisons of England and Wales. This will involve a discussion on how, as a staff population, they are subject to the power of the prison and the prison service which generates Occupational, Professional and Gender vulnerabilities. Some of these vulnerabilities can involve bullying behaviours, practices that evoke workplace stress and limit professional development and those that are imposed on women specifically. I will present findings that indicate four differentiated typologies of forensic psychologist exist and that each of these 'types' experiences these vulnerabilities in varying ways. I will highlight distinct areas of concern for both the National Offender Management Service and the forensic division of the British Psychological Society.

The paper is informed by Doctoral research, which followed a qualitative design involving elements of appreciative inquiry. 20 Forensic Psychologists in the employ of HMPS were interviewed, a further 9 people were interviewed or consulted in order to provide historical and procedural context. The thesis is entitled: The Forensic Psychologist: The Contemporary 'Prison' Psychologist in Person and Practice.

0474 - POLITICS AND PRISONS RESEARCH: NEW VULNERABILITIES IN METHODS AND PRACTICE

Bethany Schmidt (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Cambridge

Criminology as a 'moral enterprise' is increasingly coming into conflict with a wary, and often defensive, political climate in which austerity and policy-driven agendas dominate the discourse. The changing landscape of criminal justice, fuelled by an escalating trend to govern through crime, has led to a systemic culture dominated by fear, security, and control. The consequences of such have created a precarious and complicated research terrain. This paper reflects on some of the ethical and methodological challenges faced when doing prisons

research in such a climate, and in particular, in the shadow of the UK's 2015 general election. New vulnerabilities in methods and practice have been borne out of governmental fears of criticism, poor publicity, or an evidence-base that may run contrary to current policy. The author provides examples of how these fears, or perceived risks of irresponsibility exposed, have led to publication delays, rigid contractual agreements, censorship, barriers to access, and the withholding of findings from the public. The moral and theoretical implications of conducting academically rigorous, meaningful research during this political era are discussed.

6.5 CYBERCRIME
Chair: Anne-Marie Côté

0475 - MAKING OF: TRUST WITHIN AN ONLINE COMMUNITY OF HACKERS

Anne-Marie Côté (Canada)[1]; Benoît Dupont (Canada)[1]

1 - Université de Montréal

This presentation aims to understand how trust is established and distributed in an online community of hackers, which includes more than 2.5 million members. The use of a mixed methodology enables a holistic consideration of underlying processes for establishing confidence in illicit anonymous environment. Through content analysis of almost 450,000 interactions between members, that resulted in the awarding of reputation points, this paper examines the levels of trust between hackers, the evolution of trust and distrust in time, the links between trust and hierarchical status within the community, as well as the reasons why hackers accumulate or lose their peers' trust. The results suggest that despite the importance granted to values of cooperation, sharing of knowledge and technical skills, personal relationships within the forum (positive and negative) prevail to determine the reputation and trustworthiness of members.

0476 - CYBERCRIME: WHAT WE KNOW, WHAT WE THINK WE KNOW, AND WHAT WE STILL DON'T KNOW. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE UK REVIEW OF CYBERCRIME

Michael McGuire (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Surrey

A key factor in managing and responding to cybercrime has been what we know, or what we think we know about it. And effective responses to the problem have often been hampered by inadequate knowledge about it. 'Knowledge' of cybercrime has been variously conceived; - in terms of the prevalence of certain kinds of cyber offences and the rate at which they are

growing or expanding; in terms of the costs of cybercrime, whether measured as overall or offence-specific costs, or in terms of its relative harms and the categories of victim most at risk - which may include states and corporations as well as individuals. But if developing adequate knowledge of cybercrime depends almost wholly upon the kinds of data which is available it has been all too clear that some major problems must be confronted. In short there is not enough data, what there is cannot always be accessed because of vested interests and what is both available and accessible often fails to meet the standards of scientific evidence required within other fields. In this paper I consider the current state of cybercrime knowledge based upon work conducted for the recent UK Review of Cybercrime - one of the first attempts by a national government to create a comprehensive and clear view of cybercrime using only scientifically robust data. I consider the typology used by the Review to organise data, the criteria for including data and the metrics used to interpret threats detected within the data. I conclude by considering what if any lessons can be learned from the Review for future attempts to develop a comprehensive, properly scientific overview of what we know about cybercrime.

0477 - THE CYBORG DIMENSION OF CYBERCRIME: TOWARDS A HYBRID UNDERSTANDING OF ONLINE OFFENDING, OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS

Wytske Van Der Wagen (Netherlands)[1]

1 - University of Groningen, Faculty of Law, Department of Criminal Law & Criminology

Cybercrime poses some significant challenges for the field of criminology and its theoretical repertoire. On the functional and operational level, contemporary technologies play a crucial role in enabling, organizing and carrying out these crimes, even to the extent that crimes can have a robotic and automatic nature. On the behavioural, perceptional and experiential level, digital technologies can intermingle with or co-shape the thinking, acting and decision making of online offenders and victims. This human/technology nexus provides interesting but also challenging questions for criminology as the field is predominantly engaged with the human or social dimension of crime. The technological or non-human dimension of crime is not absent, but is merely considered on the instrumental, contextual or symbolic level, implying that human agency and human decision-making remains the central locus through which crime is explained. This research argues that the role of (digital) technologies should be placed more on the foreground in criminological theory in order to more thoroughly capture their (active) role and contribution to the crime and their interrelation with humans. Accordingly, theories outside criminology are considered that deal more specifically with the human/technology relationship on the interactional level. Actor-Network Theory (ANT) in particular is considered as valuable since the perspective adopts a hybrid and distributed notion of agency in which non-humans actors are treated more equally with regard to humans. The research not only explores the potential of ANT on the conceptual level, but also demonstrates its added value empirically by applying the approach to a study on botnets, hacking and ransom ware. The research puts forward a new more hybrid (cyborg) conceptualization of cybercrime, its offenders and victims.

0478 - SYNERGY BETWEEN CYBERCRIME AND ORGANIZED CRIME

Nicole Selzer (Germany)[1]; Tobias Günther (Germany)[1]

1 - Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg

The digital world is an attractive environment for several types of criminals. Possibilities to commit criminal acts in the digital world are as diversified as in the real world. It's common sense that e-crime, especially cybercrime, is the evolution of crime in the Age of Information.

The attractiveness of the digital world also reaches organized crime groups. It is an ongoing problem to define organized crime, and the age of information has intensified the challenge. Clearly, the face of organized crime has changed. Organized crime groups are "illegal enterprises". They act like legal enterprises and following the same goals - extension of know-how and expansion of predominance. With a market-economic approach to organized crime comes full circle.

To achieve desired results, various organized crime groups have become involved in cybercrime, which is no longer dominated by hackers accessing computer system for sport, simply because they are able to. Difficulties with this phenomenon are the dilution of victims and the mix of legal and illegal acts – characteristics that are known for Economy Crime.

This paper provides an overview of the current state of research in terms of cybercrime and organized crime, as well as prospective analyses.

6.6 SEXUAL VIOLENCE, CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE
Chair: Ivo Aertsen

0479 - SENTENCING PATTERNS FOR FELONY SEX OFFENDERS: IS THERE A GENDER EFFECT?

Joshua Cochran (United States of America)[1]; Ryan Shields (United States of America)[2]

1 - University of South Florida; 2 - Johns Hopkins University

Scholars have levied considerable effort to understand the social construction of the sex offender—conceived by the general public as a unique subclass of criminal that is predatory, resistant to rehabilitation, and destined to reoffend—and the resultant public calls for harsher punishments for these offenders. Few studies, however, have systematically examined sex offender punishment in practice or the extent to which extra-legal dimensions inform judicial decision-making in these cases. Drawing on prior research and theory, we assess whether gender differences emerge in sex offender sentencing. Findings have important implications

for scholars, practitioners, and policymakers interested in sex offender punishment, its effects, and the factors that influence it.

0480 - LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' PERSPECTIVES ON THE SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY

Maria João Falcão (Portugal)[1]; Maria Francisca Rebocho (Portugal)[1]

1 - University Fernando Pessoa

Sex Offender Registries were the first attempt made by states to control recidivism and have been in effect for over 50 years. The Sex Offender Registry is currently implemented in several countries, namely the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and Canada. Information in the Registry is made available to the general public via a website, such as the FBI or the US Department of Justice website, or by other means. In spite of the public awareness of the whereabouts of convicted sex offenders, no evidence has been provided that mandatory registration has actually made society safer. In fact, many believe sex offender registration has become a self-defeating process. Since then, other types of management strategies have been instituted, such as residency restrictions, global positioning system and civil commitment. Contrary to media depictions of stranger sexual assaults, or child molesters who kidnap children unknown to them, the vast majority of sexual offence victims are known to the offender, who is generally either a relative, or somehow intimate to the victim. This study, exploratory and descriptive in nature, aims at analysing law enforcement officers' perceptions and attitudes regarding the usefulness, the implications and consequences of a hypothetical implementation of the Sexual Offender Registry in Portugal, as well as their perceptions pertaining to the different types of sex offenders, their reintegration in the community and their associated risk. For this purpose, a questionnaire was applied to a sample of 276 law enforcement officers. Results will be presented and discussed, and potential implications to policy, policing, and community welfare will be analysed and debated.

0481 - SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND THE POTENTIAL OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: FINDINGS FROM A EUROPEAN RESEARCH PROJECT

Ivo Aertsen (Belgium)[1]

1 - University of Leuven - Leuven Institute of Criminology

It is a widely recognised fact that the current and traditional approach to 'justice' is limited in what it can offer in terms of 'justice' to either victims or offenders of sexual crime. The theory and practice of Restorative Justice (RJ) is rapidly developing and offers some well-argued new avenues for dealing with crime in general. In this paper, some of the results emerging out of a EU funded research project that took place in a partnership between seven countries will be presented, in order to explore the possibilities and limits offered by such an approach. Through a literature review, an international mapping exercise, study visits and a number of

other activities extensive data have been gathered on different restorative approaches to sexual violence, possible outcomes, needs of victims and offenders, and the role of institutions and community.

0482 - COMMUNITY-BASED, VICTIM-CENTRED RESTORATIVE JUSTICE FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE – A PILOT PROJECT

Bronwyn Naylor (Australia)[1]; Bebe Loff (Australia)[2]; Liz Bishop (Australia)[2]

1 - Law Faculty, Monash University; 2 - Monash University

It is widely recognised that most victims of sexual violence choose not to participate in the formal criminal justice system. Despite years of important reform it seems unlikely that the criminal justice system will be able to offer an effective response to cases of sexual violence, particularly where the case relies primarily on the victim's own report. This paper reports on the implementation of a community-based restorative justice intervention by a major Australian Centre Against Sexual Assault and its evaluation by Monash University academics, funding having been obtained for both implementation and evaluation. The process will involve the training of specialised facilitators to offer a restorative justice conference for the adult victim and people s/he wish to have present, who may include a perpetrator and/or any other persons who the victim may regard as complicit. Unlike models that rely on court referrals and are based within the criminal justice system, this intervention will be community-based and participation will be voluntary, and is expected to include cases of historic and interfamilial abuse, as well as cases in which the victim does not wish to report to police for a range of reasons.

6.7 STALKING AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE
Chair: Jenny Korkodeilou

0483 - INVISIBLE HARMS: THE CRIME OF STALKING AND ITS EFFECTS ON VICTIMS/SURVIVORS

Jenny Korkodeilou (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - The University of Sheffield

Stalking has been recently criminalised in the UK and re-entered legal policy discourse, albeit to a limited extent, with the introduction of two new stalking offences in England and Wales in 2012. This was a positive legal step towards protecting victims of this hidden form of interpersonal abuse and acknowledging that stalking can have deleterious effects. Indeed, it

has been shown that victims often experience significant life changes and serious, long-term social, psychological and interpersonal harms as a direct result of being stalked. And while the responses of criminal justice system practitioners to stalking victims often vary, the predominance of research has been consistently suggesting that there is a lack of understanding and appropriate treatment of victims of this crime by the criminal justice system overall.

Against this background this paper will attempt to shed light into stalking phenomenon and its complex effects through the voices and experiences of victims/survivors. Drawing on from the in-depth accounts of 26 self-defined stalking victims who were interviewed as part of a doctoral study, this paper will present and discuss the main findings of the study regarding the psycho-social effects of stalking as these were articulated by participants. The responses by criminal justice system professionals to victims and their cases will also be considered as these often compounded the overall trauma of being pursued. In essence, this paper aims at revealing the harms victims of stalking experience in their everyday lives, developing awareness on this type of victimisation and its multifaceted ramifications, and eventually helping towards informing and improving social and criminal justice system responses so that stalking victims and their experiences become more visible.

0484 - MEASURES AGAINST STALKING AND FUTURE CHALLENGES IN JAPAN

Yuko Utsumi (Japan)[1]

1 - Police Policy Research Center of Japan

The number of stalking reported to the police has been increasing since 2000 when the Anti-Stalking Act was enforced, and that doubled to 21,089 in 2013. Although many perpetrators stop stalking through administrative actions such as warnings and prohibitions by the police in accordance with the act, perpetrators' desires to rule victims are strong in stalking cases, which can easily lead to serious crimes.

In the Stalking-murder case in Zushi City in 2012, the man under probation with a suspended sentence for intimidation over his ex-girlfriend murdered her after sending emails asking for compensation. In this case, although the probation office had set a special condition to prohibit the man from seeing the victim, this prohibition was not shared between the probation office and the police.

Considering this situation, the National Police Agency established a team that consisted of the community safety division and the criminal investigation division in each prefectural Police Headquarters nationwide, while strengthening cooperation between the police and other agencies. Our future challenges includes establishing sufficient systems to counsel and protect victims.

0486 - STATISTICALLY SPEAKING, PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE MATTERS.

Rita Começanha (Portugal)[1,2]; Ângela Maia (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Minho, School of Psychology; 2 - University of Porto, Medical Office

Background: Psychological abuse is assumed as the prevailing form of intimate partner violence causing serious consequences on mental health and global functioning in youngsters. Despite this evidence, psychological abuse is considered a minor problem in comparison with physical and sexual violence. This study aims to access the prevalence and the consequences of living a psychological abusive relationship in a college sample.

Method: 657 college students of both sexes (77% of female students) from a public Portuguese university completed an online survey which includes the Psychological Abuse Survey, the short form of Psychological Maltreatment Inventory and the victimization items of Conflict Tactics Scale–2, for evaluate and discriminate different types of intimate partner violence: psychological, physical and sexual. Mental health was accessed by the Post Traumatic Stress Symptoms Checklist (primary outcome), State–Trait Anxiety Inventory, Beck Depression Inventory–II, Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory and Environmental Mastery Scale (secondary outcomes).

Results: According to our data, 30% of participants are, or had been, in a psychological abusive relationship, in the absence of physical and/ or sexual violence. This experience predicts post-traumatic stress symptoms long after leaving the abusive relationship. The main symptoms cover efforts to avoid thoughts, feelings, or conversations associated with the abuse (43%); recurrent and intrusive distressing recollections of the event (37%); irritability or outbursts of anger (36%); feeling of detachment or estrangement from others (34%); difficulty concentrating (32%) and restricted range of affect (30%). Statistically significant differences were also found in secondary outcomes. Participants with history of psychological abuse in intimate relationships presented elevation of depression and anxiety, low self-esteem and low sense of environmental mastery, compared with college students without this life experience event.

Conclusions: This study highlights the importance of evaluating the consequences of psychological intimate partner violence which has proven to have a chronic impact on mental health, and remain long after the abuse has ended, deserving further attention. Our aim was to show evidence to inform practice and develop specific interventions to deal with this kind of specific intimate maltreatment, which deserves its own conceptualization and specialized approach.

6.8 BETWEEN PENAL IMAGINATION AND VICTIM ACTIVISM: PROSECUTION AND SENTENCING AT INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURTS SPONSORED BY THE EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY GROUP ON ATROCITY CRIMES AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE (ECACTJ)

Chair: Susanne Karstedt

0487 - IMPLEMENTING PUNISHMENT FOR ATROCITIES: LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE ICTY?

Filip Vojta (Germany)[1]

1 - Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

The presentation provides a critical analysis of the system for enforcement of international sentences which was first introduced by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and subsequently adopted by other international criminal tribunals (ICTs). New and emerging conflicts around the world pose a continuous challenge for international criminal justice. The practice of the ICTs indicates that maintenance of international security and prevention of atrocities can hardly be upheld only by prosecuting international criminals, but it requires an engagement of innovate new approaches to international criminality. Presumably, implementation of international sentences with its inherent switch of punishing focus carries the quality of such approach. Practice, however, bears further exploration. The nature of the international sentence-enforcement system, where international criminals serve their sentences in various national prison systems, raises a number of distinctive penological issues which will come more and more under the focus of international community as the International Criminal Court (ICC) keeps expanding its practice and ad hoc tribunals complete their mandates. In that sense, the practice of the ICTY with its paramount number of incarcerated criminals provides a fertile ground to reap lessons learned regarding the imprisonment of international criminals and determine appropriate ways for its improvement.

0488 - ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF VICTIMHOOD IN PEACETIME AND CONFLICT: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TRAUMA MANAGEMENT BY ANTI-VIOLENCE NGOS

Elizabeth Cook (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Manchester

The boundaries of victimhood and victim identity, in light of shifting political and socio-cultural landscapes, have received increasing attention in criminology. Considered in tandem with the proliferation of the *trauma project*, the present research looks to develop a critical victimology of mass violence by realigning the analytical focus to the *lived*-reality of victim experience. This study explores how 'victim-activists' confront and mobilise – both individually and collectively – personal experiences of trauma associated with serious violence to promote mass acknowledgement.

The concept of trauma is a popularly used, yet comparatively obscured, notion as demonstrated in extensive psychological and sociological literatures. Whilst psychological perspectives have demonstrated a tendency to pathologize, the concept has also been projected to social and cultural levels of analysis. An already divided concept, *trauma* has been further confounded by the cloud of lay 'master' narratives and an unusual conflation of academic, medical and public discourse. Under this pretext, the concept, loaded with emotional and political energies, has provoked a simultaneously universalised and trivialised construction of victimhood; one which obscures victim identities, histories and experience (Walklate, 2013; Fassin and Rechtman, 2009).

By moving away from the preoccupation with cultural traumas, this research aims to particularize (and reconcile) such macro accounts with victim narratives. Using a comparative focus, this qualitative research design applies a phenomenological lens to victim experiences. An ethnographic approach, consisting of semi-structured interviews and participant observations, is used to investigate how victims have managed and mobilised their traumatic experiences. This paper relays some preliminary fieldwork reflections from research with 'victim-activists' in two diverse 'peacetime' and 'post-conflict' societies. Issues of emotionality, power and politics are considered as the methodological and ethical implications of researching victims of violence, particularly in divided societies, are explored.

0489 - PROSECUTION AND SENTENCING OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMES BY DOMESTIC CRIMINAL COURTS: CASE STUDY OF POST-GENOCIDE RWANDA

Barbora Hola (Netherlands)[1]

1 - VU University Amsterdam

After the 1994 genocide, which led to a death of estimated 500.000 to 1.000.000 victims, Rwanda set itself an almost impossible task: to prosecute and punish all individuals involved in the genocidal campaign. Given the mass popular participation in the atrocities, hundreds of thousands of suspected "genocidaires" were to be tried and sentenced for genocide-related crimes, which involved mass murders, rapes, torture, mutilations or destruction and appropriation of property. Over time, many institutions have prosecuted perpetrators of these international crimes, such as the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), Rwanda domestic criminal courts or specialized gacaca tribunals. In this presentation, results of an original empirical study of case files of perpetrators convicted by Rwanda ordinary courts for genocide-related crimes will be presented. A legal and empirical reality of prosecutions and sentencing by domestic courts in Rwanda will be discussed and contrasted to prosecutions and sentencing at the international level by the ICTR.

0490 - EXPLORING THE PENAL IMAGINARY OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Kjersti Lohne (Norway)[1]

1 - University of Oslo

The engagement of human rights NGOs with the International Criminal Court is no novelty, but rather a contemporary manifestation of a continued effort to hold individuals criminally and individually accountable for mass atrocity and global violence. The study of humanitarian sensibilities in penology has mainly focused on how these sensibilities have 'humanized' or 'civilized' punishment. Similarly, criminological scholarship on human rights primarily use them as a normative and legal framework from which to critique contemporary penal practices. While non-punitive forces have a major place in the human rights sensibility, this paper also explores how human rights NGOs at the same time constitute and draw on punitive forces. Through their advocacy networks, human rights NGOs are at the forefront of penal policies with global objectives and global capacities. The development of the international criminal justice apparatus, alongside the implementation of the 'fight against impunity' in domestic legislation situates these actors at the core of a criminology that travels.

Based on multi-sited ethnographic research on the role of human rights NGOs at the ICC, this paper start to flesh out what I refer to as the cosmopolitan penal imaginary, commenting on the norms, values, and sensibilities embedded in their fight for global justice through criminal law. Crucially, moving from a position of scepticism towards the criminal justice system, human rights NGOs have now embraced criminal law as an instrument of human rights enforcement, expressing an extraordinary faith in the ability of criminal justice to achieve social justice. This is particularly noteworthy in the light of a domestic penal imagination in the West that by and large has ceased to regard criminal justice as a tool of social engineering. As international criminal justice develops from the two philosophical currents of legalism and liberalism, both firmly situated within the legal structures of Western societies, the domestic analogy is a useful one, albeit far from uncontested. From the outset of general yet analytical comparison with crime control and criminal justice in late-modern societies, this paper seeks to make sense of the cosmopolitan penal imaginary at play within international criminal justice.

6.9 CRIME AND PLACE 3: THE GEOGRAPHY OF CRIME
Chair: Henk Elffers

0491 - ARE CHILD MOLESTERS PREDATORS? INTRA-FAMILIAL AND EXTRA-FAMILIAL CHILD MOLESTERS' HUNTING BEHAVIOR, MODUS OPERANDI AND GEOGRAPHIC DECISION-MAKING

Maria Francisca Rebocho (Portugal)[1]

1 - University Fernando Pessoa

Sex offenders were traditionally described as irrational individuals, with low self-control, who committed impulsive crimes. Moreover, because sexual offenses were considered the end result of pathology, criminologists over the years paid little attention to this specific type of offense. However, recent studies have demonstrated that sex offenders are, in fact, decision-makers and act in a rational, though sometimes bounded, manner during the commission of their crimes. This is also true of their victim selection process, namely the victim (or target) acquisition stage of the crime. Like animal predators in the wild, they search for targets to victimize and gain profit from (e.g., sexual gratification) and attack them in the most effective way possible, from a rational standpoint. In this sense, sex offenders actively hunt for victims and act as human predators. This study aims at examining child molesters' hunting behaviour, *modus operandi*, and geographic decision-making, while comparing intra-familial and extra-familial offenders to establish the extent of the differences between both types of offenders' crime commission process. Using a sample of 138 incarcerated child molesters, 69 inter-familial and 69 extra-familial, hunting behaviour patterns were identified and tested to establish which hunting behaviour patterns were associated with each type of child molester. Relationships between *modus operandi*, geographic decision-making, and hunting behaviour patterns were also examined. Explanations for the offending patterns identified in this study, as well as for the differences found between both groups are proposed, and implications of these results for policy, criminal investigation and prevention of sexual offenses are discussed.

0492 - AN EXAMINATION OF THE HUNTING BEHAVIOR AND MODUS OPERANDI OF NON-SERIAL MURDERERS

Rafael Valente (Portugal)[1]; Maria Francisca Rebocho (Portugal)[1]

1 - University Fernando Pessoa

As a science, criminology has focused mainly in identifying nomothetic differences at the level of the offenders and precipitating characteristics of the victims, as well as studying the role of the law and its deterrent effect. From biological, sociological and psychological determinism to most modern approaches, such as biosocial, evolutionary, learning, peer influence, social disorganization and anomie/strain theories, many variables have, indeed, been used to try and explain violence and crime. Nonetheless, while studying the interveniens of crime, criminology has largely neglected the study of the environmental and situational factors at the pre-crime stage of the crime commission process. Although some has been written about the *modus operandi* and hunting behaviour of rapists and child molesters, homicide has not been the focus of this kind of attention, except for serial and mass homicide, crimes that usually attract great attention from the media, society and academia. This being said, the aim of this study is to identify patterns in the hunting behaviour and *modus operandi* of a sample of Portuguese convicted non-serial murderers. In order to achieve this, the subjects' sentencing records were analysed with the aid of qualitative methods. Additionally, the data obtained was coded and subjected to SPSS statistical analysis, so as to obtain a cluster solution. Different

patterns were found at the level of the pre-crime process, and were interpreted in light of the inherent situational variables and spatial context. These results and the impact of said situational variables will be discussed, as well as their implications to criminal investigation, offender profiling and policing.

0493 - CROSS-BORDER CRIME PATTERNS UNVEILED BY EXCHANGE OF DNA PROFILES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Marre Lammers (Netherlands)[1]; Wim Bernasco (Netherlands)[1,3]; Kees Van Der Beek (Netherlands)[2]

1 - NSCR; 2 - NFI; 3 - VU University in the Netherlands

The aim of this study was to make a head start with unveiling transnational spatial patterns in offending. To that end, data are used from DNA profile exchange between The Netherlands and eighteen other EU member states that have implemented EU legislation on forensic cooperation. Information was collected on all DNA stains entered into the database, including the region in The Netherlands where the stain was secured, the type of crime, and how many matching DNA profiles had been identified in each of the other eighteen countries. The results suggest that currently the profiles of offenders who are active in other Prüm countries make up for about 4 percent of all DNA stain profiles in the Dutch DNA database. The highest share of cross-border matches is found in the south-eastern part of The Netherlands, where The Netherlands borders one of the most densely populated regions of Germany.

0494 - THE FACES AND PLACES OF TRAFFICKING FOR LABOUR EXPLOITATION: A LARGE-SCALE ANALYSIS

Ella Cockbain (United Kingdom)[1]; Kate Bowers (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University College London (UCL)

Human trafficking for labour exploitation (hereafter labour trafficking) is increasingly recognised as a serious crime threat at national and European levels. Against a backdrop of scant empirical research, we designed this study to investigate systematically the characteristics of victims, offenders and trafficking-related locations (those implicated in recruitment, harbouring and exploitation). A particular strength of our work is the unprecedented data access we negotiated: the UK's national database of 6,858 individuals referred for as suspected trafficking victims and extensive and detailed case files for 453 'confirmed' labour trafficking cases from 2012 and 2013. We then subjected the relevant study data to a range of statistical and spatial analyses rarely applied to organised crimes such as trafficking. In this session, we will present key interim findings about the nature and distribution of labour trafficking into, within and from the UK. Additionally, we will highlight

particular challenges in extending techniques generally applied to relatively simple volume crimes to a complex, multi-locational and multi-agent crime.

6.10 CHILD WELFARE AND DELINQUENCY
Chair: Claire Fitzpatrick

0495 - QUALITATIVE RESEARCH INTO THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF HISTORICAL ABUSE IN YOUTH AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN FLANDERS (BELGIUM)

Elke Roevens (Belgium)[1]

1 - LINC, KU Leuven

In our societies there are various settings wherein a child in a non-family based care situation is heavily dependent on one or more adults, be it in a residential or non-residential environment. In some cases, children are placed willingly by the parents, in other cases a judge or other public authority has intervened in a mandatory way. Not all memories as a minor in this institutions are beautiful. The taboo of historical institutional abuse in previous decades disappears gradually along with the number of people who share their stories with their personal surroundings or the media.

In various countries an unexpected large prevalence of abuse experiences is found, which made the problem more visible. These findings resulted in a need for a change in official responses to the phenomenon. Society is now looking for the best way to recognize the victims in their experience. Therefore an insight in the complexity of the experience, the impact on the victims' lives and their current needs after these long (mostly silent) periods of time, is necessary.

The aim of the research under discussion is to offer a foundation to the Flemish Government, department of well-being, to draw up and implement a policy and good practices on the recognition of victims of historical (1930-1990) violence and abuse in youth and educational institutions. In-depth interviews were conducted with twelve Flemish victims about their experiences, as well as the impact of these experiences in the evolution of their life and the related needs. Both common elements and distinct individual aspects can be found in the victimization experience and the impact during lifetime. The main results of the research will be presented.

0496 - THE (RE)PRODUCTION OF THE SOCIAL ORDER: CHILD WELFARE AND PROTECTION INTERVENTIONS IN DISADVANTAGED FAMILIES.

Tessa Verhallen (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Utrecht University

Child welfare and protection interventions are far from exceptional in particular disadvantaged groups, such as in Dutch-Curaçaoan single-mother families in the Netherlands. Since these families are identified as being at risk of crime or child neglect they are a target for preventive (child protection) interventions. My thirty-month ethnographic research on thirty Dutch and Dutch-Curaçaoan single-mother families that I had conducted between 2009 and 2012 for my PhD studies revealed that the single-mothers' needs are often translated into risks and problems. In this regard, it is particularly striking that the Dutch-Curaçaoan single-mother families who are subjected to child welfare and protection interventions had all initially asked for voluntary administrative or childrearing assistance. It seems that, based on factors as being poor, living in a 'bad' neighbourhood, having a low IQ, being low educated and having a lack of childrearing skills, these families have been labelled as 'multi-problem families' in the Dutch Youth Care process, which most often led them caught up in the child protection system.

This presentation aims to empirically demonstrate how labelling processes take place in practice by using a critical discourse analytical approach to social work and child protection practices. In the presentation we will look at interactional data of social work encounters, the written report that it generates and the judicial decisions that have been made based on these practices. The presentation will conclude by arguing that child welfare and protection interventions seem to (re)produce the hegemonic social order in the Netherlands.

0497 - TECHNIQUES OF NEUTRALISATION BY THE STATE AS CORPORATE PARENT IN CONSIDERING THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN CARE AS VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS

Claire Fitzpatrick (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Lancaster University

This paper is concerned with the over-representation of children in care (e.g. those in foster or residential homes) as victims and offenders in the criminal justice system. There is a particular focus on recent scandals in the UK concerning the historic abuse of children in the care system. Such issues are currently high on the policy agenda, with various independent inquiries recently set up to investigate the historic abuse of either vulnerable children in general, or of children in care in particular.

In questioning how abuse against vulnerable children was able to continue undetected for so long, past reports have alluded to the competing perceptions of children in care as victims and villains. For example, the Waterhouse report (2000) into abuse in North Wales care homes noted that some children were treated by some staff as "little criminals". Similarly, it is argued

that conflicting perceptions of vulnerable children have enabled abuse to endure in other areas, with children's needs often being redefined as 'risks' by the authorities. This can also be witnessed when those who have previously been in the care of the state come into conflict with the law because of their own behaviour.

Whilst 'looked after' children may be less likely to be perceived as genuine victims because of their care status, they may be more likely to have their own behaviour unnecessarily criminalised. In official discourse, the finger of blame is frequently pointed at 'problem' parents in explaining offending behaviour amongst the children of the poor. However, the state seems far less eager to accept responsibility when the children who are, or who have been, in its care come into conflict with the law.

Using Sykes and Matza's (1957) work on techniques of neutralisation, the paper explores how various strategies of denial, including denial of responsibility and denial of the victim, offer a valuable lens through which to make sense of the treatment of those who have been in care who are later involved in the justice system as victims or offenders. While Sykes and Matza's (1957) pioneering work in this area applied to 'ordinary' delinquents, it will be argued that it also makes sense for their techniques of neutralisation to be applied to the state (cf. Cohen, 2001) in its role as corporate parent.

0498 - REACHING OUT FOR YOUNG MULTIPLE OFFENDERS - RESULTS OF A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH STUDY FOCUSING THE YOUTH WELFARE SYSTEM IN GERMANY

Diana Willems (Germany)[1]

1 - German Youth Institute

The presentation focuses on results of a project on pathways to delinquency between the conflicting priorities of youth services and the justice system in Germany. It is based upon a qualitative multi-perspective case study (interviews plus document analysis) which is able to showcase important common problem constellations such as lack of getting access to the young people (and their families) by the youth welfare system, instability in contacts or dysfunctional and mistrustful work relations.

While most of the young delinquents do have multiple problems, the help offered only focuses on parts of them. Unsuitable measures combined with a low level of tolerance of the helping system itself have been identified as reasons for drop-outs. Finally, there is a high demand of improvement of transition management after an intervention by the youth welfare or the justice system. The presentation discusses dynamics and cutting points of pathways from different perspectives and helps to understand potential frictions in the work with young multiple delinquents.

6.11 COMMEMORATING NILS CHRISTIE
Chairs: Katja Franko & René Van Swaaningen

0499 - COMMEMORATING NILS CHRISTIE ORGANISED BY: KATJA FRANKO & RENÉ VAN SWAANINGEN

Katja Franko (Norway)[1]; René Van Swaaningen (Netherlands)[2]; Dario Melossi (Italy)[3]; Henrik Tham (Sweden)[4]

1 - University of Oslo; 2 - Erasmus School of Law, Erasmus University Rotterdam; 3 - University of Bologna, Italy; 4 - University of Stockholm

Norwegian criminologist Nils Christie (1928-2015) passed away on May 27. For more than half a century, Christie was not only a leading intellectual figure in criminology, but also an active participant in the public debate and initiatives to create more human justice systems world-wide. He is author of seminal works such as "Conflict as Property", "Limits to Pain" and "Crime Control as Industry". This panel aims to discuss Christies work and legacy for contemporary criminology as well as how Nils as a person and an academic has been of influence on the panellists themselves.

6.12 RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE
Chair: Harry Blagg

0500 - NEW EPISTEMOLOGICAL HORIZONS: THE GLOBAL SOUTH, INTER-CULTURALITY AND THE CHALLENGE TO RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Harry Blagg (Australia)[1]

1 - University of Western Australia

The constructs, Global North and Global South employed in post-colonial theories, are metaphors rather than firm geographical terrains: the South being a metaphor for the world colonised in violence and suffering most acutely form the forces of neo-liberal global capitalism and imperialism. For centuries epistemology of the Global North has dominated the world: criminological theories and methods included. However, there are signs that this has begun to change. Comaroff and Comaroff assert that Euro-American modernity is 'drifting southwards': as it is the south that is now, 'tracking at the front end of history (2012, 44). As neo-liberalism continues to erode the foundations of the northern welfare state and its hegemonic consensus, resulting in the increased casualization of the labour market, massive disparities between rich and poor, destruction of the living wage, it is creating the kinds of total destitution, insecurity and instability of life once characteristic of the non-western, 'developing' world. Europe, it seems, is not being spared its own 'postcolonial moment' (Gilroy

2011). Critics ominously observe new forms of inclusion and exclusion based on linguistic, racial, ethnic and religious divisions where the instruments of criminal justice are being used punitively to manage unwanted populations who have committed no crimes (other than that of being Other), as much as punish 'offenders'. Etiene Balibar speaks of 'European apartheid' where a multiplicity of invisible borders are being constructed within, as well as on the boundaries of, nation states, that are ideological, racialized and politicized. What role is there for a critical restorative practice in an era where the resources of the criminal justice system in Europe is becoming steadily more concerned with warehousing the undocumented and unwanted than with adjudicating guilt or innocence? There is a real danger that restorative practices will be bifurcated to reflect this 'apartheid' and reserved for those of 'us' who can claim citizen status, and deemed redeemable, while the retributive apparatuses of the justice system are employed to manage those with a "weak claims of membership". In this presentation I argue that a *relevant* restorative justice would take into account what Boaventura de Sousa Santos describes as *epistemologies of the south*, to create new engagement spaces for holding inter-cultural dialogue with the powerless and dispossessed. To do so it may have to abandon its fixation with the activities of lower level functionaries in the police and criminal justice system and create a new radical practice.

0501 - TOWARDS A CRITICAL MODEL OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN LATIN AMERICA: EMPIRICAL AND THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

Daniel Achutti (Brazil)[1]

1 - Centro Universitário La Salle (Unilasalle)

The research project aims at investigating restorative justice experiences in three Latin-American (Brazil, Argentina and Peru) and in three European (Belgium, Norway and Portugal) countries, to highlight their differences and similarities and to analyse the cultural background which allowed bigger or smaller restorative justice realities. It is also intended to verify the consequences of its development on the juridical culture of each country, focusing specially on the effects resulted from their relation to the traditional criminal justice system. Bibliographical and documental analysis, as well as personal interviews with juridical and social actors of each country will take place, in order to investigate whether legal and institutional aims of each country are empirically verifiable. From the theoretical framework of critical criminology, the analysis aims to provide a distrusting look at the so-called "alternatives to penal measures" that should supposedly reduce the use of the penal system. In accordance to such a perspective, the central objective of the research project is to elaborate a diagnosis about the initiatives and experiences on restorative justice in each analysed country, to verify the potentiality of this mechanism to reduce the use of the traditional criminal justice system on criminal conflicts in different cultural contexts. The comparative analysis (Latin America and Europe) will provide a better comprehension on how restorative justice is perceived and applied in countries with higher and lower levels of social inequality, and will also allow to check what are the effects (both short and long term) resulted from the adoption of this mechanism. The final question to be faced is whether restorative justice is able to produce

positive impacts in reducing social, economic and cultural inequalities which characterize the Latin American countries involved in the project.

0502 - RESTORATIVE JUSTICE – IN SEARCH OF THE BEST WAY

Wojciech Zalewski (Poland)[1]

1 - University of Gdańsk

The author presents the prospects of restorative justice development in Poland and in Europe in his speech. The speech consists of two parts: the first one is devoted to the critical analysis of legal norms in force in the context of assumptions of the paradigm of restorative justice, with particular consideration of 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. The second part of the speech deals with the analysis of factors hindering the adjustment of criminal law practice to the assumptions of restorative justice. Basing on Poland the author will indicate and discuss deficiencies in the field of legal restrictions, as well as social and economic factors supporting and restricting the possibilities of applying restorative justice methods, like mediations or conferences. Summing up, *pro future* conclusions will be drawn.

0503 - 'I FEEL THAT THE JUSTICE SYSTEM HAS A HEART AND SOUL': RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AT THE PRE-SENTENCE STAGE

Jessica Jacobson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Institute for Criminal Policy Research

This paper considers some of the benefits, and attendant risks, for victims and offenders who participate in restorative justice (RJ) conferences after the offender has been convicted but prior to sentencing. The paper draws on the findings of an evaluation of a pre-sentence RJ pilot project based in a number of Crown Courts in England and Wales.

Situating RJ within the judicial process – at the post-conviction, pre-sentence stage – brings its own particular implementation challenges. But, where successfully and skilfully delivered at this stage, RJ can offer considerable benefits to victims who may otherwise feel marginalised by a criminal justice process that appears to take little account of their needs or concerns. Pre-sentence RJ provides an early opportunity for victims to make their voices heard, to obtain answers to pressing questions about the offence, and to start addressing some of the fear, distress or sense of powerlessness that their experiences of victimisation may have left them with. For offenders, involvement in pre-sentence RJ may help to bring about an active engagement with, in place of passive dissociation from, the judicial process and any rehabilitative provisions within the sentence that follows.

Whether and to what extent such benefits of pre-sentence RJ are forthcoming in any given case depends on an enormously wide range of factors, including the dynamics of the RJ activity itself. In a pre-sentence RJ conference, participants' emotions are often raw - reflecting the (likely) recency of the offence, and the imminence of sentencing. Where this rawness of emotion can be harnessed to constructive ends, there is much to be gained; at the same time, RJ in this context carries the risk of heightening the vulnerability of victims or offenders. Thus, RJ at the pre-sentence stage is by no means always appropriate. It has the most to offer where it is available alongside other forms of RJ, such that victims and offenders can be given choices not only about whether, but also about how, to participate.

6.13 CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION TRENDS
Chair: Felipe Estrada

0504 - PHENOMENOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Ivona Shushak (Macedonia)[1]

1 - Faculty of Law, University "St.Kliment Ohridski" - Bitola

Crime is complex and dynamic social and negative phenomenon which is adjustable to social movements and changes. The term crime explains the most difficult forms of acts which are incriminated as such and are sanctioned by legal norms. Crime is a summary of different criminal, antisocial, asocial and delinquent acts which are different by appearance and classification, but also are forbidden and punishable by society, because with them guaranteed individual and social goods and values, freedom and rights, are violated and threatened.

Inside manifestations of criminal acts it is difficult a more strong reaction to be found than the one into violent crimes. Contrary to other forms of crime (as crimes against property) where publicity does not condemn the crime or its perpetrator, in cases of violent crimes that same public sees with nausea and strong reaction. This fact is well-known and used by organs of formal social control, by media and by artists of massive culture's products. The first ones are using citizens' reaction and their fear of victimization to maximize punitive reaction against whole crime. Media are making sensational stories by violent crimes, and of course authors of popular arts shock viewers and readers with most bizarre stories, constantly moving boundaries of human's brutality.

This general term is covered, also, with violent crime. Finding violent crime every day generates new sensitivity and vulnerability to our society. In contrast to earlier, today, violence is phenomenological characteristic to many forms of crime, making violent crime even harder for researching and suppression. That's why the dark figure of crime is also one of the most important specific of it.

We should have in mind that many factors are contributing for dark figure to be even higher and harder for detection. As main causes which influence dark figure of crime of violence and its increasing are: victim's fear to report the offence, shame to report a crime of violence because of fear from etiquette and stigma from public, inefficiency of authorities, their non-professionally work, perpetrator's skills to hide the crime and many others. High dark figure of violent crime is a proof for the non-possibility of authorities to suppress this crime; also it contributes citizens to feel insecure. Increased dark figure means decreased trust by citizens in authorities' effectiveness and efficiency; and contrary.

The paper will analyse and show the representation and frequency of the crime with elements of violence, its structure and distribution in the period from 2009 until 2014, on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia; and a comparative analysis with other Balkan countries will be made.

0505 - A POPULATION-BASED CASE-CONTROL STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF RECENT CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION ON PREMATURE MALE MORTALITY IN RUSSIA

William Alex Pridemore (United States of America)[1]; Mark Berg (United States of America)[2]

1 - Georgia State University; 2 - University of Iowa

The aim of this study was to determine the risk of male premature mortality associated with recent criminal victimization. Data came from the Izhevsk (Russia) Family Study, a large-scale population-based case-control study. Cases (n=1750) were all deaths in men aged 25-54 living in Izhevsk between October 2003 and October 2005. Controls (n=1750) were selected at random from a city population register and frequency matched to deaths by age. Key independent variables were prior year prevalence of personal violent, personal property, and residential victimization. We used logistic regression to estimate mortality odds ratios, controlling for age, marital status, education, hazardous drinking, smoking status, and both lifetime prevalence and prior 5-year prevalence of incarceration. 17% of cases and 5% of controls had been the victim of a violent crime within the last year, 7% of cases and 4% of controls had been the victim of a personal property crime, and 20% of cases and 23% of controls had been the victim of a residential crime. There were no effects of personal property or residential victimization on premature mortality. However, men who had been the victim of a violent crime within the past year were more than two and a half times more likely than those who had not to experience premature mortality (OR=2.6, 95% CI: 1.9-3.4). Relative to cases who had not been incarcerated, cases who had been incarcerated were more likely to die from homicide and from external deaths of undetermined intent. These results from a rigorous case-control design reveal that recent criminal victimization substantially increases the risk of premature mortality, especially from another violent victimization, even after controlling for measures of social bonds, socioeconomic status, risky lifestyles, and serious offending. We draw on the revictimization literature to speculate about the reasons for this association between violent victimization and subsequent early death.

0506 - THE UNEQUAL DECLINE IN OFFENDING

Felipe Estrada (Sweden)[1]; Anders Nilsson (Sweden)[1]

1 - Stockholm University, Dep. of Criminology

Since the mid-1990s many countries have experienced a reduction of crime rates. Still, few have addressed the issue of if and how trends differ for various socio-economic strata and across gender. In the research literature there seems to be an implicit assumption that the declining crime trend is common to all groups in society. This paper problematizes this assumption. We present results from a longitudinal data set that includes three complete Swedish birth cohorts, born in 1965, 1975 and 1985. Comparisons between the different birth cohorts show how offending distributions among male and female offenders, as well as offenders socio-demographic backgrounds, have developed over time. When it comes to gender, we see a decrease in male offending but a more stable development for females. When it comes to socio economic background, the decrease in offending is more pronounced among the better-off. To understand these trends, explanations that refer to an unequal development of criminal propensity as well as changes in societal response to crime are discussed.

0507 - SHORT-TERM VARIATION OF DRUNK DRIVING OFFENCES IN FINLAND AND SWEDEN

Mika Sutela (Finland)[1]

1 - University of Eastern Finland

Seasonal patterns in crime rates have been a topic of near-continuous criminological study since the mid-nineteenth century (e.g. Baumer & Wright 1996, Falk 1952, Farrell & Pease 1994 and McDowall, Loftin & Pate 2012). The findings from this research are nevertheless inconsistent, and differing conclusions exist about even basic questions. The most elementary questions about seasonality are whether crime rates follow predictable cycles, and if so, in which months are they highest and lowest.

The purpose of this research is to analyse short-term variation of drunk driving offences at the national level in Finland and Sweden. The research data consists of statistics of Statistics Finland and Brå (The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention), crimes reported to the police within different months in 1/2000–12/2014. The number of crimes is proportional to population size (per 100 000 population) and also the number of days in each different months has been taken into account.

In the research the data is analysed by the decomposition of the time series. Here the observed time series are decomposed into three components: the trend (long-term direction), the seasonal (systematic, calendar related movements) and the irregular (unsystematic, short-

term fluctuations) component. By decomposition can be examined how much of the variation in the observed time series the trend or seasonal component explains. This has importance in the planning of crime prevention.

According to the preliminary results, seasonal pattern in drunk driving offences seems relatively permanent in both countries. In Finland and Sweden, more than 50 per cent of the variation in drunk driving crimes reported to the police (per 100 000 population per day in a certain month) was explained by seasonal variation. Drunk driving offences reach their peak in June in both countries. In turn, they are in their lowest in December in Sweden and in January in Finland. From the perspective of resources for crime prevention, this kind of information is essential.

6.14 MEDIA AND PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME
Chair: Ravinder Barn

0508 - ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES WITH USING CITIZEN JOURNALISTIC FILM AS EMPIRICAL DATA IN CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Agneta Mallén (Sweden)[1]

1 - Lunds University

The aim of this paper is to analyse the advantages and disadvantages with using film clips shot by citizen journalists as empirical material in criminological research. Contemporary communication technologies such as the mobile phone, and the emergence of Web 2.0 technologies, especially YouTube, have enabled the explosion of pictures and film clips taken by non-professionals, so called citizen journalists. Citizen journalists are involved in practices such as current affairs-blogging, photo and video sharing and posting eyewitness commentary on current events. Their efforts provide an important source of news for others, also professional journalists. Such film clips and pictures also provide an unprecedented opportunity to build a criminological record of cultures, organizations and micro-interactional practices. This paper shows, that the advantages with using such empirical data are the great amount of material on the Internet, and the easy access to new criminological fields of research, and to data showing interaction on the micro level. The disadvantages consider questions of integrity and credibility. Problems considering integrity are primarily that the persons filmed can be objected to stigmatization and labelling. The filming and transmitting of an incident exposes it to a large audience, thus facilitating labelling of the persons shown in the film clip. The problems considering the citizen journalistic material's credibility are several. First, the film clip does not always show an entire incident or interaction, second, the film clip shows an incident only out of the citizen journalist's point of view, third, the citizen journalist knows that the filming occurs but the persons who are filmed are not always aware of this,

fourth, the persons filmed cannot control the filmed material before it is distributed to a wider audience, and, fifth, this form of publishing is not subjected to editorial review.

0509 - #NOTALLMEN, #YESALLWOMEN: COMPETING DISCOURSES OF STREET HARASSMENT ON TWITTER

Rebecca Hayes (United States of America)[1]; Ashley Weigand (United States of America)[2]

1 - Central Michigan University; 2 - University of Nebraska-Omaha

Over the past decade, advancements in technology, particularly social media/networking, have had an impressive social impact. Unlike mainstream media, social media provides an outlet for the public to initiate, engage, and ultimately, socially construct contemporary crime and social justice issues. Recently, the shooting at NC Chapel Hill first became a hot topic through social media, whereas the mainstream media later picked it up. Perhaps, marginalized and controversial issues are more likely to be adequately represented on social media. However, even though social media appears to be addressing the controversial issues, the matter of how it is being addressed is of criminological importance. Gender issues, specifically violence against women, are often contentious topics and when covered by mainstream media is argued to be rife with victim blaming. Indeed, media has been theorized and examined as the major source of backlash against the feminist movement.

Recently, research found backlash on blogs that were used by both feminist and manist (or anti-feminist) groups. Researchers compared the discourse between the two platforms and found that manist blogs were using incendiary and hateful rhetoric, whereas feminist blogs were addressing issues in a less offensive manner. While blogs are not social media, they are outside the scope of mainstream media. However, blogs are still places where those in charge of the blog can control the content. Arguably, social media may be viewed more so as a free exchange of information. Social media sites such as twitter have routinely fought against rules and regulations regarding posts. However, there is also discussion that those in charge of social media are still more discriminatory against female content. The present study used a grounded theory approach to qualitatively analyse the twitter hashtags #notallmen and #yesallwomen. We examined the alternative discourses on Twitter about street harassment and identified how this topic was socially constructed through social media. Future research will address the comparison to mainstream media.

0510 - RAPE DISCOURSE IN SOCIAL MEDIA: AN ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND JUSTICE

Balbir Barn (United Kingdom)[1]; Franco Raimondi (United Kingdom)[1]; Ravinder Barn (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - Middlesex University; 2 - Royal Holloway University of London

The pervasiveness of social media has resulted in increased public involvement in key debates and discussions about social issues and concerns (Weller et al 2013). It is evident that such spaces offer enormous possibilities for individual expression and collective mobilisation leading to a blurring of online and offline life worlds (Bourdieu 1989). In December 2012, a violent and shocking incident involving the rape and murder of a 23-year-old Indian student in New Delhi, India, was followed by widespread condemnation and public action organized and coordinated through social media (Barn 2013). In March 2015, a controversial BBC documentary about the incident was broadcast despite a restriction imposed by the Indian Government.

By focusing on tweets collated following the BBC documentary – India's Daughter - this paper seeks to examine public attitudes about punishment and criminal justice systems. Notably, the film was considered to be controversial due to its interviews with one of the convicted rapists and his defence lawyers; but also as the appeals process against the conviction had not yet concluded. Following the broadcast of the BBC documentary the research team collected over 250,000 tweets over a period of 4 weeks. Software tools for sentiment analysis, visualization, randomized subsets and machine learning were applied to support a process of quantitative and qualitative analysis for exploring a series of themes including justice, feminism, government, media, and post-colonialism. The paper explores how social media can serve as an important arena for participation and mobilization against existing power structures. These findings shed light on a social, political and cultural context and signify implications for punishment and criminal justice systems. Given the increasingly widespread use of social media as a social science laboratory for research and experimentation, this paper also seeks to make a valuable contribution to the theoretical, methodological and empirical literature for this domain. The implications for the role, nature and necessary technologies for multi-disciplinary research are discussed.

6.15 DRUG MARKETS II
Chair: Tara Shelley

0511 - DOCKERS IN DRUGS - LOCAL NON-INTEGRITY IN THE PORT OF ROTTERDAM AND THE GLOBAL ILLEGAL DRUG TRADE

Yarin Eski (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Liverpool John Moores University

This contribution shall focus on Port of Rotterdam employees who fulfilled a role in the illegal drug trade by being involved in so-called *rip-off* cases. To understand their reasons for their occupational non-integrity, an in-depth qualitative thematic analysis of official police files took place in 2014. Although law enforcement agencies explain that port employees are solely financially motivated to assist in rip-offs, this study shows that their financial motivations are

intertwined with social justifications construed by port employees during their interrogations. They do not want to present themselves as mere 'easy money' predators, but as being forced to illegitimately pursue the legitimate goal of taking care of family, amplified by criminal seductions coming from colleagues.

0512 - FOLLOWING THE OPIUM POPPY WAY: A SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS OF THE HEROIN SUPPLY TO EUROPE

Luca Giommoni (United Kingdom)[1]; Alberto Aziani (Italy)[2]; Giulia Berlusconi (Italy)[2]

1 - School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University; 2 - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore and Transcrime

Afghanistan is the main producer of the heroin consumed in Europe. While it is known that heroin moves from Afghanistan to Central and Western Europe, there is little knowledge about how heroin flows across countries and what shapes this trafficking. This study uses a social network approach to analyse the heroin trafficking to and across Europe. It conceives of the heroin trafficking as a network composed of a series of relations between countries (Paoli, Greenfield, and Reuter 2009). The study's aim is to (1) explore the main features of the heroin trade network, (2) investigate the role of each country within this illicit market and (3) analyse the factors that shape the flow of drug across countries.

The analysis estimates the size of the 31 European national markets by combining information on the demand of heroin (i.e. consumption and seizures). It then merges these estimates with a heroin trade network built using relational data gathered from reports of seizures (Boivin 2014). Following, this paper analyses the overall structure of the trade network and the countries' role within it by using graph- and node-level network statistics (e.g., flow betweenness). Drawing on various theories – routine activity theory (legal commerce), opportunity theory (corruption), rational choice perspective (risk and reward) and social capital (migration) – the analysis identifies the factors that may shape the flow of heroin across countries. Exponential random graph models verify the influence of these factors in shaping the European heroin trafficking network.

The heroin trade network shows a low density indicating that, among all the possible alternative routes, opiate trafficking concentrates on traversing a few specific paths. Centrality measures indicate that some countries have a brokerage position and operate as a transit country along several of these paths. The analysis shows that edge-level features (e.g., geographical proximity) and node-level attributes (e.g., level of corruption) shape opiate routes.

The network approach provides a new instrument and insights into heroin trafficking. This information may be crucial for designing more efficient law enforcement counteractions.

0513 - DRUG STORE COWBOYS: THE OFFENDER PERSPECTIVE ON ROBBERY AND BURGLARY FOR CONTROLLED PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Tara Shelley (United States of America)[1]

1 - Colorado State University

According to the U.S. Office of National Drug Control Policy, prescription drug abuse is one of fastest-growing drug problem in the United States. The problem is significant enough for the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to classify the abuse of prescription painkillers as an epidemic. With the rise in the abuse of prescription drugs, their illicit value creates a powerful incentive for pharmaceutical diversion. What is meant by diversion? Pharmaceutical diversion occurs when legitimately manufactured controlled substances are diverted from their lawful purpose to an illicit purpose. Examples of diversion include robbery and burglary of pharmacies, fraud, cargo theft, and giving/selling prescribed drugs to family/friends. This presentation utilizes interview data collected from a sample of convicted offenders in the U.S. to examine the nature and extent of pharmaceutical robbery and burglary for controlled prescription drugs through the lens of Routine Activities Theory.

0514 - SEMI-AUTOMATED SCRAPING METHOD FOR THE ONLINE MARKET WITH NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES - CURRENT SITUATION FOR SURFACE WEB AND COMPARISON OF METHODOLOGIES

Daniela Kmetonyová (Czech Republic)[1]; Tomas Zábranský (Czech Republic)[1]; Viktor Mravčík (Czech Republic)[2]; Vendula Běláčková (Czech Republic)[1]; Kateřina Grohmannová (Czech Republic)[2]; Tomas Páleníček (Czech Republic)[3]; Martin Pažitný (Czech Republic)[1]

1 - Department of Addictology, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague; 2 - The Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction; 3 - Department of Psychiatry and Medical, Third Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague

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 on surface web through multilingual "snapshots" since 2006.

The aim of the presentation is to assess the current situation and development of the online market with NPS with a recent monitoring tool and methodology developed by the authors, and to get a more accurate picture of the underlying online market with NPS than the currently available methods.

METHODS: A "scraping" software tool has been developed and used for semi-automatic data collection from various internet sources available for the UK, Netherlands, Poland, France and Czech Republic. Key words in national languages, local search engines have been used, and the frequency of data collection has been running on weekly basis.

RESULTS: With the use of the software, a total of 518 web shops (11/2013-05/2014) were found for the selected countries. When it comes to the country of the web shop origin, as assessed by their IP addresses, almost half of the Polish, Czech and Dutch shops were locally based (PL - 48%, CZ - 47%, NL – 47%). In France, on the other hand, majority of the shops were "located" abroad (NL – 29 %, US – 29 %). Within a period of 1 year, about 19 % of all shops stopped operating.

Additionally to the up-to date methods of monitoring, the semi-automated scraping tool distinguished parallel and duplicite shops for about 15 % of all web sites (15% in 05/2014). Assessing for whether a particular URL only duplicates a different site leads to a more accurate picture of the online market than the up-to date EMCDDA methodology.

CONCLUSIONS: The scraping tool enables periodic monitoring and data gathering of availability and other characteristics of web shops selling NPS on surface web, thanks to which we get more realistic picture of the underlying online market with NPS than a simple count of what is displayed.

6.16 CRIMINAL CAREERS I
Chair: Ben Matthews

0515 - RECIDIVIST DRIVERS: AN ANALYSIS OF REPEAT VIOLATIONS OF ROAD SAFETY LAWS

Rebeca Bautista (Spain)[1]; Fernando Miró-Llinares (Spain)[1]

1 - CRÍMINA Center. Universidad Miguel Hernández de Elche.

The objective of this research is to analyse why traffic laws related to speed limits and drunk driving, with their respective sanctions, are not complied with by Spanish drivers and which factors determine compliance by recidivist drivers. To that end, a survey has been designed to evaluate the frequency with which both laws are violated as well as other determinants of compliance, such as those associated with the Deterrence approach (real knowledge of the law, perceived certainty, and sanctions received in the past); the Social Influence approach (prescriptive norms and descriptive norms); and the Legitimacy approach (moral judgment, adaptation and valuing of the limits set by the law, and a sense of obligation to obey the law). After the survey was administered to a representative sample of Spanish drivers of both sexes, two regression models were built to analyse the weight of each of evaluated factors to explain and predict compliance with or violation of the laws by recidivist drivers and thereby specify the determinants of traffic recidivism in order to develop effective prevention programs.

0516 - CRIMINAL CAREERS AND THE CRIME DROP: TESTING THE KEYSTONE CRIME HYPOTHESIS

Ben Matthews (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Edinburgh

The keystone crime hypothesis suggests that those with a first offence for certain types of acquisitive crime, such as theft and robbery, are more likely to go on to have 'serious' or 'chronic' criminal careers. Some theories seeking to explain widely-observed declines in aggregate crime rates, such as the securitization thesis, have used this hypothesis to help explain how declines in acquisitive crime can also explain declines in other types of crime. In contrast, other explanations of the crime drop suggest this link to be implausible.

Some previous research into the impact of type of first offence upon subsequent patterns of offending has shown some support for this hypothesis, while other studies were unable to find a consistent relationship between a first offence for acquisitive crime and subsequent patterns of offending. The current study adds to this literature by providing a test of the keystone crime hypothesis and the capacity for the type of first offence to predict later criminal careers using convictions data covering the course of the crime drop in Scotland. Using latent variable modelling and drawing on convictions data from Scottish courts between 1989-2012 this study examines the impact of type of first conviction on individuals' future criminal careers. The results of this analysis can help assess whether type of first conviction can predict individuals' later criminal careers, and whether declines in acquisitive crime over the course of the crime drop are related to declines in other types of crime as predicted by the securitization thesis. In doing so these results use developmental understandings of criminal careers to help shed light on widespread declines in aggregate crime rates.

0517 - RECIDIVISM AMONG REPEAT DUI OFFENDERS. EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF SPECIALIZATION IN THE CRIMINAL HISTORY ON RECIDIVISM RISK.

Martine Blom (Netherlands)[1]; Henk Elffers (Netherlands)[2]; Bouke Wartna (Netherlands)[3]

1 - Research and Documentation Centre and VU University Amsterdam; 2 - Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement; 3 - Research and Documentation Centre

Road traffic accidents caused 570 deaths and 18.800 serious injuries in the Netherlands in 2013. The abuse of alcohol turns out to play an important role in many of these accidents. Therefore, clamping down on traffic offenders is one of the focal points of the Dutch road safety policy, nowadays.

Through drink-driving prevention campaigns, educational programs and several penal measures, the government attempts to prevent drink-driving. Despite all these efforts the number of drink-drivers yet remains significant as does the proportion of drink-drivers who seem to persist in their offending behaviour evidenced by their prior records for driving under

the influence (DUI). Anticipating on these high rates and the apparent persistence in the behaviour of some DUI offenders, a number of 'offender-oriented' measures have been introduced recently. In 2011 a demerit points system came into force and the range of educational programs was extended. The underlying assumption of these measures is that DUI offenders are specialized and persistent in their offending behaviour. Previous studies have indicated that repeat DUI offenders are a heterogeneous offender group according to their criminal histories and that having a history of non-DUI related offenses increases the risk of future DUI recidivism. However, no single study has been found which surveyed the prevalence of non-DUI related recidivism within this scope. In addition, most studies are based on small (treatment) samples and do not explicitly differentiate between the prevalence of certain types of offenses and the total magnitude of the criminal history. Therefore, the current study examines how offense specialization in the criminal histories of the integrated population of repeat DUI offenders

(N = 13,329) affects future recidivism. Controlling for demographic factors and the degree of specialization and the total magnitude of the criminal history, we predicted the percentage of recidivists in a five-year follow-up period using three different recidivism criteria: DUI offenses, traffic offenses and other criminality. The outcome of the current study will be discussed in the light of its implications for crime-control policies.

0518 - OFFENDER SPECIALISATION: A MULTILEVEL MODELLING APPROACH

Rebecca Pillinger (United Kingdom)[1]; Brian Francis (United Kingdom)[2]; Les Humphreys (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - University of Edinburgh; 2 - Lancaster University

Current methods of measuring offender specialisation don't distinguish between patterns arising purely by chance and genuine systematic specialisation. There is also a trade-off in terms of what is measured, with some measures (for example the Forward Specialisation Coefficient, e.g. Stander et al. 1989) allowing examination of specialisation in different crime types but only comparing each offence to the next, while others (for example the diversity index, e.g. McGloin et al. 2007) compare all offences in the career simultaneously but only provide a single measure summarising specialisation for all crime types.

We propose a new approach using a multilevel model, and fit the model to data from the Scottish Offenders Index. This provides a measure of specialisation for each crime type included in the model, allowing us to see whether some crime types are committed equally by all offenders while other types have specialists, and if so which types those are. The model calculates each individual's deviations from the average tendency to commit offences of each type based on all the offences in the individual's career, and uses the variance of these deviations for each offence type as the measure of specialisation. It allows us to test whether any specialisation we find is significant, i.e. whether we can reject the null hypothesis that the pattern could have arisen by chance in a population where all offenders are equally likely to

commit that type of crime. We can also see whether offenders tend to specialise in combinations of the crime types included in the model rather than just one of them.

The model also allows us to shed more light on existing findings that certain offender characteristics are associated with increased specialisation. Whilst the methods used in that research only enabled the finding of increased specialisation, we are able to examine whether these characteristics are associated with specialisation in the same kind of crime for all offenders, or specialisation in different kinds of crime for different offenders. We can thus see whether these characteristics are associated with increased propensity to commit certain kinds of crime, or increased propensity to narrow the range of offences committed whatever type those are.

References:

McGloin, J, Sullivan, C., Piquero, A. and Pratt, T. (2007) Local Life Circumstances and Offending Specialization/Versatility: Comparing Opportunity and Propensity Models. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency Stander, J., Farrington, D., Hill, G. and Altham, P. (1989) Markov Chain Analysis and Specialization in Criminal Careers. British Journal of Criminology.

6.17 MIGRANTS, SAFETY AND VICTIMIZATION
Chair: Necla Acik

0519 - SOCIAL EXCLUSION, ROUTINE ACTIVITIES, AND SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION: A MULTI-LEVEL ANALYSIS OF VICTIMIZATION AMONG CHINESE RURAL-TO-URBAN MIGRANTS

Hua Zhong (Hong Kong)[1]

1 - The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Corresponding to the global concerns on criminal offending and victimization among immigrants/migrants, this study aims to: (1) examine the victimization patterns of contemporary Chinese rural-to-urban migrants and, (2) test to what extent the migrants' victimization can be explained by social exclusion theory, routine activities theory, and neighbourhood disorganization theory. Informed by the major findings of our previous pilot study and prior literature of both criminological research and migration/immigration studies, an integrative framework of social exclusion, routine activities and social disorganization is adopted for analysis: first, social exclusion experienced by these migrants might increase their risky routine activities and consequently lead to higher likelihood of victimization; second, neighbourhood disorganization has both direct effects on their victimization and interacting effects with social exclusion and routine activities. Using the 2012 China Labor Dynamics Survey (CLDS), the first multi-level national representative data on both migrant and local

workers, such theoretical integration is thoroughly tested through HLM models since the data set contains detailed information on social exclusion experienced in the receiving societies, routine activities, community characteristics, victimization, and sociodemographic information of the respondents and their families. The preliminary results have shown empirical support to the above hypotheses. The research would contribute to the rising policy needs to understand the vulnerability of rural-to-urban migrants, one of the most disadvantaged social groups in contemporary China. It also has great potential for theoretical development by bridging and testing relevant Western theories in both victimology and migration/immigration fields with the most updated data.

0520 - NATIONAL, RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC IDENTITY AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN MULTICULTURAL COMMUNITIES IN BRITAIN

Nicola Madge (United Kingdom)[1]; Kevin Stenson (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - Brunel University London; 2 - London School of Economics

Issues of identity and citizenship are currently subject to public debate across Europe. These are linked to the concept of nationality and the belief that shared conceptions of 'who we are' encourage community integration, community loyalty and the legitimation of police and criminal justice agencies. The analysis is, nonetheless, complicated in the UK by the absence of clear constitutional definitions of what 'Britishness' actually mean as well as a context in which there is large-scale immigration, the rise of Celtic nationalism, and the devolution of governance. Politicians, pollsters and journalists have engaged in much of this discussion of identity, although often in the absence of direct evidence from young people themselves. In this paper, we draw on qualitative findings from the Youth On Religion study to explore how 17 and 18 year-olds in three British multicultural locations construct and negotiate their personal identities in relation to nationality, religion and ethnicity. Participants reflected a range of ethnicities and many were first, second or third generation immigrants. While the vast majority regarded themselves as British, not all accorded primacy to this aspect of their identity. Factors such as religious adherence were important in this respect. Moreover, while some defined their nationality in terms of its civic respects, ethnic considerations were more important for others. Although these findings highlight the inevitable failure of attempts to provide a universal model of identity development, they do at the same time contribute to public debate in this area. Policy 'from above' cannot be made in the absence of a clear understanding of how young people interpret and negotiate their public and private identities 'from below'.

0521 - SPACE INVADERS? UNDOCUMENTED MIGRANTS EXPERIENCES OF VICTIMIZATION & CRIMINALIZATION.

Claire Fox (United Kingdom)[1]; Rose Broad (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Manchester

Recent public, media and political rhetoric on undocumented migrants has intensified, creating a very toxic discussion that frequently links this population with a criminalizing discourse and presents undocumented migrants as a risk category. It is argued that despite the exclusion of undocumented migrants from wider society and the high levels of criminalization and victimization that this group face, there are still gaps in the knowledge about the experiences of undocumented migrants in the UK. It is not uncommon to find this group presented as criminally problematic whilst negating their experiences of victimization. This paper develops some of the themes that have emerged from a recent study based in Manchester (UK) that has focused on the experiences of undocumented migrants. The innovative approaches to data collection gathered from undocumented migrants, including the use of creative arts alongside narrative interviews and focus groups, have helped to capture the nuanced experiences of this vulnerable population. This paper will present the varying engagements that undocumented migrants have with different authorities and agencies, including third sector organisations and statutory bodies, and how effective these interactions are. It will also consider their experiences of being criminalized and victimized, and how these are responded to, or not, by the relevant agencies and the individuals themselves. The paper concludes by arguing that it is critical to gain a detailed understanding of the experiences of undocumented migrants to fully comprehend the process of criminalization and victimization they face and how these issues might be responded to better.

0522 - SAFETY AND WELLBEING OF YOUNG MIGRANT MEN IN EUROPE

Necla Acik (United Kingdom)[1]; Jon Spencer (United Kingdom)[1]; Jo Deakin (United Kingdom)[1]; Claire Fox (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Manchester

This paper focuses on how Young Migrant Men (YMM) manage their own safety in the light of powerful negative perceptions of YMM being perceived as troublemakers and troublesome and how they protect themselves from victimisation. It draws on over 160 individual in-depth interviews and on around 20 focus groups with YMM aged 16-27 carried out in seven European countries, including the UK. This project is part of the wider EU funded project "Migrant Men's Wellbeing in Diversity" which identifies key well-being domains particularly salient for (YMM).

In public debates YMM frequently feature as a problematic group, failing in the education system, potentially upholding sexist attitudes, and exhibiting violent and criminal behaviour. Research has pointed out that the experiences of YMM are influenced by negative stereotyping and they face discrimination significantly and more often than their female counterparts (Antonopoulos et al. 2008). At the same time, YMM have to cope with high expectations of their families to succeed. These various expectations and preconceptions contribute to gender-specific risks of marginalisation of YMM. Counteracting the discrimination and marginalisation of YMM from non-European countries and implementing

policies to support their well-being constitute significant European challenges. This paper provides a comparative European perspective on the importance of notions of safety and security for the wellbeing of YMM.

6.18 VICTIMS SUPPORT AND INTERVENTION
Chair: Carina Gallo

0523 - VICTIM SUPPORT SWEDEN AS A POLITICAL ACTOR: A STUDY OF THE ORGANIZATION'S COMMENTS ON LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS 1988 TO 2014

Carina Gallo (Sweden)[1]; Kerstin Svensson (Sweden)[1]

1 - Lund University

Researchers have studied the victim movement and its different dimensions widely, particularly in Anglo-Saxon countries. This paper investigates the political orientation of Victim Support Sweden (VSS), the oldest and largest victim support and advocacy organization in Sweden. In an international perspective, Sweden is interesting because of its comprehensive welfare state and moderate penal policies. The paper is based on a content analysis of VSS's statements and comments on legislative proposals from 1988 when the organization was formed to 2012. During this period, VSS submitted approximately 60 statements on a range of different legislative proposals, primarily prepared by the Ministry of Justice. VSS has primarily argued for increased information, support and compensation to victims. The organization also, even when it has fallen outside the scope of the specific legislative proposal, repeatedly emphasized the importance of crime prevention and a humane treatment of offenders. For example, in 1993, with a reference to the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of a Child, VSS rejected a proposal to let offenders under 18 years old serve their prison term together with offenders between 18 and 25 years old.

0524 - RESPONSES OF VICTIMS' SOCIAL NETWORK: A QUALITATIVE EVIDENCE SYNTHESIS

Marieke C. Saan (Netherlands)[1]; Hennie R. Boeije (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Department of Methodology and Statistics, Utrecht University

Background Victim Support Netherlands (VSN) wished to have a broad evidence base to further legitimize their current services and to guide future policy decisions. Therefore, a qualitative evidence synthesis was performed on the needs of victims of crime, accidents and natural disasters with regard to supportive and unsupportive responses of their social network.

Methods A systematic search of seven electronic databases was conducted: Pubmed, Web of Science, CINAHL, PsychINFO, Scopus, Criminal Justice Abstracts and Picarta. Empirical research qualitative in nature (or mixed method when it was possible to separate the results) written in English and published in a peer-reviewed journal between January 1980 and November 2014 were included. Following Britten & Pope (2012) included studies were organized into different groups, dependent of types of crime, accidents or natural disasters. Till now 53 studies are included and organized in 10 different groups. An adapted version of meta-ethnography is used to synthesize the studies. Quality of the studies are appraised using the RATS guidelines.

Results The analysis of the different groups is not finished yet. Preliminary results of the analysis of sexual offences shows that disclosure is a crucial stage. Why do victims decide to stay silent or open up and look for support? It also shows a broad range of supportive and unsupportive responses and differences in victims' interpretations of these responses. Furthermore, it shows that some responses can have tremendous impact on victims, either positive or negative. The similarities and differences between the groups are further explored.

0525 - EARLY INTERVENTIONS FOR VIOLENT CRIME VICTIMS: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW OF PSYCHOLOGICAL OUTCOMES

Stéphane Guay (Canada)[1]

1 - School of criminology, Université de Montréal

Criminal acts are the most common traumatic events to which the general population is exposed. Developing clinical guidelines for preventing posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among crime victims would help to reduce mental and health costs. The goal of the current article was to systematically review published studies on the efficacy of early interventions for crime victims. From the twelve studies that were selected, seven evaluated the efficacy of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), four evaluated psychological debriefing (PD) and one evaluated other types of interventions (i.e., a video). Our review found modest and inconsistent effects of active early interventions. CBT appeared to be the most promising intervention when compared to a control group or a progressive relaxation group, but relatively equivalent to supportive counselling. No proof of efficacy was found for PD compared to other interventions or a control group, even though delayed PD and Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) appeared to be superior to early PD and Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD), respectively. A psychoeducational video for rape victims appeared to help a subgroup of victims. The size of the reduction in PTSD symptoms for the assessment (or control) condition and PD appear similar while the one for CBT was the strongest. Most studies did not evaluate the impact of the interventions on variables other than anxiety and depressive symptoms. Further research is needed in order to develop early interventions to prevent posttraumatic stress disorder, improve quality of life, and reduce costs for health care.

0526 - VICTIMOLOGY AND BRAZILIAN PENAL LAW: THE MYTH OF ASSISTANCE TO THE VICTIM

Ana Luisa Aguiar Pellizzaro (Brazil)[1]; Victoria Zarpellon Da Costa (Brazil)[1]

1 - Universidade do Vale do Itajaí

The focus of this paper is aims to shoe the secondary role of the victim in the Brazilian Penal Code as well as the relevance of the Crime Victim Support Centers. There will be presented a brief history about the precedents of the Victimology, the pioneers in Brazil and the principal characteristics which involve the criminality victim, the victim classification, the victimization and further aspects of victimology in other legal institutes. The Victimology has been the centre of important discussions in the Brazilian Penal Law. It is known that in the international sphere, in many countries, it has already had a meaningful space in the studies of criminality. In the past times the victim did not have an important role as it has now for some special laws because now not only its participation for the crime effectiveness is analysed by the criminologists but also its importance after the occurrence of the felonious fact. Furthermore, is through these victimology studies that the criminal preventive politics appeared. It promotes somehow mechanisms which give conditions to offer people, who are victims of violence, the necessary assistance through the formal institutions, with multidisciplinary teams, trying this way to achieve a more humanitarian profile of the victim in the penal system. It is expected that this project searches, through the bibliographical research and its historical, axiological and comparative methods, to demonstrate a brief study of the victim's role in the Criminal Science.

6.19 REENTRY AND SOCIAL PERCEPTIONS
Chair: Danica Vasiljević-Prodanović

0527 - THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EMOTIVE DIMENSION IN CHANGING ATTITUDES TOWARDS FORMER PRISONERS.

Alejandro Rubio Arnal (Spain)[1]

1 - University of Glasgow

As a consequence of the boom in incarceration that began on the 70s, more people than ever are being released from prison. This, added to high recidivism rates, has meant that since the beginning of the XX century interest in the re-entry of former prisoners in the USA as well as in UK has widely increased within political circles, in academic circles and in the general public. Research on both desistance and recidivism has demonstrated the importance of social reaction as a way out of crime. Nevertheless, little is known about attitudes towards former prisoners and even less about how to change those attitudes. By combining quantitative and

qualitative data, my research tried to understand if watching a highly emotive documentary and participation in a focus group shifted attitudes, and if so, why and how those attitudes have shifted. In order to do so, two sessions were conducted in Glasgow. The results suggest that the session as a whole was effective in changing those attitudes and that the shift in attitudes seemed best explained with reference to empathy as an emotional response: a variable that has rarely been examined in criminological research. Redeemability and punitiveness were the other two variables whose shift had a biggest impact on attitudes towards former prisoners. Therefore my research, albeit on a small scale, confirmed the importance of emotive or affective messages in shifting attitudes towards former prisoners, and in particular, the importance of empathy as an emotional response in the process of reshaping attitudes towards former prisoners.

0528 - PESPECTIVES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFTER-CARE IN SERBIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Danica Vasiljević-Prodanović (Serbia)[1]

1 - University of Belgrade, Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation

Many authors agree that lack of support and inability of person to adjust to life in the community in the period immediately after release from prison are the main risk factors for reoffending. Responsibility that ex-convict has to himself and to people around him becomes a heavy burden for many that are willing to change their life style, get a job and accommodation, cope with everyday problems without resorting to crime. Therefore, providing support and assistance to released prisoners trough after-care services can benefit in reducing risk of reoffending, as well as protecting public. Until the 2014 criminal law reforms in Serbia, the care of persons released from prison has been entrusted to the Centers for Social Work. The care has mainly been limited to providing one-time financial support and advices on how to exercise their basic rights. Provisions of new criminal laws oblige prison administration to provide programs for preparing prisoners for release, as well as after-care programs. After-care programs include set of measures and procedures that may be applied with consent of released person in order to facilitate his/her reintegration into community. Implementation of these measures is entrusted to commissioners of the Office for the Alternative Sanctions. This article explores the characteristics of after-care system and discusses some issues of its development in Serbia.

0529 - RETURNING TO COMMUNITY: PERCEPTIONS ON SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OF FEMALE ROMA AFTER PRISON.

Andreia Brito (Portugal)[1]; Sílvia Gomes (Portugal)[2]

1 - University of Minho; 2 - University of Minho and University Institute of Maia

This communication aims to look into the perceptions of the possible impacts that prison incarceration has on social reintegration of women, focusing on the social, personal and labour reconfigurations that happens during imprisonment and that (supposedly) affects returning to society.

Several studies in Portugal and Spain show that Roma are overrepresented in the criminal justice system, particularly when it comes to female Roma incarceration, and that the percentage of recidivism is relatively high within this ethnic group. Furthermore, it has been pointed out that prison facilities and public services are not being totally efficient when it comes to the social reintegration of prison population, raising questions on whether the necessary social responses exist (during and after incarceration), and if, in case of existing, they take into account the objective living conditions of this specific population, considering variables such as gender and ethnicity.

Taking this into account, we address this subject in two lines of analysis (i) the perception of the criminal justice professionals about social reintegration of female Roma in prison, as well as the expectations of the female Roma prisoners themselves about their own social reintegration after prison, and (ii) the existing social responses to suppress the needs of this population, both inside the prison facilities and outside. For the first line of analysis, 20 interviews were conducted with prison guards and social reintegration professionals in a female prison, trying to understand their perceptions about the reintegration process of these women inside prison and what kind of mechanism they have to address the problem; 20 interviews were conducted with female Roman prisoners, revealing the perceptions and, expectations of social reintegration they have after release; On the second line of analysis, we discuss about the existing social responses the criminal justice system has at a national level, in terms of intervention and prevention programs.

In the end, we conclude female Roma are more exposed to situations of social segregation, discrimination and poverty, and that these facts, when aligned with criminality and reclusion, determine and restrain life conditions of Roma women after imprisonment. Moreover, the criminal justice system seems to have several flaws on the execution of their programs, and do not inscribe the specificities that certain social groups have when policies are designed and executed.

0530 - REINTEGRATION OF PRISONERS IN HUNGARY

Anita Nagy (Hungary)[1]

1 - University of Miskolc, Institute of Criminal Sciences

It is well known that in Hungary the prison population is high by European standards. The majority of these prisoners are serving determinate sentences, but a growing number face indeterminate sentences.

In Hungary the penal judge may release a person serving a definitive term of imprisonment on parole, if there is reason to believe - in view the person's good conduct displayed when serving a term of imprisonment and of his willingness to lead the life of a law abiding citizen – that the aim of the punishment may also be achieved without further incarceration.

One of the most effective tools of changing the attitudes of the convicts is the institution of conditional release. The essence of parole is that after serving a determined part of the punishment it renders the possibility to the convict to reintegrate into the society.

Early release in Hungary is based on discretionary decisions and is always conditional. The basic provision governing the early release of prisoners is Article 38. (1) of the Penal Code. According to this provision, prisoners can be conditionally released from determinate prison sentences after they have served two thirds of their sentence. A minimum of three month must be served since the 1998 amendments.

The purpose of execution of imprisonment is to facilitate prisoner's resocialization and to serve as deterrence from committing new crime upon his release. Imprisonment is executed by the system of National Prison Administration. State agencies, religious prison and social organizations can contribute to the realization of the tasks of the National Prison Administration.

Since 2003, after care begins <u>six months </u>before the expected time of release. The assistance may continue after release if the ex-convict requires it subsequent to the release. Before 6 month the expected time of parole, the probation officer helps with, among others, solving housing problems, job search, obtaining documents and arranging other official matters.

This study focuses on legal procedure which allow this decision:

1. Penal Code: The Act C. of 2012

6.20 SENTENCING AND PENAL DECISION-MAKING I
Chair: Axel Dessecker

0531 - DO ADJUSTED SENTENCES PREVENT RECIDIVISM?

Laurent Toulemon (France)[1]; Aline Désesquelles (France)[1]; Annie Kensey (France)[2]

1 - INED; 2 - French Ministry of Justice

In the last decade, the French prison population inflation and overcrowding relaunched the debate about the penalties that are more effective to prevent recidivism and avoid return to prison. Alternative-to-incarceration sentences may be considered as detrimental or favourable to former offenders' sustainable re-entry. For the defenders of the "labelling theory", alternate sentences reduce recidivism because they are less stigmatizing than prison, and they do not induce a break in the people's life. According to the "deterrence theory", alternate sentencing and rehabilitation are too soft to prevent people from reoffending. The literature provides no evidence of neither a deterrent nor a criminogenic effect of imprisonment on future criminal behaviour. According to the most recent study conducted in France, the overall percentage of recidivism (defined as receiving another custodial sentence) was 46% within 5 years after release. Recidivism was significantly higher among those who had fully served a prison sentence (56%) than among those who benefited from conditional release (30%) or from another alternative sentence to prison (47%). After controlling for several characteristics of the former inmates, the negative correlation between adjusted sentences and recidivism remain significant. However, this result does not provide evidence of a causal link between these measures and sustainable re-entry. Beneficiaries of these measures are likely to be selected among offenders who have lower risks of recidivism (selection effect). Independently from the inmates' profile, the decisions of the judges in charge of sentences execution are also probably shaped by their knowledge of the social and economic environment the inmates will find upon release (contextual effect). In this study, we use the sample built by the French Ministry of Justice in 2007/2008 (6,869 inmates followed over 5 years after release) to further investigate this issue. The database includes the information on the court (*Tribunal de Grande Instance* or TGI) in charge of the inmate's execution of sentence. We use the inter-court disparity in rejecting/granting sentence reductions or conditional release, once controlled for the observed individual characteristics of the former inmates, to capture part of the unobserved heterogeneity between inmates and examine how it impacts on the link between alternative-to-incarceration sentences and recidivism.

0532 - A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO MANDATORY MINIMUMS – MITIGATING THE "MANDATORY"

Katja Šugman Stubbs (Slovenia)[1,2]; Mojca Plesničar (Slovenia)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana; 2 - University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Law

In contemporary debates minimum sentences are mostly discussed with regard to common law systems, where they've been thoroughly analysed and criticised for their rigidness and contribution to the harshening of the penal system. On the other hand, sentencing minimums have existed for an extended period of time in several civil law systems, where they have been shaped in order to function without the full force of their potential detrimental effects.

Such is the case of Slovenia, where sentencing ranges with mandatory minimums have been introduced post-WWII and have so far functioned without significant trouble. We believe some specific aspects of how they are (not) implemented have been successful in mitigating the common harmful effects associated with mandatory minimums.

While specific offences commonly have prescribed specific minimums in order to maintain coherent sentencing ranges, there are important exceptions that allow judges to sentence below the prescribed minimums. Generally, judges may opt for extraordinary mitigation, provided for and limited by the law, but also choose among other sentencing options allowing them to circumvent the obligatory nature of mandatory minimums. They may, for example, choose a conditional sentence, which is a de-facto mitigation of mandatory minimums, but does not count as such. Moreover, general rules on early and conditional release in no way refer to mandatory minimums and apply regardless of the prescribed minimum or pronounced sentence.

As an empirical basis for the discussion, we offer data on sentences for selected criminal offences in the period 2008-2012 compared with the prescribed minimums as well as insights from practitioners as to how and why mandatory minimums work in practice.

0533 - POST-SENTENCE PREVENTIVE DETENTION AND RELATED PRISON SENTENCES IN GERMANY: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

Axel Dessecker (Germany)[1]

1 - Centre for Criminology (KrimZ)

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, such as life imprisonment, for this offender category. In Germany, legislation on preventive detention, which is in every case a post-sentence "measure of rehabilitation and incapacitation", has

been swiftly changing following some recent European Court of Human Rights and German Federal Constitutional Court decisions. Although recent legislation still preserves the notion of preventive detention, rehabilitative programmes 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 show some trends in the use of post-sentence preventive detention. Some results of two national surveys made since 2014 will illustrate what it means to reconstruct preventive detention as a treatment-oriented measure. On the institutional level, the whereabouts of "dangerous offenders" within the prison system are examined. This is one way of testing the validity of the traditional doctrine of a difference between imprisonment as a penalty and preventive detention as a "measure of rehabilitation and incapacitation". On the individual level, some approaches to treat these offenders may be explored.

6.21 ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH IN PRISONS
Chair: James Treadwell

0534 - RESEARCH ACCESS AND THE PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE

Ines Hasselberg (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford

The kind of access that the researcher is granted in prison will in effect influence not just the methodology that may be devised and deployed but also the engagement the researcher will have with people within. In this paper I will draw on the field research of a comparative study on the experiences of foreign-nationals in prison. Fieldwork was conducted in two prisons - one in the UK the other in Portugal - where I was granted different kinds of access. In the UK full access to the wings and free movement around the facilities allowed me to be immersed in prison daily life and to conduct ethnographic fieldwork. In Portugal, access was limited to the collection of interview and survey data, all carried out in the administrative buildings of the prison. I was excluded from the wings and the spaces that form part of prisoners' lives, blinded to the interactions and social relations that develop within. Paying particular attention to matters of positionality, method and personal engagement this paper examines the impact that access may bear in the production of knowledge.

0535 - WALKING THE TIGHTROPE: MANAGING CONFLICT BETWEEN PERSONAL BELIEFS AND DATA ON THE 'PAINS' AND 'GAINS' OF IMPRISONMENT

Esther Van Ginneken (United Kingdom)[1]; Serena Wright (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - Liverpool Hope University; 2 - University of Cambridge

There is increasing attention to the role of emotion and reflexivity in doing criminological research. Consider, for example, the special issue in *Qualitative Inquiry* on 'Doing prison research differently' (Jewkes, 2014) and the edited book *Reflexivity in Criminological Research* (Lumsden & Winter, 2014, eds.). These discussions emphasise the importance of acknowledging that doing research is an active and interpretive enterprise, which is shaped by the researcher's worldview and research experience. Prison research is a particularly peculiar area, because researchers are operating within a system that they would often like to see changed.

This paper discusses the conflict that can emerge between a researcher's (political) beliefs and his or her data, with specific reference to 'prisoner narratives'. Interviews may bring up not only pains of imprisonment and stories that support criticisms of the system, but also appreciative comments about imprisonment more generally, or about a particular prison experience. Likewise, it is not uncommon that offenders echo a punitive discourse, advocating harsher prison conditions. The researcher's dilemma is how to accurately represent participants' views of the world, while also staying true to one's own beliefs. There is a potential ethical problem with framing a participant's account in such a way that it supports the *researcher's* cause for change, but not that of the *participants*. This paper will draw on research experiences with two different populations: adult prisoners (male and female) and repeatedly criminalised women. The discussion will be linked to debates in criminological theory and epistemology.

0536 - MAMBA, MOBILES AND PAD DEBTS: DOING REALIST ETHNOGRAPHY IN ENGLAND'S WORST JAIL

James Treadwell (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Birmingham

This paper considers the authors experiences of undertaking an extensive period of research fieldwork that aimed to re-consider the specific situational, social, cultural and psychological dynamics of violence amongst young men in prison. The research commenced shortly after a critical inspection report had seen the institution labelled England's worst jail, and highlighted rising levels of violence in the institution, and was conducted against the backdrop of a more general anxiety about the conditions in Prisons in England and Wales generally, and particularly worsening conditions and rising levels of violence within the prison estate as a whole. In particular concern has been expressed in government at the significant increase in the number of serious violent assaults perpetrated against prison staff. This paper will examine the specific new dynamics and character of violence and victimisation that was encountered during this extensive and ground-breaking study. It considers how patterns of violence and victimisation are linked to the trade in mobile telephones and new psychoactive substances (often dubbed 'legal highs' in media and popular discourse) and an expanding sub rosa illicit prison economy that is transforming and mutating, and which now extends well

beyond the prison walls and the confines of the establishment. Furthermore it makes the case that critical, ultra realist ethnography provides a useful methodological base for understanding such new and emergent criminal enterprises.

0537 - THE ELUSIVE TRANSLATOR - ETHICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES OF BI-LINGUAL PRISON RESEARCH

Agnieszka Martynowicz (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Ulster University

As prison populations across Europe become more linguistically diverse, researchers increasingly engage in prison studies requiring the use of interpreters. Some, like this paper's author, rely on their own bi-lingualism to engage with those who do not speak the dominant language of the prison environment. The use of translation enables the voices of those doubly silenced by power relationships in prisons and the lack of linguistic skill to break out of the 'total institution' (Goffman, 1961). While we learn more about the experiences of prisoners, there has been relatively little reflection in criminological literature on the ethical and methodological challenges of bi- or multi-lingual research in the prison context. Few texts – if any – reflect on the role of interpretation as part of the research methodology, and of its impact on the research environment and the presentation of research findings.

Based on the author's experience of conducting doctoral research with Polish prisoners in Northern Ireland, this paper will discuss the role of language and translation in research ethics (for example, in the gaining of informed consent); the impact of bi-lingual researcher on the research environment, and the challenges of 'speaking for others' (Alcoff, 1991) while presenting research findings in a language other than that in which primary data is collected.

6.22 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: PREDICTORS AND RISK ASSESSMENT
Chair: Carina Quaresma

0538 - PREDICTORS OF INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDE

Olga Cunha (Portugal)[1]; Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Minho

Background: In recent years more attention has been given to intimate partner violence (IPV) and intimate partner homicide (IPH). Estimates indicate that 15% to 71% of women reported experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lives

(World Health Organization: WHO, 2005). Despite the high prevalence of IPV, the number of women killed by an intimate partner is comparatively small and IPH is quite infrequent; however the consequences of such experience are tragic. Females were more likely than males to be the victim of intimate killings and female murder victims were more likely than male murder victims to have been killed by an intimate. Literature identifies IPH as the last link in the chain of violent behaviours and if so, it is important to determine the predictors of such behaviour.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to examine intimate partner homicide (IPH), to investigate the variables that best predict such behaviour and to understand if IPV and IPH are discrete phenomena.

Methodology: The sample was composed by 30 perpetrators of IPH that were compared with 137 perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV). Data were derived using the Spousal Abuse Risk Assessment.

Results: Our data suggests that IPH present different dynamics from IPV. Suicidal and/or homicidal ideation/intent and being older increase the risk of a man committing IPH. Inversely, conditional release violation, being victim and/or witness of family violence, and being single decrease the risk of IPH.

Discussion: The existence of homicidal and/or suicidal threats during the year preceding the crime can suggest some degree of planning on the part of the perpetrator. This means that in some of these cases prior formal risk assessments might have been underestimated or neglected and, at least, a part of homicides could be potentially preventable crimes. Individuals that present suicidal and/or homicidal ideation/intent need to be taken seriously, developing more accurate risk assessment instruments to better identify cases of greatest risk and implementing multi-agency high risk case management. Some of these efforts could include judicious adjudications of cases, monitoring of correctional outcomes via regular court reviews or specialized probation/parole programs, continuing safety planning for victims and risk management plans for perpetrators. It is crucial to develop coordinated responses to intimate partner violence in order to create an ambience of non-tolerance to intimate partner violence.

0539 - THE NEW RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL IN USE BY PORTUGUESE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES

Carina Quaresma (Portugal)[1]

1 - Secretariat-General of the Ministry of Internal Affairs

Since November 2014 Portuguese Law Enforcement Agencies, National Republican Guard (GNR) and Public Security Police (PSP) are using a new tool to assess risk in cases of domestic violence (the "RVD"). The new instrument introduced a shift in terms of the policing of domestic violence, nowadays all reported cases in the country to the GNR and to the PSP are

scrutinized with this tool, at an initial contact, allowing the identification of risk factors, which are used to improve the information transmitted to the Prosecution Service and to adjust the practices in terms of the policing of domestic violence for each case. After the initial assessment, the risk is periodically reassessed within deadlines defined accordingly with the level of risk determined (low, medium, high).

The development of this tool went through several stages along more than two years and an half. A partnership was established between the ex-Directorate-General of Internal Affairs (currently Secretariat-General of the Ministry of Internal Affairs) and the University of Minho. Law Enforcement Agencies (the GNR and the PSP) were involved as strategic partners at an initial stage of the project, after which other relevant partners were also integrated: Lisbon District Prosecutor general's Office (PGDL), Porto District Prosecutor general's Office (PGDP) and finally the Prosecutor general's Office (PGR).

The communication will focus briefly the stages of the development of this new tool, namely the experimental period, where 841 cases of domestic violence were assessed and a total of 631 reassessments were performed. The statistical results and the qualitative data collected showed that the instrument was adjusted to its aims and was used by the professionals as planned.

The main parts of the RVD will also be presented. The core of the instrument is composed by 20 risk factors, organized in three domains: characterization of the violence and perception of the victim; context and behaviour of the offender; and factors of vulnerability of the victim. There are two versions: one for the initial assessment and the other for reassessments, which includes questions about changes in the situation and measures already taken to protect the victim. The tool also comprehends the identification of the sources of the information, the possibility to identify other risk factors (in addition to the 20) and a list of possible actions to be taken after the assessment in order to improve the security of the victim. Being so, the RVD belongs to a generation of risk assessment tools that aims to support the risk assessment itself, but also the management of the risk.

The ultimate goal of introducing such instrument is to contribute to a sustained decline in the homicide rates amongst domestic violence situations previously reported to Law Enforcement Agencies.

Finally, results from the first six months of implementation of the RVD, at national level, will be presented and future challenges will be discussed.

0540 - ASYMMETRY OF MEN-WOMEN STATUS AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Alberto Violante (Italy)[1]; Diego Moretti (Italy)[1]; Maria Giuseppina Muratore (Italy)[1]

1 - ISTAT

One of the outcomes of the Italian Violence against women survey is a high rate of victimization among professionals and middle class women. The relationship between victimization and professional status is somehow counter-intuitive and was often taken as a cognitive and sincerity-bias affecting lower classes women. While women victimization rate has been found higher in countries where women status is lower and status inconsistency in the couple has been found as a risk factor, middle class women show very often the same victimization figures as the working class ones. The Italian 2014 Violence against women survey carried out by the National Statistical Office offers the data to adequately explore the issue. It records the professional status of interviewed women together with the status of their male partners according to the Italian version of the international classification ISCO. In the social stratification literature it is an established practice to create status coefficient regressing education and perceived income against professional status measured by ISCO category. Using EU-SILC micro data about income and consumption it is possible to obtain the same coefficients for the Italian version of ISCO. Based on these coefficients an asymmetry-status index for every intimate relationship of the women interviewed can be provided. Such index will be used to explore how status inconsistency and status asymmetry inside couples affect violence in Italian context.

6.23 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COSTS OF CRIME
Chair: Tuba Bircan

0541 - FEAR OF CRIME AND YOUNG PEOPLE. REINTERPRETING THE RELATION BETWEEN SOCIAL COHESION AND FEAR OF CRIME

Diederik Cops (Belgium)[1]

1 - Leuven Institute of Criminology

Fear of crime can be seen as one of the most significant intangible social costs of crime. Crime and disorder are often interpreted as putting strong pressures on the social cohesion of communities and neighbourhoods, especially in urban areas, resulting in high levels of fear of crime among city inhabitants. As a result, policy initiatives to tackle fear of crime in general focus on neighbourhood revitalization by reducing disorder and stimulating social cohesion. While young people are most often seen as causing crime and disorder, they are equally as a social group most strongly confronted with criminal victimization and problems of disorder. We therefore aim to analyse the relations between perceptions of neighbourhood cohesion, contact with crime, disorder and fear of crime among young people. For this, we use the data from a large-scale study conducted in 2013 in 35 secondary schools in the cities of Ghent, Antwerp and Brussels (Belgium) to study these relations among city youth.

0542 - LYNCH ATTEMPTS AGAINST SYRIANS IN TURKEY FOLLOWING THE SYRIAN CRISIS

Ulaş Sunata (Turkey)[1]

1 - Bahçeşehir University

The number of immigrants escaping from Syria in Turkey is estimated at around 2 million that means to exceed 2 percent of the whole population of Turkey at the beginning of the year 2015. More importantly, the size of Syrian refugees living in cities near the Syrian border exceeds 10 percent. For example; Syrians constitute 15 percent of Hatay population and even about 60 percent of Kilis. Previous studies indicate that public opinion against refugees is in relation with their size. Moreover, this refugee flow has created social, demographic, ethnic, sectarian, political and economic changes and pressures on the society, especially on the border cities. In Turkey, the perception of migrants is highly negative in terms of the global figures before the Syrian crisis. This sudden influx of Syrian refugees to Turkey in four years and the changing ethnic compositions in the local area unfortunately cause increasing negative public perception towards them.

The news on Syrian refugees in Turkey since 2013 can be divided into three main categories: (i) crime-related: Syrian violation of law, (ii) hygiene and cleaning problems, and (iii) lynch events. This study focuses on news on the lynch attempts. In fact, local lynching attempts can be seen as clear indicators of negative public perceptions. Although there are some lynch events in the relatively less-Syrian populated cities, it is clear that the perceptions in the border cities and some districts in the biggest metropolises of Turkey are more negative and rather tight. The biggest threat is openness to mass protests against refugees with little provocation in the most-Syrian populated neighbours. Anti-Syrian sentiments and hate crimes have increased since 2014. This study also indicates that the public perceptions are very sensitive to the mainstream media, column writers, and particularly officials and politicians.

0543 - ECONOMIC COST INFORMATION: AN IMPORTANT CRITERION FOR EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING IN CRIME REDUCTION

James Eager (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Optimity Matrix

This paper will discuss the need to provide decision makers in the field of crime reduction with a strong evidence-base with a particular focus on economic costs. It will draw on research, undertaken by Optimity Matrix, which reviewed UK and international institutions that collate, synthesise and present evidence of what works best in a particular topic area, including crime reduction. Policy makers and government ministers (as well as police chiefs, doctors, head teachers etc.) are increasingly looking to base their decisions on evidence. In healthcare, for example, the principle of evidence-based decision making is well established – the UK's National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) has published evidence-based guidance documents on over a thousand topics since its formation in 1999. Contrastingly,

decision makers in the field of crime reduction have historically had to make decisions using a much weaker evidence-base; these practitioners have not had access to sufficient evidence on the interventions they currently provide as well as any interventions they might want to implement.

First, this paper will discuss the criteria that are important to decision makers – i.e. the key evidence needed in order to make an appropriately informed decision. For example, the key criteria presented by the institutions reviewed include economic cost information, the effectiveness of an intervention, the quality of the evidence, the target population, intervention setting and geography. Examples will then be used to demonstrate how this information is presented.

Furthermore, the paper will examine the institutions that look specifically at crime reduction, namely the UK-based What Works Centre for Crime Reduction and the US-based Crimesolutions.gov. The paper will discuss the fact that a large proportion of the crime reduction interventions reviewed by these institutions do not collect or provide economic cost information. To support this, the paper will outline the types of economic cost information that should be recorded in order to provide decision-makers with the appropriate evidence on crime reduction interventions.

0544 - WHICH IS THE OFFENDER? PERCEPTION OF (UN)SAFETY AND TRUST IN LEGAL SYSTEM. THE CASE OF TURKEY

Tuba Bircan (Turkey)[1]

1 - Bahçeşehir University

Most people think that police and criminal justice systems control crime thus their trust level in police and legal system has an alleged link with perception of safety.

However the direction of this link is a chicken-and-egg dilemma. Public perception of safety is usually reflected by fear of crime and it has received significant attention from researchers and policymakers over the past four decades (Schafer, Huebner, & Bynum, 2006). Before the 1960s, fear of crime did not appear in political, public or social science discourses (Ditton and Farrall, 2000). The concept of fear of crime is difficult to define due to its relation to a variety of other individual fears and anxieties. Sage Dictionary of Criminology defines fear of crime as a rational or irrational state of fear or anxiety caused by the threat of criminal victimization (McLaughlin and Muncie, 2006).

In recent years the attention of researchers and policy makers has shifted to public reaction to crime and justice on a more general level. Despite of many studies investigating the predictors of fear of crime (e.g. Cops and Pleysier, 2011; Fox, et al, 2009; Renauer, 2007; Robinson, et al, 2003; Semyonov, et al., 2010; Visser et al 2013); there is lack of research focusing on the costs

of fear of crime (for exceptions see Cohen, 2000; Dolan and Peasgood, 2007; Moore and Shepherd, 2006; Siegrist and Cvetkovich, 2000).

Trust in the judicial system can be described as the belief that the police and courts have good intentions and are competent to do what citizens expect them to do (Hardin, 2002; Jackson et al, 2011). Trust in police and legal system is an institutional trust that can be thought of as a 'system-level' public attitude rather than an interpersonal trust. Therefore, institutional trust is the implicit or explicit belief that legal institutions behave effectively, fairly and represent the interests and express the values of the community (Jackson et al, 2011).

Fear of crime is found to erode interpersonal trust (Hawdon et al., 2014; Markovitz et al., 2001), nevertheless impact of fear of crime on trust criminal justice institutions is barely studied. This study aims to contribute to the existing literature by understanding and clarifying the relationship between fear of crime and trust in legal system by considering fear of crime as a predictor for trust attitude towards police and judicial system. Data-to-be-used will be from Standard Eurobarameter Survey including 1,087 respondents from 26 provinces of Turkey with face-to-face interviews between 8-17 November 2014. Individual and community characteristics will be included in a multilevel model to explain trust in police and judicial system by shedding light especially on perception of safety for the case of Turkey located in the middle of Islamic and Western societies, both geographically and culturally (Ozbay and Ozcan, 2006). Being a society with a blend of Islam and secularism makes Turkey a worthy case to explore how individual and community characteristics as well as fear of crime shape trust in legal institutions among citizens of Turkey.

6.24 HUMAN TRAFFIC AND IMMIGRATION POLICIES
Chair: Sarah Turnbull

0545 - COMBATTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING AT THE LOCAL LEVEL: BETTER INFORMING (INTER)NATIONAL ACTION PLANS

John Winterdyk (Canada)[1]; Julie Kaye (Canada)[2]

1 - Mount Royal University; 2 - King's University

Despite increasing public and academic attention to the issue of domestic and international human trafficking (HT), there is insufficient detailed knowledge about HT at local, regional, national, and international strategies to respond to the rights and experiences of trafficked persons. While much attention has been given to the importance of developing a national strategy in some countries (e.g., Canada and the subsequent adoption of the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (Public Safety Canada, 2012), many of the services required by trafficked persons are the responsibility of individual provinces. Based on the

findings from a study conducted in a province in Canada, the presentation will discuss the findings in relation to developing national and regional strategies and how it is essential that in order to develop such strategies is it necessary to that local initiatives should complement response models developed at those levels. The presentation will hi-light how detailed knowledge of HT at a local level remains largely underdeveloped. In addition to discussing the key findings and their implications, the presentation will also consider what a preventative framework might entail for any local level jurisdiction.

0546 - MAKING AND REMAKING NATIONAL IDENTITY IN AND THROUGH IMMIGRATION DETENTION AND DEPORTATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Sarah Turnbull (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Oxford

Over the past two decades, the United Kingdom (UK) has taken an increasingly punitive stance towards 'foreigners', with a notable rise in the use of immigration detention and the enactment of legislation requiring the mandatory expulsion of non-European Economic Area foreign nationals who have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment greater than twelve months. State practices of governing migration and borders are constituting and reconstituting the British nation and citizenship, creating classes of residents characterised by their precarity and temporariness. Many 'foreigners' who end up in one of the UK's eleven immigration removal centres are actually long-term British residents, some with significant familial and personal ties to the country. Confined in an immigration detention centre and facing removal or deportation, these 'foreigners' are forced to confront, perhaps for the first time, their 'foreignness' and the state's demand that they 'go home'. This paper draws on ethnographic data from a study of immigration detention in the UK to examine the ways in which national identities are shaped and reshaped through the interconnected practices of detention and deportation. Utilising the narratives of male and female detainees, it demonstrates the complexities of individuals' identities in a unique carceral context where national identity is a key marker through which detainees are both 'known' and governed, as well as define themselves and resist state power.

0547 - TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEING IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES.

Nelson Ramos (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Bangor University

Increasing European Union policy developments in the area of freedom, security and justice have highlighted the challenges facing this transnational organisation. This area has seen

increasing developments in the past 10 years with the objective to adapt the European Union to the challenges of the 21st Century.

Within the area of trafficking in human beings, the European Union have geared member's states towards policy convergence in this field. The EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012-2016 has been set up as a support mechanism for the application of Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims.

Despite these efforts, policy convergence within the European Union common area are still halted by the disparities in the implementation processes and procedures amongst member states as well their attitudes towards the European Union.

This comparative research/study between Portugal and England and Wales will explore whether high level strategies and treaties, in the area of trafficking in human beings, manifest themselves in national and local policing policies and practices. It will explore the vehicles through which the dissemination of such strategies is made, identifying key players within that process.

It will explore this comparatively hypothesising that the level of EU strategy implementation is mediated by attitudes towards EU integration, existing policing structures, and political, economic and social aspects.

1221 – CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF JUDICIAL OPPORTUNITY OF THE ART. 57.7 OF SPANISH IMMIGRATION LAW: WAIVING OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AND PRIMACY OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPULSION

Elisa Garcia-España (Spain)[1]; Maria Contreras (Spain)[1]; Pablo Rando (Spain)[1]

1 - University of Malaga

Spanish Immigration Law provides (art. 57.7) that where a foreigner, on which is pending an administrative expulsion order, is accused in a penal procedure with a misdemeanor or felony which entails a punishment less than six years of imprisonment or any alternative penal sanction, administrative authority will request to the criminal judge to renounce continuing with the penal procedure and allowed the expulsion, and judge will renounce unless some circumstances will be appreciated to justify the continuation of the process.

This regulation, manifestation of the principle of judicial opportunity, has been widely analyzed from a legal perspective, but little research has been done about its effective implementation in practice and about the costs and benefits derived from this *ius puniendi's* renunciation from the point of view of the purposes of punishment.

With the overall aim of deepening the knowledge of this topic, the research we are doing aims to: 1) determine the prevalence of its application; 2) identify the profile of foreigners and

offenses for which it is applied; and 3) identify which criteria are guiding the assessment of the court decision. Our hypothesis are that: i) there are some dysfunctions that hampered the application and also the knowledge of the exact number of authorizations granted and that ii) in practice, the assessment of costs and benefits that implies authorization in each case, is omitted.

To achieve the first objective we are reviewing official statistics and judiciary/prosecutors instructions and conducting interviews with key stakeholders. To achieve the second and the third objectives, we are reviewing a sample of selected case files of trial courts of Madrid and Malaga, which also allows us to make comparisons between practices of both jurisdictions. The results obtained would allow us to develop good practices that could be useful for legal actors in the assessment of approval or denial the expulsion.

7.1 MEASURING HUMAN TRAFFICKING: INTERNATIONAL, EUROPEAN, AND LOCAL APPROACHES
Chairs: Sheldon Zhang & Daniel P. LeClair

0548 - FORCED LABOUR OR LABOUR TRAFFICKING: AN INTERNATIONAL EFFORT TOWARDS COMMON MEASUREMENT INDICATORS

Sheldon Zhang (United States of America)[1]; Michaelle De Cock (Switzerland)[2]

1 - San Diego State University; 2 - International Labor Organization

Researchers attempting to measure force labour and labour trafficking activities face many challenges, such as a general lack of conceptual clarity and common indicators for consistent instrumentation. The International Labour Organization in consortium with a group of leading experts are striving to overcome these two obstacles and develop common indicators for a common instrument that can be adopted by researchers around the world for primary data collection. Basic considerations for common indicators and preliminary instrument structure will be presented to reflect this collective effort.

0549 - LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN GLOBAL REPORT ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS 2014

Fabrizio Sarrica (Italy)[1]; Kristiina Kangaspunta (Italy)[1]

1 - UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime just released its latest Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2014. The report is based on official data on human trafficking gathered from 132 countries around the world. Some of the highlights and steps in improving the quality and consistency of the data that went into this report will be presented.

0550 - GRETA'S LATEST ATTEMPT TO HARMONIZE EUROPEAN DATA ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Jan Van Dijk (Netherlands)[1]

1 - University of Tilburg, Intervict

The Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) of the Council of Europe has been responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings by the member states, and it regularly publishes reports evaluating the measures taken by each country. Efforts have been made to harmonize the data and promote best-practices. Some of these latest efforts will be presented.

0551 - TOOLS FOR THE VALIDATION AND UTILIZATION OF EU STATISTICS ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING" (TRAFSTAT)

Marcelo Aebi (Switzerland)[1]; Jan Van Dijk (Netherlands)[2]; Claudia Campistol (Switzerland)[3]

1 - University of Lausanne; 2 - University of Tilburg, Intervict; 3 - Institut de Criminologie, Université de Lausanne

Funded by the European Commission, EU statistics on human trafficking (TRAFSTAT) have been seeking consistence and quality of the records that are forwarded to authorities from different sources. Efforts have been made over past few years to strengthen the comparability of statistics on trafficking in human beings across the member states of the European Union. Latest examples will be presented to showcase some of the best practices in keeping statistics on human trafficking activities.

7.2 CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE: A BRIDGE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME
Chair: Lionel Grossrieder

0552 - COMPUTATIONAL FORENSIC CRIMINOLOGY FRAMEWORK: APPLICATION ON CRIME TRENDS ANALYSIS

Lionel Grossrieder (Switzerland)[1]; Fabrizio Albertetti (Switzerland)[2]; Kilian Stoffel (Switzerland)[2]; Olivier Ribaux (Switzerland)[1]

1 - University of Lausanne, School of Criminal Justice; 2 - University of Neuchâtel, Information Management Institute

The role of statistics and computational models in crime analysis is hardly contestable. The concrete added value provided by this global movement is however far from obvious and proposed approaches show many limitations, occasionally proved to be unrealistic. This presentation focuses on the contribution of computational techniques in crime analysis, especially for crime trends detection, through the lens of an interdisciplinary framework for better situating and integrating these innovations.

The purpose of crime trends analysis is to detect changes or breaks within the development of crime. They result from the engagement/desistence of groups of offenders, changes of their mobility, of the types of opportunity they are interested in, of their modus operandi, or of the types of marks or traces they transfer. The proposed approach is based on a fundamental postulate of crime analysis: crimes follow patterns that can be detected and analysed through the exploitation of accessible data. The arguments are founded on the most elementary piece of data available: the trace, physical (and numerical) remnant of the litigious activity, which has been recognized and collected at crime scenes. To illustrate this framework, we focus on crime trends detection in order to explore the possibility to detect automatically these patterns or these inconsistencies with a change point analysis.

To empirically reach this objective, we have analysed police data of the canton of Vaud in Switzerland composed by serial or itinerant crime events and crime trends detection identified by crime analysts. The results show that automatic detection of breaks relating to crime trends is possible and strongly accurate with suitable parameters. Moreover, they show the necessity to build a more ambitious interdisciplinary framework in crime science, which will help to structure further the approach. Called Computational Forensic Criminology (CFC), it will seek to deliver crime analysis and intelligence, with the means of crime data stemming from traces, analysed with computational methods, and explained/supported by criminological theories.

0553 - POLICE AND TWITTER : THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA BY CANADIAN POLICE FORCES

Cassandre Carpentier-Laberge (Canada)[1]

1 - University of Montreal

The North American police departments are seeking for the public attention and are encouraged to get involved with their community. They can achieve this goal by using social media. Previous researches show that police departments, instead of using social media as a way to communicate with the public, are using their accounts to publish crime related news. This study emphasizes on Twitter use from four Canadian police departments (SPVM, VPD, CPS and TPS) and their strategies towards this use. Digital prints (tweets) are collected and analysed. Results show that the Twitter use varies in each police departments, but they show one common point: their Twitter account is used mainly to get in touch with their community, even if they release some crime related news. This main result refutes previous studies, which show that the police departments are mostly using their account to release crime related news.

0554 - THE VICTIM´S RIGHT TO COMPENSATION AND THE GOALS OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS: A BRIDGE TOO FAR?

Diogo Costa (Portugal)[1]

1 - Faculty of Medicine, University of Porto

An empirical research is presented on the assumption that what victims most expect and desire from criminal procedure is to have their rightful claim upheld and confirmed and to be compensated for the financial and (or) moral losses. This research makes part of a broader study on the interactions between the different services and institutions in the criminal justice system regarding the role of the victim in the criminal procedure.

Criminal (procedural) law establishes several victims' rights in order to entitle victims to obtain compensation, and also a number of measures that can be taken by magistrates of the Prosecution Services and trial judges. However, reparation of crime victim's is not a function of penal law, therefore it is still far from being an aim of the criminal procedure.

Nevertheless, it is regarded as a possibility to find, in the course of criminal proceedings, elements that might enable us to identify a tendency in order to affirm a real concern towards the victim actually exists amongst the prosecution and the trial courts, and, on the other hand, to determine how the victims make use of their rights in the legal process.

212 court case sentences concerning crimes against life (fatal offences) and health (non fatal offences against the person) in the judicial district of Oporto were analysed, and several factors were studied, such as: medical legal damage evaluation; importance given to the medical legal expertise in the Prosecution/Accusation in the criminal conviction and in the civil

conviction and in the decision about the claim for civil compensation; the use of procedural tools which indicates the level of the victim's implication in the process; the emotions suffered by the victim and his personal circumstances either in the accusation, in the criminal sentence as well as in the civil sentence; referral in the sentence to the defendant's behaviour in order to repair the consequences of the crime committed; attached obligations to a suspended sentence; victim supporting measures decided by the Court; referral to victim's compensation on grounding the chosen penal sanction.

Conclusions are advanced on the possibility that victims' compensation might become a goal of penal law.

0555 - THE POLYMORPH ROLE OF CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATORS IN POLICING

Ribaux Olivier (Switzerland)[1]; Resnikov Tatiana (Switzerland)[1]; Rossy Quentin (Switzerland)[1]; Baylon Amélie (Switzerland)[1]; Jendly Manon (Switzerland)[1]

1 - University of Lausanne, School of Criminal Justice

It has been demonstrated that Crime scene investigators beneficiate from a great deal of latitude when examining a scene. They also participate in many processes implemented in police structures, from policing to criminal investigation and the presentation of the information collected in a Court of law. Decision making at the scene is however very poorly studied and expressed. Standard operating procedures are proliferating in the perspective of accrediting competent institutions, but they grasp very poorly the reasoning process that lead crime scene examiners to detect and collect material that result from a crime activity.

A recurring hypothesis found in the literature pretend that crime and forensic intelligence influence how crime scene investigator's make decisions in their practices. This study scrutinises further this hypothesis. It analyses results obtained from a questionnaire. This data has been collected from 9 chiefs of Intelligence Units (IUs) and 73 Crime Scene Examiners (CSEs) hosted by forensic science units (FSUs) in the French speaking part of Switzerland (6 canton's police).

Four salient elements emerge: (1) the effective existence of communication channels between IUs and FSUs across the police under consideration; (2) most CSEs takes notice of the intelligence disseminated; (3) a differentiated, but significant use by CSEs in their daily practice of this intelligence; (4) a probable deep influence of this intelligence on the most concerned CSEs, especially in the selection of the type of material/trace to detect, collect, analyse and exploit.

These results further clarify the polymorph role of CSEs, beyond their most recognised contribution to the justice system. Indeed, they appear to be central figures in intelligence-led style of policing.

7.3　STOP AND SEARCH: UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, EFFECTIVENESS AND REGULATION

Chair: Rebekah Delsol

0556 - THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STOP AND SEARCH

Rebekah Delsol (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Open Society Justice Initiative

The ability to stop and search people suspected of criminal activity is a core feature of policing in England and Wales. Despite sharp increases in the use of these powers and the growing emphasis on evidence-based policing, there has been surprisingly little research on the effectiveness of stop and search. This paper begins to address this gap by reviewing the available research evidence. As well as assessing the potential benefits of stop and search, consideration is given to the potential costs involved, including damage to police–community relations and reductions in trust and confidence. The analysis also draws attention to the opportunity costs involved, arguing that resources could be redirected towards other, potentially more effective, interventions. The core argument of the paper is that the costs of stop and search outweigh any measurable benefits.

0557 - STOP AND SEARCH: REGULATION AND REFORM

Michael Shiner (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Mannheim Center for Criminology

This paper begins by identifying two broad approaches to the regulation of police stops, contrasting the largely consensus oriented approach in England and Wales with the more adversarial system in the U.S. While the strengths and weaknesses of these different approaches will be considered, particular attention is paid to the way that the consensus oriented approach in England and Wales has been compromised by structural constraints, political opposition and internal police resistance. Ultimately, it is argued that this approach has failed to get to grips with an unavoidable central paradox, whereby the police cannot be relied upon to ensure robust regulation themselves, yet are likely to resist and subvert external efforts to this end. Recent developments, including the after-effects of the August 2011 riots, have put police stop and search firmly under the political spot light once again, though much of what is being proposed is proceeding along familiar lines. In an attempt to chart a way out of the current impasse, the paper closes by outlining an alternative approach based on Braithwaite's (2002) model of responsive regulation, which, it is argued, combines the strengths of conflict and consensus approaches.

0558 - MIGRATION AND TRUST IN THE POLICE: EVIDENCE FROM THE CRIME SURVEY OF ENGLAND AND WALES

Ben Bradford (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Oxford

It is commonly assumed that immigrants to a country such as the UK will evince lower levels of trust in the police. Migrant communities have been thought 'difficult to police'; minority groups frequently experience problematic relationships with police; migrants from the global south to the global north, or from eastern to western Europe, may have been brought up in countries with extremely corrupt and/or repressive police regimes. The literature on trust would also suggest that migrants will find it harder, on average, to trust police, because they may lack sufficient information to make trust judgements or because they may not feel they share a 'moral community' with police. Yet there has been very little empirical investigation into this issue, either in the UK or elsewhere. In this paper data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales are used to explore the relationship between immigration and trust in the police. Analysis suggests trust is actually *higher* among immigrants than among the native born population, although there is important variation by date of first arrival. Some, but not all, of this variation can be explained by the accrual of negative experiences of policing - for example as a result of police stops. The paper concludes with some reflection on the implications for theoretical understandings of the nature of trust in the police.

0559 - COUNTER-TERRORISM STOP AND SEARCH POWERS IN THE UK

Zin Derfoufi (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Warwick

British counter-terrorism legislation provide highly intrusive police powers to stop and search people and differ to those under general legislation in that they are more wide-ranging in scope, subject to significantly less public scrutiny and do not require any prior suspicion of a person's involvement in terrorism in order to detain them. Additionally, changes to counter-terrorism stop and search legislation have not kept pace with reforms made to general powers leading to noticeable variations in how the former is applied, regulated and then experienced by those subject to those powers. This presentation will consider the unintended consequences of this dual system, its effectiveness and the impact that it is having upon people subject to these powers.

7.4 INFLUENCES ON LIFE AFTER IMPRISONMENT
Chair: Jennifer Doekhie

0560 - WHAT DID YOU EXPECT? COMPARING LONG-TERM PRISONERS' EXPECTATIONS FOR THE FUTURE AND THEIR ACTUAL BEHAVIOUR AFTER RELEASE.

Jennifer Doekhie (Netherlands)[1]; Anja Dirkzwager (Netherlands)[2]; Paul Nieuwbeerta (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Institute for Criminal Law & Criminology, Leiden University; 2 - Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement

In the Netherlands the far majority of inmates stay in prison for a relatively short period. Over 90% of the prisoners are released within a year, and only about 3% of them spent two years or more in prison. Prior to release, these long-term prisoners will probably envision their further life (e.g. where will they live; will they find a job, do they intend to quit crime). The aim of this article is to examine prisoners' expectations regarding their future lives and their future criminal behaviours before they are released, and whether or not these expectations come true after their release from prison. In addition, factors associated with whether or not inmates' expectations are being met will be examined. As part of a longitudinal study, 15-20 semi-structured in-depth interviews are conducted with Dutch prisoners who served longer sentences (2,5 -5 years). These prisoners were interviewed twice, at the end of their sentence and three months after release from prison. The first interview consisted of questions about their plans for life after prison, their motivation to quit crime and about factors that may play a role in this process (e.g. social support from significant others and self-efficacy). The second interview consisted of questions about their experiences since release, current criminal activities, and whether or not their motivation to quit crime has changed. The ex-prisoners were asked to reflect on their former expectations of their future criminal behaviour and factors that played a role in the process of refraining from criminal activity (e.g. housing, social support from significant others and self-efficacy). The first results of this qualitative study will be presented. Preliminary results suggest that prior to release prisoners are (overly) positive about their further lives.

0561 - EX-PRISONERS, HOUSING AND RECIDIVISM

Maaike Wensveen (Netherlands)[1]; Hanneke Palmen (Netherlands)[1]; Anja Dirkzwager (Netherlands)[2]; Paul Nieuwbeerta (Netherlands)[3]

1 - Leiden University; 2 - The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement; 3 - Leiden University, Utrecht University

The majority of ex-prisoners struggle upon release with various aspects of life, such as housing. Good and stable housing is one of the most important needs for ex-prisoners, since it can be

seen as a requirement for successful reintegration and therefore for less recidivism. Many ex-prisoners recidivate within a short period of time after their release. Despite this, research on the relation between prison, housing and recidivism is scarce, especially in the Netherlands. Existing studies do show that prisoners upon release usually do not have good housing situations and that ex-prisoners without good housing are more likely to recidivate than those who do have good housing available. Another important aspect is stable housing. Frequent moves after release tend to result in more recidivism than a more stable housing situation does. The object of this study is to gain more insight into the relation between detention, housing and recidivism. This knowledge could help improve the process of reintegration. Data are used from the Prison Project, a large-scale, longitudinal study on the effects of imprisonment in the Netherlands. In this project about 1900 respondents are followed and questioned repeatedly regarding their lives before, during and after imprisonment. For this paper, data are presented for 886 respondents who participated both in the first interview in custody and in the interview six months after release. Detailed information is available about their housing situation before and after imprisonment, e.g. the monthly living situation in the six months post-release. In this way, insight is gained into the stability of the housing situation and the type of housing ex-prisoners have. First results show that unstable housing and frequently moving is common among ex-prisoners, which could result in more recidivism. Also, the housing situation in the first month after release influences the situation six months later, underlining the importance of a good transition from prison to stable housing. Results will be presented on the relation between the housing situation and recidivism six months after release.

0562 - THE EFFECTS OF SOME LIFE EXPERIENCES ON WOMEN RE-OFFENDING: A PILOT RESEARCH ON FEMALE OFFENDERS IN ITALY

Luisa Ravagnani (Italy)[1]; Carlo Alberto Romano (Italy)[1]; Anna Antonietti (Italy)[1]

1 - University of Brescia

The authors present the results of a research conducted by the University of Brescia - Italy, through the use of a questionnaire developed by the University of Oklahoma (USA), which is now under administration in Spain, Argentina and Cuba (to offer a comparative point of view of the principal characteristics of the female incarceration, having also in mind the provisions of UN Bangkok Rules) , investigating women imprisoned in Italian penitentiaries, and considering the phenomenon of women re-offending.

The penitentiaries involved were those of Verziano in the region of Lombardy (Northern Italy), of Rebibbia in Lazio (Central Italy) and of Enna, Siracusa and Messina and Sicily (Southern Italy).,
The re-offending rate is an index that can tell important things about the positive/negative effects of the criminal policy of a Country because gives back information on the effective resettlement power of a specific way to serve a sentence. Unfortunately, Italy can't count on

periodical, continuing and updated studies on this topic because of a difficult availability of such data for researchers.

Thanks to a very large research project on women in prison (that made available to researchers data concerning the life before prison, the life in prison and the criminal career of 116 female imprisoned in Italy), researchers had the possibility to evaluate the incidence of some events experimented in lifetime by female prisoners such as possible traumatic events happening to prisoners themselves in childhood, before and after the arrest, in prison and after being released, with the aim to evaluate possible correlations.

Of course, without having the pretension of being exhaustive, the present study on recidivism is the unique in the Italian panorama concerning women and highlight the need of systematic and well structured researches in this specific field.

0563 - TRANSFORMING REHABILITATION: RECYCLING OLD IDEAS? EXPLORING THE NEW POST-CUSTODY SUPERVISION OF FEMALE SHORT-TERM PRISONERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Isla Masson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Coventry University

The criticisms related to the use of short prison sentences in England and Wales have been discussed greatly in the previous literature, and many agree that they should be used with caution. However in response to the high reoffending rates of this group there have been recent developments that require exploration. Under the now enacted Offender Rehabilitation Act (2014), prisoners receiving sentences of less than 12 months will, for the first time, be supervised in the community. Although theoretically this change should be welcomed as it provides an opportunity to address the chaotic lives of many receiving these sentences, there are significant concerns. Two examples of which are, first, whose responsibility it is to supervise this vulnerable, yet 'low risk' group, and secondly, how these changes differ from the previously rejected custody plus proposal. As such, this paper will explore the potential issues with the new supervision period, paying particular attention to the impact this may have on female prisoners who as a group often receive short sentences.

7.5 CRIME AND PLACE 4: LOCATION CHOICE
Chair: Henk Elffers

0564 - SPACES OF PROTEST: WHY STILL TAKE TO THE STREETS IN A CONNECTED WORLD?

Lucas Melgaço (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

There is no contradicting the fact that today we live in a connected society, a network society (Castells) or a techno-scientific and informational period (Santos, 1996). Computers, the Internet, and more recently smartphones have revolutionized our everyday life. Working from home, having professional meetings through online telecommunications software, starting a relationship via a dating site, ordering online all kind of products from books to food, and countless other activities, inconceivable some decades ago, now became a reality. There were even those who imagined that space would lose its importance in the wired world. The act of protesting has also been influenced by this connectivity. Today in a matter of clicks one can start an online petition that may go viral and reach an enormous number of subscribers. Borrowing Santos's concepts of the enlargement of context and convergence of moments (2000), one can, from one specific place, act through networks and in real time reach an area much broader than the physical limits of that place. So why do people still take to the street to protest if one could do the same online? Why does space still matter in the globalized world? By discussing Belgian cases of protests, this presentation will argue that space and networks are not exclusive but complementary factors, an idea which is actually being reinforced with the emergence of mobile Internet and smartphones.

0565 - LEARNING WHERE TO OFFEND: EFFECTS OF PAST ON FUTURE BURGLARY LOCATIONS

Wim Bernasco (Netherlands)[1]; Shane Johnson (United Kingdom)[2]; Stijn Ruiter (Netherlands)[3]

1 - NSCR / VU University Amsterdam; 2 - University College London; 3 - NSCR / Utrecht University

Informed by a growing literature on space-time patterns of repeat and near repeat burglary victimization, a crime location choice model was used to test whether burglars are attracted to areas they previously targeted. Using data in 3,337 detected burglaries from one UK police force, and accounting for the distance to the offender's residence, and for other factors that make target areas attractive to burglars, it was demonstrated that burglars were more likely to commit a burglary in an area they had targeted before. This was particularly the case if the prior burglary was (very) recent. Areas near to those in which burglaries had been committed were also more likely to be selected.

0566 - YOUNG PEOPLE HANGING OUT IN BRUSSELS; LOCATION CHOICE AND ARCHITECTURE OF THE HANGING SPOT

Mattias De Backer (Belgium)[1]

1 - Free University of Brussels

Locating crime and understanding the interrelation between crime and place has been a scientific project since the Chicago school, the cartographic school, and authors such as Oscar Newman (1972) and Ray Jeffery (1977). More recently an increased political and public attention to nuisance in public space has occurred. "Nuisance" is not new, but the fact that the state finds it is responsible for resolving difference and developing solutions *is*. This is in line with what Ulrich Beck has called the Risk Society (Beck, 1992).

Hanging out in public space, we believe, serves a social and pedagogical function rather than a criminal one (Cahill, 2000; Hart, 1979; Proshansky et al 1983), especially for those in more dire socio-economic situations. However, design and planning with the purpose to reduce crime, make it increasingly harder for young people (and other urban undesirables) to hang out and meet friends.

On the basis of ethnographic research – with a focus on young people's hanging spots – in a few Brussels neighbourhoods we want to show how young people negotiate rules and regulations, appropriate spaces they are designed out of, and how they interact with other users. The Weberian rationalisation of space by the state, it seems, runs alongside young people's "counter-rationalisations" of those same spaces. The production of space as a hegemonic stratum is temporarily countered by guerilla tactics (Lefebvre, 1991; de Certeau, 1984). In the process we hope to criticize rather monolithic notions such as "criminogenic spaces" and propose a more dynamic view on the interaction of people and space.

0567 - FAMILY MATTERS: EFFECTS OF FAMILY MEMBERS' RESIDENTIAL AREAS ON CRIME LOCATION CHOICE

Barbara Menting (Netherlands)[1]; Marre Lammers (Netherlands)[1]; Stijn Ruiter (Netherlands)[1,2]; Wim Bernasco (Netherlands)[1,3]; Zoë Driessen (Netherlands)[1,2]

1 - Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR); 2 - Department of Sociology, Utrecht University; 3 - Department of Spatial Economics, VU University Amsterdam

According to crime pattern theory, offenders are likely to select a crime location within their awareness space, consisting of the areas they (regularly) visit and are familiar with. Previous studies demonstrated that offenders commit crimes more often in their own present and past residential areas, as well as in areas they previously targeted, compared to other areas.

However, offenders' awareness space consists of more locations that potentially influence their crime location choice. These include residential areas of (close) family members. Most offenders will occasionally visit their family and consequently get familiar with the areas in which they live. Therefore, we hypothesize that both present and past (close) family members' residential areas are at increased risk of being selected by offenders to commit crimes. We examine whether this applies equally to residential areas of parents, siblings, children and (former) spouses of offenders, and to what extent findings depend upon gender and age of offenders and their family members. We use police arrest data on all cleared crimes committed by 7,910 offenders in the greater The Hague area, Netherlands, between 2006 and 2009, and combine these with residential history data from the municipal records of offenders and their family members living in the greater The Hague area. Discrete spatial choice models are used to analyse the data, controlling for offenders' own residential areas, former crime locations and area characteristics.

7.6 PRISON, FAMILY AND HUMAN RIGHTS
Chair: Marie Hutton

0568 - FAR, FAR OUTSIDE: THE SOCIAL EXCLUSION OF AUSTRALIAN FAMILIES AND ASSOCIATED CAREGIVER DISTRESS IN THE CONTEXT OF PATERNAL IMPRISONMENT

Susan Dennison (Australia)[1]

1 - School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University

Several large-scale longitudinal studies have demonstrated that parental incarceration compromises the wellbeing of most, but not all, children. However, the mechanisms attributable to various detrimental outcomes for children of prisoners are not well understood. The consequences also appear to extend further than the children; with caregivers of these children experiencing reduced physical and mental health. Impaired caregiver wellbeing may contribute to the impact of parental imprisonment on children's wellbeing. One mechanism that might give rise to high levels of caregiver psychological and physical stress is the social exclusion of families of prisoners. Previous research has discussed social exclusion as an outcome of parental imprisonment, but it has not been directly measured. This paper draws on surveys and semi-structured interviews with 42 caregivers of 86 children with an imprisoned father in Queensland (Australia) to examine their experience of social exclusion and its association with the psychological distress of caregivers. Results revealed that the family context is characterised by deep social exclusion (disengagement, service exclusion, economic exclusion) and that caregivers experience higher than average levels of psychological distress. Deeper social exclusion was associated with more psychological distress. The results are discussed with respect to the ways in which high social exclusion and caregiver distress may hinder children's ability to participate in society and have

positive developmental experiences as well as the potential for reduced quality of parenting and caregiver-child interactions. Opportunities to enhance social inclusion of families and provide support for caregivers during the incarceration period are discussed.

0569 - PRISON VISITS AND PRIVILEGE; A HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE

Marie Hutton (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Birmingham

Prison visitation remains an under-researched and under-theorised aspect of prison life however, the nature and frequency of family contact in prisons has important implications for reducing re-offending and ongoing desistance from crime. Research consistently demonstrates that prisoners who maintain family contact during imprisonment are more likely to have accommodation and employment upon release and are less likely to re-offend. However, in most prisons receiving more frequent and better quality visits, such as family days, that allow higher quality and more natural interactions with family members, is linked to prisoners' Incentives and Earned Privilege status. In essence this means that only the most compliant or 'enhanced' prisoners have this 'enhanced' chance of rehabilitation whilst those on the 'basic' regime flounder. Adopting a human rights lens, this chapter will address the problematic nature of using family contact as an 'incentive' that can equate to punishment and reward.

0570 - WOMEN BEHIND BARS IN GREECE

Effi Lambropoulou (Greece)[1]

1 - Panteion University of Social & Political Sciences

The presentation refers to the situation of female prisoners in Greece during the last three decades.

It will initially outline the International and National Human Rights protection for female prisoners, legislation and sentencing policy. Afterwards the proportion of women in official crime rates and in prison population according to their offense during the examined period will be described. The criminal career and social profile of convicted women, as well as their serving sentences will be sketched out. Moreover, issues of prison life, such as health care, drug rehabilitation programmes, safety and security, incarcerated women residing with their children in prison, contact with the outside world, and aftercare will be presented.

Methods used for the research are analysis of official crime and prison data - published and unpublished provided by the Ministry of Justice, police records, population and Eurostat statistics, etc., content analysis of publications on the blog operated by the correctional

personnel and convicted women of one of the two women's prisons. Press releases and announcements of Prison Officers' Federation are also taken into account.

The findings show that in Greece, as in most countries, the proportion of women in official crime rates and prison population is generally low with an increasing trend since the 1990s though. The country still has the ability to organise and promote targeted prevention programmes in order to control an increase in females' criminality and prison population (Rule 67 Bangkok Rules) before it develops into a real problem. Loose and humanitarian prison management is a good model, which must be associated with training, professionalism, accountability and ensuring self-esteem of personnel in order to support prisoners, as well as with training programmes adapted to the women's reintegration needs. The presentation refers to the situation of female prisoners in Greece during the last three decades: their criminal career and social profile, as well as their serving sentences. Emphasis is given to the representation trends of female offenders in prison population and their proportion in official crime rates. Moreover, issues of prison life, such as health care, drug rehabilitation programmes, safety and security, incarcerated women residing with their children in prison, contact with the outside world, and aftercare will be presented. National legislation and Human Rights protection and the impact of international organisations on human rights of female prisoners in Greece will be discussed.

7.7 CRITICAL VICTIMOLOGY
Chair: Matthew Hall

0572 - FROM CRIME TO CULTURE: THE METAMORPHOSIS OF VICTIMOLOGY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR JUSTICE

Ross McGarry (United Kingdom)[1]; Sandra Walklate (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Liverpool

Victimology, rather like criminology, is a meeting place for different voices making claims on the victim of crime. These different voices have different intentions, goals, and ideologies. Such differences notwithstanding, the ever-present invocation of 'the victim' is self-evident in a wide range of different, crime soaked, circumstances. This paper will reflect upon the observation made by Agamben (1999: 13) that policy has proceeded as if '"testis" (the testimony of a person as a third party in a trial or a law suit) can be conflated with "superstes" (a person who has lived through something and can thereby bear witness to it)'. This paper starts from the contention that this conflation reflects wider cultural processes that seep into responses to victims and victimhood, and follows by considering the implications of this conflation and the questions that it raises about the delivery of justice.

0573 - SECONDARY TRAUMATIC STRESS AND PERSONAL GROWTH IN DUTCH POLICE FAMILY LIAISON OFFICERS: NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT?

Maarten Kunst (Netherlands)[1]; Marieke Saan (Netherlands)[2]; Lidewij Bollen (Netherlands)[3]; Karlijn Kuijpers (Netherlands)[4]

1 - Institute for Criminal Law & Criminology, Faculty of Law, Leiden University; 2 - MSc (Leiden University and Utrecht University; 3 - Leiden University; 4 - Leiden University

Previous studies suggest that professionals working with trauma victims may develop secondary traumatic stress symptoms and personal growth by listening to other people's trauma histories. The current study investigated to what extent Dutch police family liaison officers experience these outcomes. Results suggest that the large majority of respondents had experienced no or very low levels of secondary traumatic stress due to their work as a police family liaison officer. By contrast, many of them had experienced intermediate levels of secondary personal growth. Almost one third of participants had even experienced some growth in the absence of secondary traumatic stress. These results are in contrast to the widely held belief that police officers who are confronted with the consequences of traumatic events during working hours are at risk of mental health problems and suggest that police family liaison officers in the Netherlands are not in need of additional health care services. The findings further suggest that traditional trauma models need adaptation in order to better understand the occurrence of personal growth among people who work with trauma victims. Results will be discussed in light of the increasing tendency to medicalize mental health problems among professionals who work with trauma survivors and their relatives.

0574 - VICTIMOLOGY: HOW TO MOVE A (SUB)-DISCIPLINE FROM THE SHADOWS

Pamela Davies (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Northumbria University

Victimology, like victims relationship to the criminal justice system, no longer holds Cinderella status – or does it? This paper contemplates Victimology as a discipline (an ology) in its own right. It traces the youthfulness of 'victimology' and its emergence as a sub (sister) discipline of criminology. Against this backdrop current interest in victim-oriented subjects are mapped. The paper identifies the topics that are shaping popular interest and those who are moulding and shaping the scope of the terrain of the study of victims of crime. In doing so the paper poses questions about the influences and futures of Victimology. It postulates alternative conceptualisations of victimisation as harm and suggests avenues for research and collaborations that are ripe for achieving a progressive, critically informed, victimologically sensitive, criminology. The aim is to stimulate discussion and debate about the defining

principles of Victimology, the nature and extent of 'Victimology', its contributions, future impacts and status.

7.8 ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE – A EUROPEAN COMPARISON
Chair: Michael Kilchling

0575 - WISKOS - DESIGN OF AN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH PROJECT ON ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE IN EUROPE

Sabine Carl (Germany)[1]

1 - Max-Planck-Institut for Foreign and International Criminal Law

The newly launched project's aim is threefold: to systematically capture the level of threat attached to 'classic' state and economic espionage and to catalogue existing state-side control structures as well as intra-plant detection and prevention strategies in Europe. In addition to the appraisal of the status quo the project will determine possible need for optimization and include the assessment of potentially operating alternative reaction models and strategies within Europe. The presentation will provide an introduction to the design of the empirical research project detailing its approach of three modules split into 9-work packages. Details will be given on the normative and descriptive approach of the Länder-Screening in module 1, which allows for the selection of suitably comparable countries contrasting with Germany in such fields as economic set-up and penal regulation of espionage. Selected countries will be included in the qualitative and quantitative multi-level analysis in module 2. The quantitative validation of the findings by means of a broadened dark field survey in module 3 will enable positive feedback for local stakeholders such as economic constituents and law enforcement agencies.

0576 - ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE IN AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND – SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN A EU AND A NON-EU MEMBER STATE

Cathrine Konopatsch (Switzerland)[1]

1 - Universität Bern, Lehrstuhl für Strafrecht, Wirtschafts- und internationales Strafrecht

Largely due to recent national and international scandals like the Ems-Chemie affair, the sale of bank data or the Edward Snowden affair the phenomenon of economic espionage and its increasingly recognised dangers to companies, the economy and state security have attracted much attention in Austria and Switzerland. The Austrian and the Swiss legislator have both declared the need for action, last but not least in the field of criminal law. The aim of the presentation is to outline and analyse the similarities and differences on how Austria as a EU

member state and Switzerland as a non-EU member state deal with economic espionage by means of criminal law. This will include a presentation on the existing national framework of criminal offences against economic espionage, their practical relevance, enforcement problems and pending reforms to solve or at least tackle them. The phenomenon of economic espionage will be analysed from the perspective of judicial policy and criminal doctrine including matters of criminal procedure where needed. Available empirical data from both countries will be presented and analysed as well.

The study and results presented are part of the comparative research project "WISKOS" conducted by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law.

0577 - ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE - NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK AND PRACTICAL ISSUES IN CROATIA

Marta Dragičević Prtenjača (Croatia)[1]

1 - Faculty of Law University of Zagreb

Economic espionage is a topic, which has been frequently addressed in political discussions. However, there is a significant lack of scientific knowledge, especially when it comes to empirical evidence. Primarily, because it is in no one's interest to talk about it. Its relevance and consequences can be of big economic influence for enterprises (legal entities mostly) which are affected. Consequences for their finances and their value at stock markets can be enormous. Even the economic balance of states can be put at stake. Also, it is not welcome for the public to find out that any sort of economic espionage has happened. The paper will present findings from the Croatian module of MPI's comparative research project "WISKOS". In the Croatian legal system several statutory offences are provided to regulate this problem. Mostly it is considered to be an economic crime. However, a broader normative framework dealing with this issue should not be limited to the area of criminal law, but extends inter alia, on the security policy of each particular enterprise, better known as due diligence. The presentation will show the normative framework primarily regarding the statutory provisions regulating the phenomenon of economic espionage in Croatia. In addition, statistical data of the Central (State) Bureau of Statistics, will be analysed, as well as the data of the State Attorney's Office. Furthermore, the effectiveness of the existing system in dealing and preventing this type of problem will be problematized. Finally, problems regarding the qualification of some relevant phenomena on the basis of the existing regulations criminalizing of economic espionage as well as practical problems of prosecution in this area will be discussed.

0578 - ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE AT THE INTERSECTION OF (TRADITIONAL) CRIME AGAINST STATE SECURITY, ECONOMIC CRIME AND CYBERCRIME – CONCEALED BETWEEN DARK FIGURE AND HIDDEN STATISTICAL RECORDS

Michael Kilchling (Germany)[1]

1 - Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

The phenomenon of economic espionage is as diffuse and ambiguous as the terminology itself. The crimes in focus have a mixed character, combining elements of crimes against state security (traditional approach) and economic crime (modern approach). In addition, economic espionage is located at the intersection of conventional (physical) crime and cybercrime. Unlike in past ages of 'classical' espionage, in the 21st century such crimes often take the form of hidden attacks on the IT systems of targeted enterprises. This significantly affects the generation of suspicion and the further courses of action chosen by the affected enterprise, the police, and criminal justice authorities. On the one hand, there are cases of attempted/failed attacks which may either remain completely unnoticed or the background of which – e.g., actor and place of origin as well as the purpose of the attack – cannot be ascertained. On the other hand, even when an attack has been successfully committed it can occur that the necessary background information cannot be obtained to such an extent that would be necessary for successfully investigating and prosecuting such cases. Moreover, as long as it remains unclear as to whether an attack has been initiated by a foreign intelligence service, by a commercial competitor, or by a private hacker, it is often impossible to clearly categorize a case. Depending on the type of applicable rules and procedures in a given jurisdiction, such cases are often neither prosecuted nor correctly registered. As a consequence of all these particularities, information about economic espionage is restrained not only by a double dark field – including both unnoticed and unreported cases – but also by the fact that even when cases come to the attention of authorities they are often incompletely/incorrectly recorded under categories which do not represent the link to the real background of such attacks – i.e., economic espionage. The real extent of the phenomenon therefore remains underestimated. The paper is intended to systematically analyse the situation in Germany where the problems mentioned are particularly apparent. Reference will be made to the comparative research project WISKOS which, in addition to numerous other research questions, aims is to shed light on the true extent of crime in this particular area.

7.9 PRISON LIFE I
Chair: Alisa Stevens

0579 - RELIGION BEHIND BARS: PRISON SYSTEM IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND THE ROLE OF RELIGION IN THE POST-COMMUNIST ERA

Lukáš Dirga (Czech Republic)[1]; Jan Váně (Czech Republic)[2]

1 - Palacký University Olomouc; 2 - University of West Bohemia Pilsen

Our contribution focuses on the transformation of the religion and of its position and significance in Czech post-communist prisons as seen by three groups of respondents: prison inmates, prison guards and representatives of a number of Churches. The contribution is based on an ethnographic study of prisons in the Czech Republic. The data corpus includes qualitative interviews with selected actors of the prison world, material gathered through observation inside the prisons and the analysis of the documentation on the Czech penitentiary system. We found out that the key respondents consider religion as having a rather ambivalent position in the Czech prison system and that the pragmatic approach of the inmates to the faith becomes a rather controversial issue.

0580 - SEX IN ENGLISH PRISONS: WHAT WE KNOW, DO NOT KNOW, AND NEED TO KNOW

Alisa Stevens (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Southampton

Very little is known about the extent and nature of sexual activity in the prisons of Europe. To begin to address this knowledge gap within England and Wales, the UK's oldest prison reform charity, The Howard League for Penal Reform, established an independent Commission on Sex in Prison. As part of its enquiries, I interviewed former prisoners about their knowledge and experience of prison sex.

This paper presents key findings from my primary research. It confirms the reality of consensual sex between male prisoners, and finds that confidential access to healthcare and support is extremely limited. Some sexually active prisoners are denied access to condoms, despite the European Prison Rules requiring that prisoners receive equivalent healthcare to people in the community, and despite the very obvious risks to prisoners and their future sexual partners. The paper further suggests that while rape and sexual assault in English prisons appears rare, it is not always responded to appropriately when it is reported. Moreover, sex is sometimes exchanged in return for material goods or protection. This indicates that the application of a binary distinction between consensual and non-consensual sex, in the inherently coercive penal environment, may not always be appropriate. The true level of unwanted sexual activity is certain to be significantly under reported. The

paper concludes by arguing that there is an urgent need for more extensive and systematic research into sex in prisons across Europe, which identifies policies and practices which respond sensitively to the sexual needs of prisoners and promote their sexual health and psychological well-being.

0581 - ACCESS TO INTERNET FROM BEHIND BARS: THE CASE OF SLOVENIA

Mojca Plesničar (Slovenia)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana

Not quite a human right yet, but on its way there, the use of internet has become a pervasive feature of everyday life. It is often questioned in terms of content and impact on society, but access itself is commonly not scrutinised. However, as with many other common features of everyday life they become important questions when posed in the very different environment of a prison institution.

The presentation will build upon an empirical study conducted in Slovenian prisons in 2015. In addition to a review of legal instruments framing the use of internet in Slovenia, the study tested the legal basis against empirical data on how and to what extent internet access is granted to prisoners in different prison institutions across the country. Moreover, we will be able to discuss differences among different prison regimes (open, semi-open and closed) in terms of duration, frequency and (non)supervision of access to internet. Furthermore, we will examine if and how access is limited to different features of the internet (e.g. media, social sites, forums, etc.)

An additional insight will be offered as to how common internet use is among employees of prison institutions with the specific focus of searching information about current and future prisoners.

0582 - 'I NEEDED THE JAIL': HOW PRISONERS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES NEGOTIATE RESPONSIBILITY.

Caitlin Gormley (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Glasgow, Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research

Despite better systematic approaches of identifying learning disability (LD), the politicisation of disability and the gradual expansion of the prison population within the context of actuarial penal technologies, there is very little known about how people with LD experience custody. It is estimated that 20-30% of the prison population in the UK have some form of LD, specific learning difficulty or another cognitive impairment (such as acquired brain injury or Autistic Spectrum Conditions). This paper is drawn from PhD research concerned with understanding how people with LD make sense of the criminal justice and penal systems in Scotland. A key

aim was to ground the study in the participants' own conceptualisations, to highlight their views and use their words to gain an understanding of what it is like to 'do time' as a person with a learning disability. The study provides a platform for the lived experiences of 25 men and women with LD who were serving a custodial sentence or who had been recently liberated from custody at the time of research. A total of 72 multiple semi-structured interviews were conducted to capture custodial experiences within the wider context of the individual's life course, not just as a single incident.

Considering the experiences of these participants within the climate of deinstitutionalisation and normalisation, initial findings suggest that this group have been left behind by being locked up and locked away, to inhabit an invisible yet liminal space between the criminal justice system and under the gaze of the psy-complex. This paper will argue that the cyclical nature of giving and taking responsibility to/from a prisoner with LD perpetuates the churn of reoffending. To achieve this, I will argue three points. Firstly, that many prisoners with LD reconfigure the purpose of imprisonment into a source of respite from the chaos and burden of the responsibilities attached to life in the community. Secondly, that the normative responsibilising expectations of daily self-management which are placed upon all prisoners create structural disabling barriers (oppression and discrimination) for people with LD. Thirdly, further segregation within prison communities initiates a cycle of dependency which involves a paternalist denial of responsibility, an internalisation of being 'othered' by exclusionary practices, and re-imagining of self as someone 'needing the jail' rather than someone in need of support.

7.10 PEERS, NETWORKS, CO-OFFENDING AND DELINQUENCY: DISENTANGLING COMPLEX RELATIONS

Chair: Frank Weerman

0583 - TO BE TIED OR NOT TO BE TIED. PATTERNS OF FRIENDSHIP CONNECTIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF DELINQUENT VALUES AND BEHAVIOR

Dominik Gerstner (Germany)[1]

1 - Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Dept. of Criminology

A common finding in research on social networks is that similarity breeds connections. This pertains not only e.g. gender, age and ethnicity but also social attitudes and behaviour. In recent criminological research some studies examined how friendship networks are structured through delinquent behaviour. Some of them do find dependencies, such as non-violent youths avoiding friendships to violent youths, some of them don´t. Aside from actual behaviour it could be asked if predictors of delinquency, such as self-control, are related to patterns of friendship networks. In the context of peer delinquency, it is also important to

know how delinquent beliefs and moral norms are shared within friendship ties. Thereby one has to be aware that friendship can differ in strength and the amount of time spent together outside of school.

Using exponential random graph modelling, this contribution investigates how delinquent beliefs and forms of delinquent behaviour contribute to the presence or absence of friendship ties among students. In a first step, about 125 classroom friendship networks from different types of schools are analysed using a more liberal definition of friendship. In a second step, the definition of friendship is limited to close friendships and in a third step the focus lies on those friendships with shared leisure time. Finally, spatial proximity of students' places of residence will be included into the analyses.

0584 - FRIENDSHIP AND VIOLENCE IN ADOLESCENCE: STATUS AND GROUP PROCESSES IN MULTIPLEX NETWORKS

Beier Harald (Germany)[1]

1 - Institute of Sociology and Social Psychology (ISS), University of Cologne

The peer group is arguably one of the most important contexts for understanding violent behaviour of adolescents, and data on complete networks collected in schools are especially well suited to address this relationship. Among other benefits, these data allow to assess the importance of network structure for violent behaviour, over and above individual characteristics of offenders and victims. Recent research focusing on the interplay of network structure and violence in school networks emphasizes the importance of social status for offending and victimization (Faris und Felmlee 2011, 2014). In addition, group processes are relevant, e.g. when defenders of bullies also start bullying the same victim (Huitsing et al. 2014).

Building on these findings, the current study analyses data from the ongoing panel study "Friendship and Violence in Adolescence", comprising data of complete grade level networks collected in German schools in 2013 (N = 2635) and 2014 (N = 2811). Stochastic actor-oriented models (Ripley et al. 2014; Snijders et al. 2010) are employed to assess multiplex grade level networks of friendship and violent offender-victim ties. The analyses focus, on the one hand, on the relevance of status across the two network dimensions (E.g.: Are respondents with only few friends at risk of being victimized?). On the other hand, triadic network structures across the two network dimensions are investigated to assess possible group processes (E.g.: Are friends of victims at risk of being victimized by the same offender?).

0585 - PEER SOZIALISATION VS. PEER SELECTION - THE SUTHERLAND / GLUECK DEBATE RELOADED

Christina Bentrup (Germany)[1]

1 - Universitaet Muenster

Delinquent peers are the most commonly analysed variable in criminological research. The underlying subjective learning processes of transmitting qualifications, motives and attitudes for breaking the law have been hardly examined. Following Sutherland's and Aker's social learning tradition, delinquent behaviour could be seen as a result of learning and reinforcement processes. According to the Glueck's the most important factors to become delinquent were early childhood experiences (mainly in the family). The aim of the presentation is the comparison of the socialisation and the selection model.

Data is used of the German Duisburger-Criminological-Youth-Study "Crime in the modern City" (CrimoC). In this prospective panel study, questionnaire interviews were carried out in one-year intervals started in 2002 (seventh-grades, age 13) until 2015 (age 26).

The analyses of a subpanel from age 14 to age 19 (n=2.192) using structural equation models demonstrates the impact of age. Socialization is more important in early life while selection processes become more important in adulthood.

0586 - PEERS AS PARTNERS IN CRIME: EXPLORING CORRELATES OF CO-OFFENDING AMONG ADOLESCENTS

Frank Weerman (Netherlands)[1]

1 - NSCR (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)

Many offenses, in adolescence the majority of them, are committed in the company of peers. Understanding the causes of co-offending and its dynamics is crucial to understand the relation between peers and delinquency. A few theories about why and how people co-offend have been formulated in the past. However, despite a recent increase in research on co-offending, there are still only a few studies available in which theoretical notions about offending are tested empirically.

In this presentation, I will use data from the NSCR Schoolproject to explore the correlates of various co-offending measures (co-offending, group offending, instigation) among a sample of lower educated adolescents in the Netherlands. Respondents were not only asked to self-report delinquent acts, but also to indicate to which extent they committed these offenses in company, with how many co-offenders and whether they instigated the offense or not. Additionally, the data include several measures about personal characteristics, criminal

experience and the peer context, which can be used as indicators of theorized determinants of co-offending and instigation.

7.11 EXPERIENCING COMMUNITY SANCTIONS
Chair: Fergus McNeill

0587 - PERVASIVE PUNISHMENT: THE SHADOW OF PENAL SUPERVISION

Fergus McNeill (United Kingdom)[1]; Wendy Fitzgibbon (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - University of Glasgow; 2 - London Metropolitan University

This paper reports on the methods used in and findings of a small pilot study (conducted under the auspices of COST Action IS1106 on Offender Supervision in Europe, and with funding from the Howard League for Penal Reform) in which we invited people subject to penal supervision in the community (or with previous experience of such supervision) to take photographs representing their experiences. We also conducted focus groups and interviews with the participants to discuss the images, and asked them to caption some of the images. This 'photovoice' approach provides a new form of data about the lived experience of supervision, and in particular draws attention to its immanent and pervasive qualities. We found that, in some respects, being supervised is like being haunted, even if the ghosts are sometimes friendly.

0588 - COLLATERAL PUNISHMENT – STATE INTERVENTIONS IN THE PRE-TRIAL PHASE

Christine Morgenstern (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Greifswald

No punishment of a potential offender is allowed in the pre-trial phase because of the presumption of innocence. Nevertheless we accept custody or restrictions of liberty in this period to secure the proper conduct of criminal proceedings. With these measures, we also accept the harm they inflict upon the suspect. Even if punitive purposes officially may not be pursued, they are condoned in two ways: Not only is pre-trial detention bound to be used or misused as quick punishment, as crisis intervention or for other preventive purposes. It is also ex-post credited as part of the sentence already served. Paradoxically, this deduction is to be seen as an act of fairness and certainly from the point of view of the individual offender things would be worse if his or her time in pre-trial prison was not at least worth that deduction.

But this mechanism legitimises ordering remand custody from the judge's point of view and therefore may have adverse effects on curtailing the use of pre-trial detention. Additionally, ordering and crediting periods of remand custody are a source of inequality in two quite different ways: First, typically this mechanism affects those who are not in the lucky position to present stable social circumstances – foreigners, the jobless, the homeless or persons with drug or alcohol problems. Second, if non-custodial supervisory measures are ordered, which may involve serious restrictions of liberty (such as electronically monitored house arrest), they are in many European countries not credited fully against a later sentence. The mechanism also may also consolidate the public and in particular the offender's perception that the time in remand prison or under pre-trial supervision is nothing but an anticipated sentence and the presumption of innocence is nothing but an empty promise. This again may have detrimental effects on perceptions of procedural justice. It calls for a strict and coherent approach to methods of securing the proper conduct of proceedings without prejudging in particular socially disadvantaged suspects.

0589 - COMMUNITY SENTENCES AND THE 'PUNITIVE TURN' IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE: THE CASE OF BELGIUM AND ENGLAND AND WALES

George Mair (United Kingdom)[1]; Aline Bauwens (Belgium)[2]

1 - Liverpool Hope University; 2 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Criminological interest in the 'punitive turn' has tended to focus on incarceration and to assume that the phenomenon has historically been a fairly recent one. The combination of historical myopia and penological narrow-mindedness, however, provides a limited and misleading account. The majority of those sentenced by the courts in Belgium and in England and Wales do not receive custodial sentences, yet there has been relatively little examination of how far the use of community sentences might contribute to a 'punitive turn'.

This paper explores how increasing punitiveness has characterised the development of community sentences in Belgium from the early 1990s and in England and Wales for the better part of 50 years. It traces the key changes that have taken place in community sentences under a variety of governments to argue that – for a number of reasons – increasing punitiveness has been a continuous theme, whether or not this has been articulated clearly. While some parallels can be found between the two jurisdictions, there were also some differences. The implications of this will be discussed.

0590 - CONSENT IN COMMUNITY SERVICE

Anette Storgaard (Denmark)[1]

1 - University of Aarhus, Department of Law

Should a person sentenced to community service consent to this punishment or should he accept the punishment and maybe even be glad to avoid prison?

This topic was relatively "hot" in the 1970'eis when community service was introduced in many European countries. But after a while the attention faded out and when the debate was opened the argumentation changed from having been a question of human rights to becoming a question of perspective of success for the sanction.

This change is illustrated and it is considered if there still is a human rights perspective, which we missed, though, in this topic and further a few "hidden" questions are unwrapped.

7.12 MEDIA REPRESENTATIONS OF CRIME AND DEVIANCE
Chair: Anita Lavorgna

0591 – SECURITY AUTHORITIES' VIEW ON UTILIZING SOCIAL MEDIA

Kari Pylväs (Finland)[1]; Terhi Kankaanranta (Finland)[1]

1 - Police University College of Finland

As social media has made its way into the everyday lives of citizens, security authorities have also faced new kinds of challenges. Expectations for presence, prompt reaction, interaction and participation – paired with the requirements for using multimodal content and varying services simultaneously – challenge the traditional concept of official communication. Addressing social media as a new tool for communicating with the public expresses a change in the official communication paradigm.

This study focuses on identifying the possibilities and challenges of social media use from the viewpoint of security authorities' themselves. The datasets applied in this study include the EU-funded iSAR+ (Online and Mobile Communications for Crisis Response and Search and Rescue, EU FP7 Topic SEC-2012.6.1-3) and Soteria (Online and Mobile Communications for Emergencies, EU FP7 Topic SEC-2013.6.1-1) research projects that address social media as a new tool for crisis communication and management. In addition, data regarding Finland's security authorities' current social media practices and their respective attitudes and views on utilizing social media in their line of work was used.

Our findings indicate that related legislation, received instructions, as well as the organisation of both internal and external communication practices all influence the way in which the authorities perceive the benefits and challenges of social media use. With this study we seek to provide information for further developing the authorities' use of social media. Furthermore, we assume that these factors are critical in successfully implementing plans for social media use in security authorities' line of work.

0592 - WORDS BUILD WORLDS: AN ANALYSIS OF PRESS REPRESENTATIONS OF ORGANISED CRIME IN ITALY

Anita Lavorgna (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Southampton

Organised crime, nowadays seen as a worldwide threat, has long captured the attention of the media, with books, movies, television, and the press offering different and changing representations of what organised crime is, how law enforcement responds to it, and what the latest trends are. These representations tend to vary in different countries according to the specific coverage and reporting preferences of the local media. The ways in which the notion of organised crime is framed by the media is of great importance, given that the various narratives presented may have powerful effects on both the general public and on policy-makers. Mediated images of organised crime may, however, be distorted and not fully correspond to this notion as framed and refined in academic communities. Particularly in the Italian scenario, scholarly definitions and narratives around organised crime have evolved and have been refined meaningfully over the years, presenting a complex, multi-layered, and diversified criminal panorama, which is not fully reflected in the media. The present study offers an updated analysis on the Italian press coverage of organised crime news. It presents the results of a longitudinal media analysis of a selection of Italian newspapers, evaluating the changing media rhetoric on organised crime over time.

0593 - MEDIA REPRESENTATION OF REGULATED INCIVILITIES IN THE FLEMISH PRESS: PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS AND THE ROLE PLAYED BY CRIMINOLOGISTS

Anna Di Ronco (Belgium)[1]

1 - Ghent University (IRCP)

Uncivil behaviour has been subject to punitive regulations and practices in many EU countries, including in Belgium. Dominant media discourses describing incivilities as a problem and offering solutions to it may play a role in the adoption and implementation of penal responses in the country, both at the national and at the local levels. Such discourses may also reflect the points of view of certain groups of people, whose voices may be more represented in the news than others. According to Barak (1988), for example, although scholars in criminology and criminal justice may well contribute to the critical analysis of deviant phenomena and of their sanctioning responses, their voices may not be represented, or not substantially, in the media.

Through textual analysis, this paper aims, firstly, to inspect nuisance related problems and their solutions in a selection of Flemish newspapers overtime. Secondly, by drawing on the theoretical backdrop of newsmaking criminology (Barak, 1988), it will inspect whether and, if

so, in which way, scholars in criminology and criminal justice have contributed to shaping the media discourse on regulated incivilities along the years.

0594 - MEDIA CONSTRUCTIONS OF NOVEL PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AS A YOUTH PROBLEM

Laura Hyrjak (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Southampton

In 2005, the EU defined a novel psychoactive substance to be: "a substance in pure form or in a preparation that has not been scheduled under the 1961 United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs or the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and that may pose a threat to public health comparable to the substances listed in Schedule I, II or IV, and Schedule I, II, III or IV respectively". Commonly referred to as legal highs, as quasi-legal substances they can be legally sold by declaring the substance as 'not for human consumption'. These legal highs have subsequently been viewed as problematic, deemed as highly accessible and highly dangerous, particularly to today's youth.

This paper examines the framing of the novel psychoactive substance phenomenon within the news media, focusing specifically on the intersection with youth culture and the web. The paper discusses findings from a mixed quantitative and qualitative content analysis of a selection of newspaper articles from January 2009 to December 2014. Articles were coded for themes including; article stance on political policy, references to types of users and distributers, discussion on where and when usage occurred, and any negative or positive aspects of the phenomenon focused upon.

Commentators such as Measham et al (2010) have noted that there are similarities between the media reporting of illegal drug use and reporting of legal high use. For instance, just as it was reported that ecstasy was a threat to the innocent, produced by 'evil' distributers in a time of growing youth consumption (Manning, 2006), the media today has linked legal highs as being prominent among youth, with users' being portrayed as innocent victims of the 'evil' web. By comparing the current media discourse on the novel psychoactive substance phenomenon with previous media treatment on the emergence of raves and ecstasy use, this paper questions whether novel psychoactive substances are in fact a novel problem at all, or whether they can be regarded as part of a serial moral panic relating to youth culture and drug use.

References:

Manning, P., 2006. There's no glamour in glue: News and the symbolic framing of substance misuse. *Crime, Media, Culture*, 2(1), pp.49–66.

Measham, F. et al., 2010. Tweaking, bombing, dabbing and stockpiling: the emergence of mephedrone and the perversity of prohibition. *Drugs and Alcohol Today*, 10(1), pp.14–21.

7.13 THEORETICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN CRIMINOLOGY
Chair: Vicky Vlachou

0595 - CONTEMPORARY CRIMINAL PHENOMENON IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES

Vicky Vlachou (Greece)[1]

1 - Department of Sociology, Panteion University of Athens

Criminal phenomenon in contemporary societies has many characteristics which are influenced by the general situation of the country where it is developed and of course the international community which maps out anticrime policy in international level. Many societies, nowadays, are plagued with economic problems, with increase in certain types of criminality and social crisis. The latest developments in social and criminal affairs reveal the necessity of carrying out scientific researches (theoretical and empirical) in order to approach criminal phenomenon and take the appropriate measures to face it. The first step for a successful attempt is scientific knowledge which derives from researches and theories and, afterwards, social action. The elements of criminal phenomenon (rule, offence- crime, punishment) as they appear nowadays could be better approached if we take into account historical development of criminological theories, because some matters about crime concern every society and period and some criminological theories of the past are more well-timed today than ever. The importance and the role of the history of criminological theories are been presented by the reference of specific criminological theories and examples from Greek experience.

0596 - HOW CAN A PHENOMENOLOGICAL PARADIGM OF INQUIRY BE APPLIED IN CRIMINOLOGY?

Elli Gilbert (Belgium)[1]

1 - Leuven Institute of Criminology

As pointed out by several authors (Applebaum, 2011; Bauwens, Kennes, & Bauwens, 2013; Guba & Lincoln, 1994), every (criminological) research starts from a certain perspective, from an implicit or explicit paradigm of inquiry. 'Paradigms of inquiry' *"define for inquirers what it is they are about, and what falls within and outside the limits of legitimate inquiry"* (Guba & Lincoln, 1994, p. 108). In general, paradigms of inquiry differ from one another on three levels: (1) ontology, how one perceives the nature of knowledge, (2) epistemology, how humanity and knowledge are related, and (3) methodology, what is required to develop or test knowledge (Guba & Lincoln, 1994, p. 108; Howell, 2013, p. 20). One of these paradigms of inquiry is phenomenology. Notwithstanding the philosophical nature of this paradigm, several

researchers demonstrated its applicability within human and/or social sciences, be it after careful translation. After exploring some fundamental ideas of three important philosophical phenomenologists (Husserl, Heidegger and Merleau-Ponty), one way to make this translation from a philosophical approach to an application in criminology will be outlined for illustration, in particular through a study on how people experience 'to be punished'.

0597 - INTERDISCIPLINARITY IN PRACTICE: EXPLORING EFFECTIVE APPROACHES TO INTERDISCIPLINARITY IN A LARGE MULTI-SITE RESEARCH PROJECT

Ladan Cockshut (United Kingdom)[1]; David Wall (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Durham University

One of the main challenges to contemporary research is that of interdisciplinarity. While individual disciplines may be adept at exploring topics from their own subjective perspective, they often fail to embrace or lend a voice to alternative perspectives. This general point is not lost on funding bodies who are increasingly promoting research that removes barriers to interdisciplinarity. But how effective is interdisciplinarity in practice and can researchers from disparate backgrounds be brought together effectively to achieve a shared research goal, especially when considering complex theoretical or methodological notions according to bounded disciplinary perspectives.

This paper examines the methodological challenge of putting interdisciplinary research into practice through the lens of a multi-institutional and interdisciplinary research project around cybersecurity and cybercrime (EPSRC CeRESS). In this project, researchers from backgrounds including mathematics, criminology, computing science, engineering, geography, and economics reached a critical juncture in the project's development when faced with the need to agree a shared vocabulary around the concept of *trust*. This paper shares the process that the team followed to resolve these differences and shares the insights into interdisciplinarity that were gleaned from these experiences.

The paper is presented in three parts: first, it explores the theoretical and methodological challenges of interdisciplinarity in practice; second, it presents the specific case of one research project's efforts to resolve the problem of defining and framing an interdisciplinary concept of trust within the context of cybercrime and cybersecurity; and finally, it shares insights into whether effective interdisciplinarity in practice is achievable.

0598 - THE SCIENTIFIC PRECEPTS OF CRIMINOLOGY

Ana María Peligero Molina (Spain)[1]; Elvira Carmen Cabrera Rodríguez (Spain)[1]

1 - Universidad Camilo José Cela

Criminology is a complex science given its object of study: crime. The multi-dimensionality of human beings, is reflected in their acts, making an examination difficult. Every human act may be approached from multiple perspectives, and the same occurs with criminal behaviour.

The evaluation of crime may be established from numerous points of view. It may be approached on its own, as a fact, by investigating its nature, its different forms, its causes and effects. The criminal's relations between offender and victim, and with society. This is how the diverging criminological sciences have emerged.

Such multiplicity in its origin give Criminology its essence and sense. Criminology emerges from the theoretical, empirical and methodological contributions of various sciences as they study the different dimensions of crime. Criminology has established itself as a distinguished science as a result of the accumulation of scientific knowledge in relation to the same object (or inter-object) of a multidimensional nature.

In a strict sense, Criminology is a positive science that basically analyses the nature of crime and describes its specifics manifestations. However, in a broad sense, it is more than a uniform and monolithic discipline, it is a field of knowledge containing several human disciplines, and each of them approaches a particular facet of crime by applying its own methodology. Despite the multiplicity of the formal object between these sciences, they all must be inter-connected as they all share the material object and provide their respective findings with each other.

Therefore, criminological analysis draws from a great variety of human sciences, each of them focusing on a specific facet of crime and applying their own methodology. Criminology uses a plurality of methods in a comprehensive and integrated approach, with a distinctive and specific epistemology.

Criminology's formal object is the analysis of crime as such; therefore, it reaches bigger unity as a science than as a field of knowledge. However, Criminology has an interdisciplinary profile in a wide sense, a *unitas multiplex,* a whole (a field of knowledge) made up of multiplex organs (several human sciences) that analyse crime in a different ways.

Throughout this presentation we address the scientific precepts of Criminology as a singular science and as a field of knowledge. Particular attention is given to the dialog between interdisciplinary knowledge and epistemological developments.

7.14 - CRIMINALIZATION, POVERTY AND SOCIAL DISPARITIES
Chair: Jan Starcke

0599 - SOCIAL DISPARITIES AND CRIME PREVENTION. A COMPARISON OF CRIME PREVENTION MEASURES IN "POOR" AND "AFFLUENT" CITIES

Jan Starcke (Germany)[1]; Tim Lukas (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Wuppertal

Security and insecurity are not equally distributed in urban areas and between its residents. The research project VERSS addresses a fair distribution of urban security. As part of the overall project the study on crime prevention focuses on residents' subjective feelings of insecurity and the spatial distribution of crime prevention programs. The study will examine two German cities with a varied and unequally distributed economic and social structure: Stuttgart and Wuppertal. Crime prevention programs will be examined in both cities to determine which institutional actors are involved and on what sort of programs these focus on most. In our presentation, we will show the first empirical results from partially structured expert interviews with crime preventive actors from Stuttgart and Wuppertal, which will be compared with each other. The interviews will give an overview of the crime prevention landscape in the participating municipalities and show up whether and where there is still demand for action. As a result, we intend to obtain insights to examine the implications of how socio-economic inequalities determine the distribution of urban security. Moreover, it is asked how crime prevention measures are locally addressed and implemented under the conditions that have resulted from social disparities.

0600 - CRIMINALIZATION OF HOMELESSNESS IN POLAND

Emilia Magdalena Truskolaska (Poland)[1]

1 - Faculty of Law, University of Bialystok

Since 1989 in Poland began significant changes the socio-economic and political system. These changes are in addition to the development of freedom and democracy have contributed to the severity of negative social phenomena, including homelessness. The realization of social research on homelessness shows that a significant proportion of people living on the streets was deprived of them liberty. In my speech, I would like to focus on the criminalization of the homeless on the example of Poland. The essence of the discussion is the question of whether the committed crime resulted from experienced homelessness?

In Polish law status of non-residence behaviours such as spending the night on the street or in other public places is not penalized. However, according to the law homeless people (because of their difficult situation) they are entitled to the assistance which to provide is the state. 'The

national system of people without a home' provides the facility for the homeless. Their structure is inadequate. As is well known the homeless are often under the influence of alcohol. For such a people places where they can stay is not much in Poland.

Therefore, the street becomes their home. Homelessness is often combined with penalize behaviours. Namely: begging, consuming alcohol in public places, or other disruptive behaviour. Examples of these behaviours are punishable. Mostly they are the condition, through which public services can make intervention and remove a homeless person from a public place.

In the next part I would like to raise the issue of image of homeless people. In advance to those appearance are also assigned some pejorative value. Is alleged drunkenness, stealing, begging. Those persons are classified as such as will be better if someone will get rid of them. Therefore, managers of public places (shopping centres or stations) cast out homeless. However, the mere fact of roofless is not a factor to take such action. Homeless must pay attention to their incorrect behaviour. Occurs also a struggle and violence.

At the end of speech there will be identify solutions to help the homeless. The task of them it is to reduce the tendency to penalize homelessness. Understanding the nature of homelessness, observation of the phenomenon at the national level is crucial for the development of social policy. Both in the context of homelessness prevention and social reintegration.

0601 - DOES POVERTY BREED VIOLENCE? COUNTER EVIDENCES FROM BRAZIL

Kaizo Iwakami Beltrao (Brazil)[1]; Emilio Enrique Dellasoppa (Brazil)[2]

1 - Escola Brasileira de Administração de Empresas/Fundação Getúlio Vargas; 2 - Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro

Common sense links improvement on social indicators to a decline in violence in general and of external causes in particular (or, the inverse situation: worsening of social indicators implying more violence). In the case of Brazil, one can observe an increase in external cause rates during the 80s, the so called lost decade, because of economic stagnation. On the other hand, a new pattern begins at the end of the last century, with moderate economic growth and stable crude mortality rates. Diversely, in this century, homicide rates have been increasing in several Latin American countries in a context of dynamic growth and improvement in social indicators (PNUD, 2013).

This text will deal specifically with deaths by external causes in Brazil. It intends to identify trends and patterns for different ecological units, which may prove useful for future international comparative studies. Specifically, states in the Southeast and in the Northeast of Brazil are considered: the two extreme cases of increasing and decreasing trends of death rates. Some social indicators (data from IBGE – Brazilian national household survey) and

mortality data by violent causes (data from the Ministry of Health death registry) are used to probe common sense.

0602 - CRIMINALISING URBAN MARGINALITY: HOMELESSNESS, LAW AND DEFENSIVE ARCHITECTURE

Nina Persak (Belgium)[1]

1 - Ghent University

Many European countries punitively regulate human conduct described as incivilities, nuisance or anti-social behaviour – often through sub-penal measures, i.e. administrative or civil law, rather than criminal law proper. Although this can be seen an expression of the 'civilising' of the law and society (Durkheim), it can also be seen as a way in which modern social control works – rather than replacing punitive criminal law with milder sanctions, incivilities are criminalised through the back door, leading to phenomena often described as 'widening of the net' or 'thinning of the mesh'. According to the revisionist theories of social control, new social control measures tend to be formally justified as more rational and more humane in comparison with the old ones, yet on closer inspection it is revealed that they exist in addition to the old ones and are in fact more efficient and more penetrating than the old ones.

The paper looks specifically at homelessness, which has been on the increase since the onset of the economic crisis that hit the EU in 2008. A major policy concern for the EU, affecting migrants and the young particularly hard (according to a recent EC-funded report), homelessness is also a type of (mostly) urban marginality that is tackled by a variety of punitive and dissuasive measures. We inspect some examples of social control of homelessness through incivilities regulation and through the so-called defensive architecture – an architecture that seems to be in service of situational crime (and disorder) prevention and can be construed as a type of new social control measure described above. Legal challenges, such as constitutional and human rights issues with the criminalisation of the mere 'status' and legal attempts at circumventing such violations of human rights, are further examined as well as wider societal effects of such social control, including reduced social solidarity – a particularly worrisome societal development in view of the sweeping socio-economic repercussions of the current economic crisis.

7.15 WELFARE SUPPORTS CRIMINAL JUSTICE, OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RULES WELFARE SYSTEM: WHO ARE THE SUBJECTS IN TREATMENT FOR DRUG ABUSER?

Chair: Yasuhiro Maruyama

0603 - THE NEW CONCEPT OF JAPANESE DRUG POLICIES

Shinichi Ishizuka (Japan)[1]

1 - Ryukoku University

[Japanese Drug Problems] Most drug abusers in Japan are using amphetamine-type stimulants. Recently the abuse of such substances prevails also in East-Asian and European countries. These policy makers are interested in experiences with practical treatments in Japan. Japanese government, however, has chosen to pursue punitive policies against drug users, but inefficient. One research suggests that the number-construction of drug users who are treated in official systems are divided into three areas: judicial: medical : welfare = 100 : 10 : 1. This disproportionate system has resulted in overcrowded prisons, where a quarter of all inmates are serving time for drug related offenses. In Japan, it is still widely believed that an illegal drug user is the criminal who should be punished. Most addicts have neither chance to be treated by medical systems nor to be supported by welfare staff members. As a result, they repeat drug abuse and are imprisoned again.

[DARS and Japanese Drug Court] We have organized in 2009 "Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Support: DARS" to overcome various difficulties against old style punitive policies. DARS have proposed to divert drug users from their criminal justice system as many as possible and then to treat them by various programs. We called the drastic diversion as "Japanese Drug Court "-project. Under a slogan, "From punishment to Treatment", we intend to introduce diversions at the stage of pre-trial (prosecution), trial (sentencing and probation) and post-trial (release), to develop effective treatment models and foster human resources, to construct appropriate evaluation- systems, and to popularize our Drug Court concept for Japanese society.

[New Policies] What is the most difficult problem is that the government and courts still try to punish drug users because of their abuse or possession as themselves. We propose just "A New Early Intervention Policy on Drug Abuses" in order to reduce inhuman and ineffective punishment against drug users, and then to support drug them to reentry into own communities back through combination of de-penalization with early intervention. After that, we recommend to decriminalize users and to de- penalize possessors of small amounts of illegal drug, where societies have had effective programs to treat addicts of substances. We have to prepare such social resources and conditions so that we could reduce harms produced by drug addiction. We call our new concept as "Beyond drug court".

program (2011/12) and CRC (Ryukoku University Corrections and Rehabilitation Center) (since 2002)

0604 - RECOVERY FROM DRUG DEPENDENCE AND THE PROBLEM IN THE NEW PROBATION LAW IN JAPAN

Takehito Ichikawa (Japan)[1]

1 - Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Center

People with substance disorder come from multiple backgrounds. One recovery method will not apply to all. With the new "Probation Law" in Japan, multiple rehabilitation environments have been appointed and made themselves available for drug offenders to connect to once they are released from prison. With this new development, a variation of approaches will be necessary to correspond with the needs of each individual.

It is vital that we develop as "assessment" process, to determine the attributes of each individual and decide what program would be best suited for each.

0605 - CRIMINALIZED WELFARE: PROBLEMATIC ISSUE OF PARTIAL SUSPENSIONS OF SENTENCE

Yasuhiro Maruyama (Japan)[1]

1 - Rissho University

We have issues that stereotype of treatment for drug users should have changed from just punishment to welfare and medical treatment. In particularly, Drug policy has need to be not only criminal issues but also welfare and medical issues. I think the drug policy is more welfare in the future. In fact, Private rehabilitation groups and self-help groups become more and more involved with criminal justice systems. It's at once criminal justice and welfare.

I must ask therefore, take hold partial suspensions of sentences (PSS) as I will discuss in detail later. Because this is a painting a picture of main theme that the broader issue of Welfare supports criminal justice, or criminal justice rules welfare system; who are subjects in treatment for drug abusers?

In Japan, there were no treatment programs for drug addicts in the criminal justice system until the past a few years. According to recent public opinion poll on drug problems, most people think that illegal drug users should not be treated, but punished. However, new types of systems that are more curative for drug addicts have increased and been put into practice recently, for example, compulsory and coerced drug tests are used in criminal practices, and prisoners have to join some group meetings which are operating in prisons.

A new bill that provides for judges to give sentences with partial suspensions of sentences. The bills cleared the Diet in 2013, it's to be anticipated that a lot of drug crime offenders will become involved in this system. We are careful not to use just monitoring by urine analysis. If the object persons breach some rules, he/she has to go back prison. These cases cause a problem that the persons receive longer-term intervention than with a traditional procedure.

By the way, I must concentrate my attention on the another issue that are confoundedness of self-help groups. How can they behave in a similar way with clients who are defendant, criminals in PSS, criminals in parole and voluntary participants.

I think it difficult the main proposition of Criminal's and Welfare's and Medical's. The former is the Social Security. The latter is the recovery for individuals. These points are big issues about self-help groups and private groups. For these groups in Japan, some programs begin in now. In 2years to come, PSS will begin. The clients will be increased markedly in the presence of new law. The traditional model of parole and probation fail to honour the client's request promptly.

I take problem of this theme session that "Welfare supports criminal justice, or criminal justice rules welfare system: Who are subjects in treatment for drug abusers?" My answer is the welfare carry through the principles of welfare. Welfare supporter should not be welfare breaker. And the party who are civilians, recovered staff, and the others, is central player in treatment.

0606 - APARI'S SUPPORT FOR DRUG ADDICTS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: TOWARD THE INFINITY COLLABORATION SYSTEM

Makoto Oda (Japan)[1]

1 - Asia Pacific Addiction Research Institute

Illegal drug users have the problems of both criminality and disease of substance use disorder. However there is almost no treatment in the Japanese criminal justice system.

First-time offenders receive suspended sentences. And it is not compulsory for offenders to attend drug recovery programs. As a result, many go on to commit additional drug crimes, and are subsequently incarcerated. Recidivism is especially high amongst methamphetamine users (64.5%, 2014). Moreover, drug addicts have no sense of the "disease" and seldom go to treatment facilities or mental hospitals on a voluntary basis.

Since July 2000, the Asia Pacific Addiction Research Institute, in short for APARI, in Tokyo, Japan, has been providing drug treatment programs for defendants on bail, probation and parole, in partnership with DARC (Japanese private drug addiction rehabilitation centers) and some mental hospitals. This presentation will discuss APARI's intervention methods for drug offenders on bail, probation, or in prison.

7.16 HATE CRIME

Chair: Tero Tihveräinen

0607 - ESTABLISHING OFFICIAL POLICE HATE CRIME STATISTICS IN FINLAND

Tero Tihveräinen (Finland)[1]

1 - Police University College

Racist crimes (1998 - 2008) and hate crimes (2009 -) in Finland have been monitored by independent researchers for over a decade. This has been done not only by the police, which have a certain classification for hate crimes, but also by researches in the Ministry of Interior and later by the Police University College. The research material been used consists of basic police reports which the researcher examines and then categorizes the suspected hate crimes.

The aim of this presentation is to give an example of a research where official police data has been used, what are the benefits of this type of research data, how it has been used and what problems lie within this type of data. For example the issue of how the victim´s or the perpetrator´s ethnicity becomes visible in the police reports will be discussed.

In addition, the Finnish methodology in gathering hate crime data will be compared to the methods used in the UK and especially in London. The UK has various methods in gathering information of hate crimes as well as hate incidents. However, in the UK hate crimes are a major problem which is why some of the methods might not work in Finland. The Finnish hate crime research referred to is titled "Poliisin tietoon tullut viharikollisuus Suomessa 2013" (eng. *Suspected hate crimes reported to the Police in Finland in 2013).*

0608 - YOUTH AND HATE CRIME MILIEU IN CENTRAL AND EAST EUROPE: PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION

Petra Vejvodová (Czech Republic)[1]

1 - Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University

In Central and East European countries, intervention programs of deradicalisation and prevention of violent extremism, hate crime, and group-focused enmity are still rare. Although the threat increases cross-nationally. First-line practitioners (social and youth work, prison/probation, police, schools etc.) often feel helpless and lack effective and sustainable tools when facing these issues.

In the first part the paper describes the current state in the area of youth and hate crime milieu in Central and East European countries (CEE). The main features and hot spots will be introduced, also the dynamics of the process of youth radicalisation in CEE countries.

In the second part the paper deals with the lack of tools in prevention and intervention, and discusses possible methods that can be transferred into the region of CEE. The current attempt to transfer community-embedded tools supporting the work of first-line practitioners into the CEE region will be introduced. Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary are involved. In the time of conference will be known first results of this pilot project, in which one of the goals is to train practitioners so they will have necessary skills and good-practice tools to effectively intervene when confronted with hate crime, group-focused enmity and violent extremism among youth. These results will be introduced and critically reflected in the paper.

0609 - HATE CRIME OR HATE SPEECH: MISCONCEPTION OF JUDICIARY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Marija Lučić-Ćatić (Bosnia and Herzegovina)[1]; Dina Bajraktarević Pajević (Bosnia and Herzegovina)[1]; Nedžad Korajlić (Bosnia and Herzegovina)[1]

1 - Faculty of Criminal Justice Sciences and Security

Hate crimes and hate speech are generally extremely harmful because of their detrimental effect on the foundations of society and trust between communities, however in the context of Bosnia & Herzegovina (B&H) these offences are particularly dangerous because they may increase existing tensions and negatively affect the process of establishing trust between different communities. Nevertheless, the significance of proper legal regulation and prosecution within these areas still has not been completely recognized. Namely, due to the lack of specific legislation that can be used as a legal basis for consideration of the bias motive in committing any criminal offence, until 2010 provisions on "incitement to hate" were used, which in their essence refer to hate speech. Unfortunately, even after reforms of criminal legislation conducted in 2010 resulting with the inclusion of the alternative provisions that allow prosecution of different criminal offences motivated by hatred (that do not represent "incitement") existing jurisprudence indicates the lack of understanding of the concepts of hate crime and hate speech. Terms "hate crime" and "hate speech" are frequently used as synonyms although they represent different legal concepts of harmful behaviour to which the state must respond in a different manner. This equivalence of terms leads to inadequate responses to hate crimes as well as to hate speech. Through the analysis of existing jurisprudence in all four jurisdictions in B&H conducted using the six elements test - the Article 19 in order to establish threshold of criminal liability (context of the expression, identity of the speaker/proponent of the expression, intent of the speaker/proponent of the expression, content of the expression, extent and magnitude of the expression/including its public nature, its audience and means of dissemination, and likelihood of the advocated action occurring, including its imminence) the authors will try to determine the extent of inadequate application of the existing legal framework by prosecutors and judges.

1222 – POLICING HATE CRIME IN THE UK

Loretta Trickett (Australia)[1]

1 - Nottingham Trent University

In recent years there has been an increased interest in Hate Crime in the UK and correspondingly the role of the police in response to it. This paper is based on an empirical study with Nottinghamshire Police which was commissioned and funded by The Hate Crime Steering Group, Nottingham. Whilst there is an abundance of work on victims in the UK there is far less research on the experiences of the police in dealing with Hate Crime. This research was informed by recent changes to Police Operational Guidance on Hate Crime and the associated Framework for Implementation produced by ACPO and the College of Policing.

The research involved a qualitative study with officers of different ranks including response officers, beat managers and PCSOs on their experiences of dealing with hate crime in Nottinghamshire. This paper examines the range of hate crimes and incidents that officers encountered and whether and how their training helped them. Police officers were questioned about their knowledge of hate crime legislation and recording practices, hate crime investigation procedures, establishing hostility in hate crime cases, the safeguarding of victims and working with other agencies. The paper concludes with recommendations for changes to police training on hate crime taken from a report prepared for Nottinghamshire Police based on the research. The recommendations will be useful for training police on Hate Crime in the UK and elsewhere in Europe.

7.17 INTERVENTIONS IN PRISON

Chair: Philippa Tomczak

0611 - THE ROLE OF MUSIC AMONG INMATES AND PRISON OFFICERS

Moshe Bensimon (Israel)[1]; Ortal Edri (Israel)[1]

1 - Department of Criminology, Bar-Ilan University

Numerous studies indicate that music is significant in the life of the individual and may affect people emotionally, psychologically, biologically and socially. Thus far, no research has been conducted to examine the meaning of music in the prison environment. The current study examines qualitatively how music is experienced by prisoners individually, and how music contributes to varieties of interactions between prisoners and between inmates and prison

officers. Semi-structured open ended interviews were conducted with inmates and prison officers from different prisons in Israel with medium and maximum levels of security. Content analysis of the texts revealed three main themes. The first – how music functions for inmates at the individual level – showed that listening to preferred music genres allowed prisoners to feel a degree of detachment from prison routines. Music induced a sensation of mental "escape" beyond the prison walls with commensurate feelings of calmness, comfort, hope and relief from the "pains of imprisonment". Additionally, it was found that there were certain music genres that jeopardized inmates by increasing a desire for drug abuse. The second theme – music as a means of interpersonal communication between prisoners – showed that music played an important role in establishing relationships between inmates and a sense of unity with other prisoners on the one hand, while on the other, led to quarrels, arguments and violence between prisoners. The third theme – music as a means of communication between prisoners and officers – showed that music played a significant role in the dynamics between prisoners and officers. Most of this music is perceived as a negative factor leading to severe sanctions from the side of the officers because it was most often perceived by them as a diversion tactic by the prisoners to conceal unacceptable behaviour such as violence, drug abuse, digging tunnels and preparing weapons in the cells. That particular deployment of music is unique to the prison institution. Conclusions derived from the study will be presented to show their applicability to prisons.

0612 - ANALYSIS OF THE APAC METHOD, AS SUCCESSFUL ALTERNATIVE OF RESOCIALIZATION IN BRAZIL

Daisy Beatriz De Mattos (Portugal)[1]; Guilherme Augusto De Souza Godoy (Portugal)[1]

1 - Universidade do Porto

The prison system functions as a repressive system of autonomy of individuals who committed a tort, typified by the Penal Code, for the purpose, to punish them or treat them as a way to facilitate the return of the individual to social life.

In Brazil, the re-education within the penal system, is presented as a real utopia, since the government public policy is flawed and prisons have become true human deposits, which comes to generating recurrence of indices of 70% among inmates. The Federal Constitution and the Law of Criminal Executions, reproducing International Covenants, express values linked to social reintegration of inmates and retribution, but in practice the normative content shown emptied, unable to meet their goals.

Faced with this scenario, a successful method of rehabilitation method called APAC (Protection Association Support Condemned), started in the state of Minas Gerais, with recognition by the United Nations -ONU and has been disseminated worldwide, as revolutionary model penitentiary, whose approximate rehabilitation indices are 90%. It is a legal entity of private law, non-profit that administers social reintegration centres of prisoners (CRS) in the three regimes and with the participation of civil society.

The APAC Method comes up with the plan of work in the area humanization of punishment, assuming for itself, task performed unsatisfactorily by the State, which is to prepare the prisoner for his return to social sinus with absolute security for him and society, seeking social participation, through donations and volunteer work, the assistance necessary for their rehabilitation process.

The crisis in the Brazilian prison system is serious and is eventually reflected in policy and public security, as there is no penalty like life imprisonment or death penalty in Brazil, and therefore, prisoners the end of the compliance of the conviction, will return to society. In this sense, the APAC method is an alternative to criminal enforcement, which meets in a systematic way what is prescribed in the international conventions and even in national legislation, ensuring that inmates respect for human rights, distinctly than is currently the case in most prisons and chains.

0613 - THE VOLUNTARY SECTOR AND THE MANDATORY STATUTORY SUPERVISION REQUIREMENT: EXPANDING THE CARCERAL NET

Philippa Tomczak (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - The University of Sheffield

Recent penal policy developments in England and Wales have emphasised the role for voluntary organisations in the market for penal services. Although voluntary organisations play an important and increasing role in imprisonment and supervision, the effects of their work are not well understood. Recent policy developments have increased the urgency of better understanding the voluntary sector's impact upon punishment, which this paper addresses. Drawing on data collected through substantive document analysis of policy and interest group publications, this paper demonstrates how the 'benevolent' work of voluntary organisations can widen the carceral net, although it is not inferred that voluntary sector involvement in punishment always results solely in extended control. This paper illustrates how the payment by results pilot schemes, run with significant voluntary sector involvement at HMPs Peterborough and Doncaster (England), enabled and justified the new 12 month mandatory statutory supervision requirement, thus substantively extending the spatial and temporal reach of carceral power. Although these pilot schemes initially emphasised voluntary participation, rehabilitation and resettlement, I argue that they directly enabled the 12 month mandatory statutory supervision requirement being applied to all prisoners sentenced to less than 12 months in custody. This extension of mandatory post-release supervision to these prisoners for the first time in recent history is predicted to result in 13,000 additional offenders being recalled to custody annually and cost £16 million per year.

0614 - PSYCHOLOGY BEHIND THE WALL

Tânia Martins Mealha (Portugal)[1]; Luís Fernandes (Portugal)[1]; Lúcia Gouveia Pais (Portugal)[2]

1 - Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto; 2 - Instituto Superior de Ciências Policiais e Segurança Interna

Despite the Portuguese penitentiary system exists since the beginnings of the nineteenth century, only in the eighties of the twentieth century Portuguese psychologists started to work in this setting. Nowadays, psychologists working within the penitentiary system engage in three functional roles: clinical psychology, education and reinsertion services. Although education and reinsertion services are legislated, clinical psychologists have no legal framework, no professional standards, or guidelines within prisons. A group of psychologists with current and past experience within the setting where interviewed. A semi-structured interview was designed to collect information on practitioners training, professional practices and procedures, as core bodies of knowledge they find relevant for their everyday practice. The lack of human resources pose serious constraints to the current practice of these psychologists, impairing them to effectively promote the inmates well-being and to work accordingly with which practitioners consider to be best practices. In most cases, practitioners are only able to monitor the individuals on a follow-up basis and to help managing conflicts, in order to contribute to a better prison social climate. Due to the specificities of this context, psychologists are particularly vulnerable to experience ethical dilemmas, making prisons one of the most challenging contexts for psychologists to work in. These and other issues will be discussed based on empirical evidence. Implications to the development of the profession will also be addressed.

7.18 INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDE
Chair: Pedro Sousa

0615 - AN EXAMINATION OF THE MEDIA PORTRAYAL OF FEMICIDE IN PORTUGAL

Sofia Neves (Portugal)[1]; Sílvia Gomes (Portugal)[2]

1 - University Institute of Maia; 2 - University of Minho and University Institute of Maia

Intimate violence in general and femicide in particular are serious problems worldwide. Media and feminist research have been focusing their analyses on the portrayal of victims and perpetrators and the type of frames used by news media to report intimate femicide. International research related to media coverage of domestic violence and intimate femicide points out a set of common results: (i) the use of victim blame discourses, (ii) the failing to place the responsibility of the crime in the perpetrator or making excuses for the abuser, (iii)

public sources (i.e., law enforcement) as the most commonly cited sources of information in news coverage of femicide compared to private sources (i.e., friends and family), (iv) homicide perpetrated by men and murder perpetrated by women described differently, revealing stereotypical constructions of gender, (v) the examination of the frame in which the media reports on femicide are reported as crucial for the understanding of the cultural considerations beneath media discourses on femicide, explaining why subtle violent patriarchal considerations on the events are reported.

Considering language is not just a tool of description or a medium of communication, but a central and constitutive feature of social life, and knowing that media help shape society's perception of social problems as well as public opinion of victims and offenders, we analyze media discourses to characterize intimate femicide in Portugal. With the analysis of femicide news, we aim to describe how national press exposes femicide cases, and understand what are the cultural considerations beneath media discourses on femicide, in order to understand how the public opinion is being (in)formed. To achieve these purposes, we will use critical discourse analysis in an empirical corpus consisting of news about femicide within romantic relationships, published between 2000 and 2014 (the last 15 years), in the most read national newspaper – Correio da Manhã. In the end, we want to discuss ideologies, structures of power and social effects, analysing how media discourses might influence gendered practices. Through analysing discourses about intimate femicide we believe is possible to identify social processes and structures that shape the social practices that, in turn, determine gender inequality.

0616 - INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDE – A PORTUGUESE CASE REVIEW

António Castanho (Portugal)[1]

1 - Secretaria Geral do Ministério da Administração Interna - Ministério da Administração Interna

This review of 20 intimate partner homicides is intended to be one more component for sustaining knowledge about domestic homicide in Portugal and at the same time to contribute to the development of the Portuguese Risk Assessment Instrument of Domestic Violence (RVD) for the use of the Portuguese Police Forces.

Purposes – To verify the most common risk factors in domestic homicide; to confirm if their prevalence could indicate an increased risk of homicide; substantiate why some indicators may be more relevant than others and detect the presence of additional indicators / items; adjustment of risk factors present in the RVD.

Method - From a group of 55 homicide case files submitted by the Lisbon District Attorney (Procuradoria-Geral Distrital de Lisboa) 20 homicides were selected, corresponding to 19 case files. These homicides occurred between 2009 and 2012. The 19 cases reviewed have concurred with cases of homicide committed by an intimate partner. The cases were selected as they provided the greatest amount of information.

Initially, the analysis focused on in-depth reading of the cases files "searching" for behaviours linked to the homicides to better comprehend the facts.

Next a risk assessment form (RVD) in construction was applied chronologically to the cases in order to identify the risk markers that arose during the analysis. Simultaneously complementary grids were created.

Results – The more prevalent and frequently highlighted risk factors identified were: separation or intention of separation / estrangement; previous domestic violence; jealous / obsessive / controlling behaviour by the offender; escalation of violence in the month prior to the murder, possession or easy access to a firearm, use or threat to use weapons, and threats of suicide or homicide. Other indicators that emerged were the presence of emotional instability on perpetrators (possible depression, suicidal ideation and social isolation).

0617 - SENTENCING STUDY ON INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDE IN PORTUGAL

Pedro Sousa (Portugal)[1]; Cândido Da Agra (Portugal)[1]; Jorge Quintas (Portugal)[1]; André Lamas Leite (Portugal)[1]

1 - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto

Although intimate partner homicide (IPH) has been publically regarded of high interest over the last few years in Portugal, criminological studies on the issue are rare. There is no IPH specific legal offence, but an aggravated crime of homicide prescribed by the Penal Code is punishable with the most severe prison sanction in the Portuguese legal system. Therefore, within the frame of the usually accepted definition of IPH, we have to consider different offences such as attempted or consummated homicide and aggravated homicide. The reviewed international literature finds that one out of seven homicides are IPH, females are the mostly represented victims, and most of these murders are the culmination of an ongoing process of spousal violence.

The current study examines not only the influence of victim and offender attributes, victim/offenders relationship, crime context, but also legal and extralegal variables on court decisions. Using a sample of 177 IPH cases that correspond to almost all sentences concluded between 2007 and 212, we found that the most frequent victims are females (even slightly overrepresented when compared to international data) aged 26 to 45, while offenders are mostly males, within the same age range. IPH is commonly perpetrated in a private place and although there are multiple motivations, the previous intimate relationship's ending non-acceptance should be outlined. Knives and gun shots are the most usual means of committing the offence.

The court sentences' analysis reveal that the most common aggravating circumstances are the intensity of the intentionality and the degree of wrongdoing, crime context, and deterrence, while stake in conformity is the most relevant mitigating circumstance. Victim and offender

ages, number of aggravating circumstances, existence of previous violence, criminal records and premeditation exert a relevant influence on the penalty determination.

0618 - CHARACTERISTICS OF INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDE PERPETRATORS: FOCUSED ON PRE-PETITION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Young-Oh Hong (Korea, South)[1]

1 - Korean Institute of Criminology

Intimate partner homicide is a serious problem in the Republic of Korea. Out of the 309 homicide cases recorded by the Korean police in 2013 (except for the 77 unknown cases), in 138 cases (44.7%) the victim was killed by dating partners or family members living in the same household.

The purpose of this study is to identify the characteristics of homicide against intimate female partners and of its perpetrators. In Korea, the GPS electronic monitoring system places homicide offenders, sex offenders, robbers and child kidnappers on electronic monitoring. This study examines pre-petition investigation reports - reports filled out by probation officers prior to requesting GSP electronic monitoring of offenders - comparing 133 perpetrators of intimate partner homicide, such as (former) spouses and dating partners, with 292 perpetrators of homicide in non-intimate relationships including attempted homicide offenders, out of a total of 425 homicide perpetrators. Comparisons were made, among others, on the cause of conflict between the perpetrator and the victim, method of killing, cause of death, the perpetrator's history of crimes against persons, whether the perpetrator was under the influence of alcohol or drugs, whether the offense was premeditated, and the perpetrator's occupation. Finally, the limitations of this study and directions for further research are suggested, and implications of this study for prevention of intimate partner homicide and violence are discussed.

7.19 CRIMINAL CAREERS II
Chair: Steve Van De Weijer

0619 - GENETIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES ON CRIMINAL CAREERS

Steve Van De Weijer (Netherlands)[1]; Kevin Beaver (United States of America)[2]

1 - NSCR & VU University Amsterdam; 2 - Florida State University

The criminal careers of offenders often show a lot of variance in the timing of offences, the start and duration of the criminal careers and the types of crimes that are committed. In criminological research, important life events and other environmental factors are often used

to explain these differences between criminal careers of offenders. Relatively little criminological research, on the other hand, has examined to what extent these different aspects of criminal careers can be explained by genetic influences.

The aim of this study is therefore to examine the extent in which the timing of offences, the start and duration of the criminal careers and the types of crimes that are committed can be explained by genetic factors, shared environmental factors and non-shared environmental factors.

A sample of the youngest generation of the Transfive study will be used, which includes the great-grandchildren of 198 boys who were sent to a juvenile justice institution between 1911 and 1914. Within this sample a large number of pairs of relatives with different degrees of genetic relatedness will be analysed, including twins, siblings, half-siblings, cousins, second and third degree cousins. DeFries-Fulkner regression models will be used to perform the analyses.

Preliminary results show that a considerable share of the variance in characteristics of criminal careers can be explained by genetic factors. Non-shared environmental factors, however, explain most of the variance.

These preliminary results demonstrate the importance to take into account genetic factors when studying the criminal careers of offenders.

0620 - ADULT-ONSET OFFENDERS ARE NOT ONE HOMOGENEOUS GROUP: DISAGGREGATING ADULT-ONSET OFFENDING PROFILES TO ADVANCE THEORY

Carleen Thompson (Australia)[1]; Anna Stewart (Australia)[2]; Troy Allard (Australia)[2]; April Chrzanowski (Australia)[2]

1 - Griffith Criminology Institute, Griffith University; 2 - Griffith University

A considerable number of offenders have their first contact with the criminal justice system (CJS) at 18 years of age or older. Despite this, we know discouragingly little about the nature and heterogeneity of adult-onset offending. While studies report on adult-onset trajectories that look substantially distinct from one another, they still treat adult-onset offenders as one homogeneous group. However, differences in seriousness and persistence are probably associated with important differences in etiology. With a dataset that includes all CJS contacts for individuals born in 1983 or 1984 (from age 10-25) in Queensland, Australia (n=40,431), we explore heterogeneity across offenders who onset in emerging adulthood. Our findings suggest that, similar to early-onset offending, an onset of offending in adulthood may signify the beginning of strikingly different criminal careers. Almost 95% of emerging adult-onset offenders were low rate, less serious offenders whose offences seemed to reflect the social behaviour, culture and developmental 'struggles' associated with emerging adulthood. For these offenders, diversionary practices may be a more appropriate, efficient and cost-effective response than current practices of court processing. Just 6.6% of adult-onset offenders had high rates of offending, however these offenders accounted for 32.3% of all adult-onset

offences and their offending was serious. The identification of a group of serious, persistent adult-onset offenders challenges key assumptions of many developmental and life-course theories that frame our understanding of criminal onset trajectories.

0621 - RESTING AND STRESS-INDUCED HEART RATE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN YOUTH: A STUDY ON MODERATOR EFFECTS AND LONGITUDINAL RELATIONS

Doris Bender (Germany)[1]; Friedrich Lösel (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - Institute of Psychology; 2 - Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge

Low resting heart rate appears to be the best replicated biological correlate of antisocial behaviour in children and adolescents (Raine, 2013). However, few studies addressed the relation between heart rate during a stressor and antisocial outcome. It is also not clear how much of the heart rate effect depends on the anxious/inhibited individuals in a sample in comparison groups who typically have a relatively high heart rate. Therefore, we carried out a study that investigated both resting and stress-induced heart rate in various groups. The sample contained 20 seriously aggressive school bullies, 20 victimized students with enhanced levels of anxiety and social withdrawal, and 53 non-deviant students (mean age 16 years). The three groups were validly assessed by self-reports and teacher-information approximately two years before the heart rate measurement. Heart rate was assessed repeatedly in a resting situation and in various stressful conflict games. As expected, the bullies showed the lowest and the victims the highest resting and stress-induced heart rates. However, the differences were only substantial and significant between those subgroups which grew up in low-risk families. We also investigated the long term predictive power of resting and stress-induced heart rate and found significant relations with delinquent behaviour and sensation seeking eight years later. Theoretical conclusions and practical implications of these findings are discussed.

7.20 ESC WORKING GROUP ON BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY
Chair: Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac & Almir Maljevic

0622 - ESC WORKING GROUP ON BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY

Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac (Croatia)[1]; Almir Maljević (Bosnia and Herzegovina)[2]

1 - University of Zagreb - Faculty of Law, Croatia; 2 - University of Sarajevo - Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies

The ESC Working Group on Balkan Criminology, an initiative of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology (MPPG), is organizing its first meeting. The Working Group represents a working forum of the MPPG's "Balkan Criminology Network" (BCNet) - a network of

researchers and scholars with particular interest and expertise in the field of crime research and criminology in the Balkans that has been active since June 2013.

The idea of doing criminological research focused on the Balkans is very much related to the history of the region, as well as with the consequences of wide spread ethnic conflict and ongoing state-building, whereby the criminal justice system plays a major role. Also, European criminological research, especially quantitative surveys, have so far usually covered only some parts of the region (EU member/candidate states), creating an 'empirical black hole' in the very centre of the Balkans, and making a regional approach far overdue.

The aim of the Working Group is to create a forum of experts in the field of criminology and criminal justice focused on the Balkans within the framework of the ESC. The meeting will be used as the basis for future regional research endeavours, exchange of knowledge and gathering of regional expertise. After introductory presentations by Chairs of the Working Group, Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac and Assist. Prof. Dr. Almir Maljevic, the floor will be open for discussion.

7.21. PRISON AND ELDERLY PEOPLE
Chair: Caroline Mennereau

0623 - OLDER PRISONERS' PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AND ITS CORRELATES: EXAMINATION OF ASSOCIATION WITH SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC, CRIMINAL JUSTICE, MENTAL HEALTH AND HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS

Susan Baidawi (Australia)[1]

1 - Monash University

Older prisoners are the fastest growing subgroup of inmates in many countries, including in the US, UK, Germany, Japan, New Zealand and Australia. Older people constitute a special needs group of prisoners, and further information regarding this population is required to facilitate appropriate responses by correctional services. One particular concern is the wellbeing of older prisoners, whom the previous quantitative literature has characterised as a largely neglected and marginalised group.

This research presents findings from a quantitative cross-sectional study of 173 older prisoners and 60 younger prisoners in two Australian states. The study examined the level of psychological distress among older prisoners, and provides a comparison to the younger prisoner sample and older people in the general community. Correlates of distress were also examined, including associations with socio-demographic and criminal justice characteristics, as well as physical and mental health status in this group.

Initial findings demonstrate that the older prisoner group display significantly higher distress levels compared to older people in the general population, with older female prisoners evidencing particularly high levels of distress. While mental health history is associated with distress levels, current health issues and physical functioning also appear to contribute to older inmates' levels of distress in prison. The findings can assist in identification of older prisoner subgroups at risk of high distress in prison, as well as potential intervention strategies for improving older prisoner wellbeing.

0624 - IS THE PRISON A PLACE TO DIE? RETHINKING CURRENT APPROACHES TO END-OF-LIFE IN PRISON BY GIVING VOICE TO INMATES IN CLOSED PRISONS IN SWITZERLAND

Irene Marti (Switzerland)[1]; Ueli Hostettler (Switzerland)[1]

1 - Institute for Penal Law and Criminology, University of Bern

Due to demographic and political reasons, Swiss prisons house a steadily growing number of people who will spend end-of-life (EOL) in prison. So far EOL in prison has received only marginal scholarly attention. In the literature on EOL in prison in Switzerland and Germany, for example, issues related to dying and death are mainly addressed by legal, medical and ethical perspectives. To let someone spend EOL in the institutional setting of a prison is defined as per se "inhumane and degrading" (Wulf & Grube 2012: 1577) – not only for the prisoner concerned, but also for his/her relatives, fellow inmates and prison staff (Kinzig 2012). Or, when compassionate release at the EOL is not an option due to reasons of security, then the inmate should at least be transferred to a (prison) hospital (Handtke et al. 2012; Kinzig 2012). These stances are based on arguments that a person in custody is not free to choose where and how to die (Wulf & Grube 2012) or that EOL care is not in line with the principle of equivalence and therefore inadequate (Handtke et al. 2012).

Most of what is known has been based on expert or "external" views with an emphasis on pre-defined ideas of "dignity" and "care". The aim of this presentation is to add to this debate on EOL in prison by rather "speaking with prisoners" than "speaking for prisoners". Our argument, therefore, is that we need to find out what actually it means to face EOL in prison from the perspectives of those most directly concerned before talking about measures to be taken. By listening and talking to prisoners over some time we might gather in-depth insight into individual attitudes, needs, fears and hopes concerning dying and death in prison. For this, we use ethnographic data collected in a Swiss National Science Foundation funded research project on end-of-life in Swiss prisons and give voice to elderly inmates who, in their majority, face a sentenced of "indefinite incarceration" and most probably will spend EOL in prison.

0625 - ENTERING IN PRISON: A SPECIFICALLY PRISON SHOCK? A COMPARISON BETWEEN DETENTION CENTERS AND RETIREMENT HOMES

Caroline Mennereau (France)[1]; Astrid Hirschelmann (France)[1]; Suzanne Leveillee (Canada)[2]; Jean-Marc Talpin (France)[3]

1 - CIAPHS - Université de Rennes 2; 2 - Université Québec Trois Rivières; 3 - Université de Lyon 2

Entering in prison is often lived as a shock by prisoners. This feeling is sometimes also expressed by professionals who worked for the first time in detention centre. This phenomenon is named *prison shock* by Lhuillier. However, is this shock specific to prison environment?

To study this problem, we realized a research in prison and in another institution: retirement home. These two *total* institutions (according to Goffman) seem very different at first sight because they have different social aims: on one hand criminal behaviour management, and on the other hand old age dependency management. Nevertheless, in both institutions types, we can observe similarities in the experience of entrance the establishment.

For example, residents suffered from the mourning of life before the entrance, and this suffering can express itself by depressive or aggressive attitudes. About professionals, they have to make the mourning of imagined work to adapt itself to the reality of the ground by developing theirs skills. These mechanisms are an example for confinement's effects during entrance in institutions.

Our hypothesis is that although retirement homes and detention centres are different institutions, there are similar psychological mechanisms during entrance. Semi-structured interviews are conducted in France and Canada. First results will be presented during the conference.

0626 - DOING TIME IN LATER LIFE: IMPACT ON OLDER PRISONERS IN A BELGIAN PRISON

Diete Humblet (Belgium)[1]; Sonja Snacken (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Although many theories have already established that older people often think about their lives in terms of what has already passed and what is yet to come (see Erikson, 1974; Whitbourne, 1985), this ratio takes on particular importance and meaning in a prison context. Making up the balance in terms of one's past, present, and future could be identified as one of the major challenges of imprisonment in later life. Although there exists strong heterogeneity among the older adult prisoner population, for some of them it is liable that prison constitutes the final destination of their life journey. Conversely, for other adults, imprisonment might constitute a mere 'waypoint'. By drawing on, inter alia, the concept of

'the pain quotient', a term first coined and developed by O'Donnell (2014), some preliminary results from an ethnographic study into the experiences and coping strategies of older prisoners in a Belgian prison will be presented here. Both more objective and subjective dimensions of the pain quotient for prisoners well-advanced in age should be included in the discussion. Moreover, it will be interesting to explore if, and how, older individuals are fighting battles against time, as well as how they are using time in prison.

7.22 CHILDREN AND YOUTH VICTIMIZATION
Chair: Dana Weistra

0627 - CORRELATES OF YOUTHFUL VICTIMIZATION IN POST-WAR BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: A CONCEPTUALLY BASED, MULTI-LEVEL ANALYSIS OF A NATIONAL SAMPLE OF ADOLESCENTS

Carter Rees (United States of America)[1]; Latham Winfree (United States of America)[2]

1 - Brigham Young University; 2 - Retired

Following the 1990 collapse of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, this region split into several autonomous and semi-autonomous entities. Bosnia and Herzegovina (B-H), with its three constituencies of Bosniaks (Muslim Bosnians), Eastern Orthodox Serbs, and Christian Croatians, was in a politically awkward position. Some within B-H, primarily Serbians, desired to stay with the Yugoslav federation, while others, primarily Bosniaks and Croats, favoured independence. What followed was a series of armed conflicts, some involving Bosniaks and Croats allied against Serbians and others involving Bosniaks and Croats, lasting from early 1992 through December 1995. In this paper, we investigate the impact of such conflicts on that nation's school youth by seeking answers to three questions. First, is there an ethnicity component to the youth-on-youth violence committed in the schools of Bosnia-Herzegovina? Second, are levels of youth victimization dependent upon personal-level factors associated with victimization, including the youths' self-reported gang involvement, property- and personal-crime offending, and selected theoretical variables related to delinquency. Finally, what is the influence of school-level measures of these same variables on the links between ethnicity and victimization? While several individual-level variables, such as attachment to one's parents, gender, and self-reported offenses against persons, and the school-level measure of delinquency, are important, we also find a significant cross-level interaction between the percentage of students in a school that identify as Croatian and respondent's country of birth. We find that Serbian victimization levels are consistently and significantly higher than the Bosniak children as the percentage of Croatians with a school increases. In the paper we speculate as to the significance of these findings for ethnic harmony in the nation.

0628 - (WHEN) DO VICTIMS BECOME PERPETRATORS? INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF CHILD MALTREATMENT

Christoffer Glaubitz (Germany)[1]; Anja Stiller (Germany)[1]; Deborah F. Hellmann (Germany)[1]

1 - Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony

Child maltreatment (e.g., physical, sexual, or emotional abuse) mostly occurs in children's immediate social environment. Consequently, reliable data on its nature and prevalence cannot be obtained through official records only. In 2011, the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (Germany) conducted a representative national victim survey on diverse forms of victimizations (N = 11 428). Among other things, different types of experienced childhood abuse as well as own parenting practices were assessed. Additionally, participants were questioned regarding the abolition of the parental right of corporal punishment. In this talk, the prevalence of experienced childhood victimizations and their intergenerational transmission will be presented. Furthermore, the effectiveness of the legal prohibition of parental corporal punishment will be evaluated.

0629 - PREVALENCE AND INFLUENCING FACTORS OF POLY-VICTIMIZATION IN A LARGE SAMPLE OF SWISS ADOLESCENTS

David C. Lätsch (Switzerland)[1]; Jachen C. Nett (Switzerland)[1]

1 - Bern University of Applied Sciences

The study was funded by UBS Optimus Foundation. The data which were subjected to a secondary analysis were derived from the Optimus Study (Averdijk M, Mueller-Johnson K, Eisner M. *Sexual victimization of children and adolescents in Switzerland. Final report for the UBS Optimus Foundation*. Zurich: UBS Optimus Foundation; 2011) and provided by FORS, Switzerland (dataset 2009–2010; principal investigators: Ulrich Schnyder and Edward Chan).

Purpose: Based on the concept of 'poly-victimization' introduced by David Finkelhor and colleagues the present study was designed to establish the prevalence of poly-victimization in a sample of Swiss adolescents and to compare the results with studies that measured poly-victimization in other countries. In Addition, the question was addressed what single types of victimization are most strongly associated with measures of emotional and social adjustment and how socio-demographic factors influence these associations when poly-victimization was controlled for. Finally the analyses focused on the identification of factors that contribute to the risk of being poly-victimized.

Methods: Data stem from a large school survey which was conducted 2009 in Switzerland (N=6,749, 52.2% male, M age=15.5 years). The sample is quite representative for the population of Swiss adolescents who attended the 9th grade in school. Data were examined using descriptive and various multiple regression analyses.

Results: Following recommendations of Finkelhor and colleagues, but also in order to provide results which are comparable to relevant other studies, poly-victimization was defined as having experienced 5 or more different types of victimizations within the past year. Accordingly, 22.0% of the adolescents were identified as poly-victims. Prevalence was higher in adolescents who were living with a single-parent or a stepparent, were non-Swiss nationals, or had parents from Eastern or Southern Europe. The significance of these socio-demographic factors was also confirmed by multiple regression analyses. When poly-victimization was controlled for, physical assaults showed very little and sexual assaults showed no association with measures of emotional and social adjustment.

Conclusions: The study corroborates earlier research indicating that poly-victimization is a more powerful predictor of emotional and social adjustment in adolescents than any single type of victimization. It also points at the importance of cultural underpinnings when analysing victimizations in adolescents.

0630 - YOUTH VICTIMIZATION IN THE NETHERLANDS: AN EXPLORATIVE STUDY

Dana Weistra (Netherlands)[1]; Sonja Leferink (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Victim Support the Netherlands

Dutch youths are a high-risk category when it comes to victimization. Only very few studies, however, have dealt with their victimization. The few who have primarily focus on specific categories of victims (e.g. child abuse victims). Youth victimization in general has not yet received widespread attention.

Using an existing panel, almost 600 12 to 20-year-olds completed a digital survey designed by Victim Support the Netherlands to map their attitudes and perceptions towards victimization. How do they feel about filing an official police report? What are their reactions and needs following victimization? Where do they seek help? How do they feel about victim support? And what are their attitudes and perspectives towards the victimization of (fictional) peers? Of special interest was whether these perspectives differed for victims and non-victims. Respondents were therefore asked whether they had ever been victimized in order to divide them into two distinct groups. Victims were specifically asked questions about their personal victimization experience(s), while non-victims were primarily asked hypothetical questions. Both groups were asked questions to assess their attitudes and perceptions towards the victimization of (fictional) peers. This allowed us to compare the answers of both groups and test whether differences in answers were statistically significant. The results of this study will be presented.

An existing panel of respondents has a disadvantage: respondents in such a panel are generally higher educated and results may therefore not be representative for all youths in this particular age group. It must be kept in mind, however, that this has been a first attempt at mapping the attitudes and perceptions that Dutch youths have towards victimization; more

research is necessary. Knowing how youths think about victimization and what their needs are, is important in order to provide tailored support if and when needed.

7.23 ESC UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM WORKING GROUP - PHD PROGRAMMES IN EUROPE
Chair: Gorazd Meško

0631 - ESC UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM WORKING GROUP - PHD PROGRAMMES IN EUROPE

Gorazd Meško (Slovenia)[1]

1 - University of Maribor, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security

The purpose of the working group is to foster high quality European university programmes in criminology as well as innovative teaching in this area. The basic idea is to find a consensus on the substance and processes of teaching (census, standards) while "the challenges" concentrate on the results of teaching (communication with policy and public). Both aspects seem very important. However I would suggest formulating something like goals of the working group to initiate a discourse and to seek consensus/understanding each other on issues of substance of teaching (place for critical criminology, analysis of 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 for the period 2006-2009 are learning about programmes in criminology, criminal justice, crime prevention and community safety, victimology, etc.; obtaining research grants for creation of a European Higher Education Directory consisting under and post-graduate programmes in the mentioned areas, institutions and professors (teachers) of criminology. Everyone who is willing to participate in developing the quality of teaching and contributing to the development of standards of criminological programmes in Europe is very welcome.

A topic of this year's panel of the ESC University Curriculum Working Group will be dedicated to a discussion on PhD programmes in Europe and a survey on PhD programmes in criminology (and related disciplines) in Europe. Members of the WG and other participants are welcome to join us and contribute to a debate on PhD programmes in criminology in Europe.

7.24 RECENT APPLICATIONS OF SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY
Chair: Lieven Pauwels

0632 - PLACES AND DIFFERENCES IN YOUNG PEOPLE'S VULNERABILITY: SUBSTANCEGENIC EXPOSURE AND SUBSTANCE USE PROPENSITY

Nina-Katri Gustafsson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Institute of criminology, Cambridge University

Situational Action Theory (SAT) was developed by Prof. Wikström in order to explain crimes defined as breaches of moral conducts. It has been argued that the theory also can be used to understand other behaviours which are guided by rules of conduct such as substance use. The main assumptions of SAT, captured in the PEA hypothesis, propose that substance use can be explained by substance prone people interacting with environments encouraging substance use, i.e. through the perception-choice process. In this paper it will be tested whether young people differ in their vulnerability to substancegenic exposure given their substance use propensity (rules o and self-control). The analysis use data from the ongoing longitudinal Peterborough Adolescents and Young People Development Study (PADS+) from Phase 1 when the people were 13-17 years old. The unique space-time budget methodology in PADS+ place particular people in particular settings during particular junctures, enabling a proper testing of the key assumptions proposed by SAT. These data were further combined with additional data on the environmental and individual characteristics. Analysing the situations, it was expected that substance use will be most common when substance use prone people enter into settings which are substancegenic, i.e. which encourage substance use

0633 - APPLYING SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY TO THE EXPLANATION AND ANALYSIS OF ACTS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Jenni Barton-Crosby (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Cambridge

The study of intimate partner violence (IPV) is plagued by contention and a lack of synthesis with regard to theoretical perspectives (e.g. those grounded in psychology, sociology, and feminist paradigms), which in turn has influenced disagreement about how key concepts should be characterised, and the methodological approaches that should be employed in research endeavours (e.g. Loseke, Gelles, & Cavanaugh, 2005; Straus, 1999). In this paper I draw on the key suppositions of situational action theory (SAT), a general, criminological theory of moral action, and present an alternative theoretical approach to analysing and explaining acts of IPV at the situational level.

General theories tend to be regarded as holding more explanatory power than specific theories: "The aim of any theorist is to account not simply for this or that particular phenomenon but for entire *classes* of phenomena" (Goode, 2008, p. 3). Yet the feasibility of a general theory of violence is a debated issue (e.g. Karstedt & Eisner, 2009). Furthermore, IPV researchers have traditionally been critical of attempts to explain acts of IPV within a general theory of violence (e.g. Dobash & Dobash, 1979). By contrast, Felson (2002, 2006) has argued for a move towards a more general 'violence perspective' of IPV.

Wikström and Treiber (2009) contend that as a general theory of moral action, SAT can be applied as a general framework to explain all violent action. The supposition that the same causal mechanism can be applied to explaining all rule-guided action underpins the rationale for SAT being a general theory of moral action (Wikström & Treiber, 2009). Accordingly, I submit that it is reasonable to suggest that acts of IPV can be explained within the SAT framework. In this paper I establish how SAT can explain what moves an individual to commit an act of IPV. I present how individual morality (moral rules and moral emotions), and the moral context guide whether or not IPV is perceived as a behavioural option in response to motivation, and address SAT's characterisation of the roles of choice and control (internal and external) in determining whether or not an act of IPV will occur.

0634 - TACKLING THE UNEXPECTEDLY SMALL ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOCIAL DISADVANTAGE AND CRIME: A META-ANALYSIS

Mandy Pui Yi Lau (United Kingdom)[1]; Kyle Treiber (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge

The role that social disadvantage (a comparative lack of social and economic resources) plays in crime causation is one of the most debated topics in criminology. In this paper, we will present a meta-analytic review of recent literature (2005-2014) to establish the overall effect size of the relationship between social disadvantage and crime/delinquency. Studies are included if they have utilised (i) a measure of social disadvantage below age 16 and (ii) a measure of crime/delinquency below age 23. Inclusion criteria were set so that the studies selected contain measures that are directly comparable to those in the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+). This review is set against the backdrop of Situational Action Theory (SAT; Wikström, 2004; Wikström & Treiber, 2014); and the aim is to provide a general overview of the empirical evidence for the relationship between social disadvantage and crime/delinquency (e.g. taking into account methodological and theoretical factors). SAT is then applied to explain this relationship using PADS+ data. SAT posits that (i) people's crime involvement is a consequence of the interaction between individuals' crime propensities and criminogenic exposure and (ii) social disadvantage socially select and people self-select themselves into settings that lead them to develop high crime propensities, as well as moral contexts that are conducive to engagements in acts of crime. This work will form the foundation for future investigations that explore social disadvantage as a cause of the causes of crime, as detailed by Situational Action Theory.

0635 - HOW GENERAL ARE THE KEY MECHANISMS OF SAT? FROM CHILD ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, ADOLESCENT OFFENDING AND SUBSTANCE USE TO STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN VIOLENT EXTREMISM. AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH EVIDENCE FROM BELGIAN STUDIES

Lieven Pauwels (Belgium)[1]

1 - Ghent University

Criminology has an abundance of crime causation theories, most of them being theories of the middle range. Opposed to middle-range theories, general theories offer explanations that are more widely applicable than theories of the middle range. This presentation discusses the pros and cons of general theories against the background of empirical tests of SAT. To test the generality of SAT, three of its core assumptions are tested on a number of outcomes: (1) the interaction between criminogenic exposure and propensity, (2) the conditional effects of controls and (3) the issue of the causes of the causes, i.e. the indirect effects of external factors (ecological, social bonds, grievances,...) via direct measures of morality / propensity.

Using data from different self-report studies among children, adolescents, and young adults, these three key principles are assessed. Our findings show strong support for these three key assumptions of SAT on adolescent offending and substance use in a multi-site study in three Belgian cities (Antwerp, Sint-Niklaas and Ostend), on childhood antisocial behaviour in a study of elementary school children (Ghent) and on political violence a large-scale online web survey of university students.

7.25 JUVENILE JUSTICE AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE
Chair: Cedric Foussard

0636 - THE NORWEGIAN YOUTH SANCTION – BETWEEN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Morten Holmboe (Norway)[1]

1 - The Norwegian Police University College, Oslo

In 2014, Norway got a new form of criminal sanction directed towards young offenders: The youth sanction. It is supposed to reduce the use of imprisonment when the offender is under 18 years of age. The youth sanction shall contain restorative, rehabilitative and punitive elements.

The offender's consent is required both for the youth sanction to be implemented and for the content of the sanction. However, it is open for discussion whether the rules make a free and informed consent possible.

It is for the court to decide whether to use the youth sanction. In the judgment, the court shall determine an alternative sentence of imprisonment which shall correspond to the sentence of imprisonment that would have been imposed in the absence of a youth sanction, and a period for its execution (between 6 months and two years; in exceptional cases three years). The court shall not determine the intensity of the sanction, nor the kinds of programs that are suitable for the young offender.

After the judgment, a youth conference is convened under the auspices of the Mediation Service. The youth conference consists of at least the defendant, his or her legal guardian and lawyer, a coordinator from the Mediation Service, the Correctional Services and the police. The victim and his or her legal guardian and lawyer also has a right to attend the meeting. In addition, the conference may include the school, the Child Welfare Services and the health services, and others with a connection to the case.

It is for the youth conference to decide a youth plan for the offender. It is also an aim that the offender and the victim shall have a restorative meeting. However, if the defendant does not accept responsibility, the youth plan will not be confirmed, and he may be imprisoned instead. This threat of imprisonment may make it easier to get the defendant to agree on the facts of the case, but it remains an open question whether the meeting will be restorative.

In the youth plan, several other terms may be determined. Most of them will determine how the offender is supposed to behave, *e.g.* to take part in programs to reduce criminal behaviour, do unpaid service to the community, go to school or work, not to use alcohol or drugs, to avoid contact with certain persons etc.

But the youth plan may also determine that the offender shall live in an institution or receive treatment. The offender will be informed of the general rule, but will not know before the youth conference convenes which conditions will apply. Thus, the weight of the punishment is decided not by the court, but by the youth conference.

The offender may deny to consent to the youth plan. But then, he will risk imprisonment for a long time. At this stage in the process, the court cannot change the sentence to a more lenient one. Thus, the defendant's consent to the youth plan is less than free.

0637 - VICTIM-OFFENDER MEDIATION IN CROATIA: PERSPECTIVE OF CRIME VICTIMS AND JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Anja Mirosavljević (Croatia)[1]; Nivex Koller Trbović (Croatia)[1]

1 - Department for Behavioural Disorders Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences University of Zagreb

Victim-offender Mediation for youth in conflict with the law is complete novelty in comparison to previous interventions in Croatian juvenile justice system and it is the only restorative justice program existing in our current justice system.

Despite the fact that large number of restorative justice studies in the world bring evidence on different benefits of restorative justice programs for its participants, Croatian model is checked in relation to only some aspect of its effectiveness while participants' (victim's and offender's) experiences with VOM is not empirically verified so far.

This study aimed to explore and describe victims' and juvenile offenders' perceptions and experiences with Victim-offender Mediation (VOM) program operating in two Croatian cities (Zagreb and Osijek) using qualitative methodology. In order to do that, this study examined 13 cases using direct comparison of dyads (victim-offender pairs). Data was collected using semi-structured interviews and analysed and compared using Applied Thematic Analysis by Guest et al (2012) in relation to following research topics: motivation for VOM participation, benefits of the process for participants, perception of: atmosphere, mediator, the other side in the process, and process itself.

In general, findings highlight that victims and offenders had positive experiences of VOM. However, findings also indicated approaches more oriented toward offenders and VOM as sufficient for victims but not for the change of the behaviour of the offenders. Patterns of similarities and differences are discussed within and between cases which is particularly important because of the different positions participants held in the VOM process.

This study yield important insights from participants' perspectives on restorative justice.

0638 - EUROPEAN MODEL FOR RESTORATIVE JUSTICE WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Cedric Foussard (UK)[1] ; Cristina Goni (Italy)[1]

1 - International Juvenile Justice Observatory

In 2014, the European Council for Juvenile Justice (ECJJ), an IJJO think tank, started working on a European Model for Restorative Justice with Juveniles.

The EU Model is designed to stress the common denominator of practices that vary considerably across EU countries, promoting the traditional focus on a child´s rights perspective that prevails in European practice and standards and encompasses the rights of both offender and victim.

This Publications' objective is to broaden knowledge on the theoretical and practical aspects of juvenile restorative justice in Europe, and to support implementation strategies in a scientifically sound way.

Methodology

The research was conducted by two teams of experts. Tim Chapman, Course Director of the Restorative Practices Masters at Ulster University, coordinated the overall project and the first team, composed of Maija Sisko Gellin, Finnish Forum for Mediation, and Monique Anderson, from Katholieke Universiteit Leuven. The second team, from the Greisfwald University, was composed of Professor Frieder Dünkel, Doctor Andrea Parosanu, and Philip Horsfield.

1. The "Research and selection of the most effective Juvenile Restorative Justice Practices in Europe: Snapshots from 28 EU Member States"

These national studies investigated the use of restorative practices with young offenders in the 28 EU MS. This study included visits of the most effective practices on the ground in Northern Ireland, Finland and Belgium, which featured interviews with practitioners and representatives of institutions involved.

2. The development and design of an evidence-based European Model "Protecting Rights, Restoring Respect and Strengthening Relationships: A European Model for Restorative Justice with Children and Young People"

Drawing on an evidence-based approach, the Model relies on a theoretical and conceptual framework and is inspired by practices evaluated in the 28 snapshots.

Its objective is to outline the key principles and features of effectiveness of restorative approaches in different contexts: exploring the benefits and methodology of applying restoration as extrajudicial measures, as community-based prevention and intervention, or as an alternative to deprivation of liberty.

3. The "Toolkit for Professionals Implementing a European Model on Restorative Justice for Children and Young People"

This publication is designed to facilitate clear and efficient implementation of the Model and is devised for practitioners and justice professionals from the 28 Member States. The Toolkit will be available in English, and the 5 main EU languages.

0639 - ALTERNATIVES TO CUSTODY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS: DEVELOPING INTENSIVE AND REMAND FOSTERING PROGRAMMES

Cedric Foussard (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - International Juvenile Justice Observatory.

IJJO European Research on Alternatives to Detention

Despite numerous International standards, children and young people are still held for significant periods of time in police custody, pre-trial detention or are deprived of their liberty as a sanction.

The excessive use of custody may be due to several factors: lack of legislation on alternatives, punitive and repressive approaches, and the criminalisation of young people in risk situations who are caught up in cycles of violence.

As stated in the report of the SRSG on violence against children, "Promoting Restorative Justice For Children", alternatives such as mediation, community intervention and restorative justice have proved to be very efficient ways of dealing with young people in conflict with the law.

Methodology

The ECJJ, the IJJO European network, has conducted a specific research on Juvenile Justice in the 28 EU MS, producing 28 national reports with updated information on Juvenile Justice Systems and recent reforms, the use of Alternatives to custody, restorative processes and concrete practices on foster care as alternative to detention. The final product of this research is a compendium of National Snapshots on Juvenile Justice include a General overview of European juvenile justice trends and developments.

Intensive and Remand Fostering Programmes

Led by the IJJO and the British Association for Adoption and Fostering (BAAF), 'Alternatives to Custody for Young Offenders: Developing Intensive and Remand Fostering Programmes' aimed to promote fostering programmes as an alternative to pre and post-trial detention, also in view of the mention of fostering in Art. 40 of the UNCRC.

The Research includes an overview of inspiring fostering practices within the EU, and a comprehensive step-by-step multi-agency framework for an Intensive and Remand Fostering Programme. This protocol of intervention included a training programme and briefing documents, effective tools for multi-agency networks.

Main findings

The main objective of the research was to set up a European good practice model of "Intensive and Remand Fostering Programmes" for young offenders with the active participation of custody-experienced young people.

Remand and Intensive Foster Care have the potential to provide young people with a caring environment where they can build relationships and address their social and personal needs and offending behaviour. Intensive Fostering helps to turn around the lives of vulnerable young people by reducing re-offending, re-establishing positive links with families and decreasing anti-social behaviour.

8.1 UNPACKING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROSTITUTION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING (WORKING GROUP IMMIGRATION, CRIME AND CITIZENSHIP)

Chair: Joanne van der Leun

0640 - FORCED SEX, CHOSEN SEX: RISK, TRAFFICKING, AND PROSTITUTION IN PORTUGAL

Jorge Malheiros (Portugal)[1]; Maria João Guia (Portugal)[2]

1 - University of Lisbon; 2 - University of Coimbra

This paper recently published in a Springer book (The Illegal Business of Human Trafficking, Guia (ed.), Springer, 2015) focus on the association of prostitution with human trafficking and questions the involuntary risk for human trafficking vs. 'voluntary' risk. The paper also presents real cases of women coming from Eastern European countries and Brazilian women that entered prostitution as well as cases of these women as victims of human trafficking. After separating the elements that distinguish the two situations, the authors problematize the question of opportunity and decision, concerning entering a life of prostitution after reviewing the statements of some foreign women involved in prostitution in Portugal.

0641 - LINKING MOBILITY, PROSTITUTION AND EXPLOITATION

May-Len Skilbrei (Norway)[1]

1 - University of Oslo

In public discourse about transnational prostitution and human trafficking, issues of mobility, prostitution and exploitation are presented and discussed as highly related, and sometimes even conflated. This makes it important to investigate how these phenomena are experienced and related to each other for the people directly involved. The background to this paper is how Norwegian prostitution markets are managed as sites of problematic mobility, prostitution and exploitation as the police apply the same instruments and operations to deal with them. But what distinctions does migrants in prostitution themselves make between prostitution and human trafficking, and how do they represent their experiences with mobility, prostitution and exploitation?

This paper will describe findings on this from empirical research with women from Nigeria and East and South East Europe involved in prostitution in Norway, some of which have been subjected to exploitation in the form of human trafficking. Interviews revolved around 'agency', 'choice' and 'responsibility' and the paper will particularly discuss how the women

made these relevant to the question of whether what had happened to them constituted human trafficking or not.

0642 - ENCOUNTERS WITH MIGRANT PROSTITUTION, NATIONAL IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION AND THE ASSERTION OF THE COLLECTIVE SELF

Isabel Crowhurst (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Essex

In this paper I look at how the phenomenon commonly identified as 'foreign prostitution' is made sense of by men and women who work in organisations providing support to migrant prostitute women in Italy. Drawing on a selection of interviews carried out in the course of fieldwork with these organisations, I explore how my respondents, who identify as rightful citizens/insiders, make sense of their problematic encounters with the women they are meant to assist and whom they struggle not to view as deviant foreigners/outsiders. The data presented reveals widespread racialized and sexualized representations of migrant prostitutes, and ingrained assumptions about these women's backwardness and cultural inferiority. By engaging with literature that looks at the psychosocial uses of otherness (Ahmed 2000; Brewer 1994; Clarke 2003; Honig 2001), I explore these accounts as ways in which the interplay between the perceived racialized and sexualised foreignness of migrant prostitute women and the deviancy attached to it, are used to construct a symbolic insiders' superior identity that stabilises ideas about rightful and homogenous national values and behaviours.

0643 - STOP THROWING STONES AT GENI: HOW IS EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION 2013/2103 GOING TO MAKE THE SEX-BUYER ACCOUNTABLE?

Antonia Barradas (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Coimbra, Portugal

This paper will analyse the European Parliament Resolution 2013/2103 on sexual exploitation and prostitution and its impact on gender equality, focused on reducing demand for prostitution by shifting the focus to sex buyers, instead of prostitutes.

The non-binding Resolution establishes that prostitution -whether forced or voluntary- violates human rights, and calls on Member States to find exit strategies and alternative sources of income for women who want to leave prostitution.

A primarily legal analysis will be carried out, but it will also involve a sociological perspective, to attempt to give the reader a comprehensive view of the issues at stake. The so-called "Nordic Model" and previous efforts by the Council of Europe to tackle the problem of

prostitution will be analysed, as well as laws, resolutions, recommendations and conventions the above mentioned Resolution is based on.

The purpose is therefore to look into this growing trend and into proposals to make this relatively new approach work. Ultimately, this paper will consider the positive outcomes of the application of legislation that criminalises the purchase (but not the sale) of sexual services, as well as other methods to tackle prostitution.

8.3 COMPARING THE GOVERNANCE OF POLICING IN EUROPEAN METROPOLISES
Chair: Elke Devroe

0644 - EUROPEAN NATIONAL POLICE SYSTEMS AND METROPOLITAN REALITIES

Paul Ponsaers (Belgium)[1]; Elke Devroe (Netherlands)[2]

1 - Ghent University; 2 - Leiden University

In this contribution we present a typology of different national police systems, useful for the interpretation of a local, metropolitan reading of policing realities within different national contexts. Politics in European metropolises is largely characterized by the imbalance of power between the national state and local governance. It is our hypothesis that this power imbalance between the central state and local governance determines (and shapes at the same time) the policing presence on the territory of European metropolises. In the article, we develop a comprehensive framework, based on working definitions of essential characteristics of different national police systems. The analysis is developed at the level of police systems, not at the level of police forces and indicate the importance for the governance of metropolitan areas.

0645 - RESEARCHING CITY-REGION POLICING REGIMES IN A WORLD URBAN SYSTEM

Adam Edwards (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Cardiff University

In this contribution the conceptual and methodological implications of taking city-regions as units of analysis in the sociology of contemporary policing in Europe will be discussed. The significance of city-regions for understanding how policing is being organised and its relationship to key processes of social change and identity will be discussed. City-regions are becoming central nodes or obligatory passage points in this social organisation as the problems through which policing are constituted cease to be containable within national

borders, most obviously as a consequence of innovations in global digital technologies and the mobility of capital, labour, goods and services across national territories. This contribution draws on innovations in urban political analysis, in particular regime theory, to question how urban policing regimes create their own histories, albeit not in conditions of their own choosing.

0646 - LOCAL SECURITY POLICING IN ITALIAN CITIES

Rossella Selmini (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of Minnesota

In this contribution the development of local security policies and changes in urban policing in Italian cities is explained. This analysis shows important peculiarities that add new dimensions for a better understanding of global processes. Convergence is evident and prevalent, but divergences are important. A key concept is the hypothesis that, in a fragmented Southern European context as Italy, both local governance of crime and policing represented for many years the focus of a struggle for institutional competition among different levels of government: the Cities, the Regions and the central State. This aspect is the result of specific local factors, including the particular process of the national state formation, the fragmentation of the institutional and political Italian framework, that also explains some of the peculiarities of the Italian police apparatus and the way in which urban control unfolded at the urban level in the recent decades.

0647 - CONVERGENCE AND DIVERSITY OF POLICING CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN METROPOLISES

Gorazd Meško (Slovenia)[1]; Branko Lobnikar (Slovenia)[1]; Bernarda Tominc (Slovenia)[1]; Andrej Sotlar (Slovenia)[1]; Maja Modic (Slovenia)[1]

1 - Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security

Since the fall of the Berlin Wall the policing in Central and Eastern Europe has gone through profound changes also in regard to the development of formal social control institutions in the cities. Firstly, the *pluralization* of social control institutions has influenced the transfer of responsibility for security provision from the state to local communities and even to private entrepreneurs and individuals. Secondly, *participation of civil society* in preparation and implementation of security strategies and developing *accountability mechanisms* of police institutions has become a crucial aspect of effective security policy. As a consequence, the *public-private model of policing* has developed as a reaction against too narrow and too traditional concept of policing in Central and Eastern Europe after World War II. This contribution will elaborate on courses of development in policing from the perspective of Central and Eastern European Metropolises in order to identify possible trends and/or particularities in the processes of urban security provision in this part of Europe.

8.4 A PROVOCATIVE PROPOSITION: PATHWAYS TO REDUCING RE OFFENDING NEED TO BE GROUNDED IN EFFECTIVE EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY POLICY AND PRACTICE

Chair: Victoria Lavis

0648 - MAKING KNOWLEDGE WORK: APPRECIATIVE INQUIRY AS A ROUTE TO IMPACT

Victoria Lavis (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Bradford

The previous two papers have developed our proposition that effective equality and diversity support provides a necessary ground for prisoner engagement with pathways to reducing reoffending.

The first paper demonstrated that this proposition is conceptually and theoretically grounded in terms of the legitimacy of penal systems in different regions, and for those operating within different socio-political regimes. The second paper demonstrated that the proposition is grounded in experiential evidence, and that it is conceptually and theoretically grounded in terms of the intersectionality of the lived experience of prison life.

This concluding paper will pull together the ideas that have been discussed in the preceding papers to summarise the conceptual, theoretical, and experiential basis for our provocative proposition. It then proceeds to outline ways in which the knowledge informing this proposition has and can further effectively influence policy and practice. In doing so, it will explore the Appreciative Inquiry mechanisms and routes that have already been and may continue to be effective in making an impact in the UK prison system, and in critical academic approaches to penal systems internationally.

0649 - ADVANCING THE RESPONSE TO EQUALITIES IN PRISONS THROUGH PROVOCATIVE PROPOSITIONS

Charles Elliott (United Kingdom)[1]; Victoria Lavis (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Bradford

Appreciative methodologies proceed in part through the generation of 'provocative' propositions (Elliott, 1999). The proposition explored within this plenary that; *pathways to reducing reoffending need to be grounded in effective equality and diversity policy and practice* arises from three successive ESRC funded research and knowledge transfer projects

undertaken in UK prisons during the last 6 years. These projects have adapted and developed Appreciative Inquiry techniques to critically consider the impact of equality and diversity provision in UK prisons. This introductory paper, introduces the reader to this body of equalities research and the role of provocative propositions. It articulates a premise that provocative propositions should be tested at a conceptual level - in relation to theory and research literature and also at experiential, service provision and practice levels through analysis and interpretation of data, thereby providing context for the two substantive papers that follow.

0650 - INTERSECTIONAL COMMUNITIES: APPRECIATIVE APPROACHES TO PRISONER AGENCY IN THE UK, NORDIC STATE, AND AUSTRALIAN PRISONS

Matt Merefield (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Bradford

Colonial, post-colonial and globalised immigration, migration and settlement has led to diverse prisoner populations in the UK, Europe and internationally. This diversity has included growing prisoner populations of marginalised immigrant and indigenous people, whose pathways to and experience of incarceration often involve multiple forms of disadvantage.

This paper focusses on the UK and Australian, and Nordic penal systems as they enable critical comparison of their respective post-colonial and neo-liberal, and globalised welfare state contexts (Blagg 2013; Pratt and Eriksson 2013). These penal systems are situated within these different regimes in order to critically examine the relationship between diverse and marginalised prisoners' agency and penal legitimacy in terms of ethnicity and class (Phillips 2013; Leibling and Arnold 2005).

The paper examines the penal policies and practices that support or hinder prisoner's agency in terms of decent and respectful incarceration, and pathways towards successful reintegration. It considers the extent to which these take account of prisoners' agency and self-representation in terms of ethnicity and class identities. Subsequently, it delineates an appreciative approach to diversity-compliant support for prisoners, and argues that this approach may contribute to successful pathways to reintegration within prisons that function as intersectional communities. In conclusion, it critically reflects on the socio-political regimes that best support such legitimate penal communities based on decency and respect.

0651 - CAN AN INTERSECTIONAL READING OF DIVERSITY IDENTITIES PROMOTE ENGAGEMENT WITH REDUCING RE-OFFENDING?

Emily Turner (United Kingdom)[1]; Victoria Lavis (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Bradford

The fluidity of identity and the saliency of its performance in particular contexts is well established (Stryker and Serpe, 1982; Stets and Burke, 2000). Drawing on emergent data from a current ESRC funded research project examining the response to diversity in three UK prisons, this paper explores the 'diversity identities' of men in prison. The term 'diversity identities' is used to denote aspects of identity that are associated with characteristics protected from discrimination under European Human Rights and the UK Equalities Act (2010) legislation; such as ethnicity, faith, sexuality, disability, age and nationality. The paper takes a critical stance to the limitations of these legal and singularising definitions and considers their intersection with other aspects of identity enacted by men in prison, for example, offending related identities (prisoner, offender), familial identities (fatherhood) and class.

Consideration of the intersectional nature of identity is achieved through an applied reading of intersectionality theories (Walby, 2007; Walby *et al*, 2012) as an identity, rather than 'rights' based concept. Extracts from appreciatively framed prisoner interviews, are employed to illustrate how being in prison can both enable and inhibit enactment of certain aspects of identity. Attention is drawn to the importance of an intersectional reading of identity in two circumstances. Firstly, in the activities and support mechanisms prisons develop to support diverse minority prisoners and secondly, in the mundane, daily contacts and interactions between staff and prisoners. These examples are used to advance a provocative proposition (Elliott, 1999) that the ways in which prisons do and do not recognise intersections of identity has implications for offender engagement with other pathways designed to enable them to progress with their sentence and reduce re-offending. This link recognises the strong relationship between identity and behaviour (Paternoster and Bushway, 2009) and literature which illustrates that the intentional development of a non-offending identity may be crucial to desistance (Maruna, 2001; King 2012). We argue that actively recognising, valuing and responding to the intersectional nature of diversity identities of men in prison is vital to the creation of a penal environment that is decent and respectful and encourages engagement with offending related services.

8.5 FEAR OF CRIME AND PERCEPTION OF DISORDER
Chair: Dominik Gerstner

0652 - PERCEIVED RISK OF CRIME IN A LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRY: A MULTILEVEL LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Wilson Hernandez (Peru)[1]

1 - Universidad de Lima

Perceived risk of crime (PRC) literature has two shortcomings. First, it has focused mainly on developed countries. Second, mainstream theories (vulnerability, victimization, social

disorganization, social capital, and media impact) are often tested without contextualization and consideration of individual and environmental effects. In Latin-America, PRC literature is scarce and follows the mainstream theories, along with its problems.

Peru, a high crime rate country in the region, is the focus of this study. We used a longitudinal (2010-2013) sub-national representative household survey (n=367,137). A 3-level hierarchical linear model approach was performed (household, census' tract and district level) with random slopes for direct victimization and sex. This allowed us to assess the interactions between individual-level variables (direct and indirect victimization, sex, age, socioeconomic status and white collar work) and context-level variables (crime rate, race heterogeneity, trust in media and opinion towards democracy) in relation to mainstream theories. Income stability was introduced to control for diffuse anxiety.

The results confirm mainstream theories under an ecological approach. While crime rates explain most of the PRC variation between groups, individual- and context-level variables also have significant effects. PRC is higher in women and in high-skill workers but keeps a non-linear relationship with socioeconomic status (class-effect) and age. Associations of direct victimization and sex are mediated by an ecological variable: social capital (composite index of local anti-crime measures and trust in police, justice and prosecutors), showing the importance of social ties in a Latin-American scenario. At the context-level, PRC shows a negative relationship with trust in media and a positive one with opinion towards democracy. We conclude with a call for a broader approach in Peruvian public policy in order to differentiate crime-related factors from vulnerability and social capital factors when addressing risk of victimization.

0653 - SCARED SENIORS OR SCARY NEIGHBORHOODS? AN ECOLOGIC APPROACH TO DISENTANGLE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FEAR OF CRIME AND AGE

Dietrich Oberwittler (Germany)[1]; Dominik Gerstner (Germany)[1]; Göran Köber (Germany)[1]

1 - Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg

An well-known aspect of fear of crime is its relation with age. Despite a lower probability of victimization, older people are said to be more fearful and concerned about crime than younger people. This association is mediated to a large degree by peoples' physical condition which usually decreases with age. However, there are some pitfalls about age effects, not only related to different measures and concepts of fear of crime but also to the associations with relevant variables. Neighbourhood conditions are an additional dimension with particular relevance for older people who are usually more restricted in their spatial mobility. Does it make a difference for fear of crime where people live, and which individual characteristics buffer or exacerbate the impact of adverse neighbourhood conditions?

We will address these issues using data from a recent community survey of 6500 randomly selected respondents up to the age of 89 living in 140 neighbourhoods in two German cities. Multilevel regression methods are applied to examine relationships between fear of crime and

both individual-level as well as neighbourhood-level characteristics, as well as their cross-level interactions.

0654 - STUDYING THE CONTEXTUAL CUES ASSOCIATED WITH FEAR OF CRIME THROUGH EYE TRACKING TECHNIQUES

Inês Sousa Guedes (Portugal)[1]; Pedro Fernandes (Portugal)[2]; Cândido Da Agra (Portugal)[1]; Carla Cardoso (Portugal)[1]

1 - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto; 2 - Faculty of Sciences, University of Porto

Since the sixties, fear of crime has emerged as a significant topic and a problem in its own right. In fact, fear of crime fractures the sense of community, triggers harmful psychological effects and creates a need to change people's habits in their daily life (Hale, 1996). Researchers have been focusing on the individual and contextual variables associated with fear of crime. Like crime itself, fear of crime does not have a uniform distribution over time and space. Locals with higher proportion of crime are designated hot spots of crime. Research suggest that hot spots of crime and hot spots of fear of crime do now always overlap (Nelson et al., 2001). So that, it is important to understand what are the contextual cues that increase feelings of insecurity. Places with poor lighting (Guedes, Cardoso, Agra, 2013; Painter, 1994), low prospect, high entrapment (Nasar & Fisher, 1993) and incivilities or disorder (Wilson & Kelling, 1982) have been associated with fear of crime.

However, methods employed to study the relationship between space and fear of crime are usually surveys. Accordingly, in these studies, individuals report their emotions and perceptions about a set of places presented by researchers through images. While using surveys, people tend to rationalize their emotions and respond in a desirable way to the researchers.

In order to overcome the problem of lack of spontaneity responses, eye tracking techniques can be used to directly measure the gaze movements and the visual attention to features of the environments. The main goal of the present study is to understand the visual attention to contextual features of urban images which varied in fear of crime levels. Concretely, in the first step, a set of 30 images (10 neutral, 10 positive and 10 negative) were chosen from a data base of urban images created by researchers of this study (Guedes, Cardoso & Agra, 2012) and validated by a sample of 1000 individuals. Then, another sample of individuals viewed the images using a Mirametrix Eye Tracker S2. Measures of duration viewing time, number of fixations and duration of total fixations were collected. To complement the use of eye tracking instrument, individuals answered to a survey measuring the social demographics, personality, self-control and trait emotions. Lastly, the same sample rated each of visualized images to the dimensions of fear of crime, perception of risk victimization, valence and arousal.

The present research is a development of a previous pilot study. In this pilot study (Guedes, Fernandes, Cardoso, 2014) it was found that the most looked features were the bottom of the

streets, suggesting that individuals analyse the prospect of images; the graffiti on the walls and window bars.

Results of this will be discussed and contributions to the literature of relationship between fear of crime and spatial features will be outlined.

0655 - WHO "SEE" MORE DISORDER? AN EXPERIMENT ON PERCEPTION OF DISORDER BETWEEN POLICE, RESIDENTS, AND EX-OFFENDERS

Sue-Ming Yang (United States of America)[1]

1 - George Mason University

Recently, scholars have argued that individuals' perceptions of disorder, rather than observed levels of disorder, have a stronger impact on individual's fear of crime and other social attitudes. The mechanisms behind disorder perception are complex. Past studies pointed out that individuals' perceptions of disorder are influenced by many social factors, including neighbourhood characteristics such as the racial composition and SES of an area. Moreover, it is reasonable to believe that individuals' social roles (be it police officers, ex-offenders, or college students) and past experiences of victimization jointly form their knowledge base and, in turn, affect how they interpret social and physical cues present in the environment. The current study uses data collected from a laboratory experiment to explore associations among individuals' past experiences, social roles, and perceptions of disorder. The findings will be used to test the validity of the broken windows thesis and implications for policy and future research will be discussed.

8.6 VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR AND RISK FACTORS
Chair: Tomer Carmel

0656 - THE INFLUENCE OF WEATHER AND THE SEASONALITY ON VIOLENCE IN ISRAEL – INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF PRISON

Tomer Carmel (Israel)[1]; Aviad Klein (Israel)[1]

1 - Tel Aviv University

The prevalence of violence in the general population has been found to vary across season (Simister & Cooper, 2004), and correlate with weather: hotter weather is correlated with a higher occurrence of violent events (Simister & Cooper, 2004; Rotton & Cohn, 2000). This phenomenon was previously explained using two mechanisms; according to the physiological

mechanism, heat affects the secretion of adrenaline, which in turn contributes to elevated aggressiveness. Conversely, the social-situational model suggests that hotter weather increases the time spent in public spaces, in which violent conflict is more likely.

We tested both models using all reported violent events that occurred during 2009-2011 in Israeli prisons. We compared the prison violence data to violent events recorded by the Israeli police in urban areas in proximity to the prisons. Since the prison daily schedule does not change during the year, the social-situational factors remain constant. Hence, a correlation between weather or daylight time and violence could be attributed only to physiological factors. Also, differences between prison violence and urban violence could be attributed to the social-situational factors and their interaction with human physiology. Our findings and implications will be discussed thoroughly.

0657 - HETEROGENEITY IN DRINKING ATTITUDES AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR

Carly Lightowlers (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Liverpool John Moores University

Background and Aims: Differing cultural beliefs, expectancies and drinking practices are linked to varying drinking experiences and outcomes, including violent behaviour. Indeed, the drinking-disorder connection in Britain is likely to be mediated by cultural norms concerning alcohol consumption. This study modelled unobserved population heterogeneity in drinking motives amongst young people in England and Wales and assessed its association with violent outcomes over and above the contribution of level of alcohol consumption itself.

Methods: Using the Home Office Offending Crime and Justice Survey, latent class analysis was used to explore underlying response structure to statements about alcohol drinking; so identifying subgroups of individuals characterised by their attitudes towards alcohol drinking. The extent to which the resulting classification was associated with the likelihood of violent offending (in the form of assaults), was also examined, as was the extent to which this triparate classification held when accounting for age and gender.

Results: Three classifications were identified distinguished by their endorsement with drinking motives and these classifications are associated with violent assault outcomes. One class constitutes a subpopulation of those strongly endorsing multiple drinking motives, including motives such as drinking to get drunk and to forget their problems, who are disproportionately likely to commit assault offences. Individuals in this class were almost three times more likely than those in the other two classes to have committed an assault outcome (Odds ratio=2.962)

Conclusions: While findings resonate with what we know about heavy drinking and increased risk of violent outcomes, they suggest an association between drinking motives and violent outcomes, even after controlling for levels of alcohol consumption. This study lends some empirical support to the suggestion that some young people in the UK turn to alcohol as a

coping mechanism and suggests those drinking explicitly to get drunk to 'cope' or 'forget' pose particular concern in terms of violent behaviour, especially as those holding strong attitudes are more likely to be resistant to change.

0658 - RISK FACTORS OF MINOR AND SERIOUS VIOLENCE IN A FINNISH BIRTH COHORT: RESULTS FROM THE FINNCRIME STUDY

Henrik Elonheimo (Finland)[1]

1 - Faculty of Law & Research Centre for Child Psychiatry, University of Turku

Background: There are many known precursors of criminal offending in the life course. Less is known about the predictors of separate crime types. Violence is the crime type that evokes the greatest public interest and fear of crime. There is a continuous debate on whether mental health problems such as depression predispose to violence. In this study, we investigate how childhood psychosocial risk factors and early adulthood psychiatric disorders are associated with minor and serious violence between ages 15 and 30 in a Finnish population-based sample.

Methods: This investigation belongs to the FinnCrime Study, a longitudinal follow-up study of over 5,400 females and males born in Finland in 1981. The random sample represents the whole country. We limited this piece of research to the males. Data on demographic and psychosocial risk factors were collected through questionnaires to the children, parents and teachers when the cohort was eight years old. Data on *psychiatric disorders* between ages 18 and 23 were received from the Finnish National Military Register. Diagnoses were classified into six groups: personality, substance use, psychotic, anxiety, depressive, and adjustment disorders. Data on criminal behaviour were received from the *Finnish National Police Register* yielding information on all police contacts the subjects had from age 15 to 30. The police data were received for 2,717 males. Violent offenders were divided into those with *minor* violence (e.g. illegal threatening, minor or basic assault, n=363) and those with *serious* violence (aggravated assault and homicide, n=61).

Results: Of the sample, 16% had committed violent offenses. Both minor and serious violence were independently associated with childhood conduct and hyperkinetic problems and early adulthood substance use disorders. Minor violence was also independently associated with low parental education, a nonintact family structure, and depressive disorders. Serious violence was also independently associated with personality disorders. In particular, the role of substance abuse was pertinent in explaining serious violence.

Conclusions: Various childhood psychosocial problems and early adulthood mental health disorders independently contribute to the violence risk. Minor and severe violence share some risk factors while they also retain some differences. Also the peculiarities of homicide offenders are discussed.

0659 - DOES SCHOOL EXCLUSION RESULT IN WORSE BEHAVIOUR?

Sara Valdebenito (United Kingdom)[1]; Manuel Eisner (United Kingdom)[1]; Alex Sutherland (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge

In spite of previous research suggesting that school exclusion is associated with negative short and long-term effects, excluding children from school is common practice in many European and North American countries. However, research is still far from establishing a causal relationship between exclusion and these outcomes, typically because studies do not adequately account for differences between excludees and non-excludees. Using data from the London Education and Inclusion Project (LEIP), and through the use of propensity score matching, this study aims to test the later effects of school punishment on a high-risk population of students attending schools in Greater London. By focusing on a high-risk population we know *a priori* that all students are an increased risk of exclusion, meaning that the proposed matching approach is more plausible.

To improve our understanding of the effects of school exclusion, we also explore the role that individual mechanisms such as defiance and bond to school may have in the explanation of those negative effects. In summary, we test the hypothesis that severe disciplinary sanctions imposed by schools have negative effects on children's behaviour (e.g. crime) and perceptions of school legitimacy (e.g. the perception of the school as an unfair legitimate order). To conclude we discuss evidence for possible alternatives to school exclusion.

8.7 WORKING GROUP ON VICTIMOLOGY: POSITIVE VICTIMOLOGY
Chair: Nathalie Koster

0660 - EXPLORING PATTERNS OF POST-TRAUMATIC GROWTH FOLLOWING CRIMINAL VICTIMISATION

Stephanie Fohring (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Edinburgh

The physical and psychological impact of crime on victims is well established and ranges from minor inconvenience to debilitating injury and psychological disorder. Research to date has tended to focus on these negative physical, psychological or financial impacts of criminal victimisation whilst little attention has been directed towards positive concepts such as healing or recovery. In fact, one would be hard pressed simply to define exactly what constitutes recovery in this case. In contrast, this paper will discuss not only recovery and healing as envisaged by victims themselves, but how recovery is achieved through reintegration of the

self, accepting change, and learning from the experience; all elements of what may be termed post-traumatic growth. These findings are drawn from in-depth interviews conducted with 45 victims of crime who have experienced a range of trauma including the murder of a loved one, rape and/or sexual assault, violent assault and robbery as well as property offences including housebreaking and theft. Post-traumatic growth was evidenced in a number of behaviours, including political activism and participation in the research.

0661 - APPLIED VICTIMOLOGY: THE PRACTICE OF POSITIVE VICTIMOLOGY

Natti Ronel (Israel)[1]

1 - Bar-Ilan University

The concept of Applied Victimology is an innovation in victimology, which naturally follows and well represents the idea of Positive Victimology. Victimology by large is either a theoretical topic, usually as part of a wider topic, mostly criminology, or it is an applied practice, where the practitioners who actually work within the domain of victimology belong to different professions, e.g., criminologists, psychologists, lawyers and alike. While those different professions provide these practices, they have to acquire the unique knowledge of victimology by experience and field work. Coming of age, victimology is developed to become a substantive field of knowledge that is both interdisciplinary in nature and also stands as a whole that is greater than its different parts. Based on this, the creation of Applied Victimology is but a natural development of victimology that will help to bring victimology into the front of human professions, by applying the knowledge of victimology. Positive Victimology can naturally serves as the theoretical perspective of Applied Victimology. Positive Victimology is a g concept that incorporates models, approaches, and theories in victimology that existed previously but until recently had not been connected by a comprehensive concept. Positive Victimology covers different models and theories about the reaction to victimization that share common features: *increasing the experience of integration* at any stage after victimization by a *positively experienced* social or personal reaction that have *healing potential* for direct and indirect victims. Different known models of practice are based on the perspective that represents positive victimology and they all constitute the practice of Applied Victimology. With its strong theoretical basis and with the new applied direction, victimology can become a greater whole that can better improve the services for those who suffered harm and abuse of power.

0662 - YOGA AS AN EMPOWERING APPROACH TO VICTIMS SUPPORT

Vesna Nikolic Ristanovic (Serbia)[1]

1 - Belgrade University, Faculty for Special Education and Rehabilitation/Victimology Society of Serbia

Yoga influences physical and mental stability and self-control. It has an effect on strengthening the feeling of security and satisfaction with oneself and thus enables faster recovery from the consequences of traumatic events, including criminal victimization. Therefore, it is not surprising that yoga is used in the treatment of very severe traumatic experiences such as those that occur in victims of torture, the harshest war rape victims, or while providing support to victims of trafficking. Yoga also has an important place in much broader dealing with psychological and psychosomatic consequences of the war. Bearing that in mind, the paper aims to explore the potential of yoga for an empowering approach to victim support. In the first part of the paper the general overview of different aspects of yoga that can be beneficial for victims will be given. In the second part results of available research of the use of yoga in supporting victims throughout the world will be presented, with special emphasis on the use of yoga in programs for victims of gender based violence and victims of war. Particular attention will be paid to the use of yoga in Serbia in supporting victims of domestic violence and trafficking in women. Moreover, author's own experimental use of some of yoga principles and practices, such as mindfulness, focus on the present moment, breathing techniques, relaxation and meditation, in combination with restorative justice, within action research carried out by Victimology Society of Serbia in three multiethnic communities in Serbia, will be presented. The action research is implemented within EU 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). Within ALTERNATIVE, Victimology Society of Serbia is implementing a research called Fostering victim-oriented dialogue in a multiethnic society.

0663 - PEER SUPPORT GROUPS FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

Sonja Leferink (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Victim Support The Netherlands

Peer support can be a very effective contribution to the emotional recovery process and experiences of post-traumatic growth of victims of crime for several reasons:

- Validation of emotions and experiences (recognition, acknowledgement)
- Sharing stories, emotions, frustrations, setbacks, successes, advice
- Breaking through feelings of isolation and expanding social support network
- Unlocking the strength (positive dynamics) of the group and empowering the individual
- Alternative for and/or complementary to individual support and treatment
- Non-hierarchical and non-medical approach, based on horizontal, symmetrical relations and group autonomy.

However, there is still little evidence for the perceived beneficial effects of peer support for victims of crime since few studies have addressed this topic. Victim Support the Netherlands has facilitated peer support groups for different categories of victims for many years (victims

of physical violence, adult victims of recent sexual abuse, parents of children who have been sexually abused, victims of child abuse in the past, family of murder victims and victims of deadly traffic accidents). Recently a research project was initiated to systematically evaluate the experiences of participants of peer support group.

After a short explanation of the peer support group model VS-NL has developed, the preliminary results of the research project will be presented and discussed.

8.8 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION I
Chair: Laura Vozmediano

0664 - PROSECUTOR-POLICE RELATIONS IN EUROPE: RECENT TRENDS

Julia Jansson (Finland)[1]; Philip Stenning (Australia)[2]

1 - University of Helsinki; 2 - Griffith University

With two main systems of prosecution in Europe (common law/accusatorial and civil law/inquisitorial) there is great variation from one country to another in the respective roles of police and prosecutors in the prosecution process. This variation occurs within each of the two main systems, as well as between them, and has been evolving during the last ten years as a response to calls for increased 'harmonization' of criminal justice processes across Europe. In this paper we review the current state of prosecutor-police relations across the European jurisdictions and trends in this relationship in the 21st Century. We also consider arrangements for governance and public accountability of police and prosecutorial decision-making across European jurisdictions, and recent debates and controversies about these in some particular countries.

0665 - METHODOLOGIES FOR EXPERT EVALUATION OF CRIME SCENES: IN SITU VS. GOOGLE STREET VIEW

Laura Vozmediano (Spain)[1]; Nerea Martín-Fernández (Spain)[1]; César San-Juan (Spain)[1]

1 - Basque Institute of Criminology (University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU)

Environmental Criminology offers us theoretical proposals for understanding how design, use and maintenance of public urban spaces can provide opportunities for committing certain crimes, or can help reducing crime rates and preventing victimization by reducing those opportunities. But from the empirical point of view, the evidence about the characteristics of crime scenes –specifically, for concrete crime types- is still reduced.

However, research focused on the characteristic of the scenes -from a socio-physical point of view- could be very helpful both for contrasting the hypotheses made by theoretical proposals within Environmental Criminology, and for detecting design or management problems that could be corrected for helping in crime prevention.

One reason why this line of research has not been fully developed could be related to the economic costs and time consumption needed for objective evaluations of environments. After geo-locating the crime scenes, at least two expert evaluators would travel to the scenes – also, it is advisable to do more than one observation for each scene- and rate the environment according to a template or similar instrument. A possible alternative for carrying out his task in a cost- and time-efficient manner could be the use of Google Street View for virtually visiting and characterizing the crime scenes. The benefits of using this tool in criminological research have been pointed out by Vandeviver (2014) but the author also describes several limitations. In the research we described, we cannot explore the environment with the same strategy that we would use when physically visiting the place, nor can we observe the same spot at different hours (i.e. night and day).

The aim of the study is to provide researchers with more information about the benefits and limitations of using Google Street View for expert evaluations of crime scenes, comparing to *in-situ* visits to the scenes. The chosen crime type was sexual offences, since it is a relevant type that could be reduced through environmental prevention strategies, and given that previous research on the nature of rape places (Ceccato, 2014) provided us with a template for objective evaluation that we adapted for the study. After analysing 20 crime scenes of sexual aggressions in the three main cities of the Basque Country (Spain) using both in-situ and virtual visits and applying the same template, both benefits and limitations of the methodological alternatives were analysed and will be discussed in the presentation.

0666 - CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THREE CASES OF MAJOR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION IN THE DUTCH POLICE FORCE

Renze Salet (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Radboud University Nijmegen

Investigative failures in criminal investigation, which may lead to wrongful convictions, are often understood as consequences of tunnel vision. In the Netherlands, one of the most important measures to prevent tunnel vision in major criminal investigations is the introduction of critical review by contrarians. A previous empirical study of critical review practices in the Netherlands raised questions about the criminal investigation process: how does a major investigation team search for the offender and how does a team handle difference of opinion within the team or ambiguous information while reconstructing the crime? To answer these questions, different types of meetings during the investigation process have been observed in three cases of major criminal investigation. The main goal of the study is to provide contrarians with insight in the investigation process they have to review critically.

This study shows that the teams are given ample opportunity to consider evidence that deviates from their own point of view or to investigate alternative scenarios during the investigation process. However, in practice the team does not always use such an opportunity. This is due to a variety of factors, such as time pressure and the objective of the investigation, that determine which research directions are thoroughly investigated. Knowledge, experience and expertise can also influence the images and scenarios that may arise in connection with the case. In addition, the relationships between the team members influence the course of the discussions during the various meetings. This study shows that the investigation process is not a simple linear one. Multiple research directions are investigated simultaneously. Critical review runs parallel to this process and tries to shift the focus or interpretation subtly and step-by-step. Radical changes of direction due to critical review should not be expected.

0667 - ELITE SQUADS: THE POLITICS AND PRACTICES OF INVESTIGATING 'GRAND CORRUPTION' IN ROMANIA

Roxana Bratu (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - UCL/ School of Slavonic and East European Studies

The National Anticorruption Directorate is the crux of (anti)corruption in Romania, and yet one of the most under-researched institutions. This paper aims to examine the administrative and political machinery that „fights corruption" in this context, by looking at the complex process involved in the definition, production and enactment of corruption investigations, the concepts, practices and the dynamics of the key actors involved (e.g. - state institutions, NGOs, EU officials, specialists, media, politicians). Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork, this paper will shed light on the contemporary judicial practices in the area of corruption taking into account the interrelatedness between legislative, executive and judiciary powers in Romania.

8.9 THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PUNISHMENT TODAY: VISIONS, DEBATES AND CHALLENGES
Chair: Maximo Sozzo

Discussant: Richard Sparks

0668 - REFLECTIONS ON SPANISH CRIMMIGRATION POLICIES: A POLITICAL ECONOMIC READING ON THE PUNISHMENT OF MIGRANTS

Jose A. Brandariz-Garcia (Spain)[1]

1 - University of A Coruna

The paper is aimed at analysing the punishment of migrants from the perspective of the theoretical framework of the Political Economy of punishment. More precisely, the article resorts to this analytical framework to examine Crimmigration policies in the Spanish case. Both the magnitude of the migratory phenomenon experienced in Spain over the last period and the peculiar cyclical evolution of Spanish Crimmigration policies back the election of Spain as a suitable case study.

The paper analyses Spanish Crimmigration policies from the perspective of a variety of viewpoints developed in line with the Political Economy of punishment framework, such as the notions of 'discipline' and 'less eligibility' and the thesis of 'political business cycles'. The paper seeks thereby to address some compelling questions: May the same analytical framework be appropriate to explain Crimmigration policies in different political-economic and geographical settings? And, may a political-economic reading be sufficient to grasp the material and symbolic features of Crimmigration policies, or should it be supplemented with other political and cultural perspectives? Finally, if that is the case, may the field of migration control a good testing ground to rethinking the analytical framework of the Political Economy of Punishment?

0669 - "THE PRISON AND THE FACTORY" REVISITED

Dario Melossi (Italy)[1]

1 - University of Bologna

My paper centers around a reconsideration of a work that I published long ago together with Massimo Pavarini (*The Prison and the Factory*). Because that work linked the age of the prison to the age of industry, the advent of a post-industrial society should have entailed the obsolescence of imprisonment (Scull and Cohen). Others instead claimed that the function of prisons had become different, having now only a preventative goal (Cohen and Simon and Feeley). There would not be any need of capitalism left for disciplining and re-integrating a mass of outsiders. On the contrary, I shall argue that the only way to understand the period of mass imprisonment that followed the 1970s period, is to understand capitalism's lasting want for disciplinary institutions in relation to specific masses of people that we may want to call, in a sense, migrants, and the children of migrants. I will then touch on the importance of a concept of long cycle of the economy, establishing a connection between the economic cycle and concepts of right, as well as on the role played, in the 1970s, by prisoners' movements in order to understand both the revisionist literature and the following reaction to it.

0670 - THE RENAISSANCE OF A POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PUNISHMENT FROM A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE. LIMITS AND POSSIBILITIES.

Maximo Sozzo (Argentina)[1]

1 - National University of Litoral

Over the last decade, the exploration of the link between "political economy" and "punishment" has experienced a sort of renaissance within the field of the sociology of penalty, mainly in English speaking countries. A significant approach in this renaissance has been structured through a comparative perspective that identifies variations in the current penal situation of different contexts, and tries to describe and explain them through differences in contemporary political economy. My aim in this work is to analyse the most significant alternatives produced in this direction –the work by Cavadino and Dignam (2006a; 2006b, 2011) and Lacey (2008, 2010a; 2010b, 2011; 2012a; 2012b, 2012c). To start with, I will try to identify whether they establish any connection, and that being the case, of what type, with the classic works of the "political economy of punishment" as an intellectual tradition, based on the pioneering work by Georg Rusche and Otto Kirchheimer (Rusche, 1933 [1980]; Rusche and Kirchheimer, 1939 [2003]). Second, I will try to identify how these studies define the political economy and the way they comparatively delimit its contemporary variants – always from a perspective focusing on countries of advanced capitalism. Third, I will try to identify the ways in which these different approaches establish the link between that level or reality known as political economy and what goes on within the penal field, and to what extent other factors play a role in that nexus, and what those factors are. Through this analysis, I will try to put forwards some contributions I believe to be crucial of this type of comparative approaches, but also to highlight some limits that create certain dilemmas for the development of research in this field in the near future.

8.10 MAFIA-TYPE ORGANIZATIONS
Chair: Anna Sergi

0671 - READING THE ECOLOGICAL (DIS)ORGANISATION OF CRIMINAL ASSOCIATIONS. THE CASE OF THE 'FAMIGLIA BASILISCHI' IN ITALY.

Anna Sergi (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Essex

This paper combines the theoretical foundations of organisational ecology - one of the most important approaches in economic sociology - with criminological theories to interpret the birth, evolution and death of criminal associations. Throughout this work, organisational ecology - as a competition theory among organisations – shall be applied beyond legitimate market fields to study aggregate changes in criminal organisations within a certain environment. This approach, combined with relevant criminological perspectives, will make it possible to interpret organised crime groups as phenomena strictly linked to the environment as well as to other players in the criminal market. Within this framework and these aims, this

paper shall analyse the birth, evolution and death of a criminal association in Basilicata, Southern Italy, known as the 'Famiglia Basilischi', by presenting the main events and protagonists of the association. The case is relevant as an example of how conditions within a criminal environment, including the existence of other, strong competitors in the field – affects the success or failure of a newly formed criminal association.

0672 - WHEN THE MAFIA IS THE BENEFICIAL OWNER: CONTROL STRATEGIES OF MAFIA-OWNED COMPANIES

Cristina Soriani (Italy)[1]; Priscilla Standridge (Italy)[1]; Michele Riccardi (Italy)[1]

1 - Università Cattolica - Transcrime

The paper analyses the ownership strategy adopted by Italian mafia groups to control legitimate companies. While many researchers have studied the entrepreneurial behaviour of Italian mafias, few have focused on the corporate governance of mafia owned-companies. On one hand, the literature on money laundering suggests that criminals adopt strategies to conceal beneficial ownership and the illicit origin of assets; on the other hand, previous studies show anecdotal evidence that mafias may prefer to have a direct, 'in house' and immediate control over their businesses to maximize social exposure and control of the territory. It can be hypothesized that mafia groups, when planning their business ownership strategy, will find a compromise between these two needs. To test this hypothesis, the paper carries out an empirical analysis of the universe of the 2,000 companies definitively confiscated from mafia groups in Italy since 1983, compared to a peer group of non-confiscated companies. Results show that, in terms of legal forms, mafia groups seem to prefer limited liability companies (*società a responsabilità limitata*) which on the one side guarantee shareholding fragmentation and reduce the risk of tracing and seizure, on the other are 'easy to handle' and do not require full involvement of external accountants; in terms of ownership structure and shareholding composition, mafia groups rely extensively on the use of figureheads, but the latter are often chosen within the family so as to keep an in-house control. These findings add to the existing academic literature, by incorporating elements from three fields of research (organised crime, money laundering and corporate governance). Moreover, they can be useful to public and private entities to strengthen their AML activity, and in particular enable obliged entities to improve their customer due diligence and beneficial ownership identification.

0673 - THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE ITALIAN MAFIAS

Antonia Roberta Siino (Italy)[1]

1 - University of Bologna

When dealing with the mafia topic there is a tendency to focus either on the economic dimension or on the cultural one. Mafias are now a transnational phenomenon representing

an enemy of all societies, not only the Italian one. It is necessary to link each aspect to the others to face this phenomenon efficiently. In this perspective, the fundamental role played by prosecuting magistrates and police must be integrated by preventive measures aimed to identify the key factors thanks to which criminal organizations manage to attract an always increasing number of human resources. In this perspective, not mentioning the influence that the Catholic Church has had in Italy is not possible. The transmission of values and traditions in the whole country and particularly in the South of Italy has been so pervading that a consistent number of studies deals not only with the so-called "southern question" but also with a "southern catholic question".

This paper will present a research study conducted in 2012 with the aim to analyse the historic development of the Catholic Church attitude with respect to the mafia phenomenon.

Firstly, a digression concerning the relationship between the Catholic Church and the State of Italy was presented, considering the period between the Unification of Italy until today.

In the second phase, official documents edited by the Episcopal Conference (both national and local) were collected and analysed to define the official position of catholic hierarchy.

After this, the analysis was focused on the everyday experience and conduct of priests. This aspect was examined through some interviews personally conducted to priests belonging to two dioceses in Calabria; this area was chosen because of the lack of adequate research on this specific topic, compared to other Italian regions known for the presence of mafia organizations like the Sicilian one.

Finally, the official declarations of the catholic hierarchy were compared to the everyday conduct of the interviewed priests.

Research main results are, first of all, the lack of a serious consideration of the mafia question by the catholic hierarchy and the lack of a critical reflection concerning its own role in the history of Italy. In this sense, church declarations of nowadays contrast with the blasting silence of previous decades. Moreover, the lack of a common pastoral positioning, that can lead priests inside the complex and real context in which they have to work, and an uneven conduct are equally evident.

0674 - MAFIA-TYPE ORGANIZATIONS: THEIR EXPANSION, TRANSFORMATION AND CREATION IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF ARTICLE 416 BIS OF THE ITALIAN CRIMINAL CODE

Antonio La Spina (Italy)[1]

1 - Luiss University Rome, Political Science Dept. & School of Government

Art. 416bis was originally framed 35 years ago with regard to "classical" mafia-type organizations, such as *Cosa nostra*, the *Camorra*, the *'Ndrangheta*, which acted in some well known areas of Southern Italy. In more recent times, such organizations underwent deep

changes, also as a consequence of effective antimafia policies. Secondly, they also expanded towards areas different from Sicily, Campania or Calabria, in Northern or Central Italy, and elsewhere. Thirdly, there are some new organizations (a recent and extremely interesting case is that of the "Mafia capitale" found in Rome), not connected with the traditional ones, and very different from them, which however share with them the use of the "Mafioso method". The paper, also through the analysis of judicial decisions, treats more specifically some elusive features of "delocalized" criminal groups, which generate some difficulty in the use of art. 416 bis in its present shape. It also illustrates how the Roman case, which to laypersons at first sight might appear more remote from the typical offence described by art. 416 bis, actually falls within its realm. Apart from defining and comparing four types ("classical", stressed, delocalized and new mafias), the paper also contains some reflection on the possible integration of the typical offence, so to include some instances of delocalized mafias. It also hints at the adoption of European provisions concerning mafia-type organizations.

8.11 VARIATIONS OF COMMUNITY SANCTIONS
Chair: Ester Blay

0675 - "IT'S YOUR LAST STOP BEFORE PRISON": COMMUNITY SERVICE AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO SHORT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES.

Kate O'Hara (Ireland)[1]; Mary Rogan (Ireland)[1]

1 - Dublin Institute of Technology

Ireland systematically overuses imprisonment as punishment. The majority of people in Ireland are sent to prison for short periods. In 2013, 89% of sentenced committals were for less than 12 months. In 2011 the Criminal Justice (Community Service) (Amendment) Act was introduced, requiring courts to consider community service orders in cases where prison sentences of less than 12 months are deemed appropriate. Though framed and intended as direct alternatives, it is unclear if this has in fact been the experience, at the sentencing, implementation, and post-sanction stages. A mixed methods design examined the use, perception, and experience of community service orders in lieu of short prison sentences. Data will be presented on the use of community service as an alternative to imprisonment, offenders' perceptions of sanction severity, and the concept of community service as a 'last stop' before imprisonment. Findings indicate that community service is not considered a direct alternative to short custodial terms. These findings contribute to debates on how alternatives to custody are in fact used and experienced.

0676 - CHANGING CULTURES? COMPARING SENTENCING TRENDS IN SPANISH COURTS (1998, 2012)

Ester Blay (Spain)[1]

1 - Universitat Pompeu Fabra

The last decades have witnessed an unprecedented expansion of the criminal justice system in many jurisdictions. Both imprisonment rates and the resort to alternatives to prison have grown. This has also been the case in Spain. However, available statistics in this country do not provide a specific enough picture of sentencing trends and particularly of the sentencers' resort to alternatives to prison, for they record the number of sentences imposed by judges, but not the final form in which they are implemented (ie, it is not possible to know how many prison sentences are substituted or suspended). The only equivalent general research on this matter was done with a 1998 sample.

This research aims at describing sentencing practice in Spain, more specifically the resort to alternatives to prison by sentencing judges when they have discretion to impose a prison sentence or an alternative measure (mainly suspension, a fine or a community service order).

To tackle this question we have followed a quantitative methodology. 200 judicial files from 2012 have been randomly selected from the four sentencing courts of Barcelona. Data from these files has been collected using a grid which captured sociodemographic and penal data of the offender, such as nationality, the crime committed, the sentence received, and judicial variables, such as criminal records, payment of victim compensation, which may impact sentencing.

Data has been introduced in an SPSS database and this has been statistically analysed using bivariate and multivariate regressions to try to determine not only which are the sentences finally enforced and in what percentage but also what factors (judicial, procedural, related to the offence or otherwise) are related to the judicial resort to the various penalties.

Data have been gathered so results may be compared to those obtained from the 1998 sample. Results show that there has been a clear evolution in the Spanish judicial culture regarding the use of alternatives to prison. Whereas traditionally alternatives were reserved to first time offenders and consisted in fines and suspended sentences, judges currently resort to probation (suspension with requirements) and community service for more serious cases. There has been a sharp increase in the use of alternatives for recidivists and in the use of community sentences generally.

0677 - THE GREEK PROBATION SERVICE. FINDINGS OF A SURVEY.

Maria Anagnostaki (Greece)[1]

1 - Department of Penal Sciences Faculty of Law, National & Kapodistrian University of Athens

The current survey is attempting to map the services that Probation Services deliver nationwide, as well as to explore issues regarding the internal operation and the working methodologies employed by different local probation services. The Greek Probation Service for Adults is a public service operating through 14 local bureaus employing 41 probation officers in total. Each probation service is supervised by the local prosecutor while the Ministry of Justice is centrally responsible for the administration of the system.

Now in its 8th year of operation the Probation Service is striving to construct its identity in a criminal justice system which has a strong legal tradition and is consciously remaining distant from welfare or rehabilitative mandates. Low implementation rates of community measures and the persistent marginal role of the probation service have been the main characteristics of this first period in the running of the service.

In the beginning of 2015 and shortly after the completion of the survey data collection, the Probation Service for Adults has been forced into merging with the Probation Service for Juveniles, with limited attention to the different role, organization and duties of each service. This development was an outcome of the severe economic crisis that the country has been going through in the last years and was externally imposed in the course of the public sector restructuring programme. The paper concludes with examining different hypotheses regarding the future of the probation service under the light of its strengths and weaknesses outlined in the survey findings.

0678 - VARIETIES OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Mariel Alper (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of Minnesota

Comparative research examines how community supervision (probation and parole) in the United States resembles or departs from community supervision in other countries. However, even within the United States, there is a great deal of variation in the experience of community supervision. These sources of variation likely exist within any large geographical unit, and intra-country or intra-state variation is important to examine when understanding a system of community supervision. This presentation examines multiple sources of variation including 1) the legal sources which affect the structure of the system of supervision; 2) contextual sources which shape the community in which the offender experiences community supervision; 3) individual differences in the offenders which affects the role the community supervision plays in his or her life; and 4) supervision differences resulting from administrative decisions and the supervision techniques of the officers. Multiple sources of data are used to examine these differences, including legal information, quantitative data, and qualitative interviews. Implications for staff, offenders, and the community are discussed.

8.12 GAMBLING AND CRIME
Chair: Balthazar Queloz

0679 - PROTECTION AND GAMBLING INDUSTRY IN UKRAINE: WHO DO YOU GAMBLE WITH TO GET THE BEST DEAL?

Anna Markovska (United Kingdom)[1]; Yuliya Zabyelina (United States of America)[2]; Alexey Serdyuk (Ukraine)[3]

1 - Anglia Ruskin University; 2 - John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA; 3 - Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs

In June 2009 the Parliament of Ukraine adopted the Gambling Prohibition Law effectively starting the moratorium on gambling industry. The law criminalised the organisation and operation of gambling activities at casinos, on slot machines, at bookmakers offices and online casinos. The prohibition was supposed to be temporary (the expectation was that the special gambling zones will be created) and imposed significant sanctions on illegal gambling business.

We know from history that prohibition is not a very effective way of dealing with gambling. Prohibition of gambling activities in a country that is endemically corrupt is a very risky business. The major issue for Ukraine is that organized criminal groups captured the main functions of the state, and thus the rule of law and the legitimacy of power are the very questionable concepts. We argue that prohibition of gambling in Ukraine didn't stop the gambling industry, but rather moved its operation underground, improved the links of gambling industry with the organised criminal world and corrupt state officials. In 2015 prohibition is still in place, gambling industry is operational and the new players in illegal protection industry are showing up. This paper explores the ways gambling industry in Ukraine adopted to criminalisation. The data have been collected from primary interviews with the representatives of pre- and post-2009 gambling industry in the East and South East of Ukraine. We discuss different types of adaptation to criminalisation and the corresponding mechanisms of business protection adopted by representatives of gambling industry in Ukraine.

0680 - GAMES OF CHANCE AND THE PLAYER'S ROLE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOOD AND EVIL

Sílvia Esteves (Portugal)[1]

1 - Instituto Superior Bissaya Barreto

Gambling in Portugal, is not composed of one-dimensional reality, since it is complex, both the phenomenon itself, as the consequences of this. Thus, when a possible decriminalization of illicit exploitation of chance or gambling be discussed, can this solution in the first instance be

configured as a fair response, given the consent of the individuals themselves who practice this type of game? However, the simplicity contained in this response has therefore your reflection on the consequences of this solution, which are surely complex given the dimension reality of the game.

These multiple dimensions we can list for example the variety of games of chance, which end up having specific characteristics, the different ways this can be practiced, the jurisprudential differences, other criminal offenses that may be linked to the crime of illegal exploitation, besides the player's reality and their families.

Chance games are allowed in authorized places, which are the casinos and in the case of bingo game bingo halls, which also require authorization. Thus, exploration, practice or the mere presence in unauthorized locations where there are games of chance, constitute crimes in national legislation.

Thus in Portugal, the operation of games of chance is a regulated licensing system, which raises a number of critical and has even given rise to resources on the grounds of possible unconstitutionality of this legislation. However, the judgments of the Constitutional Court reaffirmed the constitutionality of it, pointing out that the illegal exploitation of chance or gambling, can affect constitutionally protected principles, such as the security of citizens, respect for democratic legality, the protection of children and youth, the stability of the social and economic life. These judgments also indicate that the suppression of this activity is not only to protect the player from their addictions, but to protect the family life of the players and the consequent reduction in its maintainability and education of children, and a possible facilitation of organized crime.

However, the new realities over the technological development that existed, forced that several EU countries had to create legislation in order to regulate online gambling, given the exponential nature of this practice suffered. Thus, there is an attempt in protection of minors and players

These can only be a dominant figure, given the impact of their actions on the structure of their family and consequent changes in the organization of society. It is also necessary to distinguish between the various types of players, which in an extreme situation may be in a situation of dependence of the game, which is called compulsive gambling.

So it will be important to reflect on how the player is protected or not, given that due to the law in force in Portugal he commits a crime, but they may not be forgotten in any criminal case.

0681 - GAMBLING ON CRIME: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLING AND CRIME.

Balthazar Queloz (Canada)[1]; Frédéric Ouellet (Canada)[1]

1 - University of Montreal

For two decades, research has shown a rise in pathological gamblers population, followed by an increase of gambling related problems. In recent years, a growing number of studies have demonstrated a link between pathological gambling and several deviant behaviours. However, its relationship with criminal offending is still largely unravelled, despite the fact that a significant number of gamblers do commit crimes during their career (20 to 80% according to studies). Several studies on risk factors suggest the presence of a deviant behaviour pattern underlying engagement in crime or/and gambling trajectories. Nonetheless, this hypothesis does not account for the complexity of the phenomenon. In fact, developmental studies on deviant behaviours indicate that these conducts vary in frequency and intensity over time, and are influenced by life events. Considering pathological gambling as a deviant behaviour, it seems rather logical that its trajectories would too be dynamic and dependent on modulating life events. This is what studies on relapse portend, revealing the temporary and intermittent aspect of gambling problems. However, dynamic aspect surrounding gambling trajectories is still understudied, leaving numerous questions unanswered.

To improve the state of knowledge on pathological gambling and its relationship with crime, we analyse retrospective data from 100 gamblers recruited in Montreal, Canada, between 2006 and 2008. Using a multilevel longitudinal model, we assess the impact of dynamic as well as static factors. This method allows us to appraise the following specific objectives.

Firstly, it seems necessary to confront shared antecedent factors underlying gambling and crime, as they come from different fields and theories, to determine possible interaction effects (mediation, moderation) and to specify the composition of the deviant behaviour pattern. Secondly, assuming that this pattern isn't enough to explain all variations in the adherence to one or two of the observed trajectories, it is essential to take into account the dynamic factors. Specifically, we observe the effects of life events and the transactions between the trajectories of interest over time. Thirdly, following the observation that many gamblers abstain from resorting to crime, arise a complementary objective in which discriminating factors between criminal offending and non-criminal offending pathological gamblers are investigated, as they may be responsible for a part of the involvement or not in a criminal trajectory.

0682 - YOUNG ADULTS' OUTCOMES OF EARLY ONSET GAMBLING

António Fonseca (Portugal)[1]; José Tomás Da Silva (Portugal)[1]; Carlos Sousa Reis (Portugal)[1]; Marta Oliveira (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Coimbra

It has been often reported in the literature that early-onset gambling is a risk factor for pathological gambling and other forms of social maladjustment later in life. However, data from longitudinal research supporting such a claim are still scarce. Furthermore, little effort has been made to control for other variables that may contribute for such an association. The

aim of the present study is to examine (1) adolescents` participation in gambling, (2) its stability across adolescence, and (3) its negative outcomes in several domains of adult life. Participants were 445 children, followed up from 2nd grade of elementary public schools of Coimbra (Portugal) until their late twenties. The retention rate, for the last data wave, twenty years later, was around 85% of the initial sample. Self-report measures of gambling, antisocial behaviour and psychopathology were completed three times across adolescence and young adulthood. According to their scores in the gambling measure, participants were classified in three groups: early onset persistent gamblers, occasional gamblers and not gamblers. Comparisons of these groups revealed that gamblers reported, as young adults, higher scores of antisocial behaviour and substance use than the control subjects who did not gamble. And this gap was not substantially reduced after controlling for individual differences in other concurrent factors (e.g. self-control or peers deviant behaviour). Interestingly, no significant differences were obtained between persistent and occasional gamblers in most adult outcomes. These findings support the view that early onset persistent gambling may have serious consequences in the long run and, therefore, increased prevention efforts for youths are justified in this domain.

8.13 PRISON AND PROBATION STATISTICS
Chair: Daniel Fink

0683 - DEFINITIONS OF DETENTION PLACES, DETAINEES AND OCCUPANCY RATE OF PRISONS. THE CASE OF SWITZERLAND AND ITS IMPORTANCE FOR EUROPEAN STATISTICS

Daniel Fink (Switzerland)[1]; Lea Kolopp (Switzerland)[1]

1 - University of Lausanne

As in many fields of crime statistics, there is no agreement on the definition of a detention place - it differs between countries and between international organizations. The same holds true for the facilities to be included in the prison system which is not similar in all European countries. The count of detainees on a reference day may be less subject to differences, but this is certainly not the case for the count of incarcerations, of entries into facilities or into a detention trajectory. Therefore to this date the rate of occupancy is all but clarified, since what is meant by a full prison system has not been defined.

The same holds true for Switzerland where a recent study shows that there is no standard definition of a detention place for the country as a whole. This means that the Federal administration collects administrative figures from the cantons about the capacity of detention facilities rather than standardized and comparable data. Thus the information collected is ambiguous since we do not know if it refers to a maximum capacity measured as living surface,

an operational one, the number of beds and mattresses (with or without a contingency reserve), or the initial number of detention places at the time the facility was built.

The presentation shows the implications and the impact of the definition of places of detention when studied in relation to the count of detainees and the occupancy level.

0684 - MEASURING THE LENGTH OF PROBATION TERMS ACROSS EUROPE

Julien Chopin (Switzerland)[1]; Marcelo Aebi (Switzerland)[1]

1 - University of Lausanne

The development of community sanctions and measures throughout Europe led to an important increase of the number of persons under the supervision or care of the probation services. This presentation focuses on the length of the time spent in probation by these persons. Data for this study come from the Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics on Persons serving non-custodial sanctions and measures (SPACE II). They cover 29 countries and the period 2010 to 2013. The indicator of the average length of probation is based on the total number of probationers at a given date (stock) and the flow of entries in probation (flow). Persons serving alternatives to pre-trial detention and under conditional release are not included in the calculation. The results show important variations across the different regions of the continent. A comparison with the average length of imprisonment in the same countries, according to the SPACE I statistics on prison populations, helps understanding the complex relations between imprisonment and alternatives to imprisonment in Europe. The findings are discussed in the light of the diversity of criminal policies and levels of punitivity across the continent.

0685 - OVERCROWDING IN PRISONS: HOW TO MEASURE IT? WHO ARE THE INMATES THAT SUFFER THE MOST FROM IT?

Caroline Jeangeorges (France)[1]; Annie Kensey (France)[1,2]

1 - French Ministry of Justice; 2 - CESDIP

The fact that France was one the European countries with the highest occupation rate in prison was recently underlined by the media. But, usually, only aggregated data are mentioned in the public debate, for example the figure of 117 inmates for 100 places. Such level of aggregation is only useful to point out an issue that must be analysed more meticulously. The study of the characteristics of overcrowded facilities shows that this phenomenon does not affect them equally. On the first of January of 2015 40 detention facilities (or quarters) over 249 are estimated to be at more than 150% of their capacity. Among those facilities 36 are short sentence facilities ("Maison d'Arrêt"). Inmates with short sentences would be the ones that suffer most from this overcrowding situation since they are the ones supposed to be in

such facilities. This presentation analyses the profile of individuals who suffers from overcrowding: what are they in prison for? How many days do they spend in overcrowded facilities? What are the regional disparities of this phenomena?

8.14 DEVIANT LEISURE AND NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY
Chair: Stuart Taylor

0686 - POLICE DECISION MAKING IN THE NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY

Sara Grace (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Salford

Binge drinking accounts for half of all alcohol consumed in Britain (Home Office 2012). To manage the disorder associated with such binge-drinking there are approximately 30% more police officers on duty at the weekend; binge drinking increases the average number of alcohol-related arrests by 45% (James and Francesconi 2015). However, arrest is only one of the options available to officers to manage disorder in the night-time economy (NTE), indeed, officers have wide discretion and a menu of options to select from: taking no action, taking informal action (such as giving a verbal warning), taking formal action on-the-spot, or, arresting the offender. Focusing particularly on the use (and non-use) penalty notices for disorder (PNDs) - police-issued fines for offences such as drunk and disorderly behaviour – this paper asks why officers decide to intervene and/or take formal action when faced with offending in the night-time economy (NTE).

The policing literature consistently highlights that suspects' demeanour and intoxication are relevant to police decision making (Reisig et al., 2004; Engel et al., 2000; Smith & Visher, 1981). Drunk people are likely to be less rational, they are therefore less susceptible to police attempts to calm situations through verbal reasoning (Tedeschi & Felson, 1994). Intoxication increases the likelihood of both disorderly behaviour in the first instance and non-compliance and disrespectful behaviour towards the police if/when officers intervene. PNDs can be issued either on the street or in custody (and thus following the individual's arrest), they therefore provide a useful case study of officers' decision making as their use can be either an arrest or a 'non-arrest' decision.
Drawing on fieldwork undertaken in one English city, including 130 hours spent observing officers policing the NTE, this paper provides an insight into the realities of policing alcohol-related offending. The influence of offence severity, offender intoxication and offender demeanour in police decision making is explored, as well as how these factors interact with officers' need to maintain control when policing the night-time economy.

0687 - 'IT WAS ONLY A GROPE': FINDINGS FROM THE EVALUATION OF A SEXUAL OFFENCE PREVENTION CAMPAIGN RUNNING IN THE NIGHT TIME ECONOMY

Stuart Taylor (United Kingdom)[1]; Clare Gunby (United Kingdom)[2]; Anna Carline (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - Liverpool John Moores University; 2 - University of Leicester

The Night-Time Economy (NTE) serves as space for leisure and relaxation with the carnival of a 'night out' providing a welcome release from the bonds of normality for many. Critics have argued, however, that NTE locations are sites of hypersexuality with bars, pubs and clubs making a business model out of sexism. Despite such arguments, or perhaps as the side-effect of them, NTE venues increasingly serve as the location within which sexual violence prevention messages are positioned. The relationship between drinking alcohol and experiencing what has been termed 'lower level sexual offences', including non-consensual touching and grabbing is well established. Such behaviours, however, are often viewed as part-and-parcel of an evening out, as opposed constituting criminal behaviour. This paper analyses some of the preliminary qualitative findings from an evaluation of a sexual offence prevention campaign that ran in Liverpool, England. The campaign ran in the NTE and aimed to raise awareness around such behaviours constituting sex crime. The paper also examines lessons learned from a similar campaign (and its evaluation) that ran in Liverpool in 2012. Thus, making suggestions around how best to promote sexual offence prevention discourses in the NTE whilst also attempting to further understand the experiences and attitudes of NTE users in relation to sexual assault.

0688 - DEVIANT LEISURE: RETHINKING LEISURE AND HARM.

Oliver Smith (United Kingdom)[1]; Thomas Raymen (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - Plymouth University; 2 - Durham University

Leisure has a long tradition of being viewed by the social sciences as an unqualified social good, an opportunity for identity formation allowing the creative individual to flourish and thrive. The only exceptions to this perspective tend to be understood as those overtly contravening criminal law, such as arson or joyriding.

This paper uses a range of examples of leisure activities to explore the contention that in many instances where leisure and consumer capitalism collide, the outcomes prove harmful to individuals, society or the environment, irrespective of whether they constitute criminality in the legal sense. Many of these leisure activities are presented as unproblematic sources of identity and lifestyle choice, such as gambling, 'binge' drinking and various forms of tourism. At the same time, we see activities that are linked to low levels of social harm being directly or indirectly criminalised – some forms of drug taking for example, or engagement in leisure pursuits that bring individuals or groups into conflict with owners or guardians of private property such as skateboarding or Parkour.

This paper argues for a more critically engaged exploration of these forms of deviant leisure, within the context of global capitalism and consumer society. It argues in the hope that a better understanding of the motives and actualisation of these wide ranging and infinitely varied activities and behaviours will prompt new discussions around harm and human damage, processes of criminalisation and the underlying conditions and systems that provide a background to many of the activities that come under the banner of deviant leisure.

0689 - EVALUATING THE BREATHALYSER INITIATIVE ROLL-OUT IN THE SOUTH WEST OF ENGLAND

Katharine Boyd (United Kingdom)[1]; Hannah Farrimond (United Kingdom)[1]; Neil Ralph (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - University of Exeter; 2 - Devon and Cornwall Police Force

Alcohol related violence in the evening and night-time economy (ENTE) has been identified as a national concern in the UK. A pilot study #RU2drunk was conducted in December 2014 in the South West of England to see if breathalyzers given to door staff at pubs and clubs would reduce alcohol related violence. The breathalyzers were used to assist door staff in identifying individuals who were severely intoxicated and deny them entry to the establishments, while also serving to deter individuals from pre-loading and drinking excessively before going out at night. The pilot study shows that violence against the person decreased by 39% in the ENTE area (excluding domestic abuse), while in a comparable seaside town it increased 19%. Following the successful pilot more than five additional cities in the South West of England agreed to roll out the breathalyzer initiative. The current study investigates the effects of breathalyzers on violence against persons in these towns. The paper discusses the methodology used to randomly assign to start dates in two week intervals starting at the end of May 2015. The stepped wedge randomized trial design allows areas to serves to study the effect of timing on the intervention and allows each town to serve as its own control. This methodology will help discern whether the beneficial effects on crime found in the pilot study generalize to other locations, to other time periods (e.g. summer), and if the effects are sustained over time. This paper will report the initial results of data gathered for this project throughout the summer and discuss the long-term policy implications.

8.15 DRUG POLICY ANALYSIS: PANEL OF THE ESC/ISSDP JOINT WORKING GROUP ON EUROPEAN DRUG POLICY
Chair: Alex Stevens

0690 - AUSTRALIAN ALTERNATIVES TO ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT FOR DRUG AND DRUG-RELATED OFFENDERS: ASSESSING PROGRAM AND SYSTEM OUTCOMES

Caitlin Hughes (Australia)[1]; Marian Shanahan (Australia)[1]

1 - University of New South Wales

Background: Australia takes a multi-faceted approach to drugs, involving reduction of both supply and demand, with the overall aim being to minimise the harms of drug use to individuals and society. One policy intervention that has become increasingly mainstream is the diversion of illicit drug users and drug-related offenders either out of the criminal justice system or into education and treatment programs. For example, in 2007 there were over 52 diversion programs provided to drug offenders across Australia. However, there remain many questions about program effectiveness at the level of the individual offender (e.g. to what extent does diversion reduce future offending) and system operations (e.g. how do we ensure the right offenders are diverted). Additionally, there remain methodological challenges as to how best to answer such questions.

Methods: In this paper we draw together insights from two recent studies that used innovative methods to assess program outcomes and system design. In the first project we conducted an effectiveness and cost-effectiveness study. We built a purpose built online survey and recruited 998 cannabis use/possess offenders who had been recently detected by the police and given one of three alternate forms of police diversion (cautions, expiation and warnings) or a traditional criminal justice system (CJS) response. In the second project we examined an entire state system of diversion, involving 5 different police and court drug diversion programs, and assessed how the system as a whole operated, including how the programs intersect (and potentially compete), system reach and trends in throughput.

Results: We find evidence that police diversion had little impact on drug use per se but it did reduce some of the adverse effects of arrest such as the likelihood of being denied a job and experiencing conflict with family members. At the system level we find evidence that the diversion system had both positive and negative effects, most notably through exclusion of key sub-sets of offenders and misdirected resources.

Conclusion: These two projects: one assessing the effectiveness and costs at the level of the individual and the other at the level of the system suggests that alternatives to arrest and imprisonment for drug offenders may offer benefits in terms of reducing unintended negative consequences from a traditional criminal justice response. Equally importantly it indicates that the capacity of individual programs to attain such benefits may be impeded unless there is attention to the broader diversionary and criminal justice system in which the programs operate.

0691 - THE DUCTH DRUG POLICY: CHANGES AND CONTINUITIES

Marianne Van Ooyen-Houben (Netherlands)[1]; Edward Kleemans (Netherlands)[2]

1 - Research and Documentation Centre, Ministry of Security and Justice; 2 - Free University Amsterdam

Dutch drug policy, once considered pragmatic and lenient and rooted in a generally tolerant attitude toward drug use, has slowly but surely shifted from a primary public health focus to an increasing focus on law enforcement. The coffee shop policy and the policy toward MDMA/ecstasy are illustrations. Reviewing the evidence in these two cases, it can be concluded that both were initiated from a public health perspective, but were attacked because of unintended side effects relating to supply markets, crime, and nuisance.

Coffee shops became the subject of increasing restrictions and MDMA/ecstasy production the target of a comprehensive enforcement program. Organized crime in relation to cannabis and ecstasy became a priority area for police investigation and prosecution. It took some time, however, before the tougher strategies were applied by the policy makers. The health-oriented approach and the conviction that drug problems can be contained, but not eradicated, are deeply rooted. This led to acknowledgment of the adverse consequences of increased law enforcement and tempered its application.

Research showed effectiveness in some regards. The number of coffee shops and 'drug tourism' was reduced and for a while ecstasy production seemed to be on its return and MDMA-levels in tablets declined. But there were also unintended consequences of the more restrictive policies. The expansion of illegal cannabis consumer markets following restrictions on coffee shops is one example of such an adverse consequence. The use of alternative chemical ingredients for ecstasy production and the recovery of large-scale ecstasy production with growing levels of MDMA is another. Changes in drug policy have an effect on supply markets. But the cannabis market as well as the ecstasy market seem quite resilient. The demand for both drugs seems largely unaffected by the policy measures. While the drugs are continuously popular among users, the supply also seems to find a way to continue.

(1) Research and Documentation Centre, Ministry of Security and Justice, the Netherlands
(2) Free University, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

0692 - THE HARMS OF COCAINE TRAFFICKING IN THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM: POLICY IMPLICATIONS FROM COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT

Letizia Paoli (Belgium)[2]; Loes Kersten (Belgium)[2]; Victoria A. Greenfield (United States of America)[1]

1 - George Mason University; 2 - University of Leuven

Background. Since the 1990s the Netherlands and, to a lesser extent, Belgium, have become a key hub for illegal drug trafficking and a major entry point into the European Union (EU) for South American cocaine. Europol characterized the two countries in 2011 as Europe's "North West hub" and "the principal coordination centre for drug distribution". More recently,

Europol and other EU and national policy-making and law enforcement bodies have suggested using harm as the main criterion for identifying priorities in crime control.

Approach and methods. Against this backdrop, the paper uses a seminal but tested methodology, Greenfield and Paoli (2013)'s harm assessment framework, to compare the harms accruing from cocaine trafficking in the Netherlands and Belgium. (See Paoli, Greenfield, and Zoutendijk, 2013, for an assessment of the latter.) It also considers the harms of accompanying activities (i.e., threat and use of violence, corruption, and money laundering), but it excludes the harms accruing from cocaine use. The assessment rests on an extensive data collection from primarily qualitative sources, including 62 criminal proceedings, all organized crime reports, and other official records, and interviews with 43 law enforcement experts and 25 imprisoned traffickers and dealers.

Results. The comparative analysis suggests that: (1) Cocaine trafficking in Belgium and the Netherlands entails similar, limited harms, despite the two countries' key role as major entry points to the EU market; (2) the more serious harms to individuals accruing from violence in the Netherlands are likely to be a result of the Netherlands' key position in the world cocaine market. (3) Harms of trafficking derive mainly from drug control policy and related interventions; and (4) as a related matter, the greatest harms appear to accrue where the risks and potential rewards from trafficking are greatest.

Conclusion. The paper adds weight to the current literature by systematically showing that supply-side interventions are not only ineffective, but also harmful. Moreover, to the extent that policy intends to discourage trafficking by making it risky, the possibility of compensation might imply an unavoidable link to harm. In an era of increased willingness to think more creatively about supply-side policy, the paper thus argues for a creative, evidence-based re-thinking and re-formulation of drug controls—not only for cannabis, but also for so-called hard-drugs, such as cocaine and heroin.

8.16 LONE WOLF TERRORISTS AND INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE
Chair: Emily Corner

0693 - THE MISSING CRIMINOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE: IN SEARCH OF THE GENERAL THEORY

Marina Aksenova (Russian Federation)[1]

1 - Centre for Excellence for International Courts, Faculty of Law, University of Copenhagen

International criminal law developed as a law discipline. It evolved from the IMTs at Nuremberg and Tokyo as a legal tool for dealing with mass atrocities that the community of

nations no longer tolerates. The study of international criminality is lagging behind the legalism of international judgments that proliferated in the past two decades. Criminology is thus missing from the agenda of international criminal law scholars or actors responsible for advancing international justice. Paradoxically, while domestic policy makers benefit from science when they craft responses to different types of offences, advocates of international criminal law are working in a vacuum.

Various theories dealing with causes of delinquency and portraits of offenders inform national criminology. Are these domestically conceived explanations useful for the purposes of international criminal justice? This question breeds a number of sub-questions: who are the 'armchair killers' and what characterises these people? How important is ideology in defining international offenders? Are some people more prone to delinquency than the others when the violence breaks out? Does the context of mass atrocities distorts the idea of deviance, equating it, at times, with wrongful obedience? What distinguishes international crimes from their national counterparts? The aim of the paper is to map the categories from domestic criminology onto the landscape of international criminal law in order to create bridges between these two disciplines, where they can be created, and identify gaps to be covered by international criminologists as a *sui generis* exercise. The focus will be on the work of international courts and tribunals – the ICC, ICTY, ICTR, ECCC, SCSL and STL.

0694 - COMPARATIVE BEHAVIOURAL ANALYSIS OF MENTAL ILLNESS ACROSS TERRORIST ACTORS AND MASS CASUALTY OFFENDERS

Emily Corner (United Kingdom)[1]; Paul Gill (United Kingdom)[1]; John Horgan (United States of America)[2]; Jim Silver (United States of America)[2]

1 - University College London; 2 - University of Massachusetts Lowell

Expanding upon the multidisciplinary statistical approach utilised by Corner and Gill, (2015), and using the data gathered in the NIJ funded project "Across the Universe? A Comparative Analysis of Violent Behavior and Radicalization across Three Offender Types with Implications for Criminal Justice Training and Education" this work focuses upon behavioural comparisons mentally ill lone-actor terrorists, and mass casualty offenders. Throughout the history of terrorist research, the overarching consensus of opinion has demonstrated there to be a false dichotomy; targeted violence is the action of a rational terrorist or a mentally unstable civilian. More contemporary research provides fresh evidence against this dichotomy and demonstrates differences in prevalence of mental illness across terrorist actor types. This research is novel, in that it considers a control group of non-politically motivated mass casualty offenders. By utilising and collaborating two unique open source datasets, the current work models, and builds upon Corner and Gill's inferential statistical analyses. 1) Inferential statistical analyses test multiple hypotheses, measuring the effect of mental illness on antecedents and behaviours of lone actors and mass casualty offenders. 2) Smallest Space Analyses further refine behavioural differences across mentally ill lone-actors and mass

casualty offenders. Resulting statistical evidence is presented in line with contemporary theories and evidence, and implications for security and mental health practice discussed.

0695 - PROFILING AND RECRUITMENT OF THE LONE WOLF TERRORISTS: FROM MYTH TO MITIGATION AND RESILIENCE

Silvia Ciotti (Italy)[1]

1 - EuroCrime Research, Training and Consulting SrL

On the 22nd July 2011, the Norwegian far right militant Anders Behring Breivik killed 69 people on the island of Utøya. Few hours earlier, explosives put by Breivik himself nearby the Oslo government buildings had killed 8 people. The attacks carried out by Breivik have many similarities with the Swedish case of John Ausonius, aka "The Laser Man". From August 1991 to January 1992, he shot eleven people in the Stockholm and Uppsala area, most of whom were immigrants, using a rifle with a laser sight. In 1994, he was sentenced to life imprisonment. While Ausonius confusedly alleged racist and far-right justifications for his attacks, Breivik put together a kind of a racist manifesto titled *2083 – A European Declaration of Independence*. They both share far-right ideas, even if they have not been really practically involved in right parties or movements.

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

In this presentation, developing the previously presented research on this topic (ESC conference 2012), we will present an actual definition of "Lone Wolf Terrorist", and the differences between this kind of violent attackers and the so-called "Sleeping Cells". Then we will analyse the incidence and evolution of the Lone Wolf Terrorists, the recent development of this phenomenon and the connection with extremism, most of all by the resilience and mitigation viewpoint. Finally, some profiling suggestions will be given.

0696 - LEGAL IMPEDIMENTS TO THE EFFECTIVE DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF 'LONE WOLF' TERRORIST ACTS

Piotr Karasek (Poland)[1]

1 - Faculty of Law and Administration, University of Warsaw

In recent years, terrorist attacks carried out by persons who do not operate within well structured terrorist organizations have become a serious threat to western-European societies. Those so called 'Lone Wolf' terrorists are highly motivated, yet have no supervisors and do not have to follow direct orders - often they act entirely on their own. Terrorist offenses are generally difficult to detect and prevent, however, it is even more difficult to prevent an attack of a single terrorist who has no organizational ties. In those cases, it is especially crucial to effectively share information between different law enforcement agencies (including transnational information exchange). While effective methods of countering the 'Lone Wolf' terrorists' phenomenon are currently being researched, the relevance of existing counter-terrorism legislation should also be questioned. It is safe to assume that most of the existing legislation, especially on the international level, was prepared mainly to counter organized terrorist crime. As such, it may not be suitable to answer the 'Lone Wolf' terrorists' threat. An analysis of the existing legislation (on both national and the EU level) suggests some potential problems with applying existing procedures to this new type of terrorism.

8.17 HUMAN TRAFFICK AND VICTIMIZATION III
Chair: Clara Santos

0697 - MEETING HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS' NEEDS – STILL A CHALLENGE

Witold Klaus (Poland)[1]

1 - Institute of Legal Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences

For a long time in Europe different legal mechanisms have been introduced to support human trafficking survivors. The main aim of all these regulations has been to protect victims from perpetrators and to prevent secondary victimisation. But additionally it is important to remember that all kinds of assistance offered to survivors should as well empower them and refer to their needs and expectations.

To evaluate the attitude of Polish public bodies to handling human trafficking cases and working with survivors research was conducted at the end of 2014. The research based on in-depth interviews with 14 survivors of human trafficking, most of whom were immigrant women. The main aim of the research was to check if survivors needs had been met by officials who worked with them, how this assistance was evaluated by the victims, and if both Polish and international standards of working with human trafficking survivors had been men. The research was also focused on victims' feelings during the whole procedure.

The first findings show that the experiences of the participants surveyed differ from each other. Some of them met with a lot of positive attitudes from public officials. But there is still a lot to do at the individual and structural levels.

The biggest structural problem at the moment in Poland is that the whole criminal procedure is focused on chasing perpetrators and prosecuting them. Victims are left aside. They play mainly a role of witnesses, a source of information. In practice they don't take part in the criminal procedure and nobody expects them to do so.

But we need to improve the process of working with the survivors at the individual level as well. The main challenge is to improve the process of interviewing the survivors because many of the surveyed participants' remarked that the proceeding was too long, very exhausting for them and required special skills from the interviewer. Another challenge is meeting the survivors' real needs, especially focused on continuing working and earning money to support families they left in the country of origin.

The problem is that during the whole procedure a lot of survivors felt deep fear of the unknown: the unknown procedure that they were part of and mostly didn't understand or the unknown future ahead. It must be eliminated by proper information and support.

0698 - MIGRATION CONTROL AND VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN ITALY

Nicoletta Policek (Italy)[1]

1 - EUROCRIME

This paper examines the way in which state sexual regimes intersect with migration control to remake exclusionary nation-states and geopolitical hierarchies. The case in question is provided by Italy as a destination and transit country for women trafficked transnationally for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labour. The national legal framework against trafficking in human beings has evolved over the years. Most recently, Decree No. 24/2014 transposing Directive 2011/36/EU has amended the criminal law provisions on trafficking and slavery, providing for the adoption of a national anti-trafficking action plan and the setting up of a state compensation fund for victims of trafficking. The Italian government has promised to aggressively prosecute and convict traffickers whilst continuing to implement its victim-centred approach for the rescue, reintegration, and repatriation of trafficking victims. This paper highlights a number of concerns embedded in the hybrid nature of the national anti-trafficking action plan in defining priorities, objectives, concrete activities and stakeholders' responsibilities for their implementation. The reading of the contemporary Italian anti trafficking legislation is deconstructed in this paper through the analysis of two distinct shifts in contemporary feminist sex work discourses. On one hand, we witness the problematic consequences of a politics most visible in the policy context – where the space for feminist reform has been taken over by the agendas of the state. On the other hand, the charge of the global sex panic around human trafficking incites the state to deploy a feminist rhetoric to sustain problematic distinctions between sex work and trafficking.

0699 - VICTIM STATUS, PERSONAL AND SOCIAL PROTECTION TO THE VICTIMS OF THB IN SOUTHERN COUNTRIES

Clara Santos (Portugal)[1]

1 - Coimbra University

Human trafficking has rarely been analysed consistently, owing to variation in definitions in use and their evolution over time. Earlier authors from the 1990s were associated with the feminist movement and the 1995 Beijing conference on the situation of women. They have significantly contributed to the understanding of human trafficking as mostly trafficking in women. They usefully linked 'trafficking in women' and 'forced labour and slavery-like practices', since trafficking can occur in work other than prostitution. These definitions have played a key role in recognizing the problem as a gendered phenomenon, but the analysis of the situation of trafficked men and children was limited. This is reflected in the limited conceptual frameworks being available today and the lack of an overall framework to capture the experiences and needed strategies to address child and men trafficking and exploitation.

A growing number of academics and writers, especially in the US and the UK, have begun to examine the main law and order discourse on human trafficking and exploitative brokering from a more critical perspective. Most would agree that victims of trafficking may be dispersed in different work settings, including public work settings, alongside others. The main difference is that they cannot walk out without fear of threats to themselves or their families. Like others, Denise Brennan (2010) points out that risks to victims can be increased by the state which threatens such victims with deportation back to their original, and possibly desperate situation, and withholds their access to justice, rather than improved by them.

In this paper we intend to discuss the victim status, personal and social protection to the victims of THB in southern countries, namely in Portugal and Greece due to the difference of legal and social framework in both countries in order to compare different actions for the same social problem.

8.18 EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE AND VICTIM-OFFENDER OVERLAP
Chair: Michael Reisig

0700 - EXPOSURE TO INDIRECT VIOLENCE OF ADOLESCENTS IN JUVENILE JUSTICE SETTINGS.

Graciela Susanne (Spain)[1]; Noemí Pereda (Spain)[1]

1 - University of Barcelona

494

Crime prevention starts with the young generations. Fifty years after Widom's statement "Violence begets violence", young people are still being exposed to many forms of interpersonal violence. Witnessing violence can seriously harm their opportunities for a healthy, safe and positive development and may actually be sensitizing them to hostile environments and encouraging antisocial or even criminal behaviours. Except for violence between parents or caregivers, exposure to other types of indirect violence (IV) has been scarcely studied. However, youth may not only be exposed to family but also to community violence (in public spaces, neighbourhood, or school) as well. In order to determine rates of indirect victimization in young people who have already developed delinquent behaviour, we interviewed a sample of 101 adolescents (81% boys and 19% girls) between 14 and 17 years old, involved in the juvenile justice system in Barcelona (Spain). They all participated voluntarily, and parents and guardians signed the corresponding permissions. The *Witnessing violence and indirect victimization* module of the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (Finkelhor, Hamby, Ormrod, & Turner, 2005) was applied. Results showed that most of the sample (97%) reported having been exposed to at least one form of IV during their lives, and almost 50% informed having witnessed some kind of family violence. Rates of exposure to community violence were almost twice higher than witnessing family violence (95% vs. 43.6% respectively). Boys showed a significantly higher risk of exposure to indirect community violence than girls (OR= 1.33). Witnessing an assault with or without a weapon were both the most prevalent types of IV for boys and girls (82.2% and 81.2%, respectively), but males had significantly four times higher risk of being exposed to an assault with weapon than girls (OR= 3,765). The experience of being listened and asked about their own history of victimization, instead of their delinquent career, was positively valued by some participants. High rates of exposure to IV, especially within the community, may actually characterize victimization among offenders. Therefore, crime prevention may require a comprehensive assessment of exposure to IV through the different environments in which children and adolescents live, and coordinated policies to protect them.

0701 - THE VICTIM-OFFENDER OVERLAP IN LATE ADULTHOOD

Michael Reisig (United States of America)[1]; Kristy Holtfreter (United States of America)[1]

1 - Arizona State University

A growing body of research confirms that criminal offenders and victims share certain characteristics in common, examples include latent traits, negative emotions, and risky lifestyles. Yet a disproportionate amount of this empirical attention tends to focus on youthful samples where both offending and victimization rates are high relative to older population segments. This void in the literature leaves unanswered the important question of whether the victim-offender overlap is restricted to certain stages of the life course or observable throughout the life span. This study contributes to the general knowledge of victim-offender overlap by determining whether such an overlap exists among older adults and whether known correlates of crime and victimization explain the relationship. Survey data from telephone interviews conducted with individuals 60 years and older (N = 2,000) residing in two

states (Arizona and Florida) are used to estimate linear regression models. The results clearly show that victimization is associated with criminal offending. While such factors as low self-control, depression, and spending time in commercial drinking establishments partially attenuate the victim-offender link, the relationship persists in a multivariate context. Coupled with prior research, these findings support that the argument that the victim-offender phenomenon is observable (and difficult to explain) over the life course.

0702 - PATHWAYS BETWEEN CHILDHOOD VICTIMIZATION AND COGNITIVE DISTORTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH FUTURE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

Ângela Maia (Portugal)[1]; Ana Miranda (Portugal)[1]; Miguel Basto-Pereira (Portugal)[1]; Sofia Ribeiro (Portugal)[1]

1 - School of Psychology, University of Minho

Introduction: The link between childhood adverse experiences and future criminal perpetration was demonstrated in several studies (e.g. Jennings, Piquero & Reingle, 2012; Widom, 1989). However, the process by which this occurs is under explored. Few studies had pointed neurologic (Burros, 2013) and psychological explanations (Cuadra, Jaffe, Thomas & DiLillo, 2014), both of them generally operating through cognitive distortions about reality. This study aims to examine the relationship between different types of self-reported child victimization and cognitive distortions with potential to trigger future adulthood criminal behavior.

Method: Two hundred male (48%) and female (52%) young adults aged 18 to 26 years (M=20, 99; DP=2, 80) from a Portuguese filled out "Adverse Childhood Experiences" and the "How I Think" self-report questionnaires. The first instrument evaluates different types of adverse childhood experiences (physical, sexual and emotional abuse, physical and emotional neglect). The second questionnaire evaluates several dimensions of cognitive distortions linked to anti-social and criminal behaviour directly (physical aggression, opposition-defiance, lying and stealing) and indirectly (self-centred/self-centered, blaming others, minimizing/mislabelling and assuming the worst). To analyse the data, univariate statistic and hierarchical linear regression analysis were performed.

Results: Forty-two percent of our sample reported had been abused or neglected. Emotional neglect (22%) and emotional abuse (12%) were the most prevalent abuse and neglect type of self-reported victimization. Emotional abuse significantly predicted blaming others and opposition-defiance and emotional neglect significantly predicted minimizing/mislabelling and stealing dimensions.

Discussion: This study highlights the relevance to improve our methods of detection, prevention and intervention in the emotional victimization during childhood. Emotional abuse and neglect are extremely difficult to detect by authorities and, in our community sample, were the most prevalent types of victimization and the only ones capable to predict self-reported cognitive distortions associated to anti-social behaviour.

0703 - ASSOCIATION OF ABUSES IN CHILDHOOD AND VIOLENCE IN INTIMATE PARTNER RELATIONSHIPS

Isabella Corazziari (Italy)[1]; Roberta Barletta (Italy)[1]

1 - ISTAT

The present work analyses some risk factors of domestic violence against women, in particular the experience of abuses directly suffered or witnessed by women or their partners during their respective childhood.

Outcomes from the analysis of the violence survey data, carried out by the Italian National Institute of Statistic in 2006, devoted to gather physical and sexual violence suffered by women both by partners and not partners, seem to confirm results from the specific literature about re-victimization and intergenerational transmission of the violence (Barletta, Corazziari 2011). Experiences of physical or sexual violence in childhood by parents or close relatives, can be considered an important risk factor for being victim, as a woman, or perpetrator, as a man, of violence in intimate relationships when adult. The above outcomes will be updated using data from the most recent Women Safety Survey, conducted in 2014, which also provides estimates of victimization rates for foreign women living in Italy. Model incorporating time will be used in order to evaluate changes in the relationships among risk factors and victimization over time.

8.19 SELF-CONTROL: THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL ISSUES
Chair: Julia Meinert

0704 - SELF-REGULATION DEPLETION AND COMPUTER USER SUSCEPTIBILITY TO COMPUTER CRIME

Tamar Berenblum (Israel)[1]; Ido Sivan Sevilla (Israel)[1]; David Maimon (Israel)[2]

1 - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; 2 - University of Maryland

The field of computer-focused crime regulation has devoted little attention to developing human focused prevention programs that address the interaction between end-users, hackers and regulatory agencies. Our research focuses on the end-users, while examining their behaviour within the scope of self-control depletion (Schmeical, 2007) and routine activity perspectives (Cohen & Felson 1979).

During their daily routines with computer systems (editing documents, checking bank accounts, checking emails or searching for relevant information in the Internet), end users are often required to employ different levels of self-regulation. This study is aimed to assess the impact of self-regulation depletion in promoting end users victimization to computer focused crimes (i.e. malware victimization, phishing). Participants in our lab experiments were asked to complete two tasks; In the first task (which involves self-control depletion manipulation) participants were asked to write a short essay without using words that contained either the letters A and N (depletion- treatment) or the letters X and Z (no depletion condition-control). In the second task, participants were asked to review Wikipedia pages and identify broken links. The impact of self-regulation depletion in exposing individuals to malware and hacker attacks is assessed by counting the number of respondents who entered and explored the "illegal website" in the control and treatment conditions. Preliminary findings are discussed.

0705 - SELF-CONTROL: STABILITY OF RISK SEEKING IN ADOLESCENCE

Julia Meinert (Germany)[1]

1 - Bielefeld University

In criminology divergent assumptions for the explanation of individual crime trajectories could be observed. On the one hand Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) proclaim the static view of a stable criminal propensity (low self-control) in their general theory of crime. They assume that self-control is acquired up to the age of 8-10 and afterwards tends to persist without substantial relative or absolute changes. On the other hand, competing dynamic life course approaches such as Sampson and Laub (1993) assume that self-control changes over time and depends on informal social control influences. A recent publication of Pratt (2015), however, combines these seemingly divergent approaches. The major aim of the study is to test the stability and malleability of a specific dimension of self-control (risk seeking) with longitudinal data to gain insight about whether the combination of the theories seems promising. The database used consists of three waves of the project "Chances and Risks in the Life Course" conducted within the Collaborative Research Center 882 at the Bielefeld University (Germany). The hypotheses will be tested with data of two cohorts, one aged around 11 to 13 years and another aged around 15 to 17. The study contributes to the current debate and applies elaborate statistical methods (e.g. second order latent growth curve models).

0706 - IT'S TIME: REVISITING THE EMPIRICAL STATUS OF GOTTFREDSON AND HIRSCHI'S GENERAL THEORY OF CRIME AFTER 25 YEARS

Alexander Vazsonyi (United States of America)[1]; Jakub Mikuska (United States of America)[1]; Erin Kelley (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of Kentucky

A quarter century since the publication of the General Theory of Crime (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990) has stimulated an unprecedented stream of scholarship, particularly in criminology, but also in allied social and behavioural science disciplines. The evidence from this work provides strong and mostly consistent evidence of the importance of self-control in understanding the variability in crime, deviance, and analogous behaviours. However, with the exception of Pratt and Cullen's (1990) effort based on a modest sample of 21 studies (17 unique samples), little work has examined the cumulative evidence in a formalized manner. Therefore, the current meta-analysis takes stock of the empirical status of the theory following Pratt and Cullen's effort and focuses on published work between 2000 and 2010. Based on extensive literature searches, which also included trying to identify unpublished work or work from conferences that was not published, 796 studies were reviewed for inclusion/exclusion that included correlations coefficients between self-control (or similar) and measures of deviance/delinquency or similar, excluding personality disorders. The final study sample included 99 studies (88 cross-sectional and 19 longitudinal effect sizes, analysed separately). Preliminary analyses based on correlation coefficients corrected for unreliability provide evidence of a fixed effect weighted mean correlation between self-control and deviance of M_r = -.50, p < .001, 95% CI = [-.50, -.49], with significant residual variability $Q(87)$ = 2339.51, p < .001, I^2 = 96.28 for cross-sectional effects and M_r = -.30, p < .001, 95% CI = [-.30, -.28], $Q(18)$ = 692.52, p < .001, I^2 = 97.40 for longitudinal effects. The random effect estimates appeared slightly smaller M_r = -.41, p < .001, 95% CI = [-.45, -.38] for cross-sectional effects, but larger longitudinal ones M_r = -.35, p < .001, 95% CI = [-.41, -.26]. Additional analyses will include meta-regressions and a publication bias assessment.

0707 - ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-CONTROL: MATURATIONAL VERSUS SOCIALIZATION EFFECTS OVER TIME

J. Melissa Scarpate (United States of America)[1]; Alexander Vazsonyi (United States of America)[2]

1 - Auburn University; 2 - University of Kentucky

Self-regulation (SR) or self-control is a key predictor of deviance and risky behaviours (Gottfreson & Hirschi, 1990). It has also been shown to be a key mechanism that enables individuals to succeed in life (e.g. Baumeister et al., 1998); conversely, low self-regulatory capacity has been linked to self-defeating behaviours, addiction, violence, low academic and social competence, anxiety, and depression (Baumeister et al., 1998; Eisenberg et al., 2003; Eisenberg et al., 2004; Martel et al., 2007; Silk et al., 2006). Few studies have examined the developmental course of SR (Vazsonyi, Roberts, & Huang, 2015; Vazsonyi & Huang, 2010).

Recent neuroscientific insights provide evidence that specific brain structures in the frontal lobe area known to be important in the development of SR, continue to develop during the teenage years and beyond, once thought to be completed in childhood (e.g., Giedd, 2004; Giedd, 2008; Giedd et al., 1999; Lenroot & Giedd, 2006; Luna & Sweeney, 2004; Sowell, Thompson, Homs, Jernigan, & Toga, 1999; Spessot et al., 2004; Whitford et al., 2007). Based on this evidence, scholars have identified maturation and associated brain development as a

potential contributor to SR developmental changes during this period (e.g., Ellis et al., 2004; Masten, 2004; Steinberg, 2004).

The current study examined whether maturational changes versus parenting influences continue to influence the development of self-regulation during adolescence. Maturational changes will be studied by using a proxy (i.e., puberty) as it has been conceptually linked to the structural and functional changes in the brain during adolescence. While the recent trend of bridging neurosciences and behavioural sciences has provided indirect evidence of profound developmental changes in SR during adolescence, no studies to date have directly tested whether this can be empirically substantiated. Therefore, the current study examines whether parenting (support/monitoring) and maturation (pubertal development) uniquely or additively contribute to the continued developmental changes in SR during adolescence. Analyses will focus on Growth Curve analyses to test these relationships in a large U.S. sample of youth over four time points at ages 10, 11, 12, and 15 years (10-12 year olds from Phase III, n = 1,061 and 15 year olds from Phase IV, n = 1,009) from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development's (NICHD) Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development (SECCYD).

8.20 POLICING AND CRIME PREDICTION
Chair: Dean Wilson

0708 - OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS OF ALGORITHMIC PREDICTION IN CRIME CONTROL

Ales Zavrsnik (Slovenia)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, Ljubljana

The phenomenon of big data will have a significant effect on our future perception of the world and our place in it (MayerSchonberger, Cukier 2013). The analysis of large data sets is no longer just part of financial mathematics and business internet giants, as big data is becoming a central theme of intelligence, security, defence, antiterrorist and crime policy efforts.

The big data paradigm creates new data with aggregation and analysis of known data. This type of knowledge production is possible only due to increasing computational power of computers. Large amounts of data (volume), increased data processing and data exchange speed (velocity) and greater diversity of data (variety) hold a promise of detailed algorithmic prediction.

The paper will presents several commercial uses of big data and especially the existent uses of big data in the criminal justice system, for example, for the prevention of payment card fraud with skimming; for prediction of crime with predictive software; the use of algorithms for prediction of recidivism of parolees.

Our society will have to find a balance between the benefits of using big data and its disturbing effects it may pose for society (e.g. abuse through data fishing, loss and theft of personal data). Questions on the use of big data can ultimately be laid on the platform of principles, such as the principle of separation of powers in a democratic society; the principle of equality and the presumption of innocence. The paper will present pitfalls of reliance on big data predictions used by law enforcement and criminal justice agencies and the risks big data carries for the encroachment on fundamental liberties.

0709 - "HOW COULD OUR SOCIETY HAVE LET THIS HAPPEN?" NARRATIVES OF PREDICTION AND PREVENTION IN OFFICIAL REPORTS AFTER TERRORIST ATTACKS

Heidi Mork Lomell (Norway)[1]

1 - University of Oslo

After the terrorist attacks in Norway on July 22 2011, an independent government commission was appointed to do an inquiry of what happened before, during and after the attacks, why it happened, and whether the attacks could have been prevented. In their report, they conclude that Norwegian authorities could have prevented the first of the twin attacks and arrested Anders Behring Breivik sooner as he carried out the second.

Similar reports have been published after the London terrorist attacks on July 7 2005 and the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington on September 11 2001. In addition to providing detailed and accurate documentation of what happened before, during, and after the attacks, these reports also include discussions and conclusions on whether the terrorist attacks could and should have been prevented.

The three reports provide a rich source for identifying current and evolving narratives of the predictability and preventability of crime in general, and terrorist attacks in particular. In my presentation, I will first analyse the narratives of prediction and prevention as they are presented in the three reports, before turning to a more general discussion on the similarities and differences between the traditional, or old, crime prevention paradigm in criminology, and the new preventive paradigm that can be identified not only in the reports, but also in crime policy discourse in general. Finally, some of the consequences of this new preventive paradigm will be addressed, in particular the consequences of the faulty logic of hindsight at work in assertions that the attacks could have been prevented. Our current knowledge about what happened cannot be projected retroactively. It is also of limited value for rendering futures actionable.

0710 - ESECURITY – ICT FOR KNOWLEDGE-BASED AND PREDICTIVE URBAN SECURITY

Giuseppe Espa (Italy)[1]; Andrea Di Nicola (Italy)[2]; Serena Bressan (Italy)[3]; Maria Michela Dickson (Italy)[4]

1 - Department of Economics and Management and eCrime. University of Trento; 2 - Faculty of Law and eCrime, University of Trento; 3 - Faculty of Law and eCrime, University of Trento; 4 - Department of Economics and Management and eCrime, University of Trento

This presentation illustrates the main results of the EU project *eSecurity – ICT for knowledged-based and predictive urban security* (HOME/ISEC/2011/AG), coordinated by eCrime, Faculty of Law, University of Trento (Italy), and carried out in cooperation with the Bruno Kessler Foundation, the Municipality of Trento, and the Trento Police Department (Questura di Trento). It is amongst the few research projects on "predicting policing" world-wide and the first project promoting a "knowledge-based and predictive urban security". eSecurity developed an innovative georeferenced ICT tool (eSecGIS prototype) for data collection, with the purpose of enhancing crime prevention and security management in an urban environment, and with the ultimate goal of assisting police forces and policy-makers. eSecGIS is therefore a geographic information system supporting multiple input data from a geodatabase (eSecDB) devised to store georeferenced information on 1) crime events, 2) urban disorder, 3) victimization and security perception by citizens, 4) other relevant social, economic and "smart-city" variables, with enhanced capabilities for report generation, risk map visualization, predictive urban policing and security. Geo-referenced information on victimization, urban disorder and other environmental variables (e.g. street lighting, weather conditions), if analysed in combination with crime data, may highlight predictive rules in the field of objective and subjective security. The presentation discusses the system and the methods adopted.

0711 - MACHINE POLICING: PRE-EMPTION, BIG DATA AND 'PREDICTIVE POLICING'

Dean Wilson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sussex

Policing 'science' has recently witnessed the ascent of 'predictive policing'. Using algorithms drawn from techniques of prediction used in such diverse fields as disaster prediction and marketing, predictive policing has been celebrated in some sectors as a major advance in policing. On one level, predictive policing is simply than the extension of existent techniques such as crime mapping and 'hot-spot' policing, which have endeavoured to focus policing operations on geographic locations considered be crime generating locales. Nevertheless, for the commercial concerns marketing these techniques, it holds the promise of much more, tapping into the swirls and possibilities of 'Big Data'. Moreover, it is advanced as the perfect policing fit with the economics of austerity, capable of focusing police operations in a cost-effective way– removing the necessity for 'costly' measures such as community engagement and routine patrols. This paper will analyse the various technologies and business interests currently marketing 'predictive policing' and assess their claims. The paper argues that predictive policing represents the diffusion of forms of pre-emptive policing usually associated with counter-terrorism policing into the domains of everyday police practice. Finally, predictive policing has abundant potential to propel intense spirals of criminalization, in which the well

documented concentration of policing activity on the 'usual suspects' is technologically amplified to a hitherto unseen level.

8.21 QUALITY IN PROBATION AND PRISON SERVICES
Chair: Joanna Shapland

0712 - REINTEGRATION OF PRISONERS IN HUNGARY

Anita Nagy (Hungary)[1]

1 - University of Miskolc, Institute of Criminal Sciences

It is well known that in Hungary the prison population is high by European standards. The majority of these prisoners are serving determinate sentences, but a growing number face indeterminate sentences.

In Hungary the penal judge may release a person serving a definitive term of imprisonment on parole, if there is reason to believe - in view the person's good conduct displayed when serving a term of imprisonment and of his willingness to lead the life of a law abiding citizen – that the aim of the punishment may also be achieved without further incarceration.

One of the most effective tools of changing the attitudes of the convicts is the institution of conditional release. The essence of parole is that after serving a determined part of the punishment it renders the possibility to the convict to reintegrate into the society.

Early release in Hungary is based on discretionary decisions and is always conditional. The basic provision governing the early release of prisoners is Article 38.(1) of the Penal Code. According to this provision, prisoners can be conditionally released from determinate prison sentences after they have served two thirds of their sentence. A minimum of three month must be served since the 1998 amendments.

The purpose of execution of imprisonment is to facilitate prisoner's resocialization and to serve as deterrence from committing new crime upon his release. Imprisonment is executed by the system of National Prison Administration. State agencies, religious prison and social organizations can contribute to the realization of the tasks of the National Prison Administration.

Since 2003, after care begins six months before the expected time of release. The assistance may continue after release if the ex-convict requires it subsequent to the release. Before 6 month the expected time of parole, the probation officer helps with, among others, solving housing problems, job search, obtaining documents and arranging other official matters.

This study focuses on legal procedure which allow this decision

<u>1.</u> Penal Code: The Act C. of 2012

0713 - PROMOTING QUALITY IN PROBATION SUPERVISION AND POLICY TRANSFER: EVALUATING THE SEED PROGRAMME IN ROMANIA AND ENGLAND

Joanna Shapland (United Kingdom)[1]; Angela Sorsby (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sheffield

A key aspect for promoting quality in one-to-one probation supervision is to focus on what practitioners actually do with convicted persons/offenders in such supervision sessions. The SEED programme aimed at promoting desistance, and included training sessions for probation staff in their teams, continuing professional development over a year, and practitioners working together between the sessions. It did not aim to provide new techniques for practitioners to use, but to refresh their use and to help staff to plan both individual supervision sessions and the course of the order, whilst taking into account the needs of individual convicted persons/offenders. It was developed by NOMS in England, where we evaluated it in 8 areas, looking at community orders and supervision on release on licence. It was then implemented in Romania, where we evaluated it, with funding from the EU for the STREAM programme, in 2 areas in relation to probation orders served in the community. Both evaluations included staff views, user views on their supervision and compliance measures. Staff were asked about their experiences of the training, their use of SEED processes in their day-to-day supervision of users, and their views on how SEED processes worked in their organisational context. As well as providing results from those evaluations, the paper will reflect on the process of policy transfer needed and the experience of doing evaluations in the two countries, given the different histories and lengths of orders for probation supervision in England and Romania.

0714 - DIVERGING OR CONVERGING PENAL CULTURES. BUILDING A SHARED UNDERSTANDING OF QUALITY IN PRISON AND PROBATION SERVICES IN FINLAND

Henrik Linderborg (Finland)[1]

1 - Criminal Sanctions Agency

In this paper, I discuss the final results of the quality research based on Alison Liebling´s theoretical frame of reference. The material for the study was gathered in January 2013 via a survey questionnaire issued to all the staff and all the prisoners/probation clients. The survey was completed by the qualitative study conducted in 2014. The hypothesis of the qualitative research was that, just as in the prisons, also in the probation offices, there are distinctive working cultures, which shape the practices. These cultural factors affect how the probation

work is shaped as a penal practice and how it fulfils the quality targets set by the Criminal Sanctions Agency.

The qualitative data was gathered via interviews conducted in three medium-sized probation offices in three different criminal sanctions regions in Finland. In each of the Probation offices, eight staff members and eight probation clients were selected for the interviews. Thus, in total 48 people 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 interviews and video material on client situations.

The study as a whole reveals that there still exist two different kinds of penal environments and penal cultures in Finland, which makes it difficult and challenging to build a shared understanding of quality in Prison and Probation services in Finland. At the same time, there also exist similarities in many practices, which make it possible to develop common experiments in order to find synergy-effects in quality development. This and other issues raised by the

0715 - EVIDENCE-BASED INTERAGENCY IMPLEMENTATION MODEL: LESSONS FROM COST (EUROPE) AND AMERICAN EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES INITIATIVES

Faye Taxman (United States of America)[1]; Steven Belenko (United States of America)[2]

1 - George Mason University; 2 - Temple University

The Evidence-Based Interagency Implementation Model (EBIIM) is premised on a six step framework to advance the implementation of improved practices. Implementation concerns acceptability, appropriateness, fidelity, penetration, uptake, and sustainability. In this paper, we will review the major research studies and working groups that are focused on advancing an understanding of offender supervision practices. This study will review the results of these efforts as they apply to knowledge development, building foundation and setting expectations. We will illustrate findings from different research efforts in Europe and the United States to identify technical assistance and organizational development efforts to foster officer acceptability and appropriateness for the different efforts. As part of this paper, we will also present performance measures for each of these phases of the EBIIM model.

8.22 HOMICIDE STUDIES I
Chair: Sheryl Van Horne

0716 - THE DEATH OF WOMEN IN THE COUNTRY: SUBURBAN AND RURAL FEMICIDES AND INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES

Sheryl Van Horne (United States of America)[1]

1 - Arcadia University

This analysis investigates the significance of structural correlates of femicides in non-urban areas across the United States from 2000-2011. Framed within the context of the systemic reformulation of social disorganization theory, this analysis uses the Uniform Crime Report Supplementary Homicide Reports from 2000-2011, Association of Religion Data Archives (ARDA) data from 2000 and 2010, and Census data. The systemic reformulation of social disorganization theory is employed to examine aggregated incidents of homicide where women are the victims through negative binomial regressions on count data. Correlates beyond the usual family disruption, population mobility, concentrated disadvantage, education, and employment are examined, including civic engagement and religious involvement. After highlighting descriptive data on femicides in non-metropolitan areas, including basic demographic data of victims and offenders, the victim-offender relationship, and a variety of situational characteristics including the method of homicide and weapons used, the structural variable characteristics are presented. Finally, implications for community change are suggested to help reduce female homicides in such communities.

0717 - HOMICIDE PREDICTORS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF HOMICIDE RATE BETWEEN FRENCH DEPARTMENTS

Aurélien Langlade (France)[1]; Hugo D'arbois De Jubainville (France)[1]

1 - French Supervisory Body on Crime and Punishment (ONDRP)

In the field of criminology, many researchers consider homicide as the most serious crime, and homicide rate as a valid indicator of overall violence in a society. Consequently, a great deal of comparative studies has been dedicated to this phenomenon. These studies have highlighted numerous variables impacting homicide rate: on the one hand, macro-level predictors such as economic development, industrialization, deprivation, population structure, social heterogeneity, urbanization, or democracy index; on the other hand, micro-level predictors such as education, income, household composition, alcohol consumption, drug use, access to firearms, or presence of police.

Yet, most of these studies concentrate on homicide at the international level at which differences between countries may be significant. It is therefore possible that homicide predictors at the international level have not the same effect on a smaller scale.

This ongoing study, led by the French Supervisory Body on Crime and Punishment (ONDRP), explores whether homicide predictors at the international level are the same as homicide predictors at a more local level. The study relies on law enforcement agencies' (national police and national gendarmerie) records on homicides that occurred during the year 2012, in each of

the 100 French departments (administrative units). All cases cover homicides committed against men and women during this period. They also provide some details on both victims' and offenders' characteristics, as well as some situational aspects of each homicide.

This study analyses the association between macro- and micro-level explanatory variables and each department's homicide rate. Several criminological theories are tested: some focus on social structures, such as strain and social disorganization theories; others focus on individual dynamics, such as lifestyle and routine activities theories. Using a multiple regression analysis, a model should determine which factors have a significant effect on homicide rate at the local level.

0719 - HOMICIDES AND LETHAL VIOLENCE IN PORTUGAL

Olga Cruz (Portugal)[1]; Helena Grangeia (Portugal)[1]; Cátia Pontedeira (Portugal)[2]; Ruben Sousa (Portugal)[2]

1 - ISMAI; 2 - UICCC

Homicides represent the most extreme form of criminality. Its complexity and heterogeneity pose a challenge for its comprehension, prevention and punishment. In Portugal, despite the legal classification of these crimes, there is a lack of systematic organization of this type of crimes according to its demographics, psychosocial variables and factors associated with the criminal history and the homicide itself. With this quantitative study we intent to contribute to bridge this gap, by exploring and describing homicide cases followed by Direcção Geral de Reinserção Social e Serviços Prisionais (General Management of Social Reintegration and Prisons Services) in the north of Portugal. Specifically, we propose to analyse and discuss the homicide trends according to variables concerning the offender, the target and the crime itself. Data was gathered between September 2014 and April 2015 from current official case files of homicide perpetrated by males (n = 320) and females (n = 17). Cases in which the offender was declared exempted from criminal accountability due to mental illness were excluded from the analysis. Implications for prevention, intervention and social policies will be discussed.

8.23 CONTEXTS OF FEAR OF CRIME

0720 - FEAR OF CRIME THROUGH THE LENSES OF RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY MEMBERS AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT OWNERS

Alejandro Del Carmen (United States of America)[1]; Rhonda Dobbs (United States of America)[1]

1 - Tarleton State University

This study examines the fear of crime and confidence of the police in a metropolitan city in Texas. That is, a survey was mailed to a sample of 2,400 individuals who were asked to provide opinions on their own individual fear of crime, confidence in the police, and community involvement. The sample was stratified and representative of the community demographics. Both residential and non-residential (commercial) establishments were targeted in order to obtain an accurate measure on community perception. The findings suggest that there were significant similarities and some differences in the levels of perception from residential and non-residential community members. The findings also led to the creation of a model which can be utilized in other communities in the United States and Europe in an attempt to measure community perception components.

0722 - THE VICTIM'S AWARENESS: PERCEPTION AND OFFENSES IN THE FOOD-SECTOR

Pamela Kerschke-Risch (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Hamburg

Even though food scandals and food related offenses occur worldwide, hitherto almost nothing is known about the perceptions and reactions of the consumers. The aim of the presentation is to show the results from an online survey (n=1.666), in which German consumers were asked about their experiences of victimization in connection with offenses in the food sector. It will be shown that in this area nearly no distinct legal awareness exists. The most severe judgments in this field were concerning hygiene problems, while for the most part for the respondents fraud was not perceived as blameworthy. Furthermore the results of analyses show that consumers who were victimized partly reacted like other victims of crime even though they did not regard themselves as such: They avoided or tried to reduce subjective danger. While victims of violence e.g. avoid dark places, consumers who are victimized e.g. stop eating meat or buying food in other shops, which is associated with a change in consumer behaviour and higher financial costs. On the other hand there is a substantial number of people who give up in the face of illegal practices in the food sector which should not be underestimated. Moreover it can be assumed, that only a very small proportion of all offenses surface and consumers mostly don't realize that they have been cheated.

0723 - I'M NOT GOING TO HURT YOU: REALISATIONS, ACTIONS AND THE NEED TO APPEAR LESS THREATENING

Ben Ellis (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Coventry University

The main focus of this research is to explore the experience of being feared - of being an object of fear. In doing this, an under-researched and little understood perspective of fear of

crime is addressed. The research has investigated the phenomenon of being feared from a micro-sociological perspective, allowing a better understanding of the dynamics of fearful encounters. In doing so, it highlights the intensions, actions and feelings of those who are perceived by the public and in communities as potential offenders, as 'fearsome' and 'intimidating'. Interpersonal fear can be caused and experienced in a number of ways. Sometimes fear is the desired outcome of an interaction and sometimes not.

This paper will focus on a number of cases that highlight the ways in which people attempt to alleviate the fear that they perceive in other people, the reasons they cite for the existence of this fear and how, if at all, these experiences impact on their lives. In order to do this, the paper will look at both professional and non-professional interactions and the ways that the management of fear appears to be an important tool within interpersonal encounters. To make sense of this a conceptual framework, inspired by the work of Erving Goffman, has been developed which allows a connection to be built between the individual, the situations they experience and how they are related to, given meaning and, given structure in ongoing life.

0867 - RE-THINKING THE MEASURE OF FEAR OF CRIME: NEW TOOL FOR LOCAL NEEDS

Christine Burkhardt (Switzerland)[1]; Patrice Villettaz (Switzerland)[1]; Natalia Delgrande (Switzerland)[1]

1 - School of Criminal Sciences, University of Lausanne

The fear of crime is a far well-known topic in the field of criminology. However, there are several discrepancies in the definition of what should be applied while defining this subjective feeling. Is the matter of anxiety or a result of multiple-constructed interactions? In order to provide a measurable answer to this question, we build an approach that combine both, subjective and objective areas of criminal perception and activity. On the basis of main findings provided in the empirical studies, three main areas of interaction were highlighted. Indeed, the perception of the criminality is not a constant feature. Therefore, one of the areas we examine is the feeling of the security and crime as a generic field but as well as a local and personally-related problem. Some of the Swiss results including those from *International Crime Victimization Survey* will be discussed. The second area relates to the objective assessment of the crime rates in all three-linguistic (French, German, and Italian) areas of Switzerland. As a matter of related sub-field, we examine the relation between criminal offences and incivilities. Our work hypothesis is that the later are more likely to produce positive correlation with the subjective feeling about the crime and criminogenic circumstances of potential victimisation. Finally, our third area of interest is related to the media and its correlates with the objective and subjective fields of crime. As a result of our analyses, we propose a new tool that brings together the empirical data gathered from all three areas of interest. Applying this tool to the measure of fear of crime may be of any use to those who are involved in crime prevention activities or elaboration of local security policies.

8.24 DANGEROUSNESS AND LEGAL POLICIES
Chair: Alessandro Corda

0724 - THE MAKINGS OF A SHADOW CARCERAL STATE: DISABILITY, DANGEROUSNESS AND CIVIL LAW

Claire Spivakovsky (Australia)[1]

1 - Monash University

In the wake of deinstitutionalisation, a range of punitive, restrictive and coercive measures for controlling the lives of people with intellectual disabilities have emerged from civil law. This paper draws attention to one such civil measure, the Supervised Treatment Order (STO) regime in the Australian state of Victoria. Drawing on a discourse analysis of court transcripts, this paper demonstrates how during STO Tribunal Hearings, the margins of law shift and blur in two concerning ways. First, the margins of criminal and civil law converge, allowing this civil regime to become an effective mechanism for governing the lives of sex offenders with intellectual disabilities post their release from criminal justice systems. And second, the margins of law and medicine further conflate, such that the medical diagnosis of a person's intellectual disability becomes a legal 'diagnosis' of that person's innate and ongoing risk and danger to society. The paper explores the implications of these shifts in the margins of law for our understanding of people with intellectual disabilities' engagement with civil and criminal justice systems, the fluid nature of medico-legal boundaries, and the shifting nature of civil and criminal institutional controls over time.

0725 - DEFINING THE NOTION OF 'PROMOTIONAL FUNCTION' OF THE CRIMINAL LAW: POSSIBILITIES AND LIMITS OF USING PENAL SANCTIONS AS AN INSTRUMENT TO FOSTER SOCIAL CHANGE

Alessandro Corda (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of Minnesota Law School

This paper outlines and develops the notion of 'promotional function' of the criminal law—that is the potential of the criminal law to serve as a means to foster social and cultural change. The paper challenges the conventional view of penal institutions as uniquely directed at social exclusion. The criminal law has traditionally been viewed as the conservative branch of the law par excellence: it is often said it is not (and should not be) at the forefront in the struggle for social change. Instead, criminal law should only intervene, if deemed necessary, in the aftermath of an already occurred shift in the public perception and consideration of a given phenomenon or behaviour. But is that always the case? As Garland (1990) observed, the

patterns of cultural meaning undoubtedly influence and shape the criminalization process and the forms of punishment but, similarly, it is undeniable that the criminal law helps shape broad cultural patterns within society too. This paper seeks to conceptualize and set the boundaries of a legitimate use of criminal law as an additional vector in the effort of coagulating and stabilizing an emerging cultural shift. The paper argues that, when certain conditions are met (particularly in the interplay between what we call 'top-down' and 'bottom-up' patterns of consensus), criminal law does not necessarily have to coincide with and reflect an already established framework of social norms but it can also be utilized as part of an integrated action of policymaking to reshape the framework itself. Leading examples of the proposed account are provided by hate crime and broadly defined gender violence legislation. Pros (e.g., commitment to the principle of substantial equality) and cons (e.g., the risk of statutory victim stereotyping) are analysed comparing examples from jurisdictions located in different geographical areas (U.S., Latin America, Southern Europe and Nordic countries) whose experience is particularly relevant and illustrative, although with significant variances.

0726 - ANOTHER GENEALOGY OF THE "DANGEROSITÉ": FROM THE DANGEROUS CLASSES TO THE HIGH RISK OFFENDERS

Javier Velasquez (Chile)[1]

1 - University of Glasgow

Michel Foucault addressed the notion of "dangerous offender" in several works (v.g. Foucault, 2013, Foucault, 1996; Foucault, 1978; Foucault, 2014). In brief, one can argue that his account of this issue was part of his critique to the relationship between psychiatry and criminal law. However, Foucault never addressed the problem of risk and its relationship with dangerousness as his colleague Robert Castel did (Castel, 1991) or his disciple Francois Ewald (Ewald, 1991). This article has two aims: First, following a recent attempt by Francoise Digneffe (Digneffe, 2009), I want to expand the Foucauldian genealogy of Dangerousness. In other words, I try to complement the Foucault work with a legal and criminological genealogies which give us a more wider account of how the idea of "dangerousness" emerges during the XIX and how it become a legal institution during the beginning of the XX century. Secondly, i want to use this wider genealogical account of dangerousness to explore the relationship between the concepts of "dangerous offenders" and "high risk offenders". By doing so, I want try to understand if the recent idea of "high risk offender" it is a whole new notion or, instead, it is only the old concept of dangerousness under a new facade.

0727 - FROM DEFENSE TO SOCIAL MOVEMENT SOCIAL REACTION: ANALYZING THE LABELLING APPROACH AND ITS CONSEQUENCES IN THE BRAZILIAN LAW

Ana Luisa Aguiar Pellizzaro (Brazil)[1]; Adriana Maria Gomes De Souza Spengler (Brazil)[1]

1 - Universidade do Vale do Itajaí

A history of criminology in Brazil still needs to be done. This paper intends to show some aspects of this history from the early discussions of Lombroso´s ideas at the fin-de-siècle and beginning of XX century until Leonidio Ribeiro´s considerations in his book Criminologia (1957). It also indicates possible ways for future researches in the history of Brazilian criminology. This paper has as objective to discourse about an important moment of the criminological thought that is the passage of the social defence paradigm to the social reaction one with the appearance of the labelling approach. At first, there will be an analysis on the schools of the social defence, the classic and positivists, that defend the crime as an individual attitude due to the own criminal. In a second moment, the study will investigate the theories of the social reaction that notice the crime not as an individual choice, but as consequence of an intricate criminalization process, of formation of the criminal identity, by the which criminal's label is socially built and distributed. At this point, it will be evaluated the impact and the meaning of that transition in the construction of the crime and criminality idea. Afterwards, it will be inside the moment of evaluating the influence of the labelling approach in the Brazilian penal system, being proceeded to a fast analysis of the main institutes that have their theoretical foundation linked to this school of criminological thought.

8.25 CORRUPTION AND CORPORATE CRIME
Chair: Sigrid Hiller

0728 - RISK MANAGEMENT OF CORRUPTION (RIKO): AN INTRODUCTION TO THE RESEARCH PROJECT

Carolin Schneider (Germany)[1]; Daniela Trunk (Germany)[2]

1 - RiKo-Project, Martin-Luther-University of Halle-Wittenberg; 2 - RiKo-Project, Martin-Luther-University of Halle-Wittenberg

A view all around society: What is the perception of corruption prevention within small- and medium-sized businesses, local governments and State Offices of Criminal Investigation and the Federal Criminal Police Office in Germany like?

The research project "Risk Management of Corruption" (RiKo) started in May 2014 and represents a complex project in cooperation with eleven different partners to create a corruption prevention concept for companies, local governments and justice. The study deals with the perception of corruption within German society including different areas. Initially, it aims to investigate the perception and evaluation of corruption risks by small- and medium-sized businesses and local governments as well as their cooperation with investigation authorities.

Even though corruption has become more and more important for national and international research, almost none of the research studies were based on quantitative research by using questionnaires. Therefore, one part of the project – which shall be introduced within this symposium in two presentations – represents an empirical study focusing on small and medium-sized businesses as well as local governments.

Both questionnaires were developed parallel so that the answers will be comparable looking at the different views of perception within local governments as well as businesses. Main interest while developing the questionnaires was the question of the implementation of prevention instruments, which ones are applied and how they are evaluated by the companies as well as local governments.

Furthermore, we will evaluate cooperation between organizations and different actors dealing with the topic of corruption, e.g. the police, lawyers, prosecution as well as auditors.

The paper gives an insight of the empirical and statistical methods used, whereas the following call will present the first results based on the quantitative research.

0729 - RISK MANAGEMENT OF CORRUPTION (RIKO): FIRST RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT

Sigrid Hiller (Germany)[1]; Daniela Trunk (Germany)[2]

1 - RiKo-Project, Martin-Luther-University of Halle-Wittenberg; 2 - RiKo-Project, Martin-Luther-University of Halle-Wittenberg

A view all around society: What is the perception of corruption prevention within small- and medium-sized businesses, local governments and State Offices of Criminal Investigation and the Federal Criminal Police Office in Germany like?

 This presentation follows the preceding methodological part in the context of the research project "Risk Management of Corruption" and gives an overview of the first empirical results based on quantitative research methods.

The results being presented will answer questions on different topics and include responses from local governments, small- and medium-sized companies, State Offices of Criminal Investigation and the Federal Criminal Police Office as well as the population. Firstly the anti-corruption measures which are applied within companies and local governments and its evaluations will be demonstrated. Secondly, the cooperation between State Offices of Criminal Investigation and companies as well as the cooperation between State Offices of Criminal Investigation and local governments will be evaluated by everybody's point of view looking at preventive and repressive situations. Thirdly the first results of a representative population survey will be shown. This part of the project deals with the populations' perception of the threat potential through corruption in Germany. Furthermore, the population was asked to evaluate different institutions and their efforts put into corruption prevention. A summarizing

attempt to explain the various perceptions of corruption from the different respondents will be following.

The research project is not completed after conducting and analysing the quantitative questionnaires. Qualitative interviews are following to get more into detail looking at certain results from the quantitative questionnaires.

All these results provide the basis for a successful corruption prevention concept for companies, local governments and justice.

0730 - DETECTING CORPORATE CRIME IN THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Aleksandra Jordanoska (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Keele University

Detecting corporate crime in the financial markets is especially challenging due to their size and complexity, the rapid pace of industry innovation, and the growing 'financial citizenship'. This paper empirically examines the detection routes that form the enforcement docket of the UK financial markets regulator – the Financial Conduct Authority. It uses qualitative and quantitative data from administrative practices observations, enforcement decisions and interviews with regulators, police officers, regulated offenders, and lawyers.

The paper analyses the proactive and reactive sources (Reiss, 1983) of corporate crime detection. The proactive policing consists of supervisory activities and market surveillance, whilst the reactive detection sources are: wrongdoers (self-reporting); victims (consumer complaints); denouncements by other market participants; other social control organisations (e.g. the police); whistleblowers, and the press.

Finally, the paper examines in depth the relative importance of these detection routes for the regulator's enforcement docket and the types of misconduct that are formally sanctioned. This specifically concerns the importance of self-reporting by corporations of their own deviance. Unlike the counterpart US Securities and Exchange Commission regime, self-reporting of misconduct is mandatory in the UK. The paper examines how the mandatory self-reporting regime functions in practice and whether it contributes to more discovered and processed misconduct.

0731 - SOCIAL CONTEXT OF CORRUPTION

Algimantas Cepas (Lithuania)[1]; Aleksandras Dobryninas (Lithuania)[1]

1 - Vilnius University

In recent decades corruption receives much attention in official documents, political rhetoric and legal acts of many states. Nevertheless, despite popularity of various diagnostic and evaluative researches and broad circulation of their results, academic explanatory researches, which should analyse the social context and roots of corruption, are rather in a shadow. However, deepening knowledge about corruption and its social effects is hardly possible without complex multilevel researches covering various political, economic, legal, cultural, socio-psychological factors that, on the one hand, influence understanding and perception of corruption in society, and, on another hand, motivate and maintain corruption practice among individuals and social groups. The interdisciplinary research team from Vilnius University with the support of the Research Council of Lithuania started the two-year project "Social Context of Corruption: An Analysis of Macro-, Meso- and Micro- Level Factors". The project is based on constructivist methodological approach, built on a viewpoint that corruption as a social phenomenon is not a given, but rather is being constructed in the context of social interplays. The research intends to reveal genealogy of corruption in modern society, to evaluate macro-social context of corruption and its impact on the current definition of corruption. Another task of the project is to determine peculiarities of understanding of corruption on the national and local meso-levels, including anti-corruption practices and criminalization of acts of corruption. Micro-level of research presupposes an investigation of socio-psychological and economic factors which encourage or discourage individuals to choose "innovative" cheating tactics for seeking their private interests.

8.26 TERRORISM
Chair: Jennifer Carson

1111 - THE ROLE OF TARGETED KILLINGS IN THE WAR ON TERROR

Jennifer Carson (United States of America)[2]; Gary Lafree (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of Maryland; 2 - University of Central Missouri

Since the attacks of September 11th, 2001 and the ensuing "war on terrorism," the United States government has engaged in a series of controversial counterterrorism policies. Perhaps none is more so than the use of targeted killings aimed at eliminating the senior leadership of al'Qa'ida and related terrorist organizations. However, prior research has yet to establish that this type of tactic is effective enough to warrant such controversy, even among high profile targets. This study investigates the role of four such targeted killings, that of al-Harithi, al-Zarqawi, Bin Laden and al-Awlaki, on the hazard of subsequent al'Qa'ida -related terrorism. Using series hazard modelling on incidents from the Global Terrorism Database and inspired by a routine activities framework, we find that these targeted killings had mixed effects.

1112 - THE TERROR ATTACKS IN NORWAY 22/7-11: ORGANIZING THE IMPRISONMENT

Knut Mellingsaeter Sorensen (Norway)[1]

1 - Correctional Service of Norway Staff Academy

Our job was to make sure that Breivik was brought to justice, whatever the cost might be […] This was the ultimate test, and there were no room for mistakes. We had to take action immediately and use whatever means required.

The paper presents a study of Ila State Prison (Ila) and the imprisonment of Anders Behring Breivik after the terror attacks in Norway 22/7-11. He arrived the prison three days later. The study shows that Ila's structure wasn't dimensioned to meet the challenge. The leadership at Ila decided therefore, in addition to the traditional structure, to establish a more flexible and fast-working temporary organization. The task of the temporary organization was to organize a maximum-security unit. This implicated implementation of the actual legal framework, involving changes in architecture and selection and training of prison officers, and risk assessment.

The paper discusses how the fast-working temporary organization operated concerning communication, the making of decisions and the effectuation of these decisions. Because of the critical shortage of time and the immediate need of taking action, the temporary organization incorporated the informal principle *just do it*. Besides, the imprisonment implied that Ila got access to classified information. The temporary organization incorporated therefore the informal principle *need to know* as well, in order to reduce the risk for leaks. According to the respondents at Ila, it became necessary to *jump over* or ignore levels in the hierarchical organization both at Ila and in the Correctional Service in order to 1) be able to make decisions as fast as needed and 2) to prevent leaks. It became more important to follow these informal principles than it was to follow the formal chain of command. This can be interpreted as *sensemaking*, which means "the ongoing retrospective development of plausible images that rationalize what people are doing" (Weick 2008:1403).

1113 - CRIMINOLOGICAL STUDIES OF "APOLOGY OF TERRORISM" IN FRENCH CRIMINAL POLICY IN LIGHT OF HUMAN AND INTERNATIONAL SCOPE

Hesam Seyyed Esfahani (France)[1]; Ahmad Kabbaha (France)[1]

1 - University of Nantes

Terrorism is considered a new phenomenon in criminological studies. It is a political and organized crime at the same time. In recent year, due to development of globalization, terrorism is evaluated in transnational criminology. However, there is not an agreement in terrorism definition in international instruments. But according to the most criminologists, terrorism involves the illegal use of force against innocent people to achieve a political

objective.

In France, terrorism is the subject of Article 421-1 of the Penal Code. It gives a list of ordinary offenses which become acts of terrorism when "committed intentionally in connection with an individual or collective undertaking the purpose of which is seriously to disturb the public order through intimidation or terror". Is this definition conforming to international standards and criteria? Or are there any specific international criteria for the definition of terrorism?

Since 2015 January, new crime has been introduced in French Penal Code: "apology of terrorism". According to the new Article 421-2-5 of the Penal Code, provoking directly to terrorism or apology publicly of terrorism is punishable by five years imprisonment and by a fine €75,000. French police interrogated some people, even an eight-year-old child in the southern city of Nice in January 2015 for this new crime.

We analyse in this paper firstly the French legal definition of terrorism and its international criteria and standards and then, we study the place of "apology of terrorism" in French Criminal Policy.

9.1 NEW RULES FOR THE CRIMINOLOGICAL METHOD
Chair: Michael McGuire

0732 - THE FUTURE'S BLEAK BUT ITS ANALYSIS BELONGS TO US: RETHINKING CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY AS A SCIENCE OF SOCIETY

Simon Hallsworth (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University Campus Suffolk

Many critical criminologists remain sceptical of the term crime and even more sceptical of the idea of criminology as a viable science. Not only do they refuse to define themselves as criminologists, they consider the term 'crime' and 'criminology' so contaminated that these terms must not only be abandoned but abolished. Against this scepticism my aim here is to reclaim the concept of crime as a legitimate concept and criminology as a legitimate discipline to study it. Abolitionism's challenge to criminology rests less in demonstrating that crime has no ontological status but in contesting the old rules of the criminological method which developed out of bio-politics. Critical criminology challenged the old rules of the criminological method but developed new rules that replaced them. It asked criminologists to contest the concept of the pathological as it was bio-politically defined; and it asked criminologists to contest the normal as it was bio-politically established by drawing attention to its pathological status. In a neo-liberal order where the normal today is deeply pathological, critical

criminology is not only a valid discipline but one whose rules position it less as a subaltern science of crime as conventionally defined but as the predominant science of the society in which we live today.

0733 - GENEALOGY AND VIOLENCE

Phil Carney (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Kent

It is a century since the First World War, regarded at the time as the most horrific war the world had ever seen. In the aftermath of the conflict, Freud reconsidered his theories of desire and civilisation, most importantly in the two texts, 'Beyond the Pleasure Principle and 'Civilisation and its Discontents'. This reassessment of psychoanalytic theory influenced a fertile strand of historical thinking from Elias to Pinker, and most recently, the school of 'ultrarealist' criminology. In this tradition, attempts have been made to relate changes in violence to civilising processes, postulating.an underlying propensity or drive at play in a psychological economy of violence and social restraint. This paper will explore how a genealogical method may yield a different perspective on how the relationship between desire, power and violence is understood in historical terms.

0734 - THE NORMAL AS THE PATHOLOGICAL

Michael McGuire (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Surrey

Suppose criminological method was based upon an inversion of the familiar principle that the deviant, the pathological and the criminal constitute a category that is different or distinct from the 'normal'? Rather, effective criminological understanding only emerges when the 'normal' is read in terms of the pathological and the pathological in terms of the normal. There appear to be good historical grounds for arguing that criminology - and indeed social science in general - has been driven by the assumption that crime and/or the pathological is a violation of social order and that social order is best defined in terms of rational, nomic/normal behaviours and institutions. If this is no longer tenable, what, if any, kind of substantive science might be derived? In this paper I consider the methodological implications of this principle by applying it to one of the key problematics within criminological research - how and why the criminalisation process functions in the way that it does. I argue that criminalisation ought not to be seen in purely reactive terms - as an attempt to manage social disorder, but as an active manifestation of the pathological within the normal. Indeed, when applied to criminalisation this principle suggests a wholly new kind of epistemic tool - a 'Teratology' - where the (often irrational) 'otherings' which underpin the criminalisation process can be systematised and translated into more profound forms of social explanation.

9.2 INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDY (ISRD) PART 1: THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL EXPANSIONS BASED ON THE SECOND ROUND (2005-2007)
Chair: Dirk Enzmann

0735 - A CROSS-NATIONAL ANALYSIS OF AGNEW'S GENERAL THEORY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

Myunghoon Roh (United States of America)[1]

1 - Northeastern University

Objectives: Since Agnew (2005) integrated several contemporary criminological theories into his general theory of crime and delinquency, four empirical studies have tested his theory. Although strong evidence supported his theoretical propositions, the four studies tested it partially in light of its theoretical complexities. Moreover, given that these studies tested the theory utilizing data collected from a single country, no criminologists tested whether Agnew's theoretical model works in the same way in different countries. To establish generalizablity, the proposed research compares between American and Irish adolescents not only by investigating whether adolescents' five different life domains – self, family, peer, school, and neighbourhood - are related to their delinquent behaviour, but also by testing if this theoretical model works in the same way in both countries.

Methods: I use binomial regression analyses to test Agnew's central proposition by utilizing the United States and Ireland portions of the Second International Self-report Delinquency Study (ISRD-2) data.

Results: The results represent strong supportive evidence for Agnew's (2005) central thesis highlighting the importance of the five life domains on delinquent behaviour among adolescents in the two different countries. While adolescents' favourable attitude toward violence, family bonding, school bonding, school disorganization, neighbourhood disorganization, and neighbourhood integration indicate they have similar effects on delinquent behaviour in the two countries, adolescents' self-control, family disruption, peer delinquency, and neighbourhood bonding are significantly different between American and Irish adolescents.

Conclusions: The current study supports the generalizability of Agnew's (2005) theory partially and provides applicability of the theory to a broad spectrum of samples, to different types of crime offending, other age groups, or among different racial or ethnic groups. Suggestions for future cross-national analysis testing the theory are provided.

0736 - DELINQUENT VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZED DELINQUENTS? AN ANALYSIS OF THE OFFENDING-VICTIMIZATION-OVERLAP WITH DATA OF THE 2ND INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY (ISRD) STUDY

Ramona Kay (Germany)[1]

1 - Universität Hamburg

There is good reason to assume that juveniles with low self-control pursue particular routine activities which bring them in situations where they become both victims and offenders of criminal acts more often. Based on the "General Theory of Crime" (Gottfredson and Hirschi 1990) and the "Routine Activities Theory" (amongst others Cohen and Felson 1979), the paper investigates predictors explaining the offending-victimization-overlap in samples of 12-16 year old students using data of the ISRD-2 dataset. Major variables are measures of self-control and risky lifestyle as well as prevalence and incidence rates for three criminal acts (assault, theft and robbery).

Bivariate probit models speak in favour of a combination/integration of the "General Theory of Crime" and the "Routine Activities Theory". In a model using the assumptions from both theories the most important elements that lead to victimization and offending are low self-control (with a lack of parental supervision and the absence of family bonding) and a risky lifestyle (with delinquent peers, use of drugs and alcohol consumption, time spent in public places with a large group of friends and a lack of leisure activities with parents). The theoretical implications of the results are discussed.

0737 - YOUTH GANGS AND SOCIAL REACTION: RESULTS FROM THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDY

Uberto Gatti (Italy)[1]; Sandrine Haymoz Pantillon (Switzerland)[2]; Hans Schadee (Italy)[3]; Alfredo Verde (Italy)[4]

1 - University of Genoa; 2 - University of Applied Sciences, School of Social Work, Fribourg; 3 - University of Milano-Bicocca; 4 - University of Genoa

In recent years, there has been renewed interest in the contribution of labelling perspective to the study of juvenile delinquency, considering both formal and informal social reaction, the former implemented by social control agencies, like the Police and the Juvenile Court, and the latter by parents, schools, etc.

The present presentation tries to consider gang membership as a negative factor increasing social reaction. Until now, studies on gangs have tended to consider only the criminogenetic effects of gang membership (the selection and facilitation effect) and the factors which predict such phenomenon. The present study compares the social reaction to offending behaviours of gang members with the social response to non-gang members, controlling for antisocial behaviour. Using the ISRD 2 (International Self-Report Delinquency Study 2) data, we shall try

to assess whether gang membership strengthens or diminishes the reporting of the victimization to the Police, the probability of detection by parents, schoolteachers and Police, and the risk of being punished.

The results partially support the hypothesis according to which gang membership amplifies the Police reaction to antisocial behaviour, and diminishes the probability of being detected by parents.

0738 - ANALYSIS AND IMPUTATION OF THE MISSING VALUES OF THE SELF-CONTROL SCALE IN THE DATASET OF THE INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORTED DELINQUENCY STUDY 2 (ISRD-2)

Elisa Marie Wallwaey (Germany)[1]

1 - Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

Using the General Theory of Crime (Michael R. Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi (1990)) and the debates around the measurement of its central construct of self-control as a theoretical background the missing values of the shortened version of the Grasmick et al. (1993) self-control scale in the ISRD-2-dataset were analysed and imputed using a proper imputation model for multiple imputation developed on the basis of assumptions of the General Theory of Crime. The imputation model includes the valid responses of the items measuring four different dimensions of self-control and in addition the country of data collection, the respondent's age as well as gender, accident proneness and parental supervision as auxiliary variables. Three different versions of a self-control scale using the ISRD-2-data are examined using a factor analytic approach:

(1) A scale using the original not imputed data based on the convention that at most one third of the items included in the scale have missing values.

(2) A scale constructed after the imputation process consisting of cases which contain at least one imputed value.

(3) A scale constructed after the imputation process based on listwise deletion of the cases which still contain missing values after conducting multiple imputation.

The imputation and analysis were conducted using the software Stata 13. The theoretical and methodological implications of the results are discussed.

0739 - EXAMINING HARM IN CONTEXT: EXTENDING INSTITUTIONAL ANOMIE THEORY AND SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY TO EXPLAIN EXPOSURE TO VICTIMIZATION

Chad Posick (United States of America)[1]

1 - Georgia Southern University

Institutional Anomie Theory and Situational Action Theory have received much support as explanations of criminal behaviour. However, they have not been integrated and extended to inform the field about victimization risk. This paper uses macro-level data and individual-level data from the International Self-Report Delinquency Study to develop an integrated theory of victimization.

9.3 "ENGAGED POLICING": THE DELIVERY AND PRACTICES OF POLICING WITH AND THROUGH OTHERS
Chair: Adam Crawford

0740 - ENGAGING THE POLICE IN A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO THE REGULATION OF URBAN PUBLIC SPACE: A CASE STUDY OF BRADFORD CITY PARK

Anna Barker (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Bradford

This paper will critically analyse the challenges through which the police are actively engaged in the co-production of social order with other partners, in particular, the local authority. The paper draws on the findings of an empirical research project of Bradford City Park, UK, to explore attempts by the local authority to engage the police in a different approach to the regulation of this new urban space. In response to critiques of public spaces as 'sterile', 'bland' and 'homogenous', the local authority deliberately set out a vision of City Park as a place that was, within limits, quite relaxed about what people do and tolerant of a variety of behaviours such that it was inclusive of a broader range of users. A deliberate decision was taken to limit the number of specific restrictions on people's behaviour in the park, temper over-zealous forms of policing of any deviations and encourage frontline personnel to consider the appropriateness of behaviour in context-specific terms. Largely this meant that park staff and police were encouraged to intervene only if behaviour risks damage to users or the facilities and use exclusion and dispersal as a last resort. This approach to regulation goes against the broad brush of policy developments in public space governance in the UK (and elsewhere) and disrupts traditional policing assumptions and ways of working. The paper discusses the challenges of creating a public space that tolerates a range of activities and behaviours, but also constitutes a civil and enjoyable place that people want to go to, and the difficult balance this demands for policing personnel.

0741 - CREATIVE DISRUPTIONS: CULTURAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE THROUGH POLICE-UNIVERSITY COLLABORATIONS IN RESEARCH CO-PRODUCTION

Adam Crawford (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Leeds

This paper deploys the concept of 'disruptive innovations' – a term coined and popularized by Clayton Christensen in *The Innovator's Dilemma* (1997) – to explore the lessons from, and the possibilities of, innovative collaborations between universities and policing partners. Clayton sought to explain the process whereby an innovation transforms an existing market or sector by introducing simplicity, convenience, accessibility and affordability where complication and high cost are the status quo. Initially, a disruptive innovation is formed in a niche market that may appear unattractive or inconsequential, but eventually the new product, process or idea redefines the sector. Forces that foster creative disruptions include: information technology, the internet, the power of computers and the growth of data. This paper will draw on the experiences of a knowledge exchange and research co-production initiative (funded by the ESRC) between a team of researchers based at the University of Leeds and a police force in England. It will argue that creative disruption provides the basis of thinking about the nature of the relations between the partners. It also highlights the transformative potential of disruptive thinking and processes. The experience shows that data analysis, people exchange and research co-production can provide the evidence for innovation that challenges conservative assumptions of both police and academic organisations; which if left to their own devices tend to stick with what they know for as long as possible. The conditions under which creative disruptions and innovation are possible and the challenges they confront will be considered and analysed.

0742 - THINKING THROUGH THE MUDDLE AND MESS OF POLICE-COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: OBSERVATIONS FROM A SMALL SCALE STUDY

Stuart Lister (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Leeds

Modernization reforms to the British police have seen local police forces increasingly expected to deliver 'citizen-focused' modes of policing. Within this development, emphasis has been placed on strategies of 'community engagement', a concept that seeks to empower citizens and ensure they have a voice in determining how their particular needs are best met. In this context, the concept of 'community engagement' has become central to the ambitions of neighbourhood policing in England and Wales. Yet in police institutions prescribed policy is exposed to a significant process of cultural translation as it is refracted through the rank structure. Consequently, how policy is implemented is often far removed from its design intentions. Drawing on a small-scale, interview based study, this paper explores the place of 'community engagement' within the routine activities of police officers and police community support officers allocated to a particular neighbourhood policing team. It argues that alongside a (familiar) range of organisational and environmental inhibitors, meaningful community engagement is stymied by a lack of clarity surrounding its purpose. Community engagement is at times conceived as a process of governance, at other times as a strategy of crime control.

Such conceptual ambiguities allow a broad range of policing activities to be labelled as 'community engagement', therein diluting its purpose and undermining its value within the ambit of contemporary policing policies.

9.4 PRISON PROGRAMMES AND EDUCATION
Chair: Gina Fox

0743 - THE IMPACT OF RELAXING MUSIC ON PRISONERS' LEVELS OF ANXIETY AND ANGER

Tomer Einat (Israel)[1]; Moshe Bensimon (Israel)[1]

1 - Department of Criminology, Bar Ilan University

Listening to relaxing music was found to reduce state anxiety and state anger among various populations. Nonetheless, the impact of relaxing music in prisons has not yet been studied. The current study examines the impact of relaxing music on levels of state anxiety and state anger among a random sample of 48 male adult criminal prisoners. The prisoners - 24 of the experimental group and 24 of the control group - shared matching criminal backgrounds, average lengths of imprisonment, number of prisoners per-wing, number of prisoners per-cell, and daily routine.

The design of the study was quasi-experimental: The experimental group was exposed to three consecutive weeks of music while the control group was not exposed to music. Measurements were taken at four different time points: a baseline measurement was taken one week prior to the 3-week exposure to music, two measurements were taken during the 3-week exposure to music (at the end of the first week and at the end of the third week), and one post-manipulation measurement was taken one week following the 3-week exposure to music.

State anxiety and state anger were measured by State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) and by State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory (STAXI).

Main findings are as follows: (a) Level of state anxiety decreased among the treatment group compared with the comparison group and, (b) level of state anger decreased among the treatment group compared with the comparison group.

The findings of the study are discussed in light of other studies that have shown positive effects of exposure to relaxing music on levels of anxiety and anger among other populations. In addition, the study provides practical recommendations for prison administrators regarding implementation of programs of relaxing music in various prison facilities.

0744 - 'PREVENTING IDLE HANDS MAKING MISCHEIEF' TO 'EDUCATION AT THE HEART OF DETENTION': AN EXAMINATION OF THE FUNCTION OF EDUCATION IN PRISONS

Helen Poole (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Coventry University

This paper is based on the author's doctorate thesis which examines the function of education in prisons through the application of a unique analytical model. Prisoner education has become a primary focus for the rehabilitation of offenders in many EU countries, and is evidenced most recently in the UK by the announcement of a network of privately run 'Secure Colleges' to replace the existing estate for young offenders. The research aimed to gain a better understanding of how this can be understood within the social, political and penal context, in order to better understand what prisoner education is designed to achieve.

Building on the work of Foucault (1979), Markus (1993) and King (1980) amongst others, the study triangulated data from political discourse, prison architecture, and still images of prison learning spaces using an analytical model based on research findings from philosophical, sociological, penal and educational theories.

The main findings of the study are the enduring function of prison education is the control of the prisoner-class, which is highly related to the macro-management of the penal system (reducing reoffending). However, the author argues such an approach to education is unproductive and that a focus on the transformation of the offender through the 'affect' of prison education (positive impacts on the individual learner), would be more productive.

0745 - THE REHABILITATION LOTTERY: EXPLORING THE DELIVERY AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS NON-ACCREDITED PROGRAMMES IN A PRIVATE PRISON USING A CASE STUDY APPROACH.

Gina Fox (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Leicester

The 'What works' literature has revealed some valuable information over the years regarding the effectiveness of prison programmes; however, the prison population and rate of re-offending within the United Kingdom still remains significantly high. This paper, drawing on ongoing empirical research, takes a closer look at 'non-accredited' interventions in particular and applies a qualitative approach in exploring the views and opinions of those directly involved in the selection, facilitating and participation of these programmes. It will outline some of the key findings which relate to the design and delivery of prison interventions. It will highlight the need for each establishment to offer a range of interventions and emphasise the need for facilitators to be innovative and flexible in their approach and delivery of these programmes. It will also discuss areas programme participants feel are hugely important in obtaining positive outcomes and will argue that where a prisoner is sent and what programmes are on offer in a prison, along with the motivations of the facilitators and the

atmosphere created, can impact greatly on their journey towards rehabilitation and desistance. Prison programme provision is, then, a 'Rehabilitation Lottery'.

0746 - THE 'LEARNER VOICE' PROGRAM: EVALUATING CHANGES IN THE CULTURE OF LEARNING IN EIGHT ENGLISH PRISONS

Morwenna Bennallick (United Kingdom)[1]; Katherine Auty (United Kingdom)[2]; Clare Taylor (United Kingdom)[3]

1 - Royal Holloway, University of London; 2 - University of Cambridge; 3 - Prisoners' Education Trust

Educational interventions in prison are known to have a positive impact in terms of reducing reoffending; one known pathway is through improving employment prospects which is known to reduce reoffending. Further, prison culture is a key determinant of whether prisoners engage in educational activities whilst incarcerated.

This paper presents findings from the evaluation of a 'Learner Voice' intervention led by the Prisoners' Education Trust. The aim was to assess whether promoting a Learner Voice approach in eight diverse prisons across England, impacted on their learning culture which can then engage prisoners into educational activities (including those defined as hard to reach).

The intervention consisted of three training sessions which supported staff and prisoners to co-design a Learner Voice initiative suited to the distinct needs of each prison. A research tool was developed to measure the learning culture of each prison before and after the intervention. Alongside this, interviews were conducted with staff participants, focus groups were conducted with prisoner participants and observations were made throughout the intervention period.

The results showed that the learning culture of the prison was related to the progress made in implementing the initiative; some prisons which engaged effectively with the intervention reported higher levels of 'empowerment', 'inclusivity', 'engaging/relevance' and/or 'aspiration'. However, there were also pre-existing cultural factors which impacted on the success of the initiatives and the level of change achieved.

Building on these results, this paper will outline a model of change for a prison's learning culture through Learner Voice and discuss the implications for prison policy and practice as well as future research.

9.5 UNDERSTANDING THE DYNAMICS OF CRIME AND PLACE IN SCOTLAND
Chair: Susan McVie

0747 - CRIME CHANGE AT THE LEVEL OF REGIONS AND POLICE FORCE AREAS

Susan McVie (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Edinburgh

Much has been written in the recent criminological literature about the fall in crime at the national level; however, the extent to which similar trends have been observed at the sub-national, or regional, level is much less clear. This is important because most developed countries devolve a huge amount of power and responsibility to sub-national levels of local government, including planning and partnership working around crime prevention and reduction. In addition, high quality data that might help us to understand changes in crime in the context of other economic, social and cultural changes are often only available at regional levels. It is important, therefore, that lessons are learned about the extent to which crime trends have changed both within individual local authorities and between authorities. This paper will explore crime change in Scotland, a country that has seen a very large fall in crime levels at the national level, and will examine differences between 32 local authorities, drawing on a range of available data that may help to explain differences and similarities between authorities. The data will also be examined at the level of individual police force areas to determine the degree of similarity or difference between local authorities that sit within autonomously controlled police force areas. The results of the analysis will highlight the value of exploring crime trends at a range of geo-spatial levels to determine the importance of understanding hierarchical patterns of crime and place.

0748 - WHAT DRIVES VARYING TRAJECTORIES OF CRIME AT THE NEIGHBOURHOOD LEVEL?

Ellie Bates (United Kingdom)[1]; Jon Bannister (United Kingdom)[2]; Ade Kearns (United Kingdom)[3]

1 - University of Edinburgh; 2 - Manchester Metropolitan University; 3 - University of Glasgow

What drives varying trajectories of crime at the neighbourhood level? Research in the United States at the street segment level shows clear evidence of places experiencing varying trajectories of crime across a decade. There has been little research done in Europe looking at trajectories of crime for different places, and little research overall looking at trajectories of crime at a neighbourhood level. This research examines the crime trajectories of data zones, natural neighbourhoods of between 500 to 1000 people in the Greater Glasgow area of Scotland. It uses group trajectory analysis, a type of latent class analysis, to model counts of crime adjusted for population change across 15 years. It finds distinct groups of neighbourhoods which have both differing levels of crime, and differing trajectories of crime change. Consideration is then given to what the role of structural and situational drivers might be in leading these groups of neighbourhoods to experience the general crime drop differently (including: age structure of the local population; housing tenure composition; and

income deprivation), along with an assessment of whether differing crime drops might be driven by reductions in specific crime types.

0749 - THE INFLUENCE OF STRUCTURAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS ON LEVELS OF CRIME AND OFFENDING AT THE NEIGHBOURHOOD LEVEL

Jon Bannister (United Kingdom)[1]; Ade Kearns (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - Manchester Metropolitan University; 2 - University of Glasgow

Crime and offenders are unevenly distributed across urban space. Deploying a fine-grained spatial analysis, this paper commences by exploring the influence of structural and social neighbourhood characteristics on crime rates between 2001 and 2008. It finds that the strongest associations with neighbourhood crime rates are income deprivation and the number of alcohol outlets, though the relative influence of these characteristics differs through time. The paper progresses to consider the influence of structural and social neighbourhood characteristics on the spatial distribution of offenders between 1998 and 2009. It finds that offenders are concentrated in neighbourhoods with high levels of social rented housing, income deprivation and lone parents. Finally, the paper considers the impact of offender densities on local crime rates. It finds that the rate of crime per offender is minimised when the aggregate offender density in a neighbourhood is at or below a fifth (20-23%). Further, that the crime rate per offender is higher, at any aggregate offender density, the greater the share of recently active offenders within the offender resident group. When the aggregate offender density exceeds one fifth, we begin to see significant increases in rate of crime per offender.

0750 - HOW CHANGING PATTERNS OF VICTIMISATION VARY BY PLACE

Rebecca Pillinger (United Kingdom)[1]; Paul Norris (United Kingdom)[1]; Susan Mcvie (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Edinburgh

The fact that individuals have differential experiences of victimization is well known; however, what is less well known is the extent to which patterns of individual experience change over time, and to what extent particular 'types' of victims have changed in the context of the recent international crime drop. Applying latent class analysis to repeated cross-sectional data from ten sweeps of the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, this paper will demonstrate that there are four key groups of individual who differ from each other in terms of the number and kind of incidents they have experienced. These include a large group of 'non-victims' with a very low probability of being victimized; a group of 'one-off property victims' who are likely to experience on average one incident of motor vehicle or household crime; a 'multiple mixed victim' group who typically experience two incidents of either property or personal crime; and

a very small group of 'frequent personal victims' who are most likely to experience three or more incidents of violence or personal theft. It is evident that the drop in crime over the last two decades is predominantly explained by a reduction in the prevalence and incidence of victimization amongst those likely to be a one-off property victim or a multiple mixed victim; whereas there has been no such decline amongst frequent personal victims. In other words, those who are most chronically affected by crime have not benefited to the same extent as other potential victims from the dramatic crime drop in Scotland. A key question, however, is whether victim group membership has changed by geographical location. For example, do some areas of Scotland have disproportionately more frequent personal victims, which explain why the crime rates in these areas have fallen far less dramatically and they have become progressively less like other areas in terms of their crime profile? This paper sets out to address the question of spatial inequality of crime as it relates to the profile and characteristics of the victim population within geographic boundaries. In addition, using area-level variables, the paper also seeks to examine whether an area's crime rates are merely a reflection of the experiences of the people living there, or whether people's experiences of crime are affected by the characteristics of the area that they live in.

9.6 BETWEEN REASON AND EMOTION: CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE
Chair: Nandor Knust

0751 - THE EMOTIONAL TRANSPARENCY OF TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE: SHARED AND COLLECTIVE EMOTIONS

Susanne Karstedt (Australia)[1]

1 - School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Griffith University

A characteristic of transitional justice procedures is their emotional transparency. This comprises turning private emotions into public ones, making emotions generally public, offering victims and perpetrators to share emotions, and mirroring private emotions back to collectives and vice versa. Based on a review of research on emotion sharing, and a perspective of transitional justice as a space for sharing and regulating emotions, a number of widely held assumptions on their role in such procedures are questioned. These concern first, the processes of sharing traumatic events by victims and witnesses, and second, the mobilization of collective shame and guilt in transitional justice events. Different cases and events of transitional justice are reviewed.

0752 - NARRATIVE VICTIMOLOGY, AGONISM AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

Antony Pemberton (Netherlands)[1]; Rianne Letschert (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Tilburg University

Recent insights in Victimology increasingly emphasize the importance of narrative in the experience of victimization (Pemberton, 2015) and the justice reaction to victimization (Pemberton, Aarten, Mulder, 2015). In this narrative victimology (damage to and rebuilding of) identity is a key concept (see for the connection of narrative to selfhood, identity and personality: Bruner, 1990; McAdams, 2013). Victimisation shatters victims' assumptions of self-continuity, as well as the continuity with the wider community to which the victim belongs (Pemberton et al, 2015; Hammack & Pilecki,2012).

The identity implications of international crimes are particularly pronounced. Beyond the threat to the victim's individual identity itself, international crimes also threaten the encompassing group (Margalit, 2002) to which the victim belongs, and from which vital (cultural) components of the victim's identity are drawn (e.g. McAdams & Pals, 2006, Hammack, 2008). This is further and similarly reinforced by the shape that secondary victimisation takes in these cases: beyond the lack of respect afforded to the individual victim, it will often signal a denial of equal standing to the victim's group, even to the extent of full exclusion from the moral circle of humanity (Waller, 2007).

The importance of rebuilding identity is hard to capture in current transitional justice processes, given their implicit or explicit adherence to either formal (e.g. Rawls,1971, 1993, 1999) or deliberative (Habermas, 1996, Gutmann & Thompson, 1990) forms of liberal rationalism: the types of identity intended here are either ignored, viewed with suspicion or even outright hostility in these perspectives (e.g. Muldoon & Schaap, 2013). The paper will argue that taking rebuilding identity seriously instead requires drawing on insights of agonism (Honig, 1993, Mouffe, 1993, 2005,2010) and/ or agonistic liberalism (Berlin, 1997; Gray, 2000). This will not necessarily resolve the shortcomings of current transitional justice processes in terms of identity (see also Keller Hirsch, 2013), but will at least lay bare the conundrums, moral failures (Tessman, 2014) and tragic questions (Nussbaum, 2000) within transitional justice, which in turn will also further understanding of the limits of the law in the aftermath of international crimes (see also Pemberton & Letschert, 2015).

0754 - THE PROBLEM WITH VICTIMS: LESSONS FROM INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chrisje Brants (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Utrecht University

In the sphere of international criminal justice, the problems surrounding the use of criminal law to tackle political and social problems are greatly enlarged by the sheer numbers of people involved, the heinousness of the crimes, the (perverse) role of the state. And so too with victims. While this may distinguish the international from the domestic sphere, it also has a magnifying effect that brings such issues that also occur in national jurisdictions, albeit

sometimes in a slightly different guise, more sharply into focus. One such is the consequences of the shift from the offender to the victim paradigm in criminal law and procedure. This paper will argue that there are lessons to be learnt from international criminal law about the effects of that shift, in particular with regard to claims that a criminal trial, and allowing victims greater agency within its confines, brings justice for victims. The paper problematizes the concept of justice and argues that the necessary rationality of criminal procedure has room only for rational agency and must by definition neglect the emotional expression of the narratives that are part of both coping with victimhood and moving toward reconciliation.

9.7 FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF ORGANIZED CRIME
Chair: Edward Kleemans

0848 - FROM ORGANIZED CRIME RESEARCH TO MONEY LAUNDERING RISK ASSESSMENT

Michele Riccardi (Italy)[1]; Diana Camerini (Italy)[1]

1 - Università Cattolica - Transcrime

Organised crime plays a crucial role in the determination of the risk of money laundering in a country, e.g. by generating criminal proceeds to be laundered or by setting up the ideal environment where illicit money could be integrated in the legitimate economy. However, it is only part of the story. Other risk factors should be taken into account, such as the magnitude of tax evasion or the vulnerabilities offered by the country economic and financial structure (e.g. the level of use of cash, the transparency and complexity of businesses' ownership structure, the type of AML countermeasures in place, etc.). Building on the preliminary results of EU co-funded project 'IARM – Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Money laundering in Europe', this paper discusses the main threats, vulnerabilities and consequences which should be taken into account when assessing the risk of money laundering in a country. It provides an exploratory measure of this risk in Italy, and suggestions of how these measures could be translated into prevention tools for public bodies and obliged private entities.

0849 - FINANCING ORGANISED CRIME AND MONEY LAUNDERING: CONNECTIONS AND DISCONNECTIONS

Michael Levi (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Cardiff University

There has been a developing interest among practitioners and academics in money laundering, with a steadily increasing number of empirical studies and some critical evaluations of the

basis for the 'follow the money' rhetorics and global legislative and institutional efforts. In the search for proceeds of crime, little attention has been paid to the question of how crime is financed, which might seem to be a focus for incapacitation of offenders, crime groups and crimes themselves. This paper draws upon the FINOCA study for the European Commission, which examined the financing of illicit tobacco, VAT frauds and drugs trafficking within the limitations of what data has been collected in Europe, and discusses it in the context of the more normal money laundering focus of criminal policy.

0850 - EXPLAINING ATTRITION: INVESTIGATING AND CONFISCATING THE PROCEEDS OF CRIME

Edwin Kruisbergen (Netherlands)[1]; Edward Kleemans (Netherlands)[2]; Ruud Kouwenberg (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Research and Documentation Centre, Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice; 2 - Faculty of Law, VU School of Criminology, VU University Amsterdam

In many jurisdictions across the world, "follow the money" has become a key concept in policy plans against organized crime. In order to boost the recovery of criminal earnings, legislation has been implemented, specialized organisations have been formed, and available resources have increased.

In this paper we look into the practice and results of financial investigation and asset recovery in the Netherlands. The empirical data consist of cases of the Dutch organized Crime Monitor. The data provide empirical insight into financial investigation. Furthermore it gives a complete picture of the recovery order court procedures of 102 convicted offenders - public prosecutors' claims and rulings of the initial court, appeal court and the supreme court - as well as the execution of the recovery orders; how much did the offenders actually pay? The paper provides an illustration and explanation of the general problem of attrition: the huge gap between estimated criminal profits on the one hand and the actual recovered amount of money on the other.

0851 - MONEY LAUNDERING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: THE KNOWN, THE UNKNOWN AND THE CHALLENGES FOR CRIME PREVENTION.

Matt Hopkins (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Univeristy of Leicester

A key purpose of organised crime is to generate profit in order to sustain criminal lifestyles, provide for families or to raise cash for more sinister purposes such as terrorism. In order to become financially stable, organised crime groups need to be able to invest money in further illicit activities or launder cash into the licit economy. While some international research has

considered how money is laundered, little systematic research has identified the methods used to launder the proceeds of crime into the UK economy or considered how effective preventative efforts are at increasing the effort required to launder cash and amplify risks for criminal investors. This paper presents some initial findings from an EU funded project that is utilizing a risk-based methodology to identify and assess the risk of money laundering in three European states (Italy, Holland and the UK). Some of the current threats and vulnerabilities in relation to the UK are identified and comment is made on preventative efforts in place. While it is identified that there is some knowledge of current risks, the data are at best patchy and it is argued this calls into question the potential efficacy of preventative efforts.

9.8 RUNNING IN THE FAMILY. GENERATION-EFFECTS IN SERIOUS AND ORGANIZED CRIME: ENRICHING SOURCES AND METHODS TO STUDY DUTCH FAMILY INVOLVEMENT IN CRIMINAL NETWORKS AND ORGANIZED CRIME GROUPS

Chair: Letizia Paoli

0758 - CRIME FAMILIES AS QUINTESSENTIAL ILLEGAL OPPORTUNITY STRUCTURES

Peter Klerks (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Dutch Prosecution Service's National Office

Understanding organized crime as it manifests itself in modern Western societies requires acknowledging the embeddedness of many illegal enterprises in social networks of friends, families and neighbourhoods (Duijn & Klerks, 2014). Extended families in particular appear to function as persistent illicit opportunity structures for criminal entrepreneurs providing safe recruitment and training pools through differential association, stable social support and fallback mechanisms in case of conflicts or arrests, and available physical shelter in the form of meeting places, production and logistics facilities, contraband stashes and safe houses. Recorded examples of such criminal dynasties in the Netherlands range from multiple-generation families of narcotics producers and traffickers through families of fences, burglars and even hired killers.

It appears obvious that traditional judicial interventions focused on individual perpetrators alone are insufficient to confront such deeply-rooted crime problems. By monitoring current investigations, trials and scientific research on criminal families in multiple Dutch cities and regions, the Public Prosecutor's Office together with partners such as the police and municipal authorities seeks to draw lessons and develop strategies for countering these resilient opportunity structures.

Ref.: P.A.C. Duijn & P.P.H.M. Klerks (2014). *Social Network Analysis Applied to Criminal Networks: Recent Developments in Dutch Law Enforcement*. Pp. 121-159 in: A.J. Masys (Ed.), Networks and Network Analysis for Defence and Security. Springer International Publishing.

0759 - CRIMINAL FAMILY NETWORKS, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Pieter Tops (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Tilburg University

In the paper we will analyse history and function of one of the notorious criminal family networks in the Netherlands. We focus on its criminal activities, seen from the point of view of both the district / neighbourhood from which the family network operates, and the historical development of the family network and the district / neighbourhood. In this way, we will get a better understanding of the features and underlying mechanisms of how a criminal family network functions and may persist.

0760 - PREVENTING INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF CRIME IN AMSTERDAM FAMILIES: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

Bart De Graaf (Netherlands)[1]; Nazly Sadaat (Netherlands)[2]

1 - City of Amsterdam; 2 - Amsterdam Police

According to data of the Amsterdam Police there are dozens of families in the city of Amsterdam whose family names show up, generation after generation, in the registers of law enforcement and local government. The usual approach to these families can be described as fragmented, and true to tradition: predominantly focussed on individual family members, mostly the male offenders.

This Amsterdam Pilot Project (in progress) experiments with another approach. Its subject is a large family of non-Western origin. Two generations of adult male members have impressive crime records, as well as a history of violence and abuse towards women and children. In our approach, the whole family is subject of study, law enforcement and care-programs, as we presume that *family structures* and dynamics facilitate and contribute to the development and persistence *of crime* and delinquency. Special attention is paid to both the role of the women in this family and its ethnic origins. Our goal is to ascertain the significance of the (criminal) family 'system' as a target for preventing crime and delinquency, and to develop tools to prevent the third generation (at the moment still children) to become criminal as well. These tools are designed to be used for similar families in the future as well. In this presentation we discuss our multidisciplinary approach and tools.

0761 - FAMILY BUSINESS: INTERGENERATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE NETHERLANDS - A MULTIPLE-SOURCE THICK DESCRIPTION APPROACH

Hans Moors (Netherlands)[1]; Toine Spapens (Netherlands)[2]

1 - Lokaal Centraal - Expertgroep Maatschappelijke Vraagstukken; 2 - Tilburg University

Historical (case) studies on (mobile) banditism and organized crime groups in the Netherlands, however scarce, exemplify the persistence of crime, within certain areas, criminal branches, subcultures, and families. Especially with regard to the southern parts of the country, police officers, welfare workers, and probation officers observe, on being asked, that family involvement in organized crime spans generations, passing on from father to son (in law). Known criminals involved nowadays in large-scale cannabis cultivation and trade, have fathers that made a career in XTC-production in the 1990's, grandfathers that were big in large-scale thefts and robberies in the 1970's, and great-grandfathers producing and smuggling illegal alcohol or cigarettes, butter, and other goods across the Belgian border in the 1950's. This hold true, at least, for some families we're studying in a pilot-project, aimed at assessing and explaining generation-effects in serious and organized crime. Does it run in the family, just like it does (or used to do) in legal businesses? In this paper we'll discuss the set-up and preliminary findings of this pilot-project, drawing special attention to promising sources often neglected in criminological research.

9.9 PUNISHMENT AND POLITICAL STRUGGLES AND IDEOLOGIES BETWEEN THE GLOBAL NORTH AND SOUTH
Chair: Maximo Sozzo

0762 - REASONABLE HOPES?: CRIMINOLOGY, DEMOCRACY AND PENAL POLITICS

Richard Sparks (United Kingdom)[1]; Ian Loader (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - University of Edinburgh; 2 - University of Oxford

The tone of some of the leading accounts of recent penal politics is grim, and not without reason. If the trends with which we have become so familiar in many parts of the world, but perhaps especially in the United States – chronically high levels of incarceration, racial disproportion, demotic symbolic politics – flow either from core features of 'late modernity' or from inherent logics of neoliberal globalization, as key contributors such as Garland and Wacquant have variously insisted, then the prospects for changing these in any substantial and purposeful way, any time soon, seem rather slim. There have of course been reversals in the unremitting rise of mass incarceration recently. Are these more than temporary, reversible fluctuations? Are some of those who celebrate them clutching at straws?

It is not necessary to share such (perhaps premature) optimism to wish to promote a somewhat different and more hopeful form of analysis and engagement. This paper seeks to identify some resources that could contribute to that task. These may include encouraging and enabling criminologists to re-open connections to both political theory and law, to their mutual benefit. If criminology is to contribute more effectively to thinking about how we draw limits to state coercion and demand strict scrutiny over the threats to individual rights, human development, and civic dignity posed by institutionalized exclusion and stigmatization it will need access to a certain range of perspectives and to build (or re-build) some alliances. What kind of criminology is best suited to the challenge of developing penal practices and institutions fit for democratic societies?

0763 - POLITICS AND PUNISHMENT: VISIONS FROM THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Maximo Sozzo (Argentina)[1]

1 - National University of Litoral

In the last 20 years, several narratives have emerged in the literature of the sociology of punishment that have emphasized the dependence of the mutations in penal policy on some structural changes of social life. In turn these are understood in different ways but usually elevated to the status of an epochal and potentially -with more or less caution- global transformation. Frequently these connections are postulated in a way that fails to fully address the question of "how" these various structural mutations are effectively connected with the decisions and actions that take place in the penal field.

In my view, it is politics that plays the central role in structuring the "how" of these connections. This is the space of translation, par excellence, of the influences of social, economic and cultural relations and processes in the field of penalty. And largely, and consequently, it is also a most immediate and effective "why". Much recent sociological and criminological literature has been arguing the need to generate a more detailed exploration of the relationship between politics and punishment for understanding changes over recent decades. Such appeals are based on different ways of conceiving politics.

From my perspective, the emphasis should be placed on exploring the results -always relatively contingent and contestable- of struggles and conflicts between social and political actors in specific times and places. How these different actors develop governmental rationalities, programs and strategies about punishment and which continuities or discontinuities introduced regarding the recent and distant past, become key questions for such an analysis. This does not mean that certain elements and processes beyond such struggles and conflicts that limit and shape their development –even certain institutional dimensions of politics- does not have a tangible and lasting impact on the choices and actions that are forged in this field. But it does involve emphasizing the crucial role that is often lost in the contemporary debate in the description and explanation of a "great transformation" that seems to depend on the choices and actions of nobody, trivializing the role of political struggles.

In order to illustrate this point, I will present several examples related with "postneoliberal" political changes over the last 15 years in South America and its impact on the penal fields of these national contexts. I think they give us several cues to sustain this type of connection as crucial. These examples are embedded in the peculiarities of our present in this region. As such they offer an interesting opportunity for the dialogue between Global North and South, in an opposite direction to those traditionally articulated in the sociology of punishment.

0764 - RETHINKING THE SOCIOLOGY OF PUNISHMENT THROUGH THE BRAZILIAN CRIME COMPLEX: AN APPROACH FROM BELOW

David Fonseca (Brazil)[1]

1 - Universidade Federal de Goiás - REJ

The return of democracy in Brazil has been heralded as one of the major achievements of the country over the last decades. The consolidation of democratic practices and institutions, however, is still an ongoing process, subject to challenges and setbacks along the way. One such pitfall is the current situation of punishment and crime control. The rapid increase of recorded levels of violence and the astounding expansion of the prison population presents a challenge for the establishment of a truly participative and just polity. The recent upsurge in prison population in the country presents a formidable challenge to the customary narrative of the progressive enhancement of social conditions, as it places the most marginalized individuals and communities under heightened pressure. Consequently, the main current puzzle requiring attention and explanation is the present situation of mass imprisonment, which in 2012 reached a population of over half a million people behind bars. Beyond these high absolute numbers, the pace of the incarceration expansion and the aggravation of this predicament, which is higher than the American rhythm at its peak, pose an imminent threat for the coming years. The return of democracy in the 1980s witnessed the emergence of urban criminality as an important issue in the political agenda. The arrival of the war on drugs and the heavy repression of property crimes marked the operation of the criminal justice apparatus during this period. This work attempts to claim that the heavy criminalization of social marginality worked as a backlash against the inclusionary policies towards an underprivileged population. At the same time, it claims that the rise in the prison population has been the consequence of technologies of governance becoming increasingly pervasive in every corner of social life throughout the entire Brazilian territory. It might be argued that this represents the last steps in the implementation of a modernization project whose inception dates back to the country's independence.

9.10 GREEN CRIME AND ANIMAL PROTECTION
Chair: Siv Rebekka Runhovde

0765 - SCRIPT ANALYSIS, ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME AND SHADOW ECONOMY - CASE OF ILLICIT DUMPING OF WASTE IN FINLAND

Lina Sahramäki (Finland)[1]; Terhi Kankaanranta (Finland)[1]

1 - Police University College

Previous studies have shown that waste sector has several vulnerabilities which make it an attractive field for criminal action. These studies have emphasized that most part of the illicit activities occur next to legal actions. Of particular challenge is that waste is easily manipulated. Moreover, waste sector is categorized as one of the areas prone to shadow economy in Finland. In order to tackle shadow economy efficiently and develop prevention of waste crime, increased knowledge is needed.

For the purpose of obtaining this knowledge, script analysis was applied to illicit dumping of waste in Finland in this study. The goal was to identify the key points where regulation fails and criminal action in waste dumping takes place. Modus operandi of illicit action was analysed based on judiciary cases of waste dumping in Finland during 1994-2014. Script analysis was also applied to a case study of illicit dumping of sewage in Finland during 1999-2008. In that case a company collected sewage and leaked it illegally to city sewers instead of handling it properly. Court of Appeal convicted the suspects to four years of unconditional imprisonment. In addition, significant fines for aggravated impairment of the environment were sentenced, making the case unique in Finland. In the presentation preliminary findings are presented and discussed

0766 - CRIMINOLOGICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF HUMANITARIAN ANIMAL PROTECTION. THE RESULTS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (CARRIED OUT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION OF POLICE ACADEMY IN SZCZYTNO AND THE CRIMINOLOGY INSTITUTE OF THE ACADEMY OF THE POLICE FORCE IN BRATISLAVA)

Aleksandra Nowak (Poland)[1]; Izabela Nowicka (Poland)[1]

1 - Police Academy in Szczytno

Various aspects of environment protection are being discussed at the international level. There are changes in the philosophical, ethical, legal and social theories relating to environment protection. More and more regulations have appeared in the international public law, the EU law and in the state legislation in the past few years.

The presentation concerns the criminological and legal aspects of humanitarian animal protection, which is an element of constantly developing "green criminology" as a part of criminology. The speech includes the analysis of environment protection law in the context of administration tasks, including the Police, and in particular, the tasks related to humanitarian

animal protection. The crucial part of the presentation is the juxtaposition of penal regulations allowing for prosecution of offences against animals in Poland and Slovakia.

The theoretical part of the speech is a starting point for the presentation of the results of international research carried out by the Police Academy in Szczytno and the Criminology Institute of the Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava, the aim of which was assessment of legal awareness of law enforcers and students in the field of the humanitarian protection of animals and environment.

The appropriate reaction of law enforcement agencies and not diminishing the fact that an animal is the victim is essential for the effective prosecution of offenders committing crimes against humanitarian protection of animals. The research results confirm that this type of crimes is underestimated and involves a large "dark number" of crimes. This is the effect of frequent failure to disclose this type of crimes, as well as considering this kind of acts as not forbidden.

The research also indicates the necessity of changes in the philosophy of educating law enforcers of services responsible for prosecution of offenders who breach the legal protection of animals. The conclusion includes the postulates *de lege ferenda* concerning changes in the legal regulations as well as remarks and suggestions for criminologists concerning the development of "green criminology".

0767 - PROFESSIONALISM AND DISCRETION IN INVESTIGATION OF ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE IN NORWAY.

Siv Rebekka Runhovde (Norway)[1]

1 - Norwegian Police University College

Police investigation is reported to have gone through a process of professionalization (Hald & Rønn, 2013). The use of discretion is asserted as essential in police investigation and takes place in relation to considering whether a crime has been committed, if there is ground for commencing an investigation and/or a prosecution, when interpreting findings etc. (McCoy, 1996). According to Cox Iii, Hill, and Pyakuryal (2008), discretion within professional work represents a judgement as to what activities that are to receive priority, and the concept of tacit knowledge has importance in this process. However Hald and Rønn (2013) warn against assuming police discretion is identical to the discretion executed within traditional professions. Discretion in policing is thought to rest upon common sense rather than specialist knowledge and can partly be understood as decision making without being under direct command from superiors. The National Police Directorate recognizes the need for having expert officers to deal with investigation and prosecution of environmental crime. Yet interview data suggests that these officers frequently are assigned to other cases, conceivably at the expense of environmental crime. Data also suggests that limited resources and a wide-ranging presence of performance measures mainly directed at other types of crimes influences the handling of environmental crime. The paper will discuss what professionalism and discretion within police

investigation entails as opposed to in other types of professional work. The paper is thought as a point of departure for an article discussing the use of discretion in police investigation of illegal wildlife trade and to what extent the investigators can be considered qualified to make sound, discretionary decisions in these cases.

References

Cox Iii, R. W., Hill, M. L., & Pyakuryal, S. (2008). Tacit Knowledge and Discretionary Judgment. *Public Integrity, 10*(2), 151-164. doi: 10.2753/PIN1099-9922100204
Hald, C., & Rønn, K. V. (2013). *Om at opdage: metodiske refleksioner over politiets undersøgelsespraksis*. Fredriksberg C: Samfunnslitteratur.

McCoy, C. (1996). Police, Prosecutors and Discretion in Investigation. In J. Kleinig (Ed.), *Handled with discretion: ethical issues in police decision making*. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield publishers.

9.11 RESETTLEMENT OF PRISONERS
Chair: Friedrich Lösel

0768 - THE IMPLICATIONS OF HEGEMONIC MASCULINITY IN THE PRISON ON PRISONER REINTEGRATION

Conor Murray (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Ulster

'Hegemonic masculinity', refers to the dominant model of masculinity within the gender hierarchy (Connell, 1987), it focuses on how particular groups of men inhabit positions of power and wealth, and how they legitimate and reproduce social relationships that generate their dominance (Carrigan et al., 1985; Connell and Messerschmidt, 2005; Dover 2005; Bhana 2005). Bowker (1998) argues this dominant form of masculinity exists within the prison system and is characterised by violence and threat and can often be associated with the external aspects of performance such as physical size, ability to fight, power and dominance (Browker, 1998). Evans and Wallace (2007) prison research supports this, purporting that this amplified necessity to prove ones manliness within the prison system encourages male displays of bravado, where dominance and respect is earned through violence, toughness and dismissal of emotion (Evans and Wallace, 2007). Therefore, it is argued that the hegemonic form of masculinity within the prison system is characterised toughness, physicality and the ability to instil fear in other prisoners. Through displays of violence and threat it is natural that a climate of fear emerges, marginalising and subordinating the weaker, more feminine and less powerful members of the prison community. These prisoners tend to be younger or vulnerable individuals such as sex offenders (Jewkes, 2005).

It is clear that within Northern Ireland the process of prisoner reintegration is insufficient. Continually high levels of recidivism signal that programmes addressing the area are ineffective. In Northern Ireland recidivism rates are currently 42.8 percent (Department of Justice Northern Ireland, 2011), with 71.7 percent of young offenders re-offending within one year of release (Youth Justice Agency, 2011). It is this issue of intensified hegemonic masculine prison identity in which this paper perpetuates is having the greatest impact on successful reintegration. The desire and compulsion to frequently prove an emphasised and more aggressive form of manhood within the prison environment becomes embedded in individuals (Mosher and Sirkin, 1984) and is impacting their ability to achieve successful reintegration. Masculine characteristics, identified by Stanko (1994), necessary to survive within prison such as intimidation, willingness and ability to participate in violence as well as individual displays of bravado are not compatible with morals, values and ethics adopted by wider society. This makes it difficult for individuals to successfully reintegrate with the rest of society, meeting specific socio-economic barriers in the form of employment, accommodation, family, health and community. It will be the purpose of this research to explore individually each of these key resettlement areas through the lens of hegemonic masculinity.

0769 - RE-EVALUATING RESETTLEMENT: BEST PRACTICE AND CHALLENGES TO THE REINTEGRATION OF OFFENDERS

Ester Ragonese (United Kingdom)[1]; Rebecca Askew (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - Liverpool John Moores University; 2 - Manchester Metropolitan University

In July 2013, Justice Secretary Chris Grayling announced plans for the introduction of seventy resettlement prisons in England and Wales. The purpose of resettlement prisons is to reduce re-offending, by assisting prisoners to overcome barriers to desistance and thereby enabling them to participate proactively in society. Set within academic literature, this paper identifies the best practice and key challenges of resettlement for the prison estate. It presents findings from an evaluation of the resettlement processes in a private prison in the North-West of England.

The research took an ethnographic approach with a nine-month fieldwork period combining observations, interviews and in-depth case studies, which were analysed using 'Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis'. The analysis focused on understanding the subjective experience of prisoners' in preparing for their release and the prison staff roles in this process. The paper compares these two perspectives, demonstrating the similarities they share in terms of resettlement goals and the requirements for successful reintegration. It concludes by presenting a series of recommendations to improve resettlement practices within the prison, enabling staff to carry out their duties effectively and better support prisoners in preparing for their release.

0770 - THE ROLE OF FAMILY RELATIONS IN PRISONER'S RESETTLEMENT AND RESILIENCE OF THEIR FAMILIES

Friedrich Lösel (United Kingdom)[1]; Caroline Lanskey (United Kingdom)[1]; Lucy Markson (United Kingdom)[2]; Karen Souza (United Kingdom)[3]

1 - Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge; 2 - Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge; 3 - London City University

According to theories of social bonding and social capital positive family relationships are important for resilience in resettlement and rehabilitation after release from prison. However, this topic has rarely been addressed in prospective longitudinal studies. In the first whole-family approach on this topic in Europe our study gathered data from 39 British male prisoners, their (ex-) partners and children before and after release. Data on the father's relationship, involvement and contact with the family were used in a multiple-informant design. At the bivariate level and after control of pre-prison risk variables, family relationships predicted positive outcomes with finding accommodation, alcohol and drug use, and coping with post-release challenges. In contrast, difficulties with employment and finance were neither related to previous family relations nor to the other resettlement outcomes. With regard to the father-child relationship the intensity and quality of contact during imprisonment played a significant role (even after control for pre-prison relationship). Overall, this study underlines the importance of family relations as 'natural' protective factors in the process of resettlement, desistance and coping in vulnerable families. Implications for policy and practice will be discussed.

0771 - PROJECTING THE PAST, ACCOUNTING FOR THE FUTURE – PRISONERS ABOUT CRIME, PRISON LIFE, AND THE FUTURE

Andrada Istrate (Romania)[1]

1 - University of Bucharest/Department of Sociology and Social Work and EHESS, Paris/CESPRA

This presentation draws on eight months of empirical research in a Romanian prison on the topic of reentry, especially interviews with prisoners before and after release. Convicts' plans for the future are related to the way they make sense of their crimes and sentences. Even though interviews sample a heterogeneous population (convicts with different criminal records and personal biographies, in prison for different crimes, residing in different regimes of incarceration, both first timers and re-offenders), their answers to questions about the near future are virtually identical. Although this may well be an effect of the interview which speaks to a near future that respondents may or may not envisage, comparing interviews before and after release shows an interesting pattern. First of all, there is ambiguity and sometimes contradiction about what lead them to prison, as inmates (in different interviews, or after the interview, or to other members of the research team) seldom deliver different versions of the same crime. In other words, convicts provide two accounts of the past: what might have really happened, and the polished version that they, together with their legal representatives

presented in court. Secondly, these two versions of the truth entertain a double discourse concerning blame and responsibility, one that oscillates between admitting and regretting their errors, and one that diverts responsibility for infraction elsewhere. I argue that the way felons evaluate their sentences as well as their crimes and the way they negotiate blame and responsibility can be a valuable indicator for post-release outcomes.

9.12 PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND POLICY
Chair: Christina Zarafonitou

0772 - PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND POLICY RESPONSE: A CASE STUDY OF ROTTERDAM

Vasco Lub (Netherlands)[1]; Tom De Leeuw (Netherlands)[2]

1 - Bureau for Social Argumentation / Dept. of Sociology Erasmus University Rotterdam; 2 - Dept. of Criminology Erasmus University Rotterdam

The paper aims to take an alternative approach to the study of crime and safety perceptions by problematizing standardized information on crime and disorder rates and perceptions of safety, and its policy response. Using the city of Rotterdam (Netherlands) as a case, its starting point is the discrepancy between declining crime rates (as seen in statistics) and rising public perception of crime and disorder (as reported in municipal survey questionnaires). After a decade of steadily declining crime rates, the city of Rotterdam for some years reports a slight deterioration in the subjective safety rates (fear of disorder & crime). The trend goes against the improved objective rates. Moreover, the municipal survey data show that in many Rotterdam districts, the development of neighbourhood crime problems and quality of life issues is perceived more negatively than its actual development, an – at first glance - paradoxical phenomenon that has also been reported in some other European cities (crime paradox).

The present study uses qualitative methods to uncover the perceptions of crime and safety of Rotterdam residents in four separate districts in more depth (64 qualitative interviews + 10 professional interviews and participatory observations). The study was part of a larger research program on residents' safety perceptions commissioned by the mayor of Rotterdam. Based on our case study, we aim to shed light on some of the intractable policy controversies and methodological difficulties that surround the analysis of crime and safety rates and the administrative response to such "paradoxical" data and developments. The analysis of our own qualitative data for the two more troubled districts show a reverse result (better than expected on the basis of the municipal data) whilst the two "better districts" show a more negative picture than assumed on the basis of the municipal data. This indicates serious biases in the quantitative measurement of urban crime and safety perceptions as a guide to policy, and raises questions about the assumed crime paradox.

Based on the results of our study, we argue in this paper for a lesser dependency on quantitative information of crime and safety rates ('de-quantification' of crime perceptions) and a greater use of the construction of meanings from citizens about their daily experiences and feelings about safety ('re-qualification' of crime perceptions). Such an approach requires a local safety strategy that traces residents' perceptions on crime and disorder less according to their geographical location, and more according to their fragmented social roles and networks within and outside their district or neighbourhood.

0773 - PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME SERIOUSNESS AND THEIR DETERMINANTS: A DILEMMA FOR POLICY MAKERS?

An Adriaenssen (Belgium)[1]; Letizia Paoli (Belgium)[1]

1 - University of Leuven (KU Leuven)

In recent years, serious crime has become a key topic in the European policy debate on internal security. Although most EU policy documents provide no definition of serious crime, many of them link serious crime to crime harm. It is unclear, instead, which crimes are perceived as the most serious by EU citizens, and the criteria by which they select the most serious crimes. In fact, the line of research started with Sellin and Wolfgang (1968)'s pioneering study on crime seriousness perceptions was largely abandoned in the 1990s. Moreover, this literature had considerable shortcomings, including the lack of a clear definition of perceived crime seriousness, the frequent use of non-probability samples, mostly in the United States, and the focus on ordinary crimes.

Tackling the conceptual and methodological gaps in the literature, we developed a survey to assess public perceptions of crime seriousness. In the survey, we operationalized crime seriousness perceptions in an innovative way, consisting of three dimensions—the moral wrongfulness of the crime, severity of the crime harms and incidence of the crime and its harms—building on Warr's (1989) first conceptualization of perceived crime seriousness and Greenfield and Paoli's (2013) more recent harm assessment framework. We included a differentiated set of crimes, including several organized crimes prioritized in EU policy documents. We also considered the extent to which perceptions of seriousness can be explained by socio-demographic and attitudinal factors and victimization experience. In spring 2014, we administered the survey to a stratified, random sample of 3,000 residents in Flanders (the Dutch-speaking part of Belgium), obtaining a 42% response rate and 1,278 valid questionnaires.

In this paper, we present the first survey results. As for the ranking of the crimes perceived as most serious, our findings confirm the previous results. As for the public's selection criteria, regression analyses indicate that the perceived crime seriousness is, for all crimes, primarily predicted by the crime moral wrongfulness and, to a much more limited extent, by the perceived harm severity. The incidence of either crime or its harms, instead, is not associated with the perceived seriousness. Except for age, none of the control and victimization variables explain the seriousness perceptions.

We argue that these findings suggest a dilemma for (democratic) policy makers: should priorities in crime control be informed by citizens' perceptions or by an "objective" assessment of crime harms and incidence?

0774 - PUNITIVE ATTITUDES AMONG THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND FEELINGS OF INSECURITY

Christina Zarafonitou (Greece)[1]; Anastasia Chalkia (Greece)[1]

1 - Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences

Taking into account the previous background research on punitive attitudes in Greece a knowledge gap exist as it regards the punitivity of specific social groups. The current research aims to further explore this issue towards specific populations such as university students. The study of this research group presents a specific interest because of the age and the educational background of the sample. For this reason, the sample is consisted from students both of theoretical and positive faculties of the country.

In particular, the research focuses on the relation of punitive attitudes of the university students with feelings of insecurity as well as with trust towards criminal justice. On the other hand, the research aims to explore possible differentiations in punitivity among university students and the students of the school of a prison for young offenders. Attitudes towards punishment based on real crime "scenarios" are used as a tool of assessing the punitivity in these two social groups who live in different contexts but belong to the same age bracket.

0775 - HOW CRIMINOLOGY STUDENTS SEE CRIME? FROM «NAIVE REPRESENTATIONS» TO «REASONED THINKING» BY DECONSTRUCTING CRIMINOLOGY THROUGH THE LENS OF TV SHOWS.

Stephanie Loup (Switzerland)[1]; Lionel Grossrieder (Switzerland)[1]; Manon Jendly (Switzerland)[1]; Romain Voisard (Switzerland)[1]; Emmanuel Sylvestre (Switzerland)[2]

1 - Ecole des Sciences Criminelles, Université de Lausanne; 2 - Centre de Soutien à l'Enseignement, Université de Lausanne

Crime generates many representations in popular culture, influenced by medias, literature, arts, movies and TV shows. Criminology students presumably also carry their own representations on crime, offenders and social reactions, as well as on the discipline itself, its field of inquiry and jobs. Our presentation focus on the evolution of their representations during a semester by using crime-related TV shows. To this purpose, 33 Master students were invited to analyse and discuss sequences from 6 TV shows. The SwitchCast software has been used to annotate videos with structured annotations and free text. Their evolution was

evaluated on the same set of sequences at the beginning and at the end of this period of time. Our results show that students do not initially have misrepresentations but rather unclear conceptions on the topics at stake. In addition, it appears that they have less emotional reactions at the end of the program and that their learning experience, through this particular medium, have helped them to turn some kind of « naive representations » to « reasoned thinking ». These results lead to discuss new perspectives on education in criminology, as well as popular representations on crime.

9.13 NEW PERSPECTIVES ON LIFE IMPRISONMENT
Chair: Dirk Van Zyl Smit

0776 - LIFE IMPRISONMENT WITHOUT PAROLE AND THE CASE-LAW OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Miklós Lévay (Hungary)[1]

1 - Constitutional Court of Hungary

After abolishing the death penalty in most member states of the Council of Europe, life imprisonment without parole (hereinafter LWOP) became the ultimate punishment in many countries in Europe. The imposing and implementing LWOP has raised human rights, penal justification and penitentiary questions.

This paper deals with mainly human rights issues based on the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter ECHR) case-law.

The following three cases of the ECHR will be discussed: (i) Kafkaris v Cyprus (2008), (ii) Vinter and Others v United Kingdom (2013), and (iii) László Magyar v Hungary (2014). In relation to the case of László Magyar v Hungary the new review mechanism of the LWOP in Hungary will be provided. The paper also deals with the implementation of the LWOP from the point of view of the rehabilitation of the inmates.

The following conclusions can be drawn:

(i) In ECHR case-law, LWOP is mainly a procedural question. The Court does not examine the conformity of LWOP in itself with the European Convention on Human Rights, but rather focuses on its review mechanism and its implementation.

The ECHR is taking into account the reducibility and review procedure of the LWOP based on the requirement of Article

3 of the ECHR, namely the prohibition against inhuman and degrading treatment.

(ii) The new review mechanism of the LWOP in Hungary would raise concerns under Article 3 of the Convention.

(iii) The possibility of rehabilitation has to be provided for LWOP inmates based on the right to Human dignity.

0777 - THE MEANING OF LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Catherine Appleton (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Nottingham

This paper highlights the differences in regimes to which life-sentenced prisoners are subject to in different jurisdictions, and explores the meaning of life imprisonment as perceived by those who are so sentenced. On the treatment of life-sentenced prisoners there is evidence from treaty bodies, such as the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture, that in many countries prison conditions for lifers are particularly poor and that there is an absence of programmes that will enable prisoners to rehabilitate themselves. This paper argues that life sentence prisoners are sometimes subjected to regimes that are so restrictive that they are inherently inhuman and degrading, leaving them unprepared for release and for life after life imprisonment.

0778 - IMPOSING LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Dirk Van Zyl Smit (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Nottingham

It is often overlooked that life imprisonment may be imposed not only as a formal life sentence by a court but also indirectly. This paper considers the various ways in which formal and informal life sentences can be imposed. It focuses in particular on the imposition of life sentences as an alternative to the death penalty, following either the abolition of capital punishment or the conversion by executive action of a death sentence into one of life imprisonment. The paper concludes that the indirect imposition of life sentences can result in sentences that do not meet the minimum requirements of proportionality or even legality.

0779 - RELEASE FROM LIFE IMPRISONMENT: A PERSPECTIVE FROM ISRAEL

Leslie Sebba (Israel)[1]

1 - Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Israel's penal system was in the first decades characterized by minimalistic legal provisions, the individualization of punishment, broad discretion on the part of decision makers, and punitive moderation. Only two statutory provisions (in different and inconsistent laws) regulated early release from prison; and neither referred to life imprisonment, which was in practice routinely commuted via the President's clemency power.

In common with other (especially common-law) countries, the system has in recent years become desert-oriented - but also preventative and punitive, and far more regulated. A prisoner release law was adopted in 2001 with 48 sections, some applying specifically to lifers – including the establishment of a Special Release Board. While the key question remains the duration of a life sentence, it is complicated by the relationship between its commutation and the possibility of a one-third remission. A further complication is the relationship between the Release Board and the President, and the legal status of all these bodies vis-à-vis security prisoners sentenced in the occupied territories. Add to this political input, as reflected in a provision applying to prisoners who have murdered prime ministers, and a pending bill to regulate prisoner exchanges (a "Gilad Shalit" law).

The paper will attempt to analyse these complexities in the light of local and comparative penal trends, while illustrating with some empirical data.

9.14 CRIMINAL POLICY: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER AND COMPARATIVE APPROACHES
Chair: Graça Enes

0780 - THE TRAVELS OF PENAL POLICY: LESSONS FOR COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY

Danique Gudders (Belgium)[1]

1 - KU Leuven

The origins of academic research and debate on the notion of policy transfer goes back to the 1960s when it became part of the comparative policy analysis. Policy transfer is used in political science and public policy analysis and refers to the process in which knowledge of policies, administrative arrangements, institutions and ideas in one political system (past or present) are used in the development of policies, administrative arrangements, institutions and ideas in another political system. Since the late 1990s the interest in the concept of policy transfer has grown exponentially which has led to a major increase of empirical research and theoretical reflection on the topic. Nowadays the notion of policy transfer is commonly used in the analysis of broader phenomena such as Europeanisation, internationalisation, globalisation and policy innovation. Within the field of criminology little thorough empirical research on policy transfer has been undertaken thus far. The study by Jones and Newburn which focused

on the transfer of crime policy from the USA to the UK is by far the most important empirically grounded contribution to the policy transfer debate within criminology. Despite the existence of this pioneering work there are still specific areas where scientific progress can be made in using the concept of policy transfer within criminological research. To identify the theoretical weaknesses and empirical gaps in criminology, a critical analysis of the public policy literature will be conducted within this presentation. We will critically review twenty years of research on policy transfer within public policy in order to identify the theoretical and empirical lessons for future criminological research on policy transfer.

0781 - THE MISSING LINK BETWEEN TOP-DOWN AND BOTTOM-UP PERSPECTIVES ON NORMALIZATION

Helene De Vos (Belgium)[1]

1 - Leuven Institute of Criminology (KU Leuven)

"Life in prison shall approximate as closely as possible the positive aspects of life in the community." With this reaffirmation of the normalization principle, the European Prison Rules of 2006 aimed at reducing the negative consequences of imprisonment, recognizing the human rights of prisoners and promoting their reintegration. Thus, the idea of normalization has not only been included in European regulations, but also in many national penal legislations. However, whereas reducing negative consequences, ensuring the human rights of prisoners and promoting their reintegration might seem valuable objectives from a "top-down" policy perspective, the compatibility of these objectives is less obvious when viewed from the perspective of prisoners or a "bottom-up" perspective. Just one example of this apparent incompatibility is that refusing to participate in the system of conditional release (for which conditions should be met both before and after release) may increase prisoners' autonomy within prison, hence reducing the negative consequences of the loss of liberty; yet, it contrasts with preparing the reintegration as is expected within the prison system.

This raises questions about the extent to which the normalization principle as conceived by policymakers can truly reduce the harm caused by detention whilst also serving other purposes such as reintegration and rehabilitation. This presentation seeks to identify the extent to which the top-down and the bottom-up approaches of the normalization principle could be made compatible in practice and at which points they counteract with each other. To this end, we will first pay attention to the normalization principle as defined and used by European and national policies; then discuss the normalization principle from the perspective of prisoners, as deduced from observations and interviews. This should contribute to a more comprehensive and practically feasible view of the normalization principle.

0782 - CHALLENGES OF EUROPEAN UNION COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL POLICY: DIVERSITY AND COMPLEXITY

Graça Enes (Portugal)[1]

1 - Faculty of Law, University of Porto

Summary of contents: The beginning of cooperation in criminal affairs – the 'Trevi Group'; the first international conventions among Member States; the Treaty of Schengen. The III Pillar of the Maastricht Treaty – an intergovernmental cooperation reinforced in the Amsterdam Treaty. The building of a 'soft' transnational criminal policy around the *moto* 'Freedom, Security and Justice'. Overview of the main objectives enshrined in the Treaties and of the Action Programmes implemented - Grotius (1996), Tampere (1999), The Hague (2004) and Stockholm (2009). The challenges of criminal policy in the European Union: diversity (28 national policies + 1 European policy + international cooperation); complexity (the interaction between the multiple criminal policies – mutual recognition; harmonization; the institutional cooperation between national authorities and the new European bodies – national courts; the European Court of Justice; the European Judiciary Network; Eurojust; the OLAF; the relation with other relevant issues – national constitutions; fundamental rights and the rule of law; other European policies); the role of enhanced cooperation for the management of diversity and complexity.

Abstract: The fight against crime is at the heart of sovereignty and reflects the essential values and main security concerns of a State and its community. That is why in the European Union the focus of criminal policy has been centred in the increased risks brought by the implementation of the European integration objectives – the freedom of movement of the internal market. Criminal policy was and should remain a national policy. Yet, the second half of the 90s witnessed a reinforced political will and the terrorist attacks of 9/11/2001, in New York, and especially of 3/11/2004, in Madrid, raised the momentum for a comprehensive political and legislative programme with substantive and institutional dimensions, building a 'soft' European criminal policy founded on mutual recognition, minimum harmonization and institutional cooperation. Nevertheless, the challenges and obstacles are evident within a domain with multiple levels of policy, complex substantive and institutional interactions and mostly where the fundamental values of each Member State are at stake. One of the mechanisms to ensure 'some' unity in diversity may be enhanced cooperation between some Member States.

0783 - THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE - THE WAY FORWARD

Margarida Santos (Portugal)[1,2]; Adriana Spengler (Brazil)[3]

1 - Law School of University of Minho; 2 - Department of Social and Behavioural Sciences (University Institute of Maia); 3 - University of Vale do Itajaí- UNIVALI

Crime is no longer limited to the territory of a State, and therefore the states cannot act alone in their fight. In this context, new risks - such as terrorism, drug and arms trafficking, human trafficking and sexual exploitation, economic crime and cybercrime - which constitute a threat to global peace and security, and, with respect to the space of the European Union are challenging the responsiveness of the European Union. One of the major current challenges is searching for a synthesis between the demands of human rights and security. Moreover, the challenge for the European criminal construction is, firstly, its construction based on respect and guarantee for fundamental rights.

Moreover, the challenge for the European criminal construction is, firstly, its construction based on respect and guarantee for fundamental rights. It is precisely in this perspective that we will analyse the implementation of the European Public Prosecutor Office. In this context, we will reflect on the challenges, problems and perspectives of a (new) criminal law intervention model in the European Union, mostly based on the creation of a European Union Public Prosecutor's Office.

Special consideration is afforded to the reflection over the matter of the best *form* in which to define the scope of the material actuation of the European Public Prosecutor's Office contemplated in article 86. º of the TFEU, in light of the principle of the legality of criminal intervention.

9.15 DRUG ADDICTION AND TREATMENT
Chair: Michel Landry

0784 - A STEP TOWARDS DECRIMINIZATION OF DRUGS THROUGH INPATIENT TREATMENT CENTER

Hana Nimer (Lebanon)[1]; George Salem (Lebanon)[1]; Joanna Imad (Lebanon)[2]; Hady Shayya (Lebanon)[2]

1 - Lebanese American University; 2 - USEK

This study is a case study about Oum el Nour (OEN) rehabilitation and prevention centre, a prototype of substance abuse treatment centres in Lebanon. The modality of treatment used in OEN is Therapeutic Community (TC). TC is a residential modality of treatment for individuals with drug abuse problems. In this modality the clients themselves are the main contributors to the success of treatment. Literature conducted on TC and on other treatment modalities, mainly, the 12-step model and Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) are first reviewed. Next, the philosophy adopted, the different branches comprising OEN, the therapeutic interventions employed and the characteristics of both the staff and clients are described. The effectiveness of TC in OEN is displayed in the relatively acceptable completion rates of the rehabilitation

program. Results showed that completion rates were 35% and satisfaction was very high. Based on the studies reviewed and the case study done, we can conclude that TC remains one of the best approaches for substance abuse disorders. Lastly, limitations and recommendations for future research and practice are presented.

0785 - INTEGRATION OF SERVICES FOR SUBSTANCE-DEPENDENT PERSONS SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL CONTROL IN QUÉBEC: STANDPOINT OF THE USERS AND PROVIDERS

Michel Landry (Canada)[1]; Catherine Patenaude (Canada)[1]; Natacha Brunelle (Canada)[2]; Karine Bertrand (Canada)[3]; Serge Brochu (Canada)[1]

1 - Université de Montréal; 2 - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; 3 - Université de Sherbrooke

Difficulties are encountered around the world with respect to collaboration between the services offered to substance-dependent persons according to their various needs. As part of a study conducted in Quebec on addiction trajectories and service trajectories of substance-dependent persons, qualitative and quantitative data were collected to gain a better understanding of the factors that facilitate or hinder coordination between these two trajectories. A first area of research concerned the service users' point of view while the second focused on collecting the standpoint of the service workers and administrators. The participants came from two Quebec regions (one urban and one semi-urban) and were recruited in three different settings (primary health and social services centres, hospital emergency rooms and criminal courts). The data were collected through focus groups and one on one, in depth interviews. The paper will pay particular attention to the results concerning 55 substance-dependent persons subject to judicial control and 43 service providers from the judicial and correctional communities who participated in the study. A portrait of the service users' substance use, psychological distress and service utilization as well as their point of view, analysed from a phenomenological perspective, will be presented and will help bring to light certain variables that characterize those coming from judicial settings. The presentation will also cover the perspective of caseworkers and administrators from the correctional and judicial communities on the current state of collaboration between the various services offered to substance-dependent persons subject to judicial control on the various factors that hinder or facilitate this collaboration, as well as the particular difficulties related to the context in which they intervene with this clientele. These include the difficulties gaining access to health and social services encountered by substance-dependent persons subject to judicial control, the communication problems connected with ethical issues surrounding the protection of these people's rights, and the problems involved in establishing a relationship of trust between caseworkers from these different networks. In conclusion, recommendations will be proposed for enhancing collaboration between the various services that intervene with substance-dependent persons subject to judicial control and for promoting more harmonious relationships between the justice and healthcare networks.

0786 - ADVERSE EXPERIENCES, RISK BEHAVIOUR AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT IN HIV/AIDS INFECTED ADULTS IN NORTH OF PORTUGAL

Ângela Maia (Portugal)[1]; Mariana Gonçalves (Portugal)[1]

1 - School of Psychology, University of Minho

The relationship between early adverse experiences and the risk behaviours for HIV/AIDS is known, but until now no study compared victimization history and psychological adjustment in patients with different forms of contamination. Data from 371 infected patients was collected in hospitals in the North of Portugal that deliver treatment of HIV/AIDS. Participants were referred by medical staff, and data were collected thought an interview, in a single moment of evaluation, usually after outpatient medical appointment. Measures included Life events Checklist 5 (Weathers, Blake, Schnurr, Kaloupek, Marx, & Keane - National Center for PTSD, 2013, Portuguese version A. Maia, 2014), the Portuguese version of the Family ACE Questionnaire (Maia & Silva, 2007), and an Index of six depressive symptoms (e.g. suicidal thoughts; feeling sad, feeling alone). The mean age of the participants was 46.83 years (SD = 11.77), mostly male (70%) and with diagnoses known, on average, for 10.13 years (SD = 6.42). With regard to origin of HIV/AIDS infection, three distinct groups were identified: 1. Sexual risk behaviour (n=231; 62%); 2. Injection drug user (n=95; 26%); 3. No risk behaviour (n=45; 12%). The rates of adverse experiences in childhood and adolescence/adulthood revealed statistically significant differences among the three groups, with the group of injection drug users reporting a higher number of adverse experiences at all stages of life, followed by those who reported sexual risk behaviour. The group living with HIV/AIDS without risk behaviours, reported significantly less adverse experiences. However, this last group reported significantly higher rates of depressive symptomatology comparatively to others groups. This group was mostly composed by married women that were infected in the context of the intimate relationship. They revealed to live more distressed by the possibility of having their diagnosis known by their family, neighbours and friends, fearing, therefore, refection, abandonment and stigmatization Practical implications for HIV/AIDS prevention and clinical intervention are discussed.

0787 - IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF ADDICTION TREATMENT FOR OFFENDERS: NEW CONCEPTUAL MODELS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF EVIDENCE-BASED TREATMENT

Steven Belenko (United States of America)[1]; Faye Taxman (United States of America)[2]

1 - Temple University; 2 - George Mason University

Large proportions of offenders under correctional supervision have drug abuse disorders that can be improved through participation in appropriate evidence-based treatment. Such treatment can improve both public safety and public health outcomes. However, access to high-quality treatment is quite limited, whether the offender is under secure custody or being

supervised in the community. For many reasons, community corrections and addiction treatment agencies do not collaborate sufficiently or effectively, presenting challenges for increasing the proportion of those on community supervision that are identified as having a drug disorder and are then referred to evidence-based treatment. In this paper we present two new conceptual models that provide a framework and guidance for improving and increasing the use of effective treatment. These frameworks are informed by prior theory and research in the implementation science and organizational change literatures. The first model, the Evidence Mapping for Organizational Fit, seeks to frame and guide the agency and system process for identifying evidence-based practices, assessing scientific quality of the evidence, testing transportability to local agencies, and testing organizational capacity to implement the program or practice. The second model, the Evidence-Based Interagency Implementation Model, seeks to provide a theoretically-based structure and process for advancing community corrections through a logical and sequential process of building capacity for organizational change by increasing knowledge capacity and fostering meaningful change toward sustainable improvements through staff engagement, training, organizational culture modifications, and performance monitoring. Implications of these models for research, theory, and policy are discussed.

9.16 EXTREMISM AND RADICALISATION PROCESSES
Chair: Lina Stetten

0788 - THE PROBLEM OF EVIL IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETIES: NEW CONCEPTS VS NEW REALITIES

Cristina Albuquerque (Portugal)[1]; Michel Messu (France)[2]

1 - University of Coimbra; 2 - Paris Descartes University

The communication proposed intends to discuss how previous conceptualizations of evil - designed as "extreme evil", "radical evil" or "banality of evil" - and explanatory theories associated allow or not to understand the "contemporary evil ", especially regarding what we might call the radicalized and terrorist behaviour. Considering that radicalism is associated with the use of extreme processes and measures to generate the intended transformations, terrorism can be, in this conception, the most negative extreme behaviour. As a presupposition we consider that the process of radicalisation is non-linear and dynamic, consistent with theories of social dynamics. In other words radicalisation can only be accurately represented if it is understood as a complex and dynamic system. This implies the comprehension of key concepts to identify the social, cultural and political changes stimuli both inherent in it and external to it. By this starting theoretical postulation we admit that evil is revealed in the relational praxis and it is incorporated as experience of contrast, a contradiction unmanageable otherwise than under the exclusion or eradication.

Understanding evil thus reflects a major reflexive challenge, referring to a debate crossing the "anthropology of action" and a philosophical and sociological understanding of the status of the human will. A debate that, therefore, intends to understand the nature of the existence in society and seeks the reflexive limits of rational thought accustomed to conceptual clarity and simplicity of definitions.

What is "new" in the contemporary evil? Which conceptual resources can we use to think about it in contemporary societies? Should we rethink the conceptual resources? In other words, we face today new "forms" of evil or, more simply, we are before the reappearance of archaic forms adapted to the current context (including that provided by the use of what are called the "new technologies")?

Better understand the phenomenon is essential to better prevent it. So, discussing initially the philosophical conceptions of various authors about the "sources" of "evil" (namely Kant and Arendt) we propose the hypothesis that to understand the contemporary manifestations of evil we need hybrid explanations and concepts linked both to forms of "contingent evil" (pre modern explanation); "absolute evil" (Kant), intentional and instrumental, and "banal evil" (Arendt) objectified by banal agents "without reasoning capacity".

0789 - THE PATHWAY OF RADICALISATION

Lina Stetten (Germany)[1,2]; Viktoria Roth (Germany)[3]; Nils Boeckler (Germany)[3]; Andreas Zick (Germany)[3]

1 - Bielefeld University; 2 - IKG; 3 - Bielefeld University, IKG

Terrorist attacks, apart from the ideological base, always have a big influence on the feeling of security of a whole society. To prevent such crimes it is necessary to know how people become terrorists and in which contexts they act.

The database of the project "Radicalisation of violence" of the Bielefeld University as a part of the interdisciplinary joint research project " Incident and case analysis of highly expressive targeted violence" (TARGET) is build by the eleven intended jihadists terror plots since 2002 where Germany was the defined target. These planned attacks range from assaults directed by Al Qaeda to violent acts prepared by autonomous Islamic terrorist cells as well as Lone Wolves.

The data used to identify the pathway of radicalisation of the perpetrators is based on social-psychological and socialization theories as well as qualitative and quantitative analyses of the court files of these (planned) attacks. It is compared by two planned acts of non-islamic terrorism to allow first assumptions on the role of ideologies.

During the presentation we will focus on the contexts and phases of radicalisation, on the importance of (extremist) groups and the ideologies the perpetrators commit to themselves to clear the way to "new" prevention strategies.

0790 - UNDERSTANDING PARTICIPATION IN FLEMISH RIGHT-WING MOVEMENTS.

Maarten De Waele (Belgium)[1]

1 - Ghent University

During the last twenty years Belgium has been confronted with a strong rise of extreme right-wing support. Routed within a Flemish nationalist discourse, the political party 'Vlaams Blok' was even able to get support of almost a quarter of the votes of the Flemish people in 2004 (24,2 %). That political support is currently tempered in Flanders, but present upheaval of certain right-wing groups (such as Pegida Flanders) and police statistics indicate that Flanders deals with a certain breeding ground for anti-immigrant feelings. Police services register racism on a daily basis and research even indicated that 25.4 % of the Flemish inhabitants agree that immigrants make Belgium a bad place to live[1] and 10,3% accepts the use of violence by right-wing extremists (De Waele, 2014). In this contribution we want to explore the activist career of right-wing extremist. Scholars indicated three major processes of active participation, i.e. entering the movement (entry), being a member (active) and leaving the group (exit). These processes each have their own significance regarding the prevention of political violence. Therefore, word was given to the activist themselves, explaining their activist career, ideological perceptions and perceptions on the use of violence. Respondents were selected on the basis of being a (former) member of a right-wing social movement, group, gang or network in Flanders. Therefore, this contribution will focus on individual participation to go deeper into (1) the participation process and (group/self-) recruitment, (2) the ideological component and (3) perception on the use of violence.

[1] Data on Flemish respondents in the European Social Survey

http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/

0791 - SURVIVALISM PREPARATION WITHIN RIGHT-WING OPPOSITIONAL MOVEMENTS: ASSESSING THE RISK OF HOMEGROWN VIOLENT EXTREMISM.

Maxime Berube (Canada)[1]; Samuel Tanner (Canada)[1]; Aurelie Campana (Canada)[2]

1 - Université de Montreal; 2 – Université du Laval

Studies of right-wing extremist groups suggest that survivalism is on the rise within active and former members of oppositional right-wing groups. Survivalism is a movement based on the idea that a crisis or a catastrophe is forthcoming and that one has to get prepared to confront its potential consequence. Survivalists are mainly involved in two types of activity, stockpile for being self-sufficient and self-defence/military training in order to protect themselves and their provisions against any social or political disorders. Our preliminary field observation has suggested that part of this training is done within civilian communities of military simulation.

This presentation aims to examine how this tendency for survivalism, including military simulation trainings, within right-wing oppositional groups can increase the potentiality of such threat. It is based on multiple data sources, including ethnographic observation, surveys, open sources documentation and interviews, and explored both environment of military simulation communities and right-wing oppositional groups. Based on these data, we argue that environmental mechanisms we found in Quebec's right-wing oppositional groups constitute exactly what was absent from military simulation communities and was explaining why we did not find any ideological radicalization within this context. On the one hand, in the military simulation context, we have observed some forms of informal social control in compliance with Canadian norms and laws, as well as unfavourable definitions for the adoption of delinquent behaviour. On the other hand, right-wing oppositional movements' environments rather suggests positive influences to the adoption of delinquent behaviour and provides a marginal framework of informal social control. Thus, this presentation is analysing the detrimental learnings and dynamics of interactions we observed, as well as examining the risk posed by the practice of military simulation within right-wing oppositional movements.

9.17 HUMAN TRAFFIC: GOVERNMENTALITY AND POLICY
Chair: Brunilda Pali

0792 - HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND ECONOMIC OPENNESS: AN INVERTED U RELATIONSHIP

Bo Jiang (United States of America)[1]; Gary Lafree (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of Maryland

This paper investigates the relationship between transnational human trafficking rate and economic openness. I find strong evidence of an inverted U relationship using panel data from UNODC for 64 countries from 2003 to 2008. From the perspective of the institutional anomie theory, human trafficking rate is low in countries with close economies because of collective solidarity; high in semi-open economies because institutions lose the capacity to act as safeguards against human trafficking and strengthening of the market friendly values and goals; and low in open economies because of improved institutional performance and legitimacy. These forces generate an inverted U and the turning point is estimated to be 1.65. The data also shows that there is evidence of heterogeneous effects of openness on human trafficking. The turning points of OECD countries and non-OECD countries are estimated to be 1.24 and 1.82 respectively.

0793 - THE GLOBAL TRAFFICK(ING) COP? THE IMPACT OF THE U.S. TIP REPORT ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN EAST ASIA

Ben Chapman-Schmidt (Australia)[1]

1 - Australian National University

The past fifteen years have seen the rapid emergence of new global norms related to human trafficking, and new international and regional legal instruments have followed in their wake—particularly in the European Union. Outside of the E.U., however, these instruments lack monitoring mechanisms or sanctions for non-compliance, and as such their impact has been limited. The notable exception to this trend has been the United States Department of State's Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report. Though in theory a purely domestic document, its systematic reporting on countries' adherence to American anti-human trafficking norms and the attendant threat of sanctions to non-compliers means that this document has likely done more to reshape criminal justice responses to human trafficking than any of the international agreements.

This paper looks at how the TIP Report has impacted the regulation of human trafficking in a selection of developed East Asian countries: Japan, Taiwan, Singapore and South Korea. Though these countries have a certain level of shared history, culture and geographic proximity, they have varied widely in their criminal justice responses to human trafficking. This paper looks at how these responses have evolved over the past fifteen years, and assesses what impact (if any) the TIP Report has had on these changes. It looks not only at legislative developments, but also at changes in policing practices and migration control. The Japanese case study is further augmented by interviews with police officers and government officials.

Much of the current criminological research on human trafficking continues to focus on analysing quantifiable data to assess underlying trends, causes, or potential remedies. However, that research is predicated on the assumption of a standard definition of human trafficking. In reality, even within the E.U. definitions of human trafficking vary immensely from state to state. This paper suggests that before we can conduct further qualitative measurements of human trafficking, we need to understand how it is being defined; who it is that shapes these definitions; and how these definitions impact the administration of criminal justice.

This paper draws on the author's previous research on migrant sex workers in Singapore (*Asian Journal of Comparative Law*, forthcoming), ongoing fieldwork in Japan, and Foucault's theories of power and governmentality.

0794 - COUNTER-SECURITY GOVERNMENTALITIES IN INTERCULTURAL EUROPE

Brunilda Pali (Belgium)[1]

1 - Leuven Institute of Criminology

Discourses of (in)security often attribute inevitable social conflicts to intercultural societies, or when these conflicts arise, the same discourses produce exclusionary, shielding and

immunitary mechanisms for social groups to coexist, jeopardising justice and citizenship, in exchange for 'security'. Based on the work of Michel Foucault and Roberto Esposito 'security' will be read in this paper through the 'immunization paradigm', encompassing the diverse attempts that are made to draw a mark between self and other, communal and 'foreign', normal and pathological, order and disorder. Currently, while the racist paradigms based on a purely biological foundation have been discredited, they have increasingly given way to a presupposition of cultural difference as the foundational basis of identity. What is emphasised in such discourses is incommensurability, the idea of differences as unbridgeable, incommunicable and as contact as dangerous and contagious. In trying to think of alternatives, I would like to explore in this paper the idea of 'counter-conducts' in relation to security, through the philosophical proposals of Roberto Esposito and its application to a concrete project attempting to offer an alternative to the security discourse in intercultural Europe (www.alternativeproject.eu) through the application of restorative approaches. While restorative justice can be seen as a movement, as a theory of justice, as a practice, as a paradigm, as an ideology, or as a contested concept, I will argue that the most fruitful way to look at restorative justice discourse is by using the concept of governmentality. Referring to a type of power that directs the actions of subjects by implicating them in the ongoing process of their own governance, what Michel Foucault called 'conduct of conduct', governmentality as a mode of analysis lends itself to any context involving the deliberate regulation or any calculated attempts to direct human conduct towards particular ends, ranging from 'governing the self' to 'governing others', therefore also restorative discourses. Given the claims of restorative justice to have been, be, or become an answer to wrongdoing throughout place and history, it is worthwhile trying to understand what are some of its implicit and explicit 'restorative governmentalities' and what is their relevance and implication for justice and security.

0795 - HUMAN TRAFFICKING POLICY: POLICY AS COMMUNICATIVE PRACTICE

Demetris Hadjigeorgiou (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Canterbury Christ Church University

In the past couple of decades, the issue of human trafficking has come to the fore – academically, politically and even in the public consciousness, as can be seen by the reaction to the recent drowning of hundreds of migrants after a ship sunk off the coast of Libya. Over this time, institutional and policy processes which have been developed to combat human trafficking have come under criticism for reducing it to a problem of organised crime whose solution lies with more effective policing and tighter border controls – what Lee has referred to as the crime-migration-security nexus (Lee, 2011). This reductionism, it has been argued, overlooks other important issues surrounding the trafficking of humans, including, inter alia, its relationship with sex-work in different countries (Munro 2006), its link with often restrictive migration policies (Salt and Stein, 1997), and the extent to which states act in ways which respect victims' human rights (Hua 2011; Lee 2011). But a wide range of actors have become involved in dealing with human trafficking; ones whose approaches to the problem differ – and

often in ways which mirror the academic debates mentioned above. For example, in the UK, the National Referral Mechanism – the process for identifying and helping victims of trafficking - involves a wide range of actors, including the police, and migrant and church groups. This paper argues there is a need to examine how such actors' different understandings of human trafficking play out at a quotidian level when enacting policy. In doing this, it draws on an approach which conceptualises policy as a form of communicative practice (Fischer and Gottweis, 2012): in other words, as a discursively constructed site of contestation rather than a set of rules which are enacted mechanically. It is felt that applying such policy analysis to human trafficking, one which has emerged from critical political theory, would provide a novel and illuminating approach to understanding how policy is enacted in this most important and controversial of criminological topics.

9.18 INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: FACTORS, TRAJECTORIES AND CONSEQUENCES
Chair: Jiri Burianek

0796 - DEVELOPMENTAL TRAJETORIES OF VIOLENCE AND MENTAL HEALTH SYMPTOMS IN PORTUGUESE WOMEN SURVIVORS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Carla Paiva (Portugal)[1]; Eleonora Costa (Portugal)[1]

1 - Portuguese Catholic University - Braga Regional Centre

Background. Some theoretical discussion on IPV involving the methodology and samples had been strongly debated. This study aims to determine the impact of early adverse experiences in childhood on current intimate partner violence; to explore in a clinical sample the prevalence of different types of abuse according with the perpetrator, and the impact of cumulative experiences of violence on women´s mental health.

Methods. A sample of 65 women survivors of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) were recruited in Association for Portuguese Victim Support (APAV) with an average age of 42 years old and average time of aggression 12 years, half of them living with the perpetrator. It was administered the self-report instruments: Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2), Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), childhood trauma questionnaire (CTQ).

Results. About 3 in 4 women reported some kind of childhood abuse - 55.0% are physically or emotionally abused and 21.5% are sexually abused. Sexual abuse co-occur with other types of abuse. Regarding the IPV, there was a significant relationship between perpetration and victimization for all types of abuse. The prevalence rates for self-reported perpetration were 7.8% for sexual coercion, 57.8% for assault, 71.8% injury, and 85.9% for psychological aggression; for self-reported victimization were 14.1% for injury, 60.9% for sexual coercion, and 87.5% for both assault and psychological aggression.

Clinical significant symptoms of psychopathology were reported by 72.3% of survivors. Women who had been polyvictimzed reported significantly more psychopathological symptoms. Furthermore, women who perpetrate or are victims of abuse also report more childhood physical-emotional and sexual abuse experiences.

Conclusion. This study permits to analyse clinical sample of women survivors of IPV through the lens of a self-report instrument (CTS2). Women consider themselves more as perpetrators against the partner specifically when considering injury and less regarding sexual coercion. Psychopathology high prevalent as is childhood abusive experiences.

Gender roles, developmental factors, relationship dynamics and psychopathology may be involved as determinants of intimate partner violence

This study aims to understand the multicomplex and multidetermined phenomena of IPV emphasizing the need to cross methodologies in order to develop comprehensive models. The interplay between individual, dyadic relationship, societal values and penal law policies are need when considering preventive measures to combat IPV.

0797 - SHORT AND LONG TERM CONSEQUENCES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Giuseppina Muratore (Italy)[1]; Isabella Corazziari (Italy)[1]

1 - ISTAT

The work analyses the short and long-term consequences of intimate partner violence and the strategies that women have developed to get out of violence. Different patterns of intimate partner violence will be explored by multivariate models, based on data from the two Italian national representative population survey about violence against women, and changes over time will be stressed.

In a second step the stories of repeated violence will be analysed and compared over time, focusing on the strategies victims have used to cope with violence. The most effective strategies will be contrasted with the less ones and factors increasing the risk of the cycle of violence will be explored.

The complex pattern relating physical, moral and psychological consequences with the history of violence, the various strategies to cope with it and the framework of severity, the characteristics and dynamics of the violence, will be analysed and compared over time.

0798 - EXPLAINING SHORT-TERM CHANGES IN WOMEN VICTIMS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE TRAJECTORIES: THE IMPACT OF LIFE CIRCUMSTANCES ON PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Odrée Blondin (Canada)[1]; Frédéric Ouellet (Canada)[1]; Chloé Leclerc (Canada)[1]

1 – University of Montréal, School of Criminology

Intimate partner violence can take many forms and violence experienced by victims tends to vary both in frequency and intensity over time. One cannot rule out the possibility that the expression of violence in individual trajectories will depend on the context in which the victim is. Life course perspective is thus an appropriate theoretical framework for understanding these temporal changes. However, empirical support on factors behind these changes in intimate partner violence frequency and intensity over time is thin; especially because of scarcity of longitudinal or retrospective data required for this type of research. This study proposes to fill these gaps in analysing individual trajectories of women who have been victims of intimate partner violence. This research is based on retrospective data that recap circumstances surrounding the life of these women over the past 36 months. These short-term individual trajectories were reconstructed using the method of life history calendars; method that has proven itself in the understanding of criminal careers. Multilevel models deployed allow to examine the impact of individual characteristics as well as life circumstances on changes in frequency and intensity of violence. Findings allow a better understanding of static and dynamic elements behind trajectories of women victims of intimate partner violence.

0799 - INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AS MEDIATED BY SELF-CONTROL CONFIGURATIONS

Jiri Burianek (Czech Republic)[1]

1 - Charles University in Prague

The paper is based on data from survey "Intimate partner violence: follow-up research to IVAWS 2003". It offers the possibility of comparing data from two nearly parallel surveys. The research of men was carried out in December and January 2012/2013, while using quota sampling (N=1,001 respondents) and the CASI method as combined with face-to-face interviews. The second wave included a representative sample of 1,502 Czech women aged 18 to 70; data was collected in June and July 2013. We focus on possible association of IPV with partner's personal disposition for deviant behaviour, namely with self-control on the part of respondent and his/her partner. The idea of configurations represents an alternative approach to that of M. Straus with the central hypothesis of gender symmetry in IPV (Straus, 2014). While our dataset provides only limited evidence of gender symmetry in violence, it helps us measure the level of balance in self-control. In order to examine self-control, an additional scale was constructed from four items of Grasmick's (1993) scale measuring how the respondents subjectively rated their partner's characteristics. The reliability of this measure was acceptable (Cronbach's alpha values of 0.75 for current partners). The goal was to identify couples that are either "homogamous" or "heterogamous" in terms of self-control. Our focus shifts to an independent variable that is correlated to violence and may represent a relatively strong predictor thereof. We have identified five types of configurations. We demonstrate that the calamity (both partners with lower self-control) and protective (partner's self-control lacking) configuration influences deviant tendencies. Since aggressor's low self-control logically cannot be effectively compensated by higher self-control on the part of the victim, we often

confirm higher prevalence of IPV also in the compensational configuration (especially among women). The different types can be found in all kinds of social settings, and they likely depend on different psychological mind-sets behind one's choice of intimate partners.

9.19 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CORRELATES
Chair: Andreas Kapardis

0800 - CHILDHOOD SKILLS, SIGNALS AND DYNAMIC CONTAGION IN SOCIOECONOMIC ADULTHOOD OUTCOMES

Geert Mesters (Spain)[1]

1 - Universitat Pompeu Fabra

This paper develops an empirical framework to study to what extent childhood skills and childhood signals determine socioeconomic adult outcomes, while allowing subsequent adult outcomes to structurally influence each other over the life span.

The framework is illustrated for samples of disadvantaged youths who were institutionalized in a juvenile treatment facility in the 1990's.

We combine data from treatment files with retrospective interview data and official registry data to decompose adult outcome variables for crime, employment, social welfare, drug use and intimate relationships between ages 16 and 32 into age-varying payoffs from childhood skills and signals, and age-varying payoffs from dynamic contagion in adult outcomes.

The results suggest that both cognitive and non-cognitive childhood skills, as well as childhood signals, have significant persistent effects on both male and female adult outcomes. Different skills and signals are important in determining adult outcomes at different ages.

Simulation results suggest the efficiency from interventions targeted to improving childhood skills, as multiplier effects from dynamic contagion in adult outcomes imply large returns from these investments on multiple adult outcomes which vastly exceed the marginal returns.

0801 - JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN CYPRUS: RISK, PROTECTIVE FACTORS AND INTERVENTION

Andreas Kapardis (Cyprus)[1]; Giorgos Spanoudes (Cyprus)[2]; Maria Konstantinou (Cyprus)[1]; Dina Kapardis (Cyprus)[3]

1 - University of Cyprus, Department of Law; 2 - University of Cyprus, Psychology Department; 3 - Criminologist

The last few years have witnessed increasing media coverage and concern about juvenile delinquency in Cyprus. The paper reports findings from a survey of 871 students aged 12-15 from three secondary schools in the district Nicosia. The Communities That Care (CTC) questionnaire that comprised one-hundred and seventeen questions was used to identify delinquency risk and protective factors at the level of the individual, the family, the school and the local community. While the incidence and prevalence of serious forms of antisocial behaviour was found to be comparatively rather low, the findings pertaining to risk and protective factors were utilized to implement an effective intervention programme in the respective schools. The intervention programme involved a team of CTC-trained instructors, including a psychologist who offered a range of after-school activities to all students wishing to participate and, also, worked with families that had been identified by the school psychologist a sin need of support. The paper also considers additional policy implications that arise from the findings obtained

0802 - ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN ADOLESCENT VIOLENCE – THE ROLE OF REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Sonja Schulz (Germany)[1]; Dirk Baier (Germany)[2]

1 - GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences; 2 - Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony

This study analyses whether the relationship between ethnic origin and violent behaviour of adolescents varies between different German regions and tests for possible moderators of the ethnicity-violence relationship. Our goal is to specify characteristics of the contexts which attenuate or amplify interethnic differences in violent behaviour and to examine potential explanations of ethnic differences in violence. Analyses are based on survey data from a large nationally representative study of more than 44,000 ninth graders carried out in 61 German cities and administrative districts in the years 2007 and 2008. The survey data are enriched with context data for the 61 regions from official statistics. Results of multilevel analyses demonstrate that ethnic minorities show increased levels of violent behaviour only in wealthy regions. Although the level of violence is generally higher in poor and disadvantaged contexts, there are no differences in self-reported violence between Germans and students with a non-German background in these contexts. Potential explanations for this pattern of results are discussed theoretically and scrutinized by further analyses.

0803 - YOUTH MIGRANTS & YOUTH DELINQUENCY FROM ISRD-3 IN PORTUGAL

Gloria Fernández- Pacheco (Portugal)[1,3]; Ana Guerreiro (Portugal)[2]; Cátia Pontedeira (Portugal)[2]; Catarina Guimarães (Portugal)[2]; Claudia Oliveira (Portugal)[2]; Raquel Sampilo (Portugal)[1]

1 - University Fernando Pessoa; 2 - Instituto Superior de Maia; 3 - The Human Rights Interdisciplinary Research Centre (DH-CII)- University of Minho

In the last few years the over-representation of young people from migrant origin in criminal statistics and some violent expressions committed by youngsters from second and third generation in Europe have alerted about the relationship between ethnic origin and criminality. Although the impact of immigration in Portugal has been very recent, it has achieved some changes into the social structure. Besides, it has modified the concept of cohabitation and therefore, we believe that there are still some problems in this field of research which have not been addressed yet and that will become obvious once they will fully develop. That is the reason why this paper will focus on the link existing between the so-called 'second-generation migrants' and criminal behaviour.

These arguments are the start points of a research whose general aims to describe and analyse the patterns of antisocial and delinquent behaviour of young people living in Portugal using a self-reported questionnaire, and to compare with the patterns of second-generation migrants in official statistics.

From the preliminary results of the ISRD-3 research project developed in 2015 in three cities of Portugal, we will analyse the patterns of antisocial behaviour and delinquency that second generation youths face in Portugal, specifically focus on drug consumption and adhesion to gangs, in comparison with autochthonous. This knowledge could help us manage risks correctly and prevent future social uneasiness in Europe.

9.20 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION II
Chair: Joe Purshouse

0804 - REWARDING COOPERATING WITNESSES IN ASSOCIATIVE CRIME: KEYS TO A RE-ELABORATION

Enara Garro Carrera (Spain)[1]

1 - Universidad del País Vasco

In different legal systems, the legal treatment of post-crime positive behaviour in the area of associative crime is subordinated to pragmatic necessities related to the fight against this type of offending. The characteristic "reason of urgency" for purposes of investigation of these offenses has predisposed regulations that reward the principal witness, which to large extent contradict the weight attributed to positive changes made to post-offending behaviour that are recognized and valued in common criminality. This presentation questions the present legal treatment of positive post-crime behaviour in the fields of terrorism and organized crime

of some European countries (Spain, Germany, Austria and Italy) and argues that there is a need to re-asses issue and to bring it in line with the interpretative criterions of the common criminality. Interpretative criterions that are in favour of rewarding only valuable post-crime conducts that reflect a revocation of the offense.

0805 - PRIVACY, PERSONAL INFORMATION, AND SUSPECTS IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Joe Purshouse (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - The University of Nottingham

In recent years, advances in information technology have led to the development of evermore-intrusive forms of personal data collection and retention technologies. In the interests of crime prevention and public safety, these technologies are increasingly used to collect and store the personal information of suspects in criminal investigations. This is because when an individual is subject to this process, whether this is through an arrest or through other measures taken as part of a preliminary investigation into a criminal matter, the state has at its disposal a much wider range of powers to collect, retain and store information about the individual than it would if they were not subject to this process. Furthermore, the personal information that is taken from suspects can be disclosed to potential employers, the media, or other private organisations. Such data collection, retention, and disclosure practices may pose an unwarranted threat to the private lives of suspects in criminal investigations. This paper will examine the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), to assess how the Court determines whether or not such measures violate Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights. Here, the aim is to understand the philosophical perspectives underpinning the reasoning of judges in cases where a suspect's privacy related interests are at issue. It is hoped that this knowledge can contribute to ongoing criminological debates about the impact of modern data collection and retention technologies and their relatively unfettered use against those subject to the criminal process.

0806 - THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE 'CRIMINAL BODY': THE USE OF FINGERPRINT AND DNA TECHNOLOGY

Diana Miranda (Portugal)[1]

1 - CICS.NOVA-UM, Interdisciplinary Centre of Social Sciences, University of Minho

This presentation explores the meanings attributed to the application of biometric methods in criminal identification practices by *Polícia Judiciária*'s inspectors (responsible for these proceedings during the criminal investigation) and by convicted offenders (the main target of these practices). Through a qualitative theoretical-methodological perspective and based on a set of semi-structured interviews and informal conversations, we analyse the social representations of these actors regarding these techno-scientific methods. In particular, we

will focus on fingerprint and DNA technology, since these are considered the most useful and efficient identification methods in criminal investigation. We explore the collecting procedures of fingerprints and biological samples and consider the implications that these procedures create. There are relations of power that should be seen as a strategic game where the dynamics of domination, submission and resistance endure. Despite the different reactions from the individuals subjected to these practices, they can be aggregated in situations of embarrassment, consensus and rejection according with the dynamics of the game.

9.21 WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS
Chair: Ronald Huff

0807 - WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS: AN ASSESSMENT OF REFORMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Ronald Huff (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of California, Irvine

The past few decades have seen a growing interest in and concern about the problem of wrongful convictions in the United States and the United Kingdom. This interest is reflected in scholarly research, in public opinion polls, and in reforms designed to prevent such miscarriages of justice. Although this trend is clear, there has been less progress in cross-national research focusing on how wrongful convictions occur in different criminal justice systems and what those nations are doing to reduce such errors. This paper discusses the problem of wrongful convictions in the United States and the United Kingdom. It provides an analysis of the effectiveness and shortcomings of recent reform efforts, and it offers recommendations for future reforms.

0808 - ANALYSIS OF REASONS OF WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS IN GERMANY

Stefanie Kemme (Germany)[1]; Barbara Dunkel (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Hamburg

Wrongful convictions often catch our attention through the media. These convictions are a well-researched topic in some countries, but not in Germany. Within the last five decades, wrongful convictions have not been systematically analysed here. The most recent extensive research in Germany on wrongful convictions covers the years from 1951-1964 and was conducted by Peters. His data was analysed by scientists of different disciplines such as law,

psychology and psychiatry. Each wrongful conviction affects the public's confidence in the judicial system, so judicial errors should be avoided.

It is a contemporary issue and thus is the focus of this research project that will be presented in this paper. The project is in its initial phase. Therefore, the paper provides information on theoretical background and outlines the empirical research design. In the past, empirical study authors tried to demonstrate different reasons for wrongful convictions and show the most frequent mistakes; such as false confessions, false evidence, or lack of legal culpability. Results of German research will be compared with the latest research of the USA. It is planned to conduct a file analysis of all wrongful convictions in Hamburg (Germany) between 1980 and 2015. Relevant data will be collected with a questionnaire and evaluated through empirical methods. In conclusion, the data will reflect how to overcome the presented errors.

0809 - RESPONSES TO WRONGFULLY CONVICTED ASYLUM SEEKERS BY THE CRIMINAL CASES REVIEW COMMISSION OF ENGLAND AND WALES

Carolyn Hoyle (United Kingdom)[1]; Mai Sato (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - University of Oxford; 2 - University of Reading

The Criminal Cases Review Commission (CCRC), established in 1995, is a non-governmental body, which reviews possible miscarriages of justice in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Those who believe to have been wrongfully convicted - and those who have exhausted other avenues of appeal - can apply to the CCRC to have their case reviewed. The CCRC has the power to refer cases back to the Court of Appeal for a re-hearing of the case. This study looks at the CCRC's handling of asylum cases.

In a twelve-month period from 2012-13 the CCRC received just over 100 applications from those who believed they had been wrongfully convicted in cases where their 'asylum' or immigration status was at issue. The CCRC referred 21 of these cases back to the Court of Appeal. When we consider that the average referral rate from the CCRC is around 3% of applications, it becomes clear that applicants in these 'asylum cases' are much more likely to have their case referred to the Court of Appeal and, hence, are more likely than most applicants to have their conviction overturned.

Applicants in such cases entered the UK as asylum seekers and were subsequently prosecuted and punished for offences linked to their entry to the UK, such as not being in possession of valid passports and other documentation. In their investigations of these cases, the CCRC identified poor legal defence as the key issue. Lawyers were routinely providing poor legal advice to these asylum seekers by informing them to plead guilty, even though international law as well as UK law provides a defence for those fleeing persecution (Refugee Convention Article 31(1); Immigration and Asylum Act 1999, S. 31; and Immigration and Asylum (Treatment of Claimants) Act 2004, s. 2).

This study focuses on the decision making process within the CCRC for asylum cases. It shows how these cases were first identified by the CCRC; whether there were any cases that the CCRC had also 'missed' before they identified the source of wrongful convictions - inadequate legal advice by defence lawyers; whether asylum cases are treated differently to other types of cases within the CCRC; and what distinguished those asylum cases that were referred to the Court of Appeal from those that were not?

0810 - WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS: SOURCES OF ERROR

Ulrike Zaehringer (Germany)[1]; Bettina Zietlow (Germany)[1]

1 - Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony

Wrongful convictions are a presumably rare phenomenon, but their impact and consequences can be tremendous. And they are not just single cases: In the USA, the estimated number of wrongfully convicted persons is about 7.500/year (Huff 2010), in a Swiss Study for the period 1995-2004, 237 wrongful convictions were identified (Killias, Gilliéron & Dongois 2007). In Germany, about 1.800 requests for the re-opening of legally valid cases are made every year. It is therefore very surprising that there is so little research on this topic so far. The possible sources of error are nevertheless quite well known: Errant or lying witnesses, false confessions or accusations, unilateral investigations, incorrect plausibility reports or psychiatric/psychological examinations, ineffective assistance of counsel or forensic errors. This presentation will give an introduction on the current state of international research but focus on these potentially problematic parts of an investigation or legal proceeding. Corresponding case examples from a media analysis for Germany will be presented.

9.22 SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT: A RESEARCH TOPIC FOR CRIMINOLOGISTS
Chair: René van Swaaningen

0811 - ACADEMIC CULTURE AND SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT – AND WHAT THE TWO HAVE TO DO WITH EACH OTHER

René Van Swaaningen (Netherlands)[2]; Kristel Beyens (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel; 2 - Erasmus University Rotterdam

In this article, the questions why scientific misconduct has become a subject of criminological research and how scientific misconduct relates to a production-oriented academic culture are examined. It is argued that the current academic career path produces a 'strain to anomie'. The authors further examine the slippery notion of the term 'scientific misconduct' – why is

data-slicing okay and 'self-plagiary' is not? – and conclude that questions about the prevalence of scientific misconduct are hardly answerable. They also point at a number of undesirable side-effects of the emerging culture of mistrust and control in academia, amongst which socially disengaged, highly predictable and little innovative research. They end with a plea to recapture a truly academic culture.

0812 - SOCIAL AND ACADEMIC REACTION ON SCIENTIFIC FRAUD AND MISCONDUCT: BEYOND MORALISATION?

Serge Gutwirth (Belgium)[1]; Jenneke Christiaens (Belgium)[2]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS; 2 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel - CRiS

In this presentation we will address some of the questions that arise when discussing scientific fraud. We will focus on the context in which an increased attention for scientific fraud can or must be understood. Reflecting on social reaction towards scientific fraud and or problematic scientific behaviour supposes a reflection on scientific practices, and on how scientific practices interact with their political context characterised by the upcoming *knowledge economy* and the growth competion. Therefore, if we want to comprehend scientific fraud and misconduct we need to discuss *how* science and its plurality of practices can be understood (in a generic way) within this context. In a second step we will consider already available procedures to react on scientific fraud or problematic behaviour. Finally, we will focus on academic and political "moral panics" resulting in emerging regulatory frameworks and bodies driven by integrity and ethical codes for scientists. The discrepancy between the interest given by the people responsible to scientific fraud on the one hand (a lot and noisily), and to the straining in research and science by the growth competition on the other, is poignant. But, this ethical *reveil* with its regulatory offensive will not change this in any way. Even, on the contrary! In our conclusion we will reflect on the effects of this moralisation of scientists, their practices and their problematic scientific behaviour.

0813 - ETHICAL ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Van De Bunt Henk (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Erasmus University Rotterdam

Recent years have seen a growing interest in scientific malpractice. In the Netherlands, for example, several major cases of plagiarism, fabrication of data and falsification of findings have come to light. The scandal surrounding the Dutch social psychologist Diederik Stapel, who simply made up the results of empirical research, prompted worldwide attention. As a result of these scandals, universities have, in the past few years, increased their efforts to better ensure the integrity of scientific research. In this process it is sometimes overlooked that scientific integrity is not a clear-cut concept. By examining three ethical issues relevant to criminological

research, this article aims to illustrate that the assessment of integrity is a complicated matter. The first dilemma relates to maintaining confidentiality: how to ensure that the privacy of respondents is protected and the research will not harm their interests? The second dilemma has to do with the degree of openness and transparency required from the viewpoint of scientific accountability. How transparent can one be when it comes to conducting scientific research based on secret information and closed sources that are only accessible to the researchers? Finally, the third dilemma concerns the independent position of criminological research. What are the possibilities and limitations of free and independent research in the field of criminology?

0814 - TRUST IS CRUCIAL: EUROPEAN SOCIAL CONTROL MECHANISMS ON SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT

Rita Faria (Portugal)[1]

1 - School of Criminology - Faculty of Law of the University of Porto

By means of a document analysis, the author of the current paper carried a grounded approach to try to make sense of European efforts in creating and enforcing social control mechanisms on scientific misconduct, since 2000. The corpus analysed was composed by several documents (reports, codes, guidelines) published by the OECD Global Science Forum, the ESF (European Science Foundation), ALLEA (All European Academies) and by the EC (European Commission).

Results show a struggle between two forms of regulation: external regulation, demanded by policy makers through the OECD documents; and a stronger and more visible form of self-regulation, defended by the ESF and ALLEA. On a special stand, the EC solely tries to regulate misconduct to a minimum amount and seems to give more attention to ethical problems or misuse in funded research. Documents also allow a picture of incoherence over the years and between institutions: incoherence of the proposed mechanisms of regulation, of the definitions of scientific misconduct and its relation with integrity and/or ethical questions, and of the actors' involved in the process.

What seems to be common to all of these documents and efforts is a special concern in maintaining society's trust in science: its products, processes, innovations and solutions to current risks and demands. The economic and social utility of the different sciences (including social sciences and humanities) is essential for all stakeholders (governments, business, publishers). On the other hand, the scientific community is fully aware of its need to produce valued goods in exchange of funding and sponsorship. The creation of a European scientific market is the next step and, for that purpose, consumers need to trust science is able identify and deal with (some) forms of scientific misconduct.

0815 - OPPORTUNITY PERSPECTIVE AND PLAGIARISM

Jose Cruz (Portugal)[1]; Pedro Sousa (Portugal)[2]

1 - Center of Research in Law and Economics (CIJE), Faculty of Law, University of Porto; 2 - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto

Opportunity recognition has been found to be a characteristic of all types of crime. Benson & Simpson (2015, p. 96) refer that without an opportunity there cannot be a crime. According to routine activity theory, an opportunity comprises two elements: a *suitable target* and a *lack of capable guardianship*. The first element might refer to a person, to property, or to the ability to access to something that gives rise to a profit or a benefit. The second element can be interpreted in a broader way, that is, anything that can prevent the offender to getting to the target or that can deter the offender of going after the target, because it becomes too risky. Risk is associated to the possibility of being observed or detected when committing the acts of going after the target.

Arnulf and Gottschalk (2012) emphasize the role of opportunity in white-collar crime. The success of taking advantage of an opportunity frequently is associated to deception, conspiracy and to the ability of concealing the deviant behaviour from the guardianship. These "techniques" can be found in almost all types of white-collar crime or non-violent deviance.

Many studies depart from the characterization of the structure of opportunities - that enable the achievement of illicit gains - to explain deviant behaviour. With this paper, we aim to go further examining empirically the association between someone's inclination to deviate and her/his willingness to take advantageous of an opportunity. As far as we know, this topic has not yet been studied.

A questionnaire was developed and administered to a sample of Law Bachelor students. We used the vignette technique with two scenarios: scenario 1 ("deviance") to access to students' attitude towards plagiarism (i.e. a type of non-violent deviant behaviour), and scenario 2 ("opportunity") to access to their hypothetical behaviour before a situation that provided an opportunity to overcome competitors applying for a job. This second scenario combined the opportunity elements previously mentioned: a *suitable target* and *lack of capable guardianship*. Findings from a multivariate statistical analysis confirm a strong association between "opportunity" and "deviance", supporting the hypothesis that those who were more willing to take advantageous of an opportunity were also more inclined to deviate.

9.23 GENDER AND CRIME
Chair: Charlotte Barlow

0816 - "SHE'S NO QUIVERING JELLY": UNDERSTANDING COERCION AS A PATHWAY INTO CRIMINALITY FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS

Charlotte Barlow (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Birmingham City University

There is a growing body of literature which supports the claim that women follow distinct and often gendered pathways into crime (Daly, 1992; Belknap & Holsinger, 2006), some of which are defined by their co-offending with a male partner. Coercion has been increasingly acknowledged as a pathway into criminality for female offenders, particularly those whose relationship with their male partner/ co-offender is characterised by abuse, control and obsession (Barlow, 2015; Jones, 2008; Richie, 1996; Welle & Falkin, 2000). However, the construction of such women within the law and media and the consequential ways in which they are understood is often limited to over-simplistic explanations and dichotomies, which are usually rooted in gendered assumptions and expectations. This paper will analyse the case of Vicky Pryce and explore the ways in which both her defence of marital coercion and the 'type of woman' that she was perceived to be were represented within legal and media discourse, by utilising the original case and court file documents and news articles. Due to Vicky Pryce being an intelligent and educated woman, it was often openly questioned how a woman 'like her' could have the capacity to be coerced, thus highlighting a lack of understanding of coercive relationships and domestic violence more broadly. With this in mind, this case study will be used as a tool to both understand how society attempts to make sense of coerced women and to develop a more nuanced conceptual and theoretical framework of coercion as a pathway into criminality. The paper will conclude with an analysis of the extent to which criminology currently contributes to this discussion and more specifically, what it fails to say about coerced women.

0817 - THE GENDER GAP IN LAW VIOLATION – CURRENT DEVELOPMENT AND TRENDS IN GERMANY

Dominic Kudlacek (Germany)[1]

1 - Bergische Universität Wuppertal

Gender related differences in the phenomenology of crime have often been described as one of the most consistent and strong findings in criminology (e.g. Heimer & Coster, 2001, Lauritsen et al., 2009). Nevertheless the trend in crime victim surveys and official crime statistics led some researchers ask the question whether the gender gap is closing or not. In this presentation the development of the gender related differences in law violation is described with data from German law enforcement statistics (police crime statistics and data on arrests and convictions). The current development in Germany will be compared with the situation in other countries. Results indicate that the gap is not closing - neither in terms of the number nor in terms of the intensity of offences. However, trends in justice statistics are not equal in all points (between females and males). Consequently the gender gap seems to be in movement. The Analysis is based on Data from the Federal Criminal Police Office and from the Federal Office of Justice in Germany.

Literature

Heimer, K. & De Coster, S. (2001). Crime and Gender. In N. Smelser & P. Baltes (Editors), International Encyclopedia of the Behavioral and Social Sciences (p. 2918-2921). Oxford: Elsevier Science.

Lauritsen, J., Heimer, K. & Lynch, J. (May 2009). Trends in the gender gap in violent offending: New evidence from the national crime victimization survey. Criminology, 47, p. 361–399.

0818 - COGNITIVE DISTORTIONS AMONG FEMALE SEX OFFENDERS

Judith Abulafia (Israel)[1]

1 - Ashkelon Academic College

Sex crimes committed by women have attracted in recent years a growing interest among researchers and yet few studies have been conducted about the phenomenon compared with the volume of research concerning male sex offenders. The present study examined cognitive distortions of female sex offenders which have been uncovered in risk assessment. A qualitative analysis was performed on risk assessments of 16 women who comprise the entire population of female sex offenders in Israel between the years 2008-2014. These women had committed sex offences on - children, boys, girls, and adult men and women. It was found that women distort the perception of the victims, the situations, the offenses and the gravity of the actions. For example, women sex offenders have used the mechanism of minimization of the crime or deviant behaviour, or attempted to normalize the situation and to deny its underlying sexual intent. Some have attributed the initiative, pleasure and cooperation to the victim. The findings indicate that the distortions common in women sex offenders are common among male sex offenders, as described in the research literature. However, sometimes there are differences between the content of cognitive distortions and accounts of women and those of men. Common social perceptions and beliefs can be found in cognitive distortions in women, for instance a female teacher who committed a sexual offence against her male student presented it as an affair and an initiation to manhood. This issue should be examined in future research. The findings of this research may contribute to the differentiation and treatment of women sex offenders and add another level to understanding the phenomenon.

0819 - GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ANTICIPATED SHAME AND GUILT REACTIONS TO DELINQUENT BEHAVIOUR. WHERE DO THEY COME FROM?

Arne De Boeck (Belgium)[1]

1 - Leuven Institute of Criminology (KU Leuven)

Criminological research has produced few more reliable findings than this one: boys engage more frequently in delinquent behaviour than girls. Although differences are somewhat less

pronounced for less serious and non-violent forms of delinquency, the 'gender-gap' seldom completely disappears. Recent evidence suggests that the self-conscious emotions shame and guilt may play a key role in the explanation of these gender differences. Shame and guilt not only give us moral feedback *after* transgressive behaviour, they can also inhibit *future* transgressive behaviour. That is, individuals anticipate emotional outcomes when considering alternative lines of action and try to avoid painful emotions such as shame and guilt. Recent studies have not only found that girls experience stronger threats of shame and guilt than boys, but also that these differences account for a major part of the gender differences found in self-reported delinquency. Yet, very little is known about the origins of the frequently observed gender differences in anticipated shame and guilt. Are they simply a product of differences in parental socialisation, or is there something more to it ? In this presentation, I will argue that a (symbolic) interactionist perspective can shed new light on the nature and social origins of gender differences in anticipated shame and guilt reactions to delinquent behaviour. Second, I will present the results of a quantitative study in which several new hypotheses on the social origins of gender differences in anticipated shame and guilt were tested, using a sample of Belgian youngsters aged 14 to 18.

9.24 ROUND TABLE ON INTERNATIONAL CRIME STATISTICS: PAST AND FUTURE
Chair: Marcelo Aebi, Graeme Newman & Jörg-Martin Jehle

0820 - ROUND TABLE ON INTERNATIONAL CRIME STATISTICS: PAST AND FUTURE

Graeme Newman (United States of America)[1]; Marcelo Aebi (Switzerland)[2]; Jorge-Martin Jehle (Germany)[3]

1 - School of Criminal Justice, University at Albany; 2 - L'Université de Lausanne; 3 - University of Gottingen

Informed by past achievements in the production of national, regional and international crime statistics, the goal of this round table is to share ideas of how the collection, utilization and access to international crime and justice statistics may be further developed. Invited participants include: Jörg-Martin Jehle, European Sourcebook, Jan Van Dyjk, Giza Lopes interim director U.S. Sourcebook, Alan Lizotte, Dean, School of Criminal Justice, UAlbany, Mahesh Nalla, Editor, International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice, Enrico Bisogno, UNODC, Steve Clarke from EUROSTAT and Sanjay Goel, School of Business, University at Albany and Beata Gruszczyńska from CEPEJ – Council of Europe (and European Sourcebook)

Leaders in the field of crime and justice statistics and individuals representing agencies that produce these statistics are encouraged to contribute to this workshop and/or to offer agenda items. Suggested items for discussion (in no particular order and very tentative) may include:

- Should sourcebooks of statistics contain additional analytical or descriptive information that extend and/or provide context for those statistics?

- The potential to develop sourcebooks that cover Asia, South America and other geographic regions

- The feasibility of providing statistics that are current and, eventually, available in "real time."

- How to make use of modern web based platforms, including mapping, tracking, and other ways of presenting the economic, social and cultural geography of crime and justice data.

- Sources of possible funding to develop and maintain such a web site of crime and justice data.

- How to coordinate the output of agencies such as UNODC, Eurostat, European sourcebook, WHO and ICVS, US BJS and others.

- Ways to ensure and/or assess the quality of international crime and justice statistics in order to monitor their use.

- The possibility to produce a "best practice" protocol for production and/or use of national and international crime and justice statistics.

The workshop is, of course, open to all who wish to attend.

10.1 CONTROLLING BORDERS, SERVING CITIZENSHIP: INCLUSION, EXCLUSION AND DEVIANCE (WORKING GROUP: IMMIGRATION, CRIME AND CITIZENSHIP)
Chairs: Dario Melossi & Silvia Gomes

0821 - WITHOUT RIGHTS: THE (LIMITED) CITIZENSHIP OF IRREGULAR IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR ACCESS TO LAW AND JUSTICE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND PORTUGAL

João Pedroso (Portugal)[1]; Maria João Guia (Portugal)[1]; Patrícia Branco (Portugal)[1]; Paula Casaleiro (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Coimbra

The Constitution of the Portuguese Republic enshrines the principle of universality and of equality, establishing that all citizens enjoy the rights, possess the same social dignity and are equal before the law, as well as a general principle of equivalence between national and non-nationals, including foreigners in illegal / irregular situation, fulfilling one of the principles established in Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Access to citizenship rights and social

participation are, as Capucha (1998) demonstrated, an indispensable condition for the social inclusion of individuals. Although in theory, all standards relating to human rights apply in Portugal, in reality, immigrants, especially irregular migrants, are out of scope (Canotilho, 2003). Consequently immigrants can become an "ethnoclass", which is a symptom of their exclusion from society and law (Baganha, 2000).

The citizenship and rights of immigrants, namely irregular immigrants, in the European Union (EU) and Portugal are a recent research topic of migration, political science or sociological studies and/or socio-juridical (Bauböck et al, 2006; Lucas Martin, 2006). In this communication we aim at presenting some results of the research project "Without rights: the (limited) citizenship of irregular immigrants and their access to law and justice in the European Union and Portugal", that intended to contribute to this new research topic through an interdisciplinary approach. More concretely, assuming the mismatch between "law in books" and "law in action", this communication focuses on international and national law governing the rights of legal / illegal / irregular migrants and the impact of laws applicable to immigrants, institutional performance and practice in Portugal that facilitate or hinder access to law and justice, particularly in areas related to the law of nationality and legalization processes and of family law and labour law.

Using the concept of citizenship, which has multiple layers, we want to identify the fundamental rights (political, civil and freedoms and social and economic rights) that a non-national individual of a particular country can access and therefore mobilize residence status, which allow one to have: legal status of full citizenship equal to a national; or, limited citizenship status; or, "almost" nonexistent citizenship status with only limited access and mobilisation of these rights. It is, therefore, an access path and subsequent realization of the full rights that are recognized and awarded to those who come from a specific place and that, therefore, benefit from the protection of a State. Belonging to the Schengen macro-space and the interrelation with other countries of the European Union are made through the blurring of internal borders in favour of various types of citizenship.

0822 - SEXUALIZED BORDERLINES IN THE INSTITUTIONALIZED BORDERLANDS: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NORWEGIAN ANTI-TRAFFICKING POLICIES AND THE "NEW" POLICING OF PROSTITUTION.

Synnøve Jahnsen (Norway)[1]

1 - Norwegian Police University College

The objective of this paper is to offer an increased understanding of relationship between international and national anti trafficking policies and the development of "new" police methods. This will be achieved by paying attention to recent policy developments in Norway and by investigating how "migration" and 'trafficking of persons' has become the locus for contemporary forms of policing and crime prevention partnerships, both in the private and public sector. The analysis describes how profiling and identification processes of victims of trafficking are based on gendered and sexualized stereotypes as well as racist imaginaries of

the "deserving" and "undeserving" poor. It also show and discuss the high level of discrepancy that exist between the rhetoric of officially stated policies aiming to coordinate agents in a joint battle against trafficking and the conflicting aims that exist "on the ground" as both organizations and professions fight over legitimacy and limited recourses. The analysis is achieved through an ethnographic approach rooted at multiple institutional sites.

0823 - GLOBAL POLICING AND MOBILITY: IDENTITY, TERRITORY, SOVEREIGNTY

Helene Gundhus (Norway)[1]; Katja Franko (Norway)[2]

1 - Norwegian Police University College; 2 - University of Oslo

While control of mobility and access to territory can be seen as primordial forms of policing, they also have a distinctly contemporary character and are in several ways paradigmatic examples of global policing. This chapter examines the various modalities of mobility policing, among other, policing of documents, internal and external border control, deportation, transportation and policing of vehicles and ports. It builds on an understanding of global policing as a phenomenon which is not simply taking place above and beyond the nation-state, but also demonstrates how policing on local and national levels is increasingly permeated with objectives of mobility and border control.

The objective is to offer an outline of how policing is not only becoming a global phenomenon, but is also shaped and shaping globalization. The chapter examines how the policing of mobility is influenced by the existing global hierarchies of mobility, how it is becoming a site of innovation for various technologies of mobility control, and an arena for novel actors of mobility policing. Drawing on the literature about global governance and migration control, the chapter suggests that policing of mobility is a productive site for studying the transformations of state sovereignty and the changing connections between policing, territory, identity and rights.

0824 - INTERNAL CONTROL AND CRIMINALISATION OF MIGRATION IN THE NETHERLANDS

Joanne Van Der Leun (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Leiden University

The literature on crimmigration and the securitisation of migration has rapidly expanded across the US and Europe. Studies often point to the discursive association between illegal residence and crime. This association is ascribed to policies and practices of redefinition, reclassification, law making and policing. A Dutch study based on police apprehensions has also pointed to the fact that strict control policies can also contribute to a real rise in crime among irregular migrants. This presentation will pay attention to long-term policy developments in the Netherlands including the sometimes conflicting goals of migration

control and policies in other domains (such as anti-trafficking and public security). Whereas the Netherlands for a long time focused on expanded integration policies, social developments have been to some extent less promising than envisaged before. The criminal involvement of younger individuals with a migrant background played an important major role in more recent policy developments. One of the branches of policy was to try and combat immigrant crime more effectively. Another branch focused on excluding irregular migrants more systematically than before in order to discourage them from trying their luck in the country. In practice, these two policies have to some extent conflicting outcomes which also has consequences for lower level authorities such as municipalities, as we will show.

10.2 FORENSIC EXPERTISE: CONTRIBUTIONS AND CHALLENGES
Chair: Celina Manita

0825 - JUDICIAL DECISION MAKING IN CHILD CUSTODY CASES IN PORTUGAL: VARIABLES THAT INFLUENCE IT AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Celina Manita (Portugal)[1]

1 - Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences of the University of Porto / Center for Research and Counseling of Victims and Perpetrators

Judicial Decision Making (JDM) in child custody cases is increasingly frequent in Portugal and forensic psychological assessment is often required to help the judicial actors. In this context, a large study concerning the JDM process in different judicial areas (e.g., child custody, child sexual abuse, rape, domestic violence) is being developed at GEAV – "Gabinete de Estudos e Atendimento a Agressores e Vítimas" (Center for Research and Counseling of Victims and Perpetrators) of the University of Porto. The main goals are: to understand the contributions of psychology to JDM, namely to know if and how the forensic psychological expertises are valued in the process of judicial decision-taking; to determine the influence of some extra-judicial variables (such as gender, age, beliefs of the judicial actors; characteristics of families) in the final decisions; and, based on the results of the study, to develop more useful and scientifically validated methodologies and theoretical frameworks for psychological forensic assessment. To implement this study we used a mixed methodology, combining qualitative and quantitative methods (e.g., files content analysis, interviews, and questionnaires). In this presentation we will discuss data from a study concerning JDM in child custody cases. Among other variables, we studied the main motivations and arguments that underlie the "custody decisions" (e.g., child custody, child residence, type of parental responsibilities exercise); the characteristics of parents and children that may influence them; as well as the influence of judges' variables, like personal and family characteristics, life experiences, conceptions and beliefs.

More than 100 child custody judicial files were analyzed so far. The main findings reveal that custody was more often attributed exclusively to the mother, a reality that is changing in the last 10 years; the "parental responsibility" was attributed mainly to the mother or to both parents, less frequently to the father. The main arguments used for basing the decisions were the economic and social conditions of the parents, their parenting skills, the ability to facilitate the contacts between the child and the other parent, and psychological characteristics. The attribution of the custody is positively associated with variables like economic and social conditions or emotional attachment with the child and negatively associated with variables like child maltreatment, mental disorders or drug abuse. To support these decisions, psychological expertises are positively valued and used by the judicial actors. Extra-judicial dimensions, like the perceptions of the judicial actors about motherhood, fatherhood and parental responsibility, or gender stereotypes, were found to influence the final decisions regarding child custody. Differences between the dimensions most significantly invoked to justify the attributions of the custody and/or "parental responsibility" to the mother, to the father or to both were found.

0826 - TRANSNATIONAL CRIME AND FORENSIC GENETICS IN THE EU: CHALLENGES IN POLICING, CITIZENSHIP AND DEMOCRACY

Filipe Santos (Portugal)[1]; Helena Machado (Portugal)[1]

1 - Center for Social Studies, University of Coimbra

In a globalizing world, where the boundaries between the internal and external security of states are becoming increasingly blurred, it is often the case that policing is tinged with a transnational feature. EU concerns regarding terrorism and cross-border criminal activities have pressured national jurisdictions into pondering the need to create international policing cooperation mechanisms in these areas. One core dimension of such transnational policing activities is the use of DNA technologies and large computerized DNA databases in criminal investigation.

The EU is investing in the creation of *a pan-European system for the transnational exchange of forensic genetic data between EU countries* for the purpose of combating cross-border crime and terrorism (and also illegal immigration): the so-called Prüm Treaty (signed in 2005), also known as the "Schengen III", that was adopted in 2008 into EU Law through Decisions 2008/615/JHA and 2008/616/JHA. The Prüm framework established August 2011 as the deadline for all Member States to comply with the necessary measures for the reciprocal automated searching and comparison of information on DNA profiles. Member States which do not yet have centralized DNA databases are legally obliged to establish them. Prüm supports the EU objectives to accelerate the creation of an area of freedom, security and justice and is open to other EU countrie soutside Schengen area. If the EU succeeds in this bio-political project for the creation of a genetic surveillance apparatus, the DNA profiles of about 10 million individuals will be exchanged between agencies in all EU countries. This paper will discuss the acute and ambivalent challenges to the nature of social control and policing, citizenship and democracy in the EU in the 21st century, particularly regarding the

following: 1. Significant differences in legislation in the EU countries; 2. Issues of transparency and accountability regarding the activities developed within the Prüm Decision. 3. Changes in the category of "suspect populations" on a transnational level.

0827 - THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION AND CRIME PREVENTION

Sara Moreira (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Coimbra

The *nemo tenetur se ipsum accusare* principle is one of the pillars of our criminal justice. The right to remain silent, the right of a person to not collaborate with the criminal justice system once a criminal procedure is running against him/her, has allowed criminal procedure to evolve in a sense where torture, where coercion, are considered to be abominations in a Rule of Law. We are not stating anything new, in fact back in the eighteenth century Cesare Beccaria had already said that a system which condoned tortured confessions, would never seek the real truth, but instead the ought truth, the truth of the process. Therefore, any violations of this principle should be considered as a breach to exclusionary ruling, meaning that, we should not, in today's society allow people to waiver their privilege of self-incrimination, especially at any cost and/or against their will.

We find that within medical exams and expertise, where the suspect/indicted is obliged to obey a court order to give his/hers biological matter, resides a violation of the nemo tenetur principle. It does not rule in favor of crime prevention, quite the opposite. It teaches those who commit crimes to be more careful in the way they commit them, in order for their biological matter to be untraceable. The research that we are presenting today meets the main objective of our phd thesis, the implications of the nemo tenetur se ipsum accusare principle in the forensic medicine field and crime prevention. For that, we have analyzed the main relevant literature, sentencing and statistical data, not only in Portugal, but also overseas.

0828 - EXPERIENCES IN TEACHING COMPUTER FORENSICS AND SECURITY IN A CRIMINOLOGY UNIVERSITY COURSE

Alejandro Bia (Spain)[1]

1 - Universitat Miguel Hernández - Operations Research Center

In the present work, we will discuss how to build curricula for teaching Computer Forensics, and Computer Security courses, from our experience at the Crímina Institute, as part of university level criminology specialization tracks like University Expert In Management and Security Management, and High Diploma of Private Detective.

We will focus on questions like:

- What should be the abilities and skills that need to be taught?
- What should be the level of technical detail and complexity of such courses?
- What kind of audience is the course addressed to?
- What should be the different roles around computer forensics?

We will present the results of teaching such courses during several years at our university.

Since evaluation is one of the main limitations of distance learning, we experimented on applying automatic correction of online assessments of different kinds. We will share our results, showing the possibilities and limitations. This includes the possible uses of online questionnaires, of which we measured the effectiveness in different scenarios. We will show some real cases analyzed using simple statistical techniques and we will expose the problems encountered in the application to distance and classroom teaching, together with recommendations for effective implementation of these evaluation techniques.

10.3 HIGHER EDUCATION AND POLICE
Chair: Bernhard Frevel

0829 - STARTING AS AN INSPECTOR – STUDYING POLICE IN GERMANY

Frevel Bernhard (Germany)[1]

1 - Fachhochschule für öffentliche Verwaltung NRW

Some of the German states introduced for their police forces a so called "two tier career system" and with this implemented an undergraduate study at an University as the basic education and training for police recruits. So every new police officer starts his/her career as a Bachelor of Arts and with the rank of a "Kommissar" – which is comparable to an Inspector in UK.

In the presentation the background of this education and career system in Germany will be sketched out, the interlinked education at the University of Applied Science for Public Administration North Rhine-Westphalia, the practical training at the State Office for Education of the Police and the internships at several regional police forces will described. This leads to an analysis of the pros and cons of this system.

0830 - EMPLOYABILITY ASA KEY OBJECTIVE OF HIGHER POLICE EDUCATION - A CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Verena Schulze (Germany)[1]; Bernhard Frevel (Germany)[2]; Colin Rogers (United Kingdom)[3]; Tore Bjorgo (Norway)[4]; Nina Jon (Norway)[4]; Louise Skilling (United Kingdom)[3]

1 - Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei; 2 - Fachhochschule für öffentliche Verwaltung; 3 - University of South Wales; 4 - Norwegian Police University College

Employability is a key objective of Higher Police Education - a critical assessment Employability is one o the major aims of University education which have been formulated within the Bologna Process. Hence universities are obligated to adjust their curricula to the requirements of the labour market. This proposal will deal with the specific understanding of employability within the context of higher police education in Germany. The term employability will be critically assessed and, in a next step ,be applied to the particular context of the Master Course at the German Police University. The latter implies an analysis of the expextations of the different actors and interest groups involved, a look at the graduates` survey and on the frame conditions provided by the agencies of accreditation.

0831 - RESPONDING TO NEEDS OF HIGHER ANALYTICAL COMPETENCE IN THE NORWEGIAN POLICE: TWO MASTER PROGRAMS AT THE NORWEGIAN POLICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Nina Jon (Norway)[1]; Tore Bjørgo (Norway)[1]

1 - Norwegian Police University College, Norway

The Norwegian Police University College has since 2006 offered a Master in Police Science (120 ECTS). The main goal has been to provide the Norwegian police with officers who have advanced analytical skills for use in knowledge-based policing. This master is also available for students from other agencies cooperating closely with the police, e.g. municipal crime prevention officers. A new "experience-based" Master in Criminal Investigation (90 ECTS) will soon be offered as well. The goal is to raise the quality (and status) of investigative work in the police by providing advanced skills, in particular to those in charge of leading criminal investigations.

0832 - AN OVERVIEW OF THE IMPACT OF THE COLLEGE OF POLICING IN THE UK

Colin Rodgers (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of South Wales, UK

The relationship between Higher Education (HE) and Policing in England and Wales has historically been an inconsistent one. The introduction of the College of Policing as an overarching body for police education was believed to be an important point in time to consolidate and update this relationship. However, what impact does it appear to have had upon the relationship between HE and policing and what are the possible future implications?

0833 - POLICE EDUCATION IN KENYA

Louise Skilling (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of South Wales, UK

The relationship between education and policing in Kenya is a very different concept to Germany and the UK. In Kenya there is a minimum entry qualification of KCSE D+ (a KCSE is the equivalent of a GCSE in the UK) but other than the entry requirement there is no further educational obligation or educational opportunity provided to police officers, apart from specific scholarships for high ranking officers. As a Kenyan police officer stated "*you have to use your own salary to pay for education*". The implications of having a 'police force' made up of police officers with limited education will be discuss.

10.4 COMBINED PERSPECTIVES; CARCERAL GEOGRAPHY AND CRIMINOLOGY
Chair: Dominique Moran

0834 - 'BAD BOYS, SMALL CLASSES'. HOUSES OF DETENTION IN BELGIUM

Kristel Beyens (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

When building new prisons there is a tendency to opt for large detention complexes, allowing the warehousing of hundreds of prisoners. Due to their size, these mainly maximum-security prisons are often located in industrial areas, far removed from urban or residential areas, expressing the exclusionary dimension of imprisonment.

However, research of Beyens, Gilbert and Devresse (2011) investigating the architectural needs of professional and non-professional prison users in Belgium, shows a preference for small-scale prison units. These are strongly associated with constructive and individualised staff – prisoner interactions, adding to a human approach of prisoners and increasing dynamic security in prison.

Inspired by the ideas and experiences of a Belgian prison governor, and under his leadership, a think thank of prison field workers, architects, lawyers and criminologists developed a project called 'The Houses', in which architectural insights are combined with an approach to detention regimes based on a 'problem solving plan' for the prisoners. The main characteristics of this project are small-scale detention, proximity and differentiation.

In this paper I will argue that prison design and location are intrinsically linked with certain views on prison regimes, which determine the conditions of daily prison life and the possibilities to prepare for prison release. The Houses project, that pleads for a radical change in design and location of detention spaces will be described, and attention will also be paid to how the project has been developed in practice and received by politicians and the broader public in Belgium.

0835 - PRISON ARCHITECTURE, DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY: "FEAR-SUFFUSED ENVIRONMENTS" OR POTENTIAL TO REHABILITATE?

Yvonne Jewkes (United Kingdom)[1]; Dominique Moran (United Kingdom)[2]; Jennifer Turner (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Leicester; 2 - University of Birmingham

This paper will present preliminary findings from the ESRC funded study *"Fear-suffused environments" or potential to rehabilitate? Prison architecture, design and technology and the lived experience of carceral spaces*. The paper will be organized around the overarching questions that frame the study: how are penal aims and philosophies expressed in prison architecture and design? And how effective is prison architecture, design and technology (ADT) in conveying and delivering that penal purpose? The paper will briefly consider countries commonly characterised as excessively 'punitive' in both their rates of imprisonment and in the conditions in which prisoners are held (e.g. England & Wales, USA); countries usually viewed as 'exceptional' in these regards (e.g. Norway, Denmark); and countries that fall somewhere along this penal spectrum, but which are attempting to punish differently to their near neighbours and adopting some progressive, humane and innovative prison design strategies (e.g. Scotland, Northern Ireland).

0836 - GEOGRAPHIES OF THE CARCERAL 'JOURNEY'

Sarah Armstrong (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Glasgow

This paper considers discourses and spaces of carceral 'journeys'. It begins by reflecting on the deployment of a journey concept to provide a narrative frame for making sense of all kinds of challenging experiences. Cancer survivors, the mentally ill, parents of difficult children, those recovering from addiction are all on journeys: of survival, coping, self discovery. A discourse of journeys counters medicalised and normatively loaded discourses of cured/sick, success/failure, and re-focuses us on process rather than outcome. Journeys are now part of penal discourses, too, folded into contemporary rehabilitation theory and practice. Offenders become ex-offenders through 'desistance journeys' in which 'life scripts' are re-written to include a third act of redemption. The paper analyses discursive and spatial geographies of the

journey concept. Discursively, I am interested in the implications of this concept in carceral settings where associated and prior concepts of 'pathways', 'trajectories' and 'progress' inform and are informed by the notion of the journey. Spatially, I then explore how certain premises of the offender journey may be shaping ideas about the design and use of carceral space, as well as asserting and strengthening connections of carceral to non carceral spaces. I conclude by urging greater attention to how carceral experiences are framed and suggesting some alternative means of describing (and imagining) them.

0837 - THE DESIGN OF PRISONS FOR INDIGENOUS PRISONERS: A COMPARISON OF APPROACHES IN AUSTRALIA, CANADA, NEW ZEALAND, THE US AND GREENLAND

Grant Elizabeth (Australia)[1]

1 - The University of Adelaide

The high incarceration rate of people from Indigenous cultures is a world-wide phenomenon. The reasons for overrepresentation vary in detail and multiplicity across different contexts but there are commonalities. This paper examines the manner in which various countries have sought to accommodate the differing needs of Indigenous prisoners. It outlines the Native American religious practices and ceremonies allowed in US prisons and some of the struggles associated with exercising religious freedoms. The partnerships forged between US correctional agencies and American Indian agencies to allow prisoners to serve time on reservations are also discussed. These experiences are contrasted to the Canadian experience of the establishment of healing lodges and the integration of Aboriginal religious ceremonies into mainstream prisons. Australian experiences have been vastly different and this presentation outlines the various approaches including the recent construction of a prison to meet the needs of Aboriginal prisoners in West Kimberley. In response to the large numbers of Māori imprisoned, New Zealand developed the concept of Māori Focus Units, built on the premise that increased cultural knowledge reduces the criminal behaviour. The Māori Focus Units and Pacific Islander Units present unique responses to incarcerating Indigenous prisoners. Finally, the paper outlines the establishment of the first prison in Greenland to respond to needs of the Kalaallit peoples.

10.5 THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF CRIME AND CRIMINALITY IN THE CONTEXT OF DISORDER
Chair: Gareth Young

0838 - CRIME WITHOUT CRIMINALITY: CONSTRUCTIONS OF DEVIANCE IN THE CITY OF LONDON

Alexander Simpson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of York

Raising profound ethical issues around the nature of social responsibility and financial efficacy, the principle focus of this paper establishes a profile of inverted social deviance by exploring constructions of crime and criminality that exist at the heart of financial life in the City of London. Drawing on data emerging from an ethnographic study of the City, this paper highlights pervasive and subtle mechanisms of institutionalised and embodied cultural constructions of deviance that run through the heart of financial life. These are practices which, far from being controlled by the aegis of the law, are firmly embedded and legitimised within the knowledge formations that sustain the field of finance (Ruggiero, 1996). Situated in a post-crash social, political and economic climate, it is the most marginalised and economically vulnerable who are paying the greatest costs for the highly leveraged balance sheets, fragile funding structures, high-risk assets and general culture of reckless gambling and greed (EIU, 2012; French & Leyshon, 2010; JRF, 2012; Stiglitz, 2010). Four years on from the London riots of August 2011, households continue to be abandoned by the state as the logic of the market plays an ever increasing role in the ordering of our daily lives, cutting those most marginalised in society off in social, economic and democratic terms (JRF, 2011; 2012; Peck, 2010; 2012). It is in this context that is paper serves to ameliorate a collective understanding of constructions of deviance that, transformed by their relationship to power, are a legitimised and embedded part of the day-to-day organisation of financial life.

In particular, this paper draws attention to how the market is constructed as a legitimate cultural framework that, in Bourdieu's (1977) terms, establishes the positive (ennobling) or negative (stigmatising) systems of action. It is the market that reduces the complexities of the social environment into purely monetary concerns and, in the process, engenders a reduced sense of social reality, ethical responsibility and moral volition (Schumpeter, 2010 [1943]). Establishing a culturally and economically disconnected environment the demands of the market removes all social concerns, notions of collective responsibility as well as the individual desires of economic actors. Driven by speculative interest, economic actors of financial life are, as Keynes (2008 [1936], p. 316) argues, 'largely ignorant' of what they are buying and are more concerned with 'forecasting the next shift of market sentiment' than with the long-term yield of social productivity. Speaking to the construction of deviance in market life, this paper serves to shed light on the organising interests and normative practices that legitimise the production of social harm through the transferal of self-serving practices and the ideological disconnection between financial life and society.

0839 - CRIMINALIZING DISCOURSES OF THE POOR: THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSING IN RESPONSE TO THE 2011 RIOTS

Gareth Young (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sheffield

The nature of the 2011 riots was unprecedented in contemporary Britain. Urban disorder of this scale and contagion had not been witnessed for over a generation. Unsurprisingly, the disorder was quickly followed by knee-jerk political pronouncements and sensational media coverage. Given the scale and severity of the 2011 riots, there was an expectation of the government to respond quickly, leading to what commentators called an information vacuum; a combination of contradictory, conflicting and reactionary responses based on the release of inaccurate information and premature assumptions. This research is focusing on one particular perspective of these responses; the construction and legitimisation of housing-related mechanisms as punishment for involvement in urban disorder.

Following the riots in August 2011, the government swiftly amended a consultation that was looking to extend the power of possession to social housing landlords. In light of the 2011 riots, these amendments were to include the use of eviction of tenants involved in urban disorder. There was initially a mixed response from the housing sector. There did appear some appetite for such powers and subsequently the 'riot clause' became enshrined in law through the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

This presentation firstly explores the way in which social housing and social housing tenants were constructed through political and official responses to the riots as both a causal factor of the disorder and as a potential policy solution for the prevention of futures riots. The presentation then turns to the empirical data and presenter's analysis. Interviews were conducted with 30 strategic and frontline practitioners from three regions across England in an attempt to explore the perspectives and responses from those who will be responsible for the policing and enforcement of such changes. Findings show that there is a clear disjuncture between national level policy-making and local level housing management and behaviour control. This then could arguably be considered to demonstrate that using housing as a response to the 2011 riots was utilised as an opportunity to advance ideological goals of the state, rather than provide mechanisms to prevent future riots, leading to further criminalisation of poorer and more vulnerable citizens.

0840 - 'CAUSING CHAOS' - THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF URBAN RIOTS

Deborah Platts-Fowler (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Leeds

The '2011 English Riots' occurred over four days in 66 locations. The immediate political and media response focused on mindless thugs taking a rare opportunity to vandalise and loot; a discourse closely aligned to early and now refuted theories about crowds being inherently irrational and uniformly dangerous. The widespread nature of the riots was explained by 'contagion'. 'Copycat' riots emerged as people were drawn into rioting either by 'emotional contagion', facilitated by media reporting and social networking; or 'calculated opportunism', as participants were seen getting away with it. Thus context – global, national, or local – was irrelevant.

Findings from the presenters own empirical study of events in two English cities contradict the popular discourse, suggesting that context played a critical role in determining where riots occurred in 2011. Early reporting of the disorder was itself context. Based on previous research, when police expect events and people to be violent they focus on 'controlling' them, involving tactics of containment or dispersal which themselves can create conflict and violence. In this way, powerful groups at the national and local level socially constructed the 2011 riots.

In addition to the political and media construction of the problem, policing responses can be influenced by a range of local contextual factors, notably police-community relations. Findings from this study suggest that aggressive policing of a perceived gang problem in one city had adversely affected police relations with young men in some localities. This had undermined police legitimacy, constituting the 'tinder' for local riots. The 'spark' was the aggressive approach then taken by the police to control presumed gang members when unrest seemed imminent.

In a second city, police had experienced recent success using a 'liaison' approach to manage a large public protest. This gave commanding officers greater confidence in resisting external pressures to respond in a particular way. The liaison approach was adapted to involve neighbourhood policing teams and local practitioners, who initiated dialogue with local people, promoting self-policing, and provided real-time intelligence to inform the wider policing response. Their efforts were facilitated by pre-existing rapport with the community and knowledge of what is 'normal' for the area.

10.6 PRISON: PROCEDURAL JUSTICE AND POWER
Chair: Philippe Kennes

0841 - THE PERCEPTION OF RESPONSIBILITY BY THE IMPRISONED GENDER VIOLENCE OFFENDER

Beatriz Cruz Máquez (Germany)[1]; Blanca Martín Ríos (Spain)[2]

1 - Westfälische Wilhelms Universität Münster; 2 - Universidad Loyola Andalucía

The paper analyses some provisional results of the research project '*The perpetrator of gender violence: typologies, strategies and treatment*' (MICIIN - DER2010-16003), which was developed from 2011 to 2014 by an interdisciplinary team of three different Spanish universities (University of Extremadura, University of Seville and University of Alicante).

The project has been primarily aimed at examining the strategies of justification and minimization of the harm of their criminal act used by gender violence offenders who have

been sentenced to a prison and the influence of these strategies upon the execution of their custodial sentences. The methodology of the study has been mainly quantitative. The required data were obtained from various sources: interviews, psychometric assessments, analyses of convictions and prison records. The sample was formed by 140 male inmates who had been convicted of one or several crimes of gender violence and who expressly agreed to participate in the research.

The following conclusions stand out as key findings of the research project: 1) There are statistically significant differences in the time of imprisonment effectively served depending on the level of responsibility denial. 2) There are statistically significant differences in the outcomes of intervention programs for gender violence offenders depending on the level of self-assumption of responsibility. 3) There is no statistical correlation between the denial of responsibility and the prison classification of the inmate or the prison leaves granted to him.

The prominence within prison treatment program of the assumption of responsibility, which is regarded as crucial for the purposes of the emotional recognition of the victims and the modification of violent behaviours, together with the non compulsory nature of the participation in such prison programmes, encourage to reflect on the personal and institutional implications that can be derived from those traits of the treatment programs one and another aspect. Moreover, the paper seeks to contribute to the setting of mechanisms that may enable an objective and updated individualization of the execution of the prison sentence.

0842 - KEEPERS & KEPT: PROCEDURAL JUSTICE AND LEGITIMACY IN PRISON

Danielle Rudes (United States of America)[1]; Shannon Magnuson (United States of America)[1]; Brandy Blasko (United States of America)[2]; Jessica Mercante (United States of America)[2]

1 - George Mason University; 2 - Sam Houston State University

While prior work examines procedural justice and legitimacy as explanatory constructs related to misconducts and grievances within correctional institutional environments (Beijersbergen et al., 2014; Reisig & Mesko, 2009), this work does not consider the day-to-day interpersonal and/or professional relationships the develop between prisoners and staff as a key part of how prisoners (both male and female within a variety of different custodial environments) and staff (administrators, middle managers and front-line uniform and non-uniform staff) understand and negotiate their organizational culture. Prior work also does not simultaneously consider varying perceptions between and among both prisoners and prison administrators/staff. Building on themes of legitimacy and procedural justice, and staff-prisoner relationships, this paper (as part of a larger state-wide mixed-methods. longitudinal study) examines components of the prison environment, beyond correctional interventions, that improve, or at minimum reduce the harm of, the prison experience for prisoners and at the same time lower custodial issues (e.g., misconduct, prisoner on inmate staff assaults, prisoner grievances). In doing so, we extend the "what works" correctional intervention literature by examining the larger social context where prisoners live and prison staff work. Using in-depth, qualitative

interview data collected with 147 prisoners and 181 staff (in every position) in six prisons (four male and two female), we consider how prison staff and prisoners perceive, understand, and negotiate formal and informal aspects of the prison environment. Findings suggest that while male and female prisoners experience institutional culture in very different ways, key patterns around procedural justice and legitimacy perceptions offer purchase regarding supervision strategies, misconduct handling and overall justice perceptions. Implications suggest relatively inexpensive in-prison strategies (for example, non-programmatic factors) to improve in-prison and post-release outcomes.

0843 - SHIFTING PENAL POWER: INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN BELGIUM

Philippe Kennes (Belgium)[1]

1 - Research group Crime & Society, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Prison governors play a pivotal role in shaping prison life. They have to provide leadership and have to manage the interface between several stakeholders (prisoners, prison officers, central administration, psychosocial service, external services, etc.), creating a working balance of the various forces operating in their prisons. Managing industrial relations is one of the dominant features in a prison governor's work (Bryans, 2007). However, prisons are often described as *low trust environments* (Liebling & Arnold, 2004) and oppositional relationships between prison officers and governors are regularly recognised in penological literature (Jacobs, 1977; DiIulio, 1987, Kauffman, 1988; Snacken et al., 2000; 2005; Liebling & Price, 2001; Liebling, 2004; Arnold, 2005; Bryans, 2007; Tait, 2008; Kennes, 2010; Liebling et al., 2011; Beyens & Boone, 2013).

In Belgium the prison governor is given a crucial role in ensuring effective local industrial relations. Nonetheless, Belgian prison unions have gained a considerable influence in this process and and can be seen as a relatively 'new figures of penal power'. Drawing from observations of work practices of governors in a Belgian prison, we will discuss the role of the prison governor in establishing industrial relations and their impact on prison life.

10.7 CRITICAL VICTIMOLOGY II
Chair: Nicola O'Leary

0844 - NAVIGATING VICTIMS' VOICES: IDENTITY, RESILIENCE AND THE ETHICS OF RESEARCHING VICTIMS OF CRIME

Nicola O'Leary (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Hull

This paper explores the potential use of Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) as a way of investigating the meaning making processes and practices of identity management engaged in by those who have been, or who are labeled as, victims of crime. Although IPA is widespread in research around health psychology (Smith, Flowers, & Larkin, 2009), this paper argues that it´s combination of rich experiential accounts within a critical interpretative framework, provide a strong case for its' appropriateness when researching experiences of crime and victimization.

 Within victimological knowledge, comparatively little theoretical or empirical attention has been given to how experiences of victimisation may affect a person or group's social identity. Paul Rock (2002) was accurate when proposing at the start of the twenty first century that we knew very little about who claimed victim status (or had it thrust upon them) and the circumstances under which victimisation became part of their identity. Other contemporary commentaries also suggested a cultural shift in the attention, given to suffering, in and of itself; what Furedi (1997) referred to as 'a culture of victimhood'. This paper has it origins in a wider project which seeks to explore the relationship between criminal victimisation, self-identity and the wider social and cultural forces that shape our understanding of the harms inflicted upon us and also crucially, the resilience that is sometimes employed by groups or individuals following exposure to adverse events. This interest is reinforced by a broader curiosity with the ethics and methods of empirical victim research, with particular emphasis on enquiry that emanates from a more positive, holistic and inclusive perspective.

0845 - IMPLICIT RAPE NORMS AND FEMININITY: THE IMPORTANCE OF VICTIM'S SEX AND GENDER IN THIRD PARTY REACTIONS TO RAPE

Eva Mulder (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Intervict, Tilburg University

Rape is known to be strongly associated with secondary victimization. It is also frequently referred to as a 'gendered' or 'gendering' crime. This research has incorporated views of gender studies and victimological theories in examining reactions to (non)stereotypical victims of rape. The Belief in a Just World (BJW) offers an explanation for why victims are frequently confronted with negative reactions from their (societal) surroundings. However, a limitation of the BJW is that it leaves out certain contextual factors that may influence reactions towards victims related to (stereotypical) expectations and (gender) norms.

The stereotypicality of the victim was manipulated by describing some (fe)male victims as masculine and other (fe)male victims as feminine. It was hypothesized that feminine victims would more closely resemble perceptions of the stereotypical rape victim, evoking an increase in characterological blame, and that the status of rape victim would lead a person to be described as more feminine. An online vignette study included a description of a student, followed by an acquaintance rape scenario. Participants (n=147) were exposed to one of eight

conditions according to a 2 (male vs. female) x 2 (masculine vs. feminine) x 2 (victim-character evaluation *before* vs. *after* the rape scenario) between subjects design.

For characterological blame, a significant effect was found for gender but not for sex of the victim. Feminine characters were attributed more characterological blame than same-sexed masculine characters. They were also attributed higher levels of the victim-like traits 'naivety' and 'vulnerability'. Victim traits and characterological blame were strongly correlated. Furthermore, masculine characters were seen as more feminine after the rape than before the rape.

The results indicated that observer reactions differ at least partly as a consequence of the gender-stereotypicality of a victim. This suggests that in future research exploring secondary victimization, more attention should be paid to the cultural and normative context in which someone was victimized, with particular focus on the effects of stereotyping. In this case, although feminine females, i.e. 'ideal victims', may be perceived as more credible in the court room, their character is also likely to be blamed more. On the other hand, masculine victims may face other adverse reactions because of the contradiction between the masculine stereotype and the image of a deserving victim. This may lead to denial of the victim status for masculine men in particular.

0846 - PUNISHMENT OR SOLIDARITY: COMPARING THE US AND SWEDISH VICTIM MOVEMENTS

Carina Gallo (Sweden)[1]; Robert Elias (United States of America)[2]

1 - Lund University; 2 - University of San Francisco

Conventional victimology has largely accepted the notion that victims and offenders are distinct, and in stark opposition to each other. Accordingly, victims can therefore best be served by cracking down on offenders: eroding their rights as suspects and defendants and enhancing their punishments. This approach has been promoted officially in the U.S. and substantially in the UK. No doubt other nations have followed suit. A different model, however, seems to characterize at least one nation: Sweden. Little research has been done on the rapid growth of victim service programs, internationally. This chapter will help fill that gap by investigating the Swedish Association of Victim Support (SAVS), Sweden's largest victim assistance program. The study will be based on interviews and a qualitative content analysis of the association's annual reports from 1989 to 2008. The preliminary results of this research suggest that SAVS has emphasized support and assistance to victims, but not tougher policies on crime. It has argued for the rehabilitation of offenders rather than punishment. Offenders are almost completely absent in the SAVS annual reports, unlike other nation's victim programs, which portray coddled offenders as the victim's main problem. SAVS has repeatedly highlighted the overlap between victims and offenders; and the fact that many victims are also offenders. These characteristics suggest an alternative approach to assisting victims; that is, a critical victimology, in practice, that might serve victims far better than conventional victim philosophies.

0847 - VICTIM'S COMPENSATION (IN THE NETHERLANDS): NEW HORIZONS?

Renée Kool (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Utrecht University School of Law - Willem Pompe Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology

To date the Dutch discourse features a changing imagery of victim's compensation. Traditionally, the latter represents a subsidiary tort claim, which needs to be settled in the context of criminal proceedings. In the present scheme, however, 'compensation' appears to have become an element of an overall concept of 'redress' which combines notions of financial compensation and procedural justice. In light of the inherent limitations featuring criminal proceedings, the present legal arrangements are questioned in terms of efficiency and legitimacy. Victim's compensation being a contested issue, being based on tort law primarily, it needs no surprise that compensation is also under debate amongst tort lawyers. Dutch scholars have argued in favor of so-called 'efficacious enforcement' (Van Boom 2010), implying that tort law should serve prevention, implying that tort law features a 'public dimension'. Next suggestions have been made to further the settling of non-pecuniary damages within the context of criminal proceedings, relating to the possibility of so-called 'punitive damages'. The latter calls into memory the 1985 proposal of the Dutch Terwee Committee to introduce the punishment of compensation. Of importance is to note that the Dutch debate links with European developments with regard to victim compensation and procedural participation provided by the 2012 EU Directive. Indeed, a similar tendency to extend legal liability in order to pursue 'just satisfaction' can also be found in the case law of the European Court of Human Rights case law (positive obligations). Obviously, these developments beg the question whether tort law and criminal law are converging on a national level. There is, however, a more important item that precedes a potential convergence of the law: first we need to contemplate (once again) whether the 'law' should serve the ambition of providing victim's redress as reflected in the current developments.

10.8 WORKING GROUP ON VICTIMOLOGY: VICTIMS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
Chair: Anthony Pemberton

0755 - VICTIMS' PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE OFFICERS' BEHAVIOR AS A PREDICTOR OF VICTIM COOPERATION IN THE NETHERLANDS

Nathalie Koster (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Leiden University

The police heavily depend on crime victim cooperation, as victims may provide detailed information which may help the police to solve the crime. However, most victimizations reported to the police will remain unsolved.

Unsolved cases may result in disappointed victims, who withdraw from cooperating with the police in case of future victimization. This is undesirable, as crime victims are more likely to be victimized again than individuals who were not victimized in the first place.

As crime victims may thus be important sources of information for the police in the future, it is important not to discourage them from cooperation.

Literature suggests that victims' evaluations of previous experiences with the police and perceived police legitimacy are important predictors of future victim cooperation.

However, these assumptions have never been examined prospectively.

The current study's aim is to prospectively examine whether victims' perceptions of procedural justice and police performance relate to perceived legitimacy of the police and to their willingness to involve in cooperative behaviour in case of future crime victimization.

Although the assumptions were partially supported, our findings suggest that the relation between victims' perceptions of the police response and willingness to cooperate with the police in the future may be affected by the way *how* police officers acted during direct interactions and *how* victims had interpreted this behaviour.

To delve deeper into these issues, a qualitative research design was used to empirically examine the underlying mechanisms behind these relations.

Preliminary findings will be presented and implications and recommendations for future research in this topic will be discussed.

0756 - SECONDARY VICTIMIZATION OF THE EMOTIONAL VICTIM WITHIN THE JUST WORLD PARADIGM

Alice Bosma (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Tilburg University - INTERVICT

The belief in a just world theory (BJW) (Lerner, 1980) posits that everyone has an inert need to believe that people get what they deserve. In short: good things happen to good people, bad things happen to bad people. Being confronted with injustice violates the BJW and calls for (cognitive) action to restore the belief. One pathway to restoration of the BJW is to evaluate the victim in a negative manner (e.g. blaming or derogating the victim). When convincing oneself that the victim has negative character traits or has behaved in a negative manner, the victimization can be perceived as deserved. This negative reaction towards the victim can be

considered secondary victimization because it harms the victim on top of and as a consequence of the primary victimization.

Since secondary victimization is said to be a problem within the criminal justice system, it is useful to apply the BJW theory to this context in order to gain a better understanding of the extent of the problem and of the underlying mechanisms that are at play. However, the way the victim is presented in BJW-research is not fully in accordance with the way the victim presents him/herself in the criminal justice system. The main discrepancy is the lack of emotion as expressed by the victim in BJW research in comparison to the criminal justice system. The current BJW paradigm communicates injustice through non-emotional suffering, whereas in the criminal justice setting, victims' reactions to crimes are (expected to be) emotionally laden. This discrepancy needs to be addressed before the BJW theory can be applied to the criminal justice context.

The research to be presented is inspired by the idea that emotions might be a marker of injustice. The author takes the standpoint that the BJW paradigm currently lacks an emotional component in its presentation of injustice, and hypothesizes that emotions might trigger negative BJW reactions (secondary victimization) at least to the same extent as the current non-emotional paradigm. The current research examines the effects of presenting an emotional victim within a vignette study. More precisely, the emotions sadness and anger are explored. The extent to which observers of the victim (lay-people, Amazon Mechanical Turk sample (N = 477)) secondarily victimize the angry and sad victim is compared to a situation in which a suffering but non-emotional victim is presented ("classic" BJW paradigm) and to a non-emotional control condition. Tentatively, the conclusion could be drawn that an angry victim is evaluated most negatively.

0757 - THE EFFICACY OF THE POLICE PROTECTION ORDERS IN CASE OF STALKING IN REDUCING VICTIM'S EMOTIONAL NEGATIVE REACTION

Anna Baldry (Italy)[1]

1 - Department of Psychology, Second University of Naples

Introduction

Currently there is still no consensual definition of stalking. It varies across countries, and even in the same country, it varies across domains; in some cases, the legal and scientific definition do not overlap (Meloy, 2007). The legal definition identifies stalking as an (a) intentional (b) pattern of repeated behaviours toward a person or persons (b) that are unwanted, and (c) result in fear, or that a reasonable person (or jury) would view as fearful or threatening (Spitzberg & Cupach, 2007). The Italian Parliament converted into law the Decree Law n. 11/2009 of February 23, 2009, introducing article 612 bis ''*Atti Persecutori*'' (stalking) into the Italian Penal Code. Moreover in order to protect victims, and to stop the stalking or prevent it from happening, there is a preventive form of Protect Orders, called "*ammonimento*" (police warrants). It may include terms prohibiting the respondent from using or threatening to use

violence or to contact the victim (art. 8, lex 38/2009). For stalking victims, the experience seems to be in many cases devastating and there are evidences of significant damages to physical health (Pathé & Mullen, 1997; Purcell, Pathé et Mullen, 2001), mental health (Purcell, Pathé et Mullen, 2005; Kuehner, Gass et Dressing, 2007), lifestyle (Dressing, Kuehner et Gass, 2005). Additionally, Spitzberg and Cupach (2007) argued that stalking also causes second and third-order effects, (in)directly affecting social and institutional surroundings of the victim.

The Research

The aim of the study is to analyse the efficacy of the protection order in terms of the impact on victim's emotional reaction after the stalking.

Procedure and sample

In study were interviewed 130 victims of stalking (F = 120, M = 10), from (ex) partner, who have had in the previous twelve months a protection order (*ammonimento*). Mean age of victims is 39.9 (*SD*= 9.97).

Results

Results revealed that in the 49% of cases the protection order was violated by the (ex) partner who has perpetrated stalking. Moreover compared to the remaining cases in which the protection wasn't violated, the data show in this percentage of cases a increase of state of anxiety and fear on the victims, these emotional reaction persist in the last 12 month, T(128)=3,58 p<0.001. These results suggest the need to adopt more prevent measures in order to stop the stalking and develop increasingly sophisticated interventions to promote social support.

10.9 THE ROLE OF PUBLIC PROSECUTION SERVICES IN PENAL DECISION-MAKING
Chair: Rasmus Wandall

0852 - INCREASING LEGITIMACY BY ACCOMMODATING PUBLIC OPINION? A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF DUTCH 'CITIZEN FORUMS'

Lucas Noyon (Netherlands)[1]; Jan Crijns (Netherlands)[1]; Jan De Keijser (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Leiden University

Background: As in most western countries, Dutch citizens appear to show decreasing trust in the criminal justice system. According to some scholars, this could potentially lead to a 'legitimacy crisis', only to be remedied by accommodating public opinion into criminal justice.

In the Netherlands, the public prosecution service has taken some first steps. As of 2010, citizen forums are organized to canvass the opinion of citizens regarding sentencing.

Aim: First, this research aims to shed new light on the essentially contested concept of *legitimacy* and *public opinion*, while expanding on pre-existing research. Furthermore, the aforementioned citizen forums are empirically investigated, examining both their design as well as actual effect on sentencing policies.

Methods: The concepts of legitimacy and public opinion are investigated by critically examining previous research and theory, with a focus on different approaches used within the social sciences and legal research. Furthermore a qualitative analysis of all the citizen forums organized from 2010 to 2014 is carried out, comparing them with actual developments in corresponding sentencing guidelines.

Results: Four identifiable ideal types of legitimacy are presented and marked and empirically relevant differences are discussed. These differences are of both an ontological and an epistemological nature. It seems plausible that the different positions identified will consequently each implicate a different weight that should be allotted to public opinion in sentencing policy and practice. The research into citizen forums demonstrates the lack of an underlying vision on public opinion and legitimacy, as adopted by the public prosecution service. Moreover, the data do not support any real influence on sentencing policies developed by the Dutch prosecution service.

Conclusions: The Dutch prosecution service states it is increasingly society-oriented. However, both the apparent thinking about legitimacy and public opinion, and the design and use of citizen forums, lack maturity.

0853 - THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR AND CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN REGULATION OF SENTENCING DECISION-MAKING

Rasmus Wandall (Norway)[1]

1 - University of Bergen

International discussions on how to structure sentencing continue to be dominated by developments in jurisdictions with common law traditions. Case studies of commission guidelines, statutory minimum rules, and systems of judicial self-regulation overshadow other institutional solutions. This article contributes to the comparative discussion with a case study of a continental jurisdiction (Denmark) and how state hierarchical agencies play a pivotal role in stabilizing structures of sentencing, effectively providing an alternative to sentencing commissions, judicial councils and other structuring bodies. Contrary to many English speaking descriptions of Nordic sentencing as "loosely structured", the study presents 1) a range of both numerical and narrative techniques of structuring sentencing and describes how they 2) rely on the institutional setup of the state hierarchical prosecution service and how 3) the continental European legal tradition creates a significant foundation for this arrangement. The

article argues that current comparative discussions should move beyond common law based guideline systems and judicial self-regulation to include the diverse range of institutional setups in continental European countries. In particular the increasingly central structuring role of the public prosecution service must be included.

0854 - NEW IN THE DUTCH FIELD OF SENTENCING: THE PUBLIC PROSECUTION

Pauline Schuyt (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Leiden University

Since a few years Dutch prosecutors are allowed to settle some kind of criminal cases by means of a penal order. Penal orders can be classified as extrajudicial settlement of criminal cases, like plea-bargaining and diversion. But there's an important difference between penal orders at one hand and plea-bargaining and diversion at the other hand: penal orders are non-consensual, based on a unilateral declaration of guilt by the prosecutor, who also imposes the sentence. This brings a new player in the Dutch field of sentencing: the public prosecutor. And that raises new questions and new perspectives of research, since most of the sentencing research so far focuses on sentencing by judges. For example: What does the hierarchical structure of the public prosecution implicate for the way the public prosecutor choses the right sentence? How does the prosecution deals with transparency, reason giving etc., due to the fact that the law only contains procedural sentencing rules for judges? And how does sentencing by the prosecutor relate to sentencing by the court in similar cases? Do prosecutors impose different (more or less severe?) sanctions than judges? Can or will courts and prosecutors sentence in different ways, with legal inequality for the accused as a result? This paper will introduce this new field of sentencing and present a first sketch of a research outline in order to deal with these and other interesting questions.

0855 - THE SCOTTISH PROSECUTOR: GATEKEEPER, MORAL ACCOUNTANT AND QUASI-SENTENCER

Fiona Jamieson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Edinburgh

The Scottish prosecutor holds an ancient public office stretching back to the 15th century. The role emerged in response to a corrupt system that required victims and their families to raise proceedings themselves, thus allowing people with money or influence to evade prosecution. In 1587, pre-dating the existence of the police, the 'King's Advocate' was given a statutory right to prosecute in the High Court on behalf of the state, regardless of the victim's wishes. From 1776 onwards the Procurator Fiscal exercised similar powers in the Sheriff Court. This emphasis on prosecutorial independence continues today and the Scottish system is considered a strong model of discretionary penal decision-making on a quasi-inquisitorial

basis. This paper will examine three key strands of the contemporary role: first, that of gatekeeper in which the Procurator Fiscal exercises broad discretion over who is prosecuted, for what crimes and in which forum. This discretionary power extends to court proceedings, where the prosecutor can negotiate pleas and discontinue proceedings. Second, this strong discretionary power to act in the public interest – representing a state monopoly on responses to crime - arguably makes prosecutors more 'moral accountants' than 'legal technicians' (Ashworth, 1984). Third, the recent expansion of the prosecutor's already substantial powers to offer alternatives to prosecution places them in the role of quasi-sentencer. Important questions are raised by the exercise of these strong powers: accountability (to whom and how?) and legitimacy (in the face of potentially arbitrary powers). Can a prosecutor be too independent?

10.10 GANGS AND DELINQUENT GROUPS: MEASUREMENT, TYPES AND CONSEQUENCES (EUROGANG WORKING GROUP SESSION)

Chair: Frank Weerman

0856 - EXAMINING TYPES OF GANGS: A LATENT CLASS ANALYSIS

Stephanie Wiley (United States of America)[1]; Finn-Aage Esbensen (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of Missouri - St. Louis

Gangs in the United States are often discussed in terms of their behavioral and structural characteristics, but few attempts have been made to classify gangs based on these characteristics. In one of the few attempts to classify gangs using structural characteristics (e.g., size, duration, age range), Maxson and Klein (1995) describe five gang types: Traditional, Neotraditional, Compressed, Collective, and Specialty. However, few studies have attempted to replicate and validate their typology. The current study uses data from middle and high school students in seven cities across the United States to determine whether the Maxson and Klein typology holds. We use latent class analysis to identify discrete subtypes of gangs among youth who identify as gang members. We then examine the extent to which these subtypes are consistent with the types of gangs identified by Maxson and Klein.

0857 - OUTLAW BIKER AFFILIATIONS AND CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT

Christian Klement (Denmark)[1]

1 - Faculty of Law, University of Copenhagen, and Danish Ministry of Justice

Objective: It is well established that youth and street gang membership increases criminal involvement. Less is known about the relationship between membership of other inaccessible groups and criminal involvement. This study tries to remedy the lack of knowledge by investigating the effect of being an outlaw biker on criminal involvement. Method: Using a unique dataset from Denmark, 297 outlaw bikers are matched on various background characteristics with 181,931 control individuals and effects are estimated in difference-in-difference regression models. This approach is chosen because it reduces the risk of selection bias and helps isolate the effect of affiliation on criminal involvement. Results: The results suggest that affiliation with an outlaw motorcycle club is associated with an increased involvement in overall crime, specifically property crime, drug crime, and weapons crime. Results regarding crimes against the person are inconclusive. Conclusion: It is concluded that outlaw biker affiliation may increase criminal involvement although other causes cannot be completely ruled out. The study advances the literature by examining criminal involvement in a highly inaccessible group and by being more able to identify an effect of becoming an outlaw biker on criminal involvement than previous studies on outlaw bikers.

0858 - IDENTIFYING GANG MEMBERS IN EUROPE: ASSESSING MEASUREMENT INVARIANCE OF THE EUROGANG QUESTIONS ACROSS ISRD-II PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

Juanjo Medina (Spain)[1]; Sandrine Haymoz Pantillon (Switzerland)[2]; Cheryl Maxson (United States of America)[3]

1 - University of Manchester; 2 - University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland; 3 - UCI

The ISRD-II study represents one the best known efforts for studying juvenile delinquency in a comparative context. ISRD-II, for the first time, used the questions devised by the Eurogang Network to measure gang membership through self-report surveys in a truly prospective comparative design. A number of publications have now explored this data. This paper aims to further consolidate our understanding of how these questions are working across these diverse national environments. Some analyses of these data have taken a latent variable approach, in particular using a Mokken scale approach. We complement this line of enquiry by using a differing modelling approach (latent class analysis) to try to establish the measurement properties of these questions.

0859 - ON THE SEDUCTION OF DUTCH DELINQUENT YOUTH GROUPS AND THEIR PULL OF GRAVITY

Jan Dirk De Jong (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Erasmus University Rotterdam & University of Applied Sciences Leiden

In understanding youth crime in the Netherlands a lot of attention is being spent on the push factors that seem to make young delinquents join problematic youth groups. Less attention has been spent on the pull factors that seduce them to participate in these types of groups, and that may be of a very general human nature. These factors and group dynamic processes deserve a closer look in our focus on the theme of peers and delinquency. Also, they relate to a certain pull of gravity on the streets that seems to conceal explanations for a very high rate of recidivism of these young delinquents. In relation to the seduction and pull of gravity, alternative perspectives and policies in the Netherlands will be discussed.

10.11 CORRELATES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
Chair: Diego Farren

0860 - ARAB YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENCY AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE AND PARENTAL CONTROL: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF RELIGIOSITY

Mona Khoury-Kassabri (Israel)[1]

1 - School of Social Work and Social Welfare

This study examines the involvement of Arab youth at risk from East Jerusalem in delinquent behaviors, such as crimes against a person, public disorder offenses, and political violence. The contribution of religiosity and parental control factors in explaining these different types of youth involvement in illegal behaviors is assessed.

A total of 161 young males, aged 15-21, participated in the study. We found that the greater the parental control and the more religious the adolescent the less likely they are to engage in delinquent behaviors and political violence. The relationship between parental control and youth involvement in delinquency and political violence was mediated by youth level of religiosity, after controlling for age and family socioeconomic status.

0861 - AN INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK OF AGENCY AND STRUCTURE: LOOKING DIFFERENTLY AT THE EXPLANATION OF (YOUTH) DELINQUENCY

Sofie Troonbeeckx (Belgium)[1]

1 - Leuven Institute of Criminology (LINC), KU Leuven

Etiological theories in (youth) criminology primarily accept 'structure' or social variables outside the individual as determinants of crime. The individual's own self-determining forces, however, receive little explicit attention and are, if anything, reduced to an implicit condition.

The last decade of etiological research has shed more light on the latter by means of the concept of 'agency'. This concept encompasses the idea that people are self-determining creatures, whose actions are – to some extent – the product of their own choice and power. Although agency is used more often in other disciplines such as philosophy, psychology or even sociology, criminology has only recently embraced this concept as an addition and amelioration of its etiological theories. This relatively 'new' literature is valuable, but it remains quite vague and fails to provide a clear and criminologically useful conceptual framework of agency.

This paper broadly introduces a conceptual framework of agency which can be used in empirical qualitative and quantitative research on agency. This conceptual framework is integrated in that it unites ideas of different psychological and sociological theories on agency and embraces social variables of different criminological theories to better understand the agency-structure nexus. The empirical application of such a framework is demonstrated by means of general results from a mixed methods research with youth from forensic and school settings.

0862 - ON THE EFFECT OF RELIGION ON CRIME

Diego Farren (Germany)[1]; Katrin Brettfeld (Germany)[1]; Peter Wetzels (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Hamburg

Multilevel models are applied to test the effect of religion on crime. The analysis tries to settle the question about what should be the place of religion in an action theory perspective: Is religion a part of morality? Is it a cause of the causes? Or maybe both? Specially interesting is the interpretation of the "moral community" thesis from an action theory perspective. The data is cross-national (Germany, Russia) and school clustered.

10.12 OXFORD HANDBOOK OF THE HISTORY OF CRIME
Chair: Paul Knepper

0863 - RESEARCH ON LONG-TERM CRIME TRENDS: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

Marcelo Aebi (Switzerland)[1]; Antonia Linde (Spain)[2]

1 - University of Lausanne; 2 - Open University of Catalonia and University of Lausanne

This presentation offers an overview of the main challenges faced by researchers studying long-term crime trends. Adopting a historical perspective, it shows that most of these

challenges were identified already in the 19th Century. Some of them relate to the scarce availability of data, as well to their validity and reliability, and some to the interpretation of such data. In particular, when calculating crime rates, researchers need to find reliable data on the number of offences committed (numerator) and also on the general population from which they are drawn (denominator). This presentation discusses the strengths and weaknesses of the solutions proposed to these problems. For example, searching for a reliable numerator of violence across time, researchers have concentrated on the evolution of homicide. However, the empirical basis of this reasoning is still a matter of discussion. Can homicide really be used as a proxy for violent offences? And even if long-term trends in homicide are established, how can researchers avoid, when trying to interpret them, the potential pitfalls of chronocentrism, parochialism and causationism? Finally, the presentation discusses the recent debate between Steven Pinker and John Gray on the evolution of violence. In that context, there is a major consensus about the fact that interpersonal violence has declined in Western Europe since the late Middle Ages and in the United States since the 17th Century, with a few interruptions to this downward trend. This decrease has been mainly explained through the effect of a civilizing process, characterized by the monopolization of violence by the state and the growth of self-restrain among individuals, which resulted in an increase sensitization to interpersonal violence. However, these conclusions are based on a very small set of Western industrialized countries and they are drawn without taking into consideration the different genocides committed during the 20th Century. Is there an alternative way of interpreting the available data?

0864 - EARLY MODERN CARCERAL INSTITUTIONS

Sandra Scicluna (Malta)[1]

1 - Department of Criminology, Faculty for Social Wellbeing, University of Malta

The development of carceral institutions, such as asylums, workhouses and hospitals during the 17th and 18th centuries, have been analysed, showing how these institutions were asked to control the poor, the lazy and the morally corrupts, rather than control actual crime, a mission that they where purported to have. The rise and fall of institutions such as the Bridewells and Bedlam in Britian and most British colonies, the Zuchthäuser in Germany and the hôpitaux généraux in France, as well as the problems they faced which, at the end led to the development of the 18th Century prisons, will be incorporated in a discussion on the treatment of women, children, debtors and the poor. The role of the Inquisition, the development of prisons, the house of corrections, the workhouse and country jails will also feature as organisations that helped control an unwanted element of society. During the discussion the Island of Malta will be used as a snapshot example to assess up to what extent the influence from continental Europe and England have shaped carceral institutions in a small island in the middle of the Mediterranean – an island that for a long time was a cross road for power, religion and culture.

0865 - POLICE-PUBLIC RELATIONS

Anja Johansen (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Dundee

Handbooks provide a great opportunity to present unusual perspectives within well-established areas of research. This paper discusses how Handbooks can develop new perspectives alongside well-known approaches. One such example within police studies is interpretations of police-public relations. Although the relationship between police organisations and the population is a fundamental aspect of policing, it is a topic which is often treated as subordinate to 'police as an organisation' or police in relation to governments and political decision-making. Handbooks are particularly useful for presenting new approaches because of: 1) the broad cross-national perspective, which invite for discussion of comparison of similarities and dissimilarities; 2) the extended time frame, which calls for broad reflections on long-term developments ; 3) and assessment of how similar aspects of a phenomenon are sometimes interpreted completely differently within the historiography of individual countries or in relation to key social science theories.

0866 - CONTESTED SPACES - ON CRIME MUSEUMS

Per Ystehede (Norway)[1]

1 - University of Oslo
This paper provides an outline of the history of crime museums and suggests how these can be understood as historical, social and cultural phenomena. First, some common characteristics of crime museums are set out. Second, there is a short historical outline of the rise of the (crime) museum from the Renaissance period until the 21st century. A selection of examples of crime museums is presented, with the aim of showing some particular perspectives on and approaches to the study of crime museums and its relevance to criminological research.

10.13 WHAT SHOULD LAW MAKERS THINK OF FIRST? EVALUATING CRIMINAL POLICY MAKING THROUGH STANDARDS
Chair: Jose Luis Diez Ripolles

0868 - A PROPOSAL ON THE CONFIGURATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF THE PROHIBITION ON EXCESSIVENESS AS A TEMPLATE FOR THE LEGITIMACY OF LEGAL DECISIONS ON INCRIMINATION

Ana María Prieto Del Pino (Spain)[1]

1 - Málaga University

The treatment that both criminal doctrine and the Spanish Constitutional Court have given to the principle of the prohibition on excessiveness (principle of proportionality in a broad sense) should be reviewed.

To begin with, I would like to call attention to the fact that the application of its three integrating principles is usually done by following the same order in which they are presented: confirmation of the suitability of the criminal sanction of a behaviour, its necessity is questioned and, finally, whether the planned punishment is proportionate to the seriousness of the crime is weighed up. Secondly, the usual partial superimposition of the contents of the principles of necessity and proportionality in a strict sense should be eliminated.

On the other hand, two levels or phases in which the principles of suitability, necessity and proportionality in a strict sense are active should be distinguished, so as to define the role that each one of these principles plays in the process of incrimination (or decriminalization).

At a first level, it is questioned whether a particularly damaging social behaviour should be repressed and what the nature of that repression should be (extrajudicial, civil, administration, criminal…). Taking Criminal Law as a point of reference, this first level could be described as an external one, given that aspects enter into play that advocate opting either for its intervention or for its total or partial exclusion. At an external level, the "if", the "how" and the "up to what point" of the criminal law measure are clarified.

When the criminal measure appears fully legitimized, a second level is reached in which the aforementioned principles once again intervene, together with other criminal principles, in the specific definition of the criminal offence, of its component parts and of the abstract punishment. Following the same criteria used earlier, this second level can be called "internal".

0869 - HARM AND COPYRIGHT OFFENCES: AN ECONOMICS RESEARCH REVIEW

Pablo Rando-Casermeiro (Spain)[1]

1 - University of Sevilla

Empirically verified social damage that causes behavior that threatens intellectual property is analysed in this study. Given that the definition of offences against intellectual property worldwide are intended to protect the exploitation of the intellectual property rights of both intellectual creators and assignees of authorial rights, an empirical definition of the unlawful conduct and its consequences becomes essential, with a view to evaluating the appropriateness or error of the criminal policy design of such offences. To do so, knowledge based on the science of economics is employed.

0870 - CODIFICATION AND LEGISLATIVE TECHNIQUE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Marta Muñoz De Morales Romero (Spain)[1]

1 - Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha

The codification process in the USA solved some of the existing irrationality problems in this country. The new criminal codes made a legislative corpus accessible to the public and legal agents. However, the use of defective legislative techniques leads to inconsistencies affecting fundamental principles such as legality and proportionality. This paper aims to analyse the "lights and shadows" of the American process of codification. In a second phase, some of the fresh proposals of the American academia will be analysed in order to wind up the existing incoherencies (i.e. the introduction of procedural and institutional channels for expert and public consultation in order to guarantee further reflection on criminal law or the use of experimental legislation as sunset and sunrise provisions, etc.). Finally, emphasis will be placed on the possibility to implement some of these proposals at European level.

1220 – EVALUATION AND EUROPEAN CRIMINAL LAW

Fernando Guanarteme Sánchez Lázaro (Spain)[1]

1 - Universidad de La Laguna

The work of legislative evaluation developed by the Commission has, quite rightly, been subjected to significant criticism. In particular, objections have targeted the incongruency between the proposed evaluation criteria and the evaluation that is in fact performed, as well as evaluative imprecision and excessive formalism that is, quite frequently, limited to ensuring that the same words that appear in the European regulation in question have been introduced into the national criminal legislation, among other aspects. In view of this situation, this author seeks to show how the principles of proportionality and legality, in so far as they are common elements in the different European criminal legal orders, serve as common evaluation criteria. In relation to the principle of proportionality, the need to develop evaluation criteria is particularly urgent, given the extreme harshness of criminal Law drafted by the European criminal legislator. In view of the tendency to establish factual situation and legal consequence in an intuitive manner, a model is suggested that distinguishes between normative weight, degree of intervention/affectation and the empirical basis of the factual situation and its legal consequence, following Robert Alexy's weight formula. The purpose is to favour better equilibrium between one factor and another in the norm. In relation to the principle of legality, a model is suggested that allows continuous evaluation over time, following what has very recently been advanced by the Commission. In concrete, the proposed model allows control over the degree of certainty of European criminal laws, based on the distinction, coined by Philipp Heck, between core meaning and field of meaning, through control and evaluation of the semantic norms that the courts propose in their application. Along this same line, the advisability is underlined of considering, together with the precision of the semantic norms of the legal concepts, the degree of certainty permitted by the empirical confirmation of the objects referred to in those concepts. In this way, a dual model is formed that responds

both to the degree of precision of the semantic norms and the empirical certainty of the object to which they refer, in the judgment of evaluation.

10.14 DESISTANCE AND YOUTH CRIME
Chair: Monica Barry

0871 - THE VALUE OF 'BEARING WITNESS' TO DESISTANCE

Sarah Anderson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research, University of Glasgow

Burgeoning theory and empirical research on desistance from offending behaviour suggests an important role for transformations in narrative identity or storytelling in the desistance process (Anderson and McNeill, forthcoming). Maruna et al (2009), have posited a 'looking-glass' effect whereby positive evaluations of other people reflect back onto and reinforce emergent revised self-identities. The 'relational' aspects of desistance have also been emphasised, with some suggesting a need to refocus on 'the neglected asset' of the relationship between offender supervisor and the person being supervised (Robinson and Dignan 2004). The histories of many persistent offenders are characterised by traumatic childhood and subsequent life events, not least the impact of interaction with the justice system (see for example Halsey and Deegan 2015). This paper seeks to reframe the consistent, trusting relationship critical for desistance as, at least partly, one of 'bearing witness' to trauma, requiring the story of trauma and its recovery to be seen, heard and, critically, believed by an audience in a shared dialogic process of narrative (re)construction (Brison 1999). Here, reality is constructed in the telling and desistance is seen as an iterative process characterised by positive and negative emotions, progress and setbacks.

However, social and spatial dislocation of people involved in persistent offending often results in transitory interpersonal relationships. In the absence of any continuous person in their lives to audience their self-story and reflect back progress, this role falls to professionals. In turn, professional ability to fulfill this role is frequently hampered or prevented by commissioning and provision arrangements for community supervision and support services which seek to 'efficiently' process individuals, as well as through a drive to help (or save) and not to listen.

This paper argues that in the context of work with persistent offenders 'being present and being with another' (Naef, 2006) enacts a moral responsibility and has value in itself, but achieving this presents an inescapable challenge to services. Predominantly a discussion paper, this paper also draws on interviews with practitioners and women with a history of criminal justice and/or substance misuse involvement undertaken as part of an evaluation of a service providing open-ended support (Anderson, Dickie, and Parker, 2013).

0872 - OFFENDING, DESISTANCE AND RECOGNITION IN YOUTH: APPROPRIATING CRITICAL THEORY WITHIN CRIMINOLOGY

Monica Barry (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Strathclyde

Theories of desistance now encompass both political and economic discourses beyond the criminal justice system but this paper argues for an inclusion of certain aspects of critical theory to explore the relevance to criminology of the more philosophical concepts of recognition and redistribution as highlighted by Axel Honneth and Nancy Fraser. These authors explore why and how people within a given society may struggle for recognition, but their emphasis has only been on adults, and in respect of issues such as race, gender and sexuality. This paper argues that such concepts could equally apply to the potential need for recognition (and in so doing, redistribution) amongst young people. Such concepts could address the issues of why most offending occurs in the transition to adulthood and why young people may bear the brunt of misrecognition and marginalisation by the state because of their age and socio-economic status as liminal beings. The paper suggests that recognition is as appropriate to young people in transition as it is to other minority groups based on race, class or gender. It illustrates the arguments by drawing on the findings from a Scottish study of youth offending and desistance where young offenders and desisters talk about the challenges to desistance as well as the challenges to integration in both adulthood and mainstream society. The paper concludes that the desistance process requires proactive engagement not just from would-be desisters in finding opportunities to desist, but also from the state in ensuring these opportunities are available to all and not just to a few. It is argued that there is a need for restructuring of wider economic and social policy to ensure social justice for young people and to promote their sustained desistance from crime.

0873 - THE CHALLENGING PROCESS OF CHANGE AND THE ROLE OF VICTIM OFFENDER MEDIATION: ANALYSING CASE STUDIES.

Anna Meléndez (Spain)[1]

1 - Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona

This presentation shows part of the results of a PhD research focused on restorative justice and desistance. One of the aims of the research was finding whether participating in mediation had an impact on the process of desistance. In the first part of the study it was found that some offenders changed into positive; others didn't change; and finally some changed into negative after mediation. A narrative interview was undertaken six months after the mediation in order to know how these changes were managed by each offender and to find out whether they were able to start a real process of change. The interview included questions about past, present and future to link their personal experience during mediation and the possible impact

mediation had, with the fact of staying out of trouble. Finally some questions about their future perspectives were included in order to know how they could project the maintenance of the change.

Restorative justice and desistance can be linked by using the model of the stages of change developed by Prochaska and DiClemente (1983, 1984). It allowed identifying and approaching in detail how was this process of change for the twelve offenders that were interviewed. It was possible to identify offenders in all of the stages. Mediation was one of the elements that helped some offenders to start changing into positive and maintaining that change during the following six months after mediation. Other offenders were in stages linked to the actual decision to change and the preparation to face that challenge. Some offenders -after realizing they had problems- they start thinking about changing, however some others weren't thinking about it. Another group failed and others didn't start it yet. This variety of results could explain how different was for them the experience in mediation, and whether and if so how this intervention played a role in the movement between the stages in each individual process. It may also be said that as changing is a process it involves external elements linked to offenders personal lives and their context, which at the same time can also help to explain why each one is in a different stage of change. So that, mediation could have played a role among some offenders but it needs to be linked to each specific situation. These results show the complexity of the process of change and the difficulty offenders had in order to achieve and maintain this change.

0874 - FAMILY TRANSITIONS AND DESISTANCE FROM ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR IN PORTUGUESE YOUNG ADULTS

António Fonseca (Portugal)[1]; José Tomás Da Silva (Portugal)[1]; Carlos Sousa Reis (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Coimbra

The identification of factors that effectively promote desistance of antisocial behavior has recently become the focus of numerous studies in criminology, psychology and allied disciplines. One such factor is marriage. So far, however, little attention has been devoted to other relevant variables that may explain the influence of marriage in delinquency during the transition from adolescence to adulthood. The aim of the study reported here is to provide a detailed analysis of the relation between family transitions (e.g. marriage, long lasting emotional relationship, or parenthood) and several forms of antisocial behavior, including delinquency, substance use and aggression) during that period. To carry out a more rigorous analysis of this association, rival explanatory variables (e.g. low self-control and antisocial peers) will be statistically accounted for. The data utilized for this purpose come from a longitudinal study in which a large sample of Portuguese boys and girls were followed up from the time they attended the 2nd and 4th grades, in public schools, until they were in their late twenties. Information on antisocial behaviors was obtained across all waves of data, whereas the information regarding family transitions was collected in the last wave, when participants were young adults. Findings revealed 1) a general decline of antisocial behaviors during the

transition from adolescence to adulthood, and 2) a rather modest effect of family transitions in antisocial behavior. Specifically, participants who got married, had children or were engaged in a long lasting intimate relationship reported a decline in self-reported delinquency and licit substance use more accentuated than their peers who remained single. And these differences did not disappear when we controlled for gender, deviant peers or low self-control. However, those differences were not found in all measures (e.g. illicit drug or theft). Suggestions are made to interpret these findings according to current criminological theories, and to conduct future research on this issue.

10.15 INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDY (ISRD): UPDATE AND INFORMATION

Chair: Ineke Haen Marshall

0875 - INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDY (ISRD): UPDATE AND INFORMATION

Ineke Haen Marshall (United States of America)[1]

1 - School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Northeastern University

This is an informational meeting organized by the Steering Committee of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3). The ISRD3 is a large international collaborative survey study of 7th, 8th and 9th graders, focusing on delinquency, victimization, and substance use. The ISRD3 study tests social control theory, self-control theory, institutional anomie theory, procedural justice theory and Situational Action theory. The primary purpose of this meeting is to provide participants in the third sweep of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3) 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 ISRD3 Steering Committee will provide an update of the project, answer questions, and inform national participants about working documents, publications, deadlines, and so on. The meeting is intended primarily for the national partners of the ISRD3 project, but everybody interested is welcome. The meeting also 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.

10.16 IDEOLOGIES AND RADICALIZATION PROCESSES

Chair: Sandra Walklate

0876 - THE RATIONALITY OF A DICTATOR: POL POT

Maartje Weerdesteijn (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Tilburg University

Rational choice theory does not easily take into account the role that ideology plays. Ideology cannot be accommodated in the traditional rational choice framework as a preference since it may actually cause people to behave in a way that goes against their preferences. This is particularly troubling when analysing international crimes since ideology often plays an important role in its perpetration. Often ideology is used by dictators to legitimize these crimes and sometimes these leaders may also be truly committed to the ideology they propagate. The traditional rational choice framework, therefore, is imperfect for analysing the decision making process of some dictators. It needs to be acknowledged that different kinds of rationality exist. Using the work of Max Weber, who distinguishes between instrumental and value rationality, Pol Pot's decision to provoke a war with Vietnam will be analysed. Vietnam was a much more powerful force, yet seemingly irrationally, Pol Pot refused to come to terms with the Vietnamese after the latter threatened to intervene militarily in response to horrible crimes perpetrated by Pol Pot's forces in the border region. When one takes into account value rationality as a possible orientation for an individual, this decision, however, no longer appears irrational.

0877 - SPLINTERED LIVES, SPLINTERED KNOWLEDGE? MAKING CRIMINOLOGICAL SENSE OF THE PARIS ATTACKS

Sandra Walklate (United Kingdom)[1]; Gabe Mythen (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Liverpool

Cottee (2014) accuses criminology of three bias' in its capacity to make sense of religion: the secular, religious and the liberal. Drawing on Young (2007) to make sense of the motivation for the murder of Theo Van Gogh in Amsterdam, November 2004, Cottee makes the case that criminology has much to contribute to an understanding of theistic violence and its silence on this issue is detrimental to the discipline. To this we might also add, the contribution that the discipline might make to what is self-evidently and prescient social issue. However, underpinning the analysis provided by Cottee (2014), is (at least) one deeper problem for the discipline: what counts as its subject matter, and, the corollary to this, how might that subject matter be investigated? Put simply the traditional dominance of positivist criminology and its domain assumptions has resulted in the centring of certain subject matter and the absence of others. In the light of the current diversity of voices occupying the space called 'criminology', this 'hubris of positivism' (Young 2011) has effectively curtailed both the criminological imagination and imputed on policy and practice. As a consequence, particular concepts, theories and methods have been privileged at the expense of others. Such processes are

illustrated in a number of areas but are particularly evident in the debates that permeate contemporary understandings of religious extremism and associated pathways into radicalisation.

Deploying responses to the terrorist attacks in France 2015 as a touchstone, this paper seeks to:

1. Offer a biographical appreciation of the three offenders that were the key perpetrators with these events
2. Offer a conventional criminological appreciation of how facets of those offenders lives might contribute to our understanding of their route into radical action
3. Reflect upon what light the above might cast upon the contradictions and lacunae in the debates on radicalization
4. Consider the implications for criminology of points 1-3 above.

0878 - STUDYING MILITANT IDEOLOGIES

Andreas Armborst (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - School of Law, University of Leeds

Are terrorists law breakers or law makers? Militant movements do not intent to break the law, they mean to abolish it. Criminological research still struggles to tackle terrorism and political violence as a proper thematic field within its discipline because the schemes of terrorism fall outside the traditional triad of 'law making, law breaking and reactions to law breaking'. Criminology has a conceptual problem with terrorism.

Due to its multidisciplinary nature, criminology has the potential to overcome the conceptual obstacle "terrorism". Especially in the study of terrorism and political violence, methodological pluralism is a strength and not a weakness. It enables researchers to investigate situational, motivational, individual and sociological aspects holistically. Another important dimension underlying terrorism and political violence is the ideology of militant groups. Ideologies are the movement's political, philosophical or theological 'theory' stipulating why the use of force is a necessary, beneficial and legitimate means to abolish existing laws. As such they are of prime interest for criminological inquiry. But how to organize an empirical study on such an indistinct and politicized thing as an ideology? This presentation shows how mixed method content analysis of jihadi media can produce more generic information about the jihadi movement together with its rationale for the use of force, and how this approach can be transferred into other areas of social and behavioral research.

10.17 CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND ECONOMIC AND ORGANIZED CRIME
Chair: Karin Van Wingerde

0879 - SMUGGLING AND UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF GOODS SUBJECT TO EXCISE DUTIES IN LITHUANIA: ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Judita Venckevičienė (Lithuania)[1]; Renata Giedrytė-Mačiulienė (Lithuania)[1]

1 - Law Institute of Lithuania

In Lithuania legal liability for smuggling and unlawful possession of goods subject to excise duties is regulated by the Code of Administrative Offences and Criminal Code. Whether it will be criminal or administrative depends on the seriousness of the act. Criminal liability starts when the value of excise duties and smuggling items exceeds the amount of 250 MSLs (minimum standard of living). If the value is less than 250 MSLs responsibility will be administrative. A person who, transporting across the state border of the Republic of Lithuania the item which must be decelerated at the customs and fails to go through the customs control or otherwise avoids this control or transports across the state border of the Republic of Lithuania shall be punished by a fine or by imprisonment for term of up to eight years (Art. 199 CC). A person who, in violation of the established procedure, acquires, stores, transports, forwards, uses or handles the goods subject to excise duties shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for a term of up to seven years (Art. 199[(2)] CC).

In accordance with judgments adopted in courts of first instance of the Republic of Lithuania during 2009-2013 this work presents sociological analysis of liability for crimes relating smuggling and unlawful possession of goods subject to excise duties. Social demographic characteristics of convicts (age, education, gender, marital status, employment, previous convictions etc.), the charges submitted, articles under which penalties were imposed, and characteristics of imposed penalties were analyzed. Relation between the social demographic characteristics of convicts with Articles of the Criminal Code under which penalties were imposed will be presented. This work herewith discloses relation between the characteristics of convicts and penalties imposed upon them.

0880 - ECONOMIC CRIME IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – CRIMINOLOGICAL FEATURES AND EFFICIENCY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Hajrija Sijercic Colic (Bosnia and Herzegovina)[1]; Dzevad Mahmutovic (Bosnia and Herzegovina)[2]

1 - Faculty of Law, University of Sarajevo; 2 - Faculty of Law, University of Tuzla

This paper will offer an overview of recent developments related to criminological analysis of economic crime in Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter BiH), with particular focus on recent challenges that emerged in relation to the fight against economic crime. The paper will both

highlight some substantive challenges regarding the criminological features and new results regarding the efficiency of the criminal justice bodies in the fight against economic crime in BiH in the period of 2010-2014.

The research project wants to assess the trends in economic crime in the last five years. These trends showed weaknesses in detection and processing of economic crime. A review of different approaches aimed at explaining these weaknesses, and an approach was formulated according to which the existing criminal policy, particularly the penal policy, is not quite adapted to fight against economic crime. The features of economic crime were examined in relation to the wider socio-economic changes occurring in the country. Particular attention was devoted to the criminal justice system because the inefficiency in the economic crime investigations is constantly kept at a certain level in the last years. The data was collected from the prosecutor's offices (prosecution statistics), courts (court statistics), High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BiH (conviction statistics – offender statistics).

During the data collection we learned about shortcomings in the criminal justice statistics in BiH. Because BiH is not part of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, in conclusion we will emphasise the importance of participating in that project for further improvement of the collection of statistical data on economic crime and criminal justice in the country. Finally, we will try to point out the importance of gathering statistical data in the process of analysing the criminological features of economic crime and efficiency of crime repression.

0881 - PUNISHING ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE NETHERLANDS. DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN DEMANDED AND IMPOSED SANCTIONS

Karin Van Wingerde (Netherlands)[1]; Henk Van De Bunt (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Erasmus University Rotterdam

Punishing organized crime in the Netherlands. Discrepancies between demanded and imposed sanctions.

The image that combating and punishing cases of organized crime is difficult, is commonly reflected in the media and popular debate. Commentators often argue that organized crime is punished less severely than possible, due to the complexity of the offences, time constraints, and the increased interconnectedness between legal and illegal activities, which creates difficulties to find sufficient evidence to convict offenders. However, as cases of organized crime often receive a great deal of media attention and require a lot of enforcement capacity, it is important to understand how and why discrepancies between the phase of prosecution and the execution of the sanction may occur.

Using data from the Dutch Organized Crime Monitor, this project focuses on discrepancies between the demanded sanctions and the actual sanctions executed in cases of organized crime. The project comprises of two phases. We will first map these discrepancies. Thereafter

we will try to find explanations for these findings using interviews with detectives involved in these cases, public prosecutors, and defense attorneys. In this paper, we will present the preliminary findings on the first phase of this study.

0882 - MODERN STRATEGIES FOR TACKLING PROCEEDS FROM CRIME – LITHUANIAN EXPERIENCE IN PROSECUTING FOR ILLICIT ENRICHMENT

Skirmantas Bikelis (Lithuania)[1]

1 - Law Institute of Lithuania, Criminal Justice Research Department, Vilnius

The confiscation and recovery of criminal assets has huge potential to become a very effective strategy to fight organised crime, corruption, trafficking of goods or drugs and other profit-driven crimes. However already in the second half of the XX century it has been perceived that traditional strategies for cutting-off criminal gains are inadequate to the complexity of contemporary criminal schemes and, therefore, ineffective. At the beginning of the XXI century development of different modern strategies for confiscation of criminal assets gained its pace in the European countries. On the other hand, new highly effective confiscation strategies have raised serious concerns about the risks to the fundamental human rights.

The paper provides a quick overview of modern confiscation strategies and current state of Art in the Members States of the European. Then it focuses on rich experience of Lithuania in implementing one of the modern confiscation strategies – criminal liability for illicit enrichment.

Lithuania became a pioneer in Europe when it adopted an extremely broad concept of criminal liability for illicit enrichment into the national criminal law in 2010. The novel has been hailed by the highest authorities of the State and the international anti-corruption and anti-money laundering bodies. However, the first four years of implementation of criminal liability for illicit enrichment have only enhanced the concerns about the risks of infringements of human rights. The wave of prosecutions has been quashed by the series of acquittals in the highest courts of Lithuania.

The paper presents the key issues that have been addressed by the Supreme Court of Lithuania in the criminal cases for illicit enrichment. The analysis focuses on principles *non bis in idem*, *lex retro non agit* and presumption of innocence.

10.18 NARRATIVE CRIMINOLOGY II

Chair: Stefan Florek

0883 - "A GROUP OF WE": PRISON NARRATIVES AS RESISTANCE TO STATE VIOLENCE

Lisa White (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Lincoln

During the conflict in and around Northern Ireland, the actions of the British state contributed to the creation of many public narratives of personal trauma, including those of internees and prisoners (hereafter 'detainees'). Based upon qualitative research with republican former detainees, the paper takes a multidisciplinary approach to explore the extent to which narratives of state violence can be understood as a form of resistance, akin to the 'testimonio' narratives found in other conflict areas. It argues that the often communal nature of violence experienced by former detainees allowed it to be transformed into narrative testimony in a process which was often supported by wider, shared experiences both in and outside of the detention system. The importance of a community of detainees, many of whom were able to share narratives about similar experiences, is emphasised by Republican detainees' frequent use of the first person plural pronoun - 'we'. The imposition of power within the detention system created the opportunity for resistance and this resistance was framed in collective terms. Yet, these counter-hegemonic discourses of detainees also contain their own power to control and to subjugate alternative knowledges. Here, the personal is marginalised and former detainees become symbols of community suffering and struggle, rather than individuals with individual problems and experiences of pain and trauma. The paper examines these tensions, using material drawn from documentary analysis combined with the findings of research interviews with republican former detainees who were detained during the period 1971-1985 and 'went public' with allegations of state brutality and torture.

0884 - FROM SOVIET ZEKS TO EU CRIMMIGRANTS: LITHUANIAN PRISONER HISTORIES

Gavin Slade (Germany)[1]

1 - Freie Universitat, Berlin

In the last twenty-five years Lithuania has gone from a Soviet republic to a full member of the European Union. Its prison system has not kept pace. The Soviet Union operated a labour camp system founded on collectivist principles in line with Marxist-Leninist philosophies of punishment. Now the Soviet Union is gone Lithuania, as other post-Soviet states, is aiming to implement a 'modernization' programme and close Soviet 'colonies' in favour of cellular prisons. For many Lithuanian prisoners, cellular prisons are nothing new. In a new age of

mobility, many have spent time in the prisons of Western Europe and have been deported back to Lithuania or requested extradition. This paper asks how these prisoners make sense of their experiences of punishment in the radically different environment of post-Soviet camps now they can compare to Western European prisons. The paper asks how offenders experience their mobility across penal spaces, and the impact of widely varying philosophies and architectures of punishment. The paper finds that far from all elements of the Soviet system of punishment are viewed negatively. The paper invites questions about the role of isolation and individualism versus collective spaces and communalism and the nature of punishment not just in Lithuania but also in Western Europe. The paper draws on 45 in depth interviews with prisoners in three Lithuanian prisons as well as research observation in those prisons and secondary documentation.

0885 - CRIMINAL NARRATIVES – AN EVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE

Stefan Florek (Poland)[1]; Przemysław Piotrowski (Poland)[1]

1 - Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Faculty of Management and Social Communication, Institute of Applied Psychology, Department of Forensic Psychology and Criminology

The method of study of criminal narratives, developed by Canter and Youngs, is based on a humanistic approach in criminology and therefore seems to be, at least to some extent, completely irrelevant to a naturalistic and biological perspective on crime. However, in recent years an evolutionary approach, which is undoubtedly a naturalistic one, provide an increasingly important explanatory framework in criminology. We believe that a method of study of criminal narratives proposed by Canter and Youngs (2011), which enables both qualitative and quantitative analyses of data, can be fruitfully used to test also some evolutionary ideas. Therefore, the subject of the presentation will be the analysis of data obtained using the LAAF ("Life as a Film" - a part of Canter-Youngs Narrative Experience Interview Protocol version 2) in the light of evolutionary criminology. The LAAF as a projective technique is less threatening for prisoners and as such it gives hope that their actual beliefs can be identified (i.a. beliefs on what is important and valuable in life). The LAAF narratives of persons imprisoned in Tarnow Penitentiary (N=30) and the control group (N=30) were compared in dimensions distinguished on the basis of the evolutionary criminology. We have found few between-groups differences, but not all of them can be easily explained in this theoretical framework.

0886 - 'DANGEROUS CONVERSATIONS': A CASE STUDY INVOLVING LANGUAGE

Iolo Madoc-Jones (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Glyndwr UNiversity

Notwithstanding greater concern about the experiences of minorities, responding effectively to diversity issues has becomes increasingly challenging. Anxiety around how best to meet minority needs can stifle debate enabling the emergence of new, more subtle forms of oppressive practices. Drawing on the approach of Bourdieu (1979, 1986), and using language as an exemplar, this paper engages in a 'dangerous conversation' to explore how issues of diversity were mobilised, ignored and leveraged by minority language speakers in one criminal justice system context. We argue that in some service contexts, a habitus obtains that renders reflexivity about diversity issues problematic. This makes abuse of process more likely and predicates against the critical reflection necessary to promote anti oppressive practice. We intend our paper to encourage greater reflexivity in instances when diversity issues are raised and to render simplistic any attempt to validate or invalidate claims of discrimination.

10.19 COMMUNITY SAFETY AND POLICE

Chair: Ruza Karlovic

0887 - ZERO TOLERANCE IN NORWEGIAN: THE INFLUENCE OF THE BROKEN WINDOWS THEORY ON NORWAY'S CRIMINAL POLICY

Jenny Maria Lundgaard (Norway)[1]

1 - The Norwegian Police University College

This paper will present the journey of the theory of Broken Windows as the zero tolerance policy of the NYPD crosses the Atlantic and meets the Norwegian discourse on crime. Broken Windows is a controversial and much debated theory, yet its influence on the politics of crime in the late modern society has been great. Criminal policies travels in the globalized world and as the conditions of policy formation changes, so does the exchange of such policy between states. This paper asks the question; what became the result when the theory linking disorder to serious crime, and the model implemented in New York, came to Norway? Analyzing the Norwegian discourse on crime and criminal policy we find what happened when Broken Windows came to be noticed in Norway in the mid 1990s. What elements of the theory and NYPDs practice caught the attention of Norwegian politicians? What eventually became the Norwegian version of zero tolerance? I here explore how the discourse of Broken Windows can be found in the discourse of disorder in Norway and Oslo. I aim to analyze how such a controversial theory found its place in Norway, and how it came to be limited by the existing local discourses on crime, disorder and public security in the Norwegian welfare state.

0888 - THE CONSOLIDATION OF A COMMUNITY-BASED SECURITY ACTOR WITHIN A LOCAL SECURITY SYSTEM IN AN URBAN TRANSITION CONTEXT: THE CASE OF THE RONDA URBANA OF HUAMACHUCO.

Sofia Isabel Vizcarra Castillo (Peru)[1]

1 - Laboratorio de Criminologia Social y Estudios sobre la Violencia - Pontificia Universidad Católica del Peru

In this research, I explore which factors contribute to the consolidation of the Ronda Urbana of Huamachuco, a community-based vigilante institution in a district in the highlands of La Libertad region in the North of Peru as an actor in the local security system. Using qualitative methods, I show how the Ronda Urbana emerged and developed into an actor legitimated by local population as a security provider in the district, which not only engaged in policing activities, but in some cases provided retributive justice for minor crimes that it handled.

The aim of this study is to contribute to a better understanding of vigilante organizations and their legitimacy, not as an alternative or parallel institution but more as a complementary actor within complex local security systems. For this, I study how this actor gathered a certain level of acceptance from the population in order engage in security activities. The study shows how, in a context where the State is discredited and weak, due to lack of trust and corruption scandals, community-based actor gained legitimacy to exercise some forms of public authority. The Ronda insert itself in system where there is a division of labor. The responsibility of dealing with crime is shared by multiple actors, dividing the work according to the location and seriousness of the crime. This division enabled the Ronda to coexist and cooperate with the other actors of the system, but keeping a certain leverage regarding the respect of rule of law which allowed them to be more effective concerning petty crime, public disorder and family violence. In some occasions, the distance between their actions and the law have caused them problems with justice, in more than one occasion they have been persecuted by the justice system accused of kidnapping and force abuse. Nevertheless, their action is still accepted and protected by local population who benefit from this security provision.

0889 - POLICE CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES ON PROPERTY OFFENCES IN CROATIA

Ruza Karlovic (Croatia)[1]; Ivo Jakic (Croatia)[1]; Sandra Veber (Croatia)[1]

1 - Ministry of Interior

Property crime is almost everyday life in police practice and therefore deserves attention in terms of its prevention and suppression. Analysis of the data of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia for 2011, 2012 and 2013 showed that the average share of property crime in the total crime was about 60%. Also, an important component of property crime was a criminal damage, ie. economic (according to police data, amount of damage caused by the commission of property crimes each year reaches half a billion) and „intangible" (fear, mental traum). The process of crime prevention is of the goals noted in the main document (Strategic

Plan of the Ministry of Interior and other institutions 2014 - 2016) indicating whose responsibilities encompass the work of preservation within public security. Within this strategic plan, the first goal is to reduce the risk of criminal behaviour as well as improve the crime prevention. Development and implementation of prevention projects is one of the ways of strengthening the crime prevention. In this sense, the main goals of The Police Crime Prevention Programme on Property Offences that has been launched in the beginning of 2015 at the national level are: to strengthen the internal co-operation of all specialized lines of police work through the implementation of joint activities related to the prevention of property crime, influence the further development of Croatian image as a safe tourist destination, raise the level of awareness of citizens on measures of self-protection related offenses property crime.This presentation will refer to some of the preliminary results of the research which was conducted in an area under the jurisdiction of the primorsko-goranska Police Administration on a sample of 141 analyzed cases of the crime of aggravated burglaries.

1000 - CONCEPTUALISING AND RESEARCHING SECURITY CAPITAL IN EUROPE: TOWARDS A RESEARCH PROGRAMME

Matt Bowden (Ireland)[1]

1 - Dublin Institute of Technology

The paper draws together debates on the nodal governance of security and safety by arguing in favour of a theoretically informed framework that captures what is meant by the production and consumption of security. To underpin a democratic governance of security, Loader and Walker (2007) argued for a state-anchored pluralism in which the state has priority in the production of security by a plurality of sectors. This would serve they argue, to regulate the 'ordering field' in that the state would act to underpin security as a public good. Taking up this idea, the paper hypothesises that the production, consumption and distribution of security is uneven and proposes a Bourdieusian inspired field-analytic methodology to capture the nature of security inclusion and exclusion in European societies. The ESCAPE research programme proposes two critical organising concepts to guide a comparative research framework: *security capital* as the stock and flow of security goods as combined economic, cultural and social forms of capital that might make one's position or the collective position of a class more, or less, secure; and the *security field* as forces, positions and relationships in the field of ordering. The paper will build on recent developments in Bourdieusian field theory as a conceptual and empirical challenge in its application to security fields as arenas of contestation for security capital.

10.20 POLICING AND USE OF THE FORCE

Chair: Janet Ransley

0890 - DEATHS AFTER POLICE CONTACT: OMISSION AS ACTION?

David Baker (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Coventry University

According to the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC), during the period 2004-2013 a total of 1261 people died after contact with the police in England and Wales (IPCC 2014). This paper will consider a dataset compiled from the Coroner's court in the form of 58 'narrative verdicts' recorded in these cases. Cases are investigated as inquisitions, in public, before juries. The Coroner's court is an atypical forum for legal examination in that it cannot ascribe guilt or blame. Consequently, the content of the narrative verdicts in these cases tend to be complex and detailed in terms of how an individual met their death, and how this might have been avoided. The paper will examine how narrative verdicts often highlight the lack of action from police or health care agencies in relation to these deaths. It will examine what issues are highlighted by juries and how relevant omission might be in relation to deaths after police contact.

<u>References</u>

Independent Police Complaints Commission (2014) *Deaths during or following police contact: Statistics for England and Wales 2012/13.* IPCC Research and Statistics Series: Paper 26.

0891 - PRIVATE MILITARY CONTRACTORS AND EX-BRITISH MILITARY PERSONNEL: THE NEED FOR CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS IN CONFLICT ZONES

Graham Brooks (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Wolverhampton

There is little empirical research into the use of Private Military Contractors (PMCs) in conflict zones in criminology. This is understandable due to the obvious ethical and research issues involved. However, working in such an environment is of criminological interest as a range of illegal acts are committed in conflict zones. Furthermore, many of those employed in conflict zones by private contractors are ex-military personnel with previous careers in the armed services that are used to representing a nation rather than private company. Placed in this position ex-service personnel can sometimes countenance personal and professional conflict in an unfamiliar ethical framework. This paper is an examination of 15 ex-British military

personnel that have worked in a conflict zone for a PMC and the unethical, criminal acts they have witnessed, and how such matters were resolved.

0892 - POLICE OFFICERS ON THE USE OF FORCE

Nicole Haas (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Erasmus School of Law, Rotterdam

Recently there have been several cases of public outrage about the (excessive) use of force by police against citizens. Police excessive use of force touches the very core of the monopoly on violence, and can have detrimental effects on public confidence in police. In order to gain a better understanding of police use of force, it is important to understand police officers' own attitudes toward the use of force. How do they feel about using force against citizens? The current presentation reports on a survey study that was conducted among 419 officers of the Metropolitana Police in Buenos Aires, Argentina. We assessed attitudes about the use of force, and (self-reported) actual use of force. Officers were furthermore asked to evaluate a vignette about the use of force. Some of the main explanatory variables that were included in the survey are job satisfaction, victimization, feelings of insecurity, attitudes toward citizens, and police force of origin. In the presentation we will highlight the main findings, including whether police attitudes on the use of force can predict their own (reported) use of force.

0893 - POLICING THROUGH THIRD PARTIES: IMPROVING LEGITIMACY OR INCREASING COERCION?

Janet Ransley (Australia)[1]

1 - Griffith University School of Criminology & Criminal Justice

It is well recognized that responsibility for crime control and prevention has, in recent decades, spread beyond public police to include private security and a range of other third parties. There is evidence to suggest that in some circumstances, third parties who are able to exert formal legal controls over criminogenic people, places or events, can be harnessed by police to improve the effectiveness of the law enforcement response. Third party policing strategies extend the range of levers open to police to deal with problems, to include regulatory and civil measures as well as the criminal law. On one view, this strategy may increase the legitimacy of policing actions, by incorporating less coercive measures (civil rather than criminal) and by introducing new agencies that can assist with underlying issues leading to crime problems. But on the other hand, third party policing can be seen as undermining the protections of the criminal justice system, widening networks of surveillance and control, and increasing the scope of the State's coercive powers over individuals. This paper reflects on these two perspectives and asks whether there is an appropriate normative framework in which third party policing can be situated so as to maximise legitimacy rather than coercion.

10.21 JUDICIAL DECISION-MAKING AND DISPARITIES

Chair: Hilde Wermink

0894 - GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SENTENCING: THE SPANISH CASE

Albert Pedrosa Bou (Spain)[1]

1 - Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

The literature and research on sentencing highlights the importance of considering the effect of the variables *gender*, *race* and *age* in the imposition of prison sentences. Spain is one of the European countries with a higher rate of imprisoned women, so we might consider whether the gender variable influences on female incarceration. However, in the Spanish context there is a lack of specific studies on what kind of offences are committed by women and the judicial response to them. This research has the main objective to analyze official statistics of men´s and women´s convictions to observe if there exist differences between them and how these differences can be explained. The results of prison sentences imposed on men and women compared with the total of penalties imposed for each group (intra-group comparison) show that women receive more prison sentences than men. The article proposes possible hypotheses that could explain this difference, such as increased punitiveness for foreign women or the type of offence committed. The information obtained from multiple official indicators about sentencing shows that the most plausible hypothesis is that the highest percentage of crimes against property committed by women, mainly theft, are the cause of the largest number of prison sentences imposed. This is because the Spanish Penal Code is particularly punitive regarding crimes against property and only permits imposing a prison sentence for this kind of offence, excluding the possibility to impose an alternative sentence to prison. As a conclusion, the article makes a criticism of Spanish penal law, which is very punitive regarding property crimes, not providing alternatives to prison sentences, such as community sentences. Additionally, our results support the idea that Penal Codes are designed from a male-centered perspective, based on the offences mostly committed by men, forgetting and not taking into account the characteristics of female offenders.

0895 - ARE ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS PUNISHED MORE HARSHLY? STUDYING ETHNIC DISPARITIES IN IMPRISONMENT DECISIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS

Hilde Wermink (Netherlands)[1]; Sigrid Van Wingerden (Netherlands)[1]; Johan Van Wilsem (Netherlands)[1]; Paul Nieuwbeerta (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Criminology Department, Leiden University

Members of most ethnic minority groups are overrepresented in crime statistics. This overrepresentation may be attributed to a disproportionate involvement of ethnic minority groups in criminal offenses, but can also be caused by criminal justice system selection biases that (un)intentionally disadvantage certain suspect groups. The relatively broad discretionary freedom that Dutch judges enjoy also leaves judicial decision making open to potentially irrelevant influences, such as suspects' ethnicity. This study examines ethnic disparities in imprisonment decisions in the Netherlands using quantitative data. Three different datasets are analyzed to assess ethnic disparities in sentencing, allowing us to take other sentencing factors, such as criminal history, offense characteristics, and personal circumstances, into account. Results indicate that there are ethnic disparities in imprisonment decisions in all datasets, even after controlling in detail for other sentencing factors. These findings are discussed in relation to the broad discretion exercised by Dutch court actors and the paper concludes with recommendations for future sentencing research in international contexts.

0896 - A CAPTURE-RECAPTURE MODEL TO ESTIMATE THE EFFECTS OF EXTRA-LEGAL DISPARITIES ON CRIME FUNNEL SELECTIVITY AND PUNISHMENT AVOIDANCE

Yanick Charette (Canada)[1]; Vere Van Koppen (Netherlands)[2]

1 - Yale University; 2 - VU Amsterdam

Selectivity takes place at all stages of the judicial process, leading the population to become less representative for the offender population throughout the crime funnel. We know that not all crimes represent the same risk of being caught and punished and that some individual's characteristics also influence this risk. The aim of this study is to observe if extra-legal factors, such as gender, race, but also criminal career characteristics, such as specialization and mobility, have an impact on the probability of arrest, conviction and incarceration and to observe how the age-crime curve might be influenced by this differential risk.

Method: Arrest data are administrative statistics from the justice system that allow the follow-up of traces left by offenders throughout their life. Using a large dataset of all 128,977 New York arrested offenders from 1972 to 1976, the population of uncaught offenders at risk of being arrested are estimated, using a zero-truncated negative binomial regression model, controlling for factors such as type of crime and county.

Results: Male and black offenders are more likely to be punished for their crime. The more mobile and specialized offenders are during their criminal career, the less likely they are to be arrested, convicted and incarcerated. Older offenders present lower risks of arrest, conviction and incarceration than younger offenders. Caught offenders are just slightly younger than the uncaught offenders. However, uncaught offenders are far more diverse in terms of age, in comparison to what we observe from official criminal records.

Discussion: Capture-recapture methods allow, with easily accessible data, a more exact knowledge of the composition of the offender population, beyond biases emerging from process selectivity. A better understanding of differential risks of punishment in function of

individual characteristics might increase our understanding of the deterrence process and the likelihood of pursuing a criminal career.

0897 - THE DEVELOPMENT OF AUSTRALIAN PLACE-BASED COURTS TO RESPOND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES NEEDS AND ENGAGE FIRST NATIONS WORLDVIEWS.

Elizabeth Grant (Australia)[1]; Thalia Anthony (Australia)[2]

1 - The University of Adelaide; 2 - University of Technology Sydney

Postcolonial studies posit that Indigenous cultures cannot be understood apart from place. Escobar states that 'culture sits in place'. Indigenous Australians regard their connection to country to be based on a unique ontological relationship with land (Moreton-Robinson, 2003). Blagg (2008) states that Indigenous laws are 'embedded in place' and accordingly linked to Indigenous governance, well-being and healing. Resolution of conflict takes place on country and has meaning because it has cultural authority.

By contrast, the justice practices of the settler state tend to be located in an environment that alienates the individual. In the courts, the courtroom insignia (coats of arms) and the structural layering play an important role in denoting the power of the judicial officer and the legal system, including the power to appropriate Indigenous symbols (Mohr, 2003; Marchetti, 2007).

This paper critically addresses the capacity of place-based courts that respond to Indigenous meaning through not only location but also architecture and symbols. Postcolonial methodologies, which seek to engage Indigenous worldviews, were captured in the design process for courthouses at Port Augusta, Kalgoorlie and Kununurra through consultation with Indigenous stakeholders. However, it argues that while location and design plays an important element in reinscribing a sense of place, it needs to be inter-connected with Indigenous laws, relationships and ceremonies in the justice process. Aboriginal courts at Port Augusta and Kalgoorlie are embryonic features of this connection that need to be progress for Indigenous offender, victim and community well-being and healing to take place in otherwise state-centred justice venues.

10.22 PRESIDENTIAL SESSION I: THEORY

Chair: Frieder Dünkel

0898 - PRESIDENTIAL SESSION I: THEORY

Arjan Blokland (Netherlands)[1]; Sandra Bucerius (Canada)[2]; Paolo Campana (United Kingdom)[3]; Lieven Pauwels (Belgium)[4]

1 - NSCR, Amsterdam; 2 - University of Alberta; 3 - Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University; 4 - Ghent University

This session is organized by the president of the ESC to give four relatively young and talented scholars in criminology a platform to present their ideas about theory. Scholars from various schools and fields of criminology will discuss the central question whether criminology needs new theories to address 21st century crime problems (to augment or replace the existing ones having their origins in the 19th century). Their contributions will be outlined around the following topics:

- Core criticisms on contemporary theories in criminology;
- How to improve the theory situation in criminology?;
- Are existing theories adequate to explain new or upcoming types of crime, e.g., cybercrime, or novel criminal justice phenomena, e.g., jihadism?
- Should the traditional theories be elaborated or should they be replaced by others in our stock of knowledge?
- What (new) theory should be developed in criminology in the 21st century?

10.23 VIOLENCE, GENDER AND VICTIMIZATION

Chair: Renee Romken

0899 - PREVALENCE OF MULTIPLE VICTIMISATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT IN WOMEN VICTIMS

Anita Santos (Portugal) [1]; Marlene Matos (Portugal) [2]

1 - University Institute of Maia & Centre for Psychology at the University of Porto; 2 - University of Minho

Multiple victimisation refers, in the present work, to the experience of having been victim of two or more types of abuse, in different contexts and/or perpetrated by multiple agents, throughout lifespan. Literature has been consensual to identify the detrimental impact of being victim of abuse, especially if it takes place several times (the dose effect). Moreover, victims of multiple victimisation through life seem to be at risk for developing more severe psychopathological disorders and have worse mental health. However, these transversal studies, taking into account only one evaluation moment, neglect the temporal perspective of the victimisation prevalence and impact. The present study aims to identify the prevalence of

multiple victimisations and it's impact in terms of psychopathological symptoms in one year follow-up period. Twenty women victim of multiple violence and socially excluded were assessed in four moments, for one year. Results showed high prevalence rates of multiple violence throughout lifespan and different trajectories of psychological adjustment. Globally they present reduced clinical symptoms through the one-year assessment. Results will be discussed in the light of the concepts of resilience and post-traumatic growth. Implications for practice will be pointed.

0900 - SEPARATE BUT EQUAL? AN EXAMINATION OF THE ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST CODIFYING HONOR VIOLENCE SEPARATELY WITHIN THE GREATER FRAMEWORK OF RESPONSES TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Alana Henninger (United States of America)[1]

1 - CUNY Graduate Center/John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Over the past decade, a specific form of gender-based violence known as honor violence has drawn international attention because it has been increasingly reported in immigrant communities in western countries. 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 definition of a crime is perhaps the most important consideration for policymakers who are developing institutional responses. Some institutional responders and scholars argue that honor violence is a group of crimes that should be separate from domestic violence under the penal code. Other scholars and institutional responders argue that separating honor violence from domestic violence under the penal code causes two problems. On the one hand, labeling honor violence as a cultural tradition may prompt non-response based on respect for multiculturalism. On the other hand, separating the two crimes encourages discriminatory and xenophobic responses to specific ethnic groups based on cultural traditions. Using the label "honor crimes" immediately characterizes a group of people who commit violence against women in a way that is different from others. 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 specifically examines and responds to the arguments for and against codifying honor violence separately from other forms of violence against women. Furthermore, this research will discuss the broader implications of implementing institutional responses that address violence against women, while also respecting religious norms and customs.

0901 - STATES RESPONSES TO GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN TURKEY

Bingul Durbas (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sussex

Gender based violence (GBV) is a widespread problem in Turkey. One of the few studies which examined this issue in Turkey found that one in three women experienced domestic violence (Altinay and Arat 2007). In 2011, the Ministry of Justice announced that the rate of murdered women in Turkey increased by 1400 percent between 2002-2009. However, since the Ministry of Justice stopped gathering data after 2009, current figures are unknown. Honour based violence (HBV), as a form of GBV is intensively debated in various arenas, including parliament and the media, mainly in terms of cultural violence. What is common for GBV in general and HBV in particular is that there are few studies examining the role of the state in perpetuating this violence. Thus, my paper addresses GBV as including HBV, with specific focus on the state's responses. Based on participant observation and face to face interviews in various parts of Turkey between 2008-2010, I will examine the approaches taken by various key actors in tackling this issue. Following feminist legal theories, I argue that state practices are deeply gendered as the state is implicated in perpetuating the oppression of women within the family through framing women's experiences as private and through providing inadequate protection to women who seek help.

0902 - THEORIZING GENDER: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND MEN

Renee Romkens (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Atria, Institute on Gender Equality and Women's History - The Netherlands

Theorizing the issue of violence against women (VAW) has gone through profound transitions since its 'discovery' as a major social and crime problem in the 1970s, towards a violation of fundamental human rights in the new millennium.

Within mainstream criminology VAW has received limited attention to the extent that it constitutes a a violation of (criminal) law. Within victimology the parameters within which VAW did receive attention were virtually similar. Interestingly enough the concept VAW gained increasing ground within the domain of international human rights law. This is clearly evidenced within the domain of the United Nations, as reflected in the appointment of Special Rapporteurs on VAW since the early 1990s. In Europe the most recent example is the Council of Europe human rights Convention on Preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

Interestingly, addressing VAW in the human rights context has fostered a shift in the nature and underlying dynamics of VAW (i.e. towards VAW as a form of discrimination of women)

and subsequently of the terminology. The concept gender based violence is currently the term of art when addressing VAW.

This raises new questions on the meaning of the concept gender, and from a normative perspective: should the term be limited to address violence against women? More specifically: under which conditions would it allow theorizing specified forms violence against men as forms of gender based violence.

10.24 CRIMINAL JUSTICE: LEGITIMACY AND PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

Chair: Andreas Kapardis

0903 - CONTROLING CRIMINALITY IN POLAND

Paulina Wiktorska (Poland)[1]

1 - Polish Academy of Sciences Institute of Law Studies

The criminal policy is a component of social policy and embraces three spheres of activity: the types of negative human behaviour it is intended to restrain; the entities charged with pursuing such activities; and the form of activities undertaken with a view to limiting criminal occurrences. The main subject of this text is mainly the penal policy in the sense of "what the courts do to counteract and limit criminality when they apply the provisions of the criminal law". Polish penal code is based on philosophy of punishment, in accordance with which the option of applying a more lenient kind of penalty, should be considered in the case of being able to select the kind of penalty to be imposed. A harsher penalty should only be imposed after establishing that the penalty is not sufficient to fulfil the objectives of the punishment as specified in Article 53 of the Criminal Code. In Poland the courts very often impose suspended sentences, on the second place fines, on the other community sentences and finally imprisonment, but we still have overcrowding in polish prison. In view of the foregoing, further restricting the conditions for early release does not appear to be the best idea for the additional reason that this institution is one of the most essential regulators of the still sizeable prison population. The conditionally suspended sentence most often only affects the offender "on paper". Neither supervision nor obligations nor fines are ordered in most cases, and when such a remedy is ordered it is very small. The legislator who passed the Criminal Code of 1997 wanted to make the fine the basic penalty unit to be apply whenever that would suffice. When the percentage of penalties in which fines are imposed is examined it turns out that fines are actually imposed quite frequently, although somewhat less frequently than suspended sentences. The conclusion is that we need changes in polish criminal policy.

0904 - LEGITIMACY OF PENAL SYSTEM IN SLOVENIA

Rok Hacin (Slovenia)[1]; Gorazd Meško (Slovenia)[1]

1 - Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor

Despite the relative high rates of recidivism in Slovenia, the main purpose of prison still remains the rehabilitation of prisoners. In a forced environment such as prison, the relations between prison staff and prisoners are formed with a lot of effort. Furthermore, quality of these interpersonal relations influence prisoner's perception of legitimacy of penal system and self-legitimacy of the prison staff. Further studies should focus not only on prisoners' perception of legitimacy, but also on self-legitimacy of the prison staff (prison officers and specialized personal). Main areas of study of prisoners' perception of legitimacy should focus on: 1) trust in authority (prison staff), 2) procedural justice, 3) distributive justice, 4) effectiveness of prison staff and deterrence, 5) adjustment of prisoners to prison life and prison subculture, 6) social climate in prison, 7) cooperation with authority (prison staff), 8) moral alignment and obligation to obey, and 9) individual characteristics of a prisoner; while study of self-legitimacy of prison staff should focus on: 1) individual characteristics of a prison worker, 2) procedural justice of supervisors, 3) relations with colleagues, 4) perceived legitimacy of inmates, 5) prison officer subculture (applies to prison officers), 6) and stress. Quality of prisoners-prison staff relations represents the key factor for prisoners' recognition of legitimacy of the prison. Furthermore, prisoners' recognition of legitimacy contribute to their compliance with the prison rules.

0905 - EVALUATION OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN CYPRUS BY LAWYERS

Andreas Kapardis (Cyprus)[1]

1 - University of Cyprus, Department of Law

The legitimacy of the justice system is of paramount importance in ensuring healthy law and order in a country. Excessive delays in justice administration and prolonged negative mass media coverage of the justice system in Cyprus have eroded the public's respect for it and, consequently, have impacted adversely on its public acceptability and legitimacy. The paper reports findings from the first national survey of 370 members of the Cyprus Bar Association (registered lawyers, lawyers doing their articles, and judges) using a questionnaire comprising 143 Likert-type questions. The survey was completed anonymously electronically through the Bar Association's website or in face-to—face interviews in the Districts of Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca, Paphos and Famagusta with the support of the local Bar Associations and the Judges' Association. Respondents were given opportunity to make suggestions on how to improve the justice system. Findings are reported concerning: the requirements for registration with the Bar Association (both articles and Legal Council examinations), the legal profession, the judiciary, judicial decision making, delays in justice administration (including civil and criminal procedure), the use of interpreters in court, and the implementation of court orders. Finally, the paper considers the policy implications arising from the findings obtained.

0906 - DISCURSIVE PRACTICES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Aleksandras Dobryninas (Lithuania)[1]

1 - Vilnius University

Traditionally, criminal justice issues are treated as a matter of professional interest of criminologists, criminal justice experts, and other professionals from the related fields. However, in the context of the sociology of knowledge such position is not so obvious. In modern democratic states one can reveal and describe at least three different discourses – professional, political, and public - about crime and punishment that constitute and determinate the perception of criminal justice in society. In this respect, criminal justice and its policies are, and will inevitably be, the object of not only professional interest, but of political and public ones as well. Although this fact is easily and widely admitted in modern "spectators" societies, it is more difficult to admit that the discussions and disputes are far from being always fruitful, whereas strategic decisions in the criminal justice sphere are ineffective and not reflecting the levels of modern science and public expectations. The analysis of discourses about crime related issues in Lithuania conducted in the framework of research project "Perception of criminal justice in society" (2011-2014) demonstrates that the most common reason for this is a lack of effective communications between criminal justice experts, politicians and the general public, as well as insufficient level of mutual understanding for ensuring effective implementation of the objectives of democratic criminal justice. This can be explained not only by absence of "good will" among mentioned parties, but rather by peculiarities in discursive practices of criminal justice. For example, scientists and professionals of criminal justice try to protect to the maximum extent their speaking against "incorrect" reasoning about the matters of criminal justice. However, such external freedom of discourse organization is achieved through strictly organized internal control. And vice versa: a democratic and egalitarian public discourse is quite strictly controlled by the mass media which not only indicate the object of discussion but also offer the desired way of discussion that in the case of aggressive propaganda is likely to become the dominant way superseding all other ways of speaking.

11.1 ORGANIZED CRIME AND IMMIGRATION: IDEAS AND REALITIES IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND FRAUD

Chairs: May-Len Sklibrei & Maria João Guia

0907 - NEW FORMS OF LABOUR EXPLOITATION IN LATE CAPITALISM. TRAFFICKING IN THE SUPPLY CHAINS AND TEMPORARY WORK ORGANIZATIONS

Clara Santos (Portugal)[1]; Cristina Albuquerque (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Coimbra

In the late capitalism the links between legal and illegal labour actors are complex and differ across societal sectors and country boundaries. As several authors underline we must understand the actual complex typology of recruitment mechanisms linked to the new 'merchants of labour'. The exploitative intermediaries/ brokers are not only criminal networkers but are often disguised as legitimate business linked to formal and informal economy in destination countries. On the other hand, an enterprise that recruits workers with the help of a broker agency doesn't necessarily know cases of trafficking and exploitative brokering practices in the overall supply chain.

In fact, in most European it is the business responsibility to take action and, for instance, to check the legitimacy of their supply chains; it is not a legal obligation. The effectiveness of this self-regulating procedure must however be discussed in order to contribute to combat the relative impunity of the global trafficking chain, not forgetting the essential action concerning goods imported into the country and that could be produced, in another country, by trafficked workers.

Thus, in our communication we will discuss this subject namely in three different focuses:

a) The impacts of the actual fragmented and global labour organization in the transformation/ complexification of the human trafficking for purposes of labour exploitation;

b) The development of new ways of control and prevention of trafficking in several links and moments of the productive chains and the necessary intervention shifts. For instance, how to implement task forces assuring the existence of centralized coordination points and networking in combating and preventing THB crime globally? How to overcome some of the shortcomings and legal ambiguities, concerning for example labour exploitation, allowing a clear distinction between cases of trafficking for exploitation and a set of other abuses in the employment context? These may be subject to punishment by criminal or employment laws, but it is required a different intervention strategy in a trafficking situation;

c) The protection and support of THB potential victims by changing development policies, global labour control and consummation perspectives.

0908 - THE ROLE OF MIGRANTS IN COUNTERFEIT CRIME - CRIMINALS OR VICTIMS?

Silvia Esteves (Portugal)[1]

1 - Instituto Superior Bissaya Barreto

Nowadays counterfeiting is not an isolated occurrence, in a place and time, and a nationality. It has become a transnational problem because it occurs with so many nations, such that we cannot say that only the citizens of some countries are responsible for counterfeiting.

For instance in Portugal recently were dismantled two networks of counterfeiting. The first in April 2012, an organization was dismantled and thousands of counterfeit items with high economic value were recovered. After that, during the period between December 2012 and December 2013, cooperation between the Portuguese and Spanish authorities, resulted in the apprehension of 656,955 articles, from an identified network, who would have placed the items on the Spanish and French markets. The products were the subject of search warrants.

All these networks that were dismantled highlight the care with which both the European Union and the United Nations are dealing with this crime. This is because counterfeiting has a wide range of products that can be the object of this, as there may be other crimes associated with this illicit network, such as terrorist financing or money laundering.

However, counterfeit crime in Portugal has contours that have not been the subject of further study. Since the authorities' attention focuses on the interests of the holders of protected brands, but somehow forgetting the authors of this crime.

But who are the people who commit these crimes? What is the reality in Portugal? In the spirit of the population in general, this is crime practiced by migrants or nationals belonging to a particular group. Thus, related to the counterfeiting of crime with people from different countries such as China, Morocco, Senegal and Bangladesh, which in the vast majority of the time it is not known under what conditions are in Portugal.

But what is the motivation for the practice of this crime? Being able to put up the question of whether this derives from a social and cultural issue, as for example China is identified as one of the largest manufacturers of counterfeit products, which can lead their nationals to consider that this will be a legitimate way of life. But can rise even more pertinent question, which will be the conditions for these migrants in Portugal, as they live in very closed societies themselves, both as a social issue, cultural, as well as by their own barriers language. All these conditions can lead to these migrants, most of whom are legally in Portugal, are easy prey for criminal organizations of their countries of origin. Note for example, that people from Morocco and Senegal, which often are in Portugal, are adults, male, that live together in houses without their families.

Thus, all these questions and the ignorance itself there for the majority of people who practice this crime, which yields hefty monetary amounts, creates or should create a doubt in our thinking. Are these people criminals or just ultimately victims of circumstances in which they are involved?

0909 - ORGANIZED CRIME AND EXPLOITATION OF MIGRANTS IN EUROPE

Arije Antinori (Italy)[1]

1 - CRI.ME LAB "SAPIENZA" University of Rome (Italy)

The speaker will illustrate, from an integrated criminological and sociological perspective, the map of Organized Crime groups operating in EU. He will focus on their organizational structure, sub-culture, criminal assets, illicit traffics and modus operandi. This overview will make it possible to understand their strategy of power and "colonization" throughout Europe.

The author will analyse the geopolitics of illegal immigration as changed during the last decade, the migrants exploitation and the resulting role of migrants both as author and victim. Therefore he will point out the dynamics of Trafficking in Human Beings (T.H.B.). It can be considered as one of the main criminal business in the Mediterranean area involving not only Organized Crime groups but also mafias and terrorist groups.

During the last years, the spreading and "calcification" of the financial and economic crisis has pauperize People and weaken the relationship of trust between EU Member States Governments and citizens, their recognized authority and power to fight as One the evolution and increasing money and pseudo-political power of Organized Crime phenomenon.

In particular, mafias play a main role in exploitation of migrants thanks to their own capability to control parts of the territory, infiltrate the social and economic fabric, bribe functionaries to obtain permits and documents then to create transcontinental money-laundering rings that reinforce their money power and local/global consent.

The complex evolution of the current scenario and the 21st Century social-change are characterized by the dynamics of criminal hybridization which in the next future will give to life to new more flexible, more cruel criminal entities.

In closing, the speaker will propose some intervention on how-to deal with the quick transformation, spreading and globalization of Organized Crime power and activities involving more and more crimes against humans.

11.2 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: RISK FACTORS AND CONTEXTS

Chair: Jo Deakin

0910 - THE EFFECT OF FAMILY STRUCTURE AND THE QUALITY OF CHILD-PARENT RELATIONSHIPS ON JUVENILE AND CHILD DELINQUENCY AMONG NEGLECTING FAMILIES.

Yaacov Reuven (Israel)[1]; Limor Yehuda (Israel)[2]

1 - Kinneret College in the Sea of Galilee; 2 - The Western Galilee College

The importance of family in one's life is widely discussed in the literature. Theories regarding crime, empathize the family's impact on preventing delinquency or on the other hand contributing to its emergence. Family bonding is considered as an important variable in the discussion about crime and delinquency. The family can function as a preventive mechanism of offending and its ability to be that mechanism is also related to the quality of child-parent relationship. It was found that differences in family's bonding levels and differences in the identity of the subjects of bonding are related to the tendency to juvenile delinquency, Findings have shown that children who felt a strong attachment to both parents have a lower tendency to juvenile delinquency than children who described a strong attachment to only one parent. This current study is aiming to analyse the effect of the family structure, comparing a single parent family to a two parent's family and the effect of the quality of child-parent relationships in those families on juvenile and child delinquency. Furthermore, all the 73 families that are participating in this research are defined and diagnosed by the welfare office in six cities in Israel as child neglecting families. Preliminary results will be provided using the analysis which is based on data that is being collected now days from the parents in each family and from their children in the age of 11-17.

0911 - SEVERE ADOLESCENT ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR: WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM A SAMPLE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS?

Alice Morgado (Portugal)[1]; Maria Da Luz Vale Dias (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Coimbra: Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences

Persistent and severe antisocial behaviour in adolescence is a matter of concern in every society, especially when it translates in juvenile delinquency that persists through adulthood. Therefore, it is crucial to understand this phenomenon and its underlying variables in adolescence if we wish to prevent its continuation in later life stages.

In this study we seek to describe and explore a sample of adolescent boys who have committed serious offenses and, for that reason are institutionalized in educational centres. Our purpose was to better understand a sample of delinquent boys in terms of their social and academic conditions, behavioural manifestations and individual dispositions, namely:

personality, self-concept, social skills, and perceived family environment. The sample was composed of 121 juvenile offenders institutionalized in 5 Educational Centres in Portugal who voluntarily agreed to participate in this research and filled the Portuguese versions of Youth Self-Report, Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire, Social Skills Questionnaire, and Family Environment Scale.

Our study reveals particular characteristics of this sample regarding academic achievement, and socioeconomic status (which are predominantly low) and family size (higher than average). Statistical analysis showed the predictive role of personality, self-concept, self-control and family environment on antisocial scores. There were differences in psychoticism, antisocial behaviour and family environment according to behavioural sub-types. However, there were no correlations between antisocial tendency (and its related individual dispositions) and age, school year or family size.

This research allows us to describe a particular sample of adolescents in terms of their personal, social and family conditions, showing several important vulnerabilities in all the three aspects of their lives. Further, the role of personality and family environment is particularly highlighted, also regarding behavioural sub-types. The inexistence of significant correlations, also show that this is a relatively homogeneous group in terms of antisocial tendency, individual dispositions and perception of family environment. We believe this exploratory data may open the path for important advances in intervention approaches, with the knowledge that, unlike age, school year or family size, different types of behaviour may imply differentiated interventions.

0912 - IDENTIFYING JUVENILES AT RISK OF SERIOUS DELINQUENCY: TESTING THE RAASI AS A DIAGNOSTIC TOOL TO IDENTIFY TARGET GROUPS FOR SECONDARY PREVENTION.

Peter Wetzels (Germany)[1]; Katrin Brettfeld (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Hamburg, Faculty of Law, Institute of Criminology

Juveniles at risk of serious delinquency are a special subgroup of young people in need of secondary prevention for example to reduce the risk of future criminal careers. Correctly identifying this target group is important to avoid unnecessary spending of preventive resources to those young people with only minor or no delinquent tendencies, who are not in need of such preventive interventions. This is a problem of universal preventive efforts in general. Correct identification of target groups for secondary prevention heavily depends on the development of reliable and practical, parsimonious diagnostic instruments. Particularly interesting are instruments that can easily be used via self-reports or rating instruments, applicable by professionals in institutional settings, without long lasting trainings as a prerequisite.

The Reynolds Adolescent Adjustment Screening Inventory (RAASI) (SPSJ in Germany) is such an easy to apply self-report measure of emotional and behavioral problems. In our paper we focus the question, whether the RAASI can be used as parsimonious instrument to

differentiate between non offenders, juveniles with minor delinquent behavioural tendencies, and serious young offenders, the latte being the primary target group of specific preventive efforts (secondary prevention).

The RAASI was included in the research instrument of two representative school based surveys carried out independently. The primary aim of these surveys was an analysis of amount and structure of self-reported delinquency among juveniles.

Latent Class Analyses was used to classify the juveniles under study with respect to frequency and intensity of their delinquent behaviour. A small group of serious offenders in general and a group of violent offenders in particular could empirically be distinguished from juveniles with minor delinquent behaviour or juveniles with no delinquency at all.

The first city sample (n=3000 7th and 9th graders) was used to identify RAASI-items with high discriminant power, to predict the two groups of serious and violent offenders. Via ROC-analysis seven such items could be found. These items comprise a subscale of the RAASI with sufficient internal consistency (a=.80). Using this subscale we achieved a sensitivity of 80% for the correct classification of violent offenders and of 88% for serious offenders (false positive rate: 17%).

Results could be replicated using data of the second independent representative community sample of 3000 juveniles of the same age-groups surveyed in another city during the same time period.

0913 - SCHOOL BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

Jo Deakin (United Kingdom)[1]; Aaron Kupchik (United States of America)[2]

1 - University of Manchester; 2 - University of Delaware

In the U.S. and the U.K., local and national governments have sought to reform school punishment policies in recent years. In the U.K., reform efforts are largely framed as an effort to empower teachers, reduce school exclusions, and address students' needs; in the U.S. one sees an effort to end what is known as the "school to prison pipeline" and racial disproportionality in school punishment. Though criminologists have devoted greater attention to the problem of school exclusions recently, scholars know little about the implementation and likely success of these policy reform efforts. Certainly, whether and how these reform efforts succeed depends largely on how street level bureaucrats (school staff) understand these objectives and put them into practice. In this paper we present data based on interviews with school staff in the U.S. and U.K. who are responsible for managing student exclusions and excluded students' returns to school. We find that understandings of school punishment and practices for responding to student misbehaviour vary substantially among staff members with different institutional roles. Respondents in alternative schools – where students go when excluded from their home schools because of misbehaviour – tend to focus on students' social/emotional needs, vulnerabilities, and deficits that can be repaired. In contrast, staff in

mainstream schools that manage both student exclusions and excluded students' returns are focused on student accountability, students' behaviour choices, and public perceptions of schools. Our data illustrate a mismatch between the views and practices of two sets of actors that must work together in order to achieve policy reform goals. We discuss the potential consequences of these mismatches for school reform success, and how these mismatches are fuelled by school funding and oversight.

11.3 RIGOROUS, HIGH-QUALITY DISTANCE LEARNING IN UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Chair: Albert Scherr

0914 - ONLINE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT: ASSURING RIGOR IN DISTANCE LEARNING COURSES

Brandon Applegate (United States of America)[1]; Heather Ouellette (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of South Carolina

Beyond what happens within an individual online class, administrative considerations as well as department and university policies can also influence the rigor of distance learning efforts. Current online course offerings and degree programs are offered under varying administrative structures; they may be housed within an academic department, a continuing education unit, a distance education unit, some combination of these units, elsewhere within the university structure, or outsourced from the university. Additional administrative considerations include oversight of course development, implementation, and revision; teaching loads; compensation; professional development and review of instructors; structuring of curricula, and design of entire online degree programs. Some models are clearly problematic, such as courses that are identified as being "taught" by an instructor who has resigned, retired, or even passed away. The shortcomings of other approaches are less blatant but still put the legitimacy of the course or program at risk or compromise rigor. In other cases, administrative structures and policies foster outstanding instruction, rich student experiences, coherent curricula, and vibrant programs. This presentation reviews the advantages and disadvantages of several models and approaches.

0915 - ASSURING QUALITY ACROSS COURSES IN A DISTANCE LEARNING PROGRAM

Philip Reichel (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of Northern Colorado

A variety of issues have influenced the extent to which online teaching becomes a part of the course offering strategies at colleges and universities. The potential economic benefit of online teaching as being more cost-effective than is face-to-face teaching certainly intrigues some people. Others find appealing the possibility that access to post-secondary education can be extended to persons who might not otherwise have access. Still others, and maybe teachers especially, are concerned about achieving and maintaining quality in online teaching. Although it is generally accepted that enhancing and assuring quality is critical to the success of e-learning, a key question is whether the quality principles underpinning successful online teaching and learning are the same as those that underpin successful face-to-face teaching. Further, since many existing models designed to evaluate e-learning quality are situated in Western culture we must ask whether those models are globally appropriate. This presentation reviews recent literature on the need to assure quality in online education, highlights some of the approaches taken to provide quality assurance, and identifies specific models and approaches that may be useful as universities generally, and instructors individually, seek quality in their online courses.

0916 - GO HARVARD! TRENDY EDUCATION OPTIONS

Denise Gosselin (United States of America)[1]

1 - Western New England University

Distance education is even offered at Harvard Extension! Harvard offers over 300 classes during traditional 15-week fall or spring semesters. The offerings mirror the vast array of choices for distance education. Some courses contain videotaped lectures of actual brick-and-mortar offerings, others are real-time live web-conference style classes with student-faculty interaction, and hybrid courses are also popular choices.

Despite the growing popularity of distance education, faculty still struggle with the idea of teaching online. Tech-savvy faculty drool at the prospect of online class opportunities while others hold their breath in hopes that they are not called upon to join the ranks. The extent of necessary computer literacy is often questioned. The problem of cold and hostile wording can be overwhelming. The development of new communication skills require even more expertise than technology, and can be frustrating. Keeping track of students drifting in and out of a virtual space can be daunting. Extensive reading requirements can be expected, at least by the faculty. Online canned programs are helpful, sometimes. Dedication to the concept is needed, always. What are the pitfalls and pleasures of distance education? Let's talk about the good, the bad, and the ugly of rigorous, high-quality distance learning…

0917 - THE RICH & CHALLENGING LEARNING EXPERIENCE OF ASYNCHRONOUS DISTANCE LEARNING DISCUSSIONS

Albert Scherr (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of New Hampshire, School of Law

The perception of distance learning has not kept pace with the rigor and quality of many current programs. Some—among the general public and in academia—continue to perceive distance learning as a less rigorous and a lower quality alternative to residential programs,

The example of asynchronous discussion boards belies this misperception. Current research and real-time experience instead suggest that asynchronous discussion boards, properly constructed and monitored, provide: (1) a depth and richness of learning that is often unavailable in many residential classrooms and (2) an unavoidable and enticing incentive for student engagement. This reflects the trend in current research that finds that quality distance learning produces learning outcomes at least equal to those of residential learning.

(1) Depth and richness of asynchronous distance learning discussion boards: The essential positive ingredient of such learning is that spatial and temporal boundaries are removed from the learning experience. Students are online rather than in a classroom. They can respond when they have the time to craft a thoughtful and appropriate post rather than with the immediacy necessary to an residential class experience. And, the discussion can proceed at great length rather than with the brevity necessary to the timed residential learning experience. The removal of spatial and temporal boundaries to the classroom deepens and enriches the learning experience

(2) An unavoidable and enticing incentive for student engagement: Well-structured and moderated asynchronous discussion boards effectively require quality student engagement. Colloquially put, students cannot hide in the back row; they cannot avoid raising their hand; and they cannot profess continued ignorance. They must engage or risk a low or failing assessment. Experience shows that a majority of students thrive in this environment rather than avoid it. And, it also draws out those otherwise inclined for social or psychological reasons to minimize their level of engagement. Put simply, the "distance" fosters closer engagement for many.

11.4 HIGH SECURITY PRISONS: TRUST, RISK, RACE AND RELIGION

Chair: Alison Liebling

0918 - CURRENT UNDERSTANDINGS AND MISUNDERSTANDINGS OF ISLAM IN TWO UK HIGH SECURITY PRISONS

Ryan Williams (United Kingdom)[1]; **Alison Liebling** (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Cambridge

Current understanding of Islam in UK maximum security prisons is overshadowed by talk of extremism and radicalisation. Post-7/7 fears limit the range of questions that are asked about Islam in prisons and circumscribe opportunities for understanding other issues raised by Islam's increasing prominence in prisons across Western countries, including the impact on flows of power among prisoners, the effect on staff-prisoner relationships, consequences of new outlets for personal and communal acts of meaning-making, and issues centred around trust. This paper proposes a return to the methods and analysis characteristic of classic prison sociology (Sykes, Clemmer, Jacobs), stressing the importance of in depth fieldwork and close description of prisons as social systems that must be understood from within.

This paper draws on a multi-method and multi-disciplinary study that involved a sustained period of fieldwork in two UK maximum security prisons. It examines how different prison environments—characterized by low/high levels of trust and high/low levels of political charge (anger and alienation) respectively—impact on the way that Islam is experienced by prisoners, the role it plays in prisoner social life, and the 'risks' Islam presents within two institutions. The paper aims to move beyond current reductive accounts of the role of Islam in prisons which either reduces Islam to an expression of power or reduces religion to a crutch for personal growth; neither capture the variegated complexities, narratives and interactions currently at play in different prison environments.

0919 - THE PROBLEM OF RISK, TRUST AND POLITICAL CHARGE IN HIGH SECURITY PRISONS

Alison Liebling (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Cambridge

This paper outlines key findings from a 2 year project, 'Locating trust in a climate of fear: religion, moral status, prisoner leadership, and risk in maximum security prisons'. The project is pursuing a series of complex developments to have taken place in high security prisons over a number of years, including the changing role of faith identities, a transformed prisoner hierarchy, changing relationships, and increased risks of radicalisation and extremism among prisoners. The study tests a number of hypothesis: that some 'intelligent trust' generates constructive faith exploration or 'spiritual capital' and lowers the risk of violence; that higher levels of trust become extended into staff groups and between departments as well as between all staff groups and prisoners; that 'failed state prisons', paralysed by distrust, generate more 'political charge' and therefore more dangerous, power-laden faith identities, as well as stagnation and 'damage to well-being and] character; and that different types of prisoners are esteemed, or rise to the top of the prisoner hierarchy, carrying influence, in these different kinds of climates. The project explores what goes on in two main high security prisons from the perspective of staff and prisoners, including where is trust found and how it is built, and what it does to humanise and reduce the damage done by long term prison sentences. The implications of the study extend beyond the high security estate, into prisons in general and the community.

0920 - BEYOND INSTITUTIONAL RACISM: POLICING THE BLACK BODY AND BLACK CULTURE IN TWO HIGH SECURITY PRISONS

Richard Bramwell (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Cambridge

This paper examines black prisoners' experiences in two contrasting maximum security prisons in northern England. In one of these prisons 14.3% of the prisoner population was black, while in the second black prisoners composed 8.9% of the population. These figures contrast with the composition of the general population, of which blacks constitute approximately 3%. There is a significant cultural difference between the prison officers in these establishments, who are overwhelmingly white, and many of the black prisoners, especially those from London and the south east of England. In these prisons the everyday practices and modes of communication used by black prisoners were subject to information reporting and security measures. Furthermore, while prison officers and senior managers were sensitive to claims about institutional racism, neither prison made effective use of its management information systems to monitor equality between different racial groups in the prison. Managerial inattention to the unequal impact of organisational processes on different ethnic groups took place in the context of a shift away from multiculturalism and the race equality agenda towards an emphasis on social cohesion by the British government. However, experiences of unfair and unequal treatment amongst black prisoners in these prisons contributed to poor perceptions of the establishment's legitimacy. This paper moves beyond the issue of institutional racism in order to investigate the institutional processes through which 'race' is materialised in English maximum security prisons and explore the subjective experiences of black and mixed 'race' prisoners who find their bodies rendered objects of suspicion and their everyday behaviour misinterpreted, reported on, and constructed as dangerous by staff. Drawing on interviews with prisoners, senior managers, prison officers and education staff the paper considers the policing of the black body and black culture in two maximum security prisons. The paper explores the various positions around black culture adopted by prisoners within these establishments, and explores the possibilities of adopting a more inclusive approach to difference.

11.5 NEIGHBOURHOOD, CRIME AND SOCIAL DISORDER

Chair: Ian Brunton-Smith

0921 - A TALE OF TWO CITIES: VIOLENT AND NON VIOLENT NEIGHBORHOODS WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF SAN SALVADOR

José Alberto Salguero (Germany)[1]

1 - International Center for Violence Research (ICVR) at Universität Bielefeld

The current presentation is based on the Project Paper #5 of the Violent Research and Development Project series that document the preliminary results of a pilot undertaking on cross-regional comparative research on violence by the Bielefeld University's International Centre of Violence Research (ICVR). The overall aims of the project, which has been generously supported by the BMZ of Germany, is to empower young academics in the Global South so that they can contribute to international violence research, publish their findings both nationally and internationally, and ultimately develop scientifically grounded political and civil-society responses.

For that purpose, the ICVR entered into cooperative agreements with five partner Universities: the American University in Cairo (Egypt), the Universidad Centroamericana José Simeón Cañas in Antiguo Cuscatlán (El Salvador), the University of Benin City (Nigeria), the University of the Punjab in Lahore (Pakistan), and the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru in Lima. The empirical research carried out in the project was structured in five research lines: 1) "Parties, Passion, and Politics", 2)"Justifications and Legitimacy of Police Violence", 3)"Violent and Non-Violent Neighbourhoods", 4) "Violence in the Twilight Zone", and 5) "Violence against Women". The current presentation and its corresponding working paper were conducted within the third line, which had the aim to identify local social mechanisms for direct control and prevention of violence and factors in the social context which enable or restrict the success of both community-based and national measures designed to reduce violence.

Finally, the purpose of the research here presented was to explore how control measures work within a specific neighbourhood in El Salvador in order to reduce the incidence of crime there. Two cases of study were selected from the historical centres of San Salvador and Santa Tecla. The research mainly approaches violence from a local perspective and focuses on issues related to national contexts and policies, as well as institutions and phenomena such as gangs, drug economies, law enforcement and crime statistics. The study findings suggest that for local control measures to succeed, certain conditions should be met such as clear territorial control, openness to citizen's participation, and efforts to include gang-controlled communities in local socioeconomic life (rather than choosing a direct confrontation approach with the law-enforcement agents).

Working paper link: http://www.uni-bielefeld.de/icvr/docs/salguero.pdf

0922 - ASSESSING THE COLLECTIVE IN COLLECTIVE EFFICACY: ALLOWING FOR WITHIN NEIGHBOURHOOD HETEROGENEITY OF VARIANCE

Ian Brunton-Smith (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Surrey

Collective efficacy has repeatedly been identified as an important determinant of neighbourhood differences in crime and perceptions of crime (e.g. Sampson, 2012; Pratt and

Cullen, 2005). It is common in such studies to use aggregated survey assessments of collective efficacy as a neighbourhood-level characteristics, resulting in a natural focus on variation between neighbourhoods in the *average* score on these assessments. By way of contrast, little attention has been paid to the causes and consequences of *variability* in assessments within neighbourhoods. Yet it is possible that more heterogeneous subjective assessments of neighbourhood collective efficacy might have important substantive consequences. In this paper we demonstrate the importance of considering the variability in individuals' assessments of neighbourhood collective efficacy alongside average differences, extending a standard two level multilevel model to allow for within neighbourhood heterogeneity of variance. Using data from the Metropolitan Police Public Attitudes Survey, we find that neighbourhoods differ substantially in the heterogeneity of respondent assessments of collective efficacy, and that this response heterogeneity is significantly related to respondent characteristics such as gender, age and socio-economic status. We also find that heterogeneity in assessments is consequential, with residents of neighbourhoods characterized by more variable collective efficacy assessments expressing more worry about crime victimization, even after accounting for differences in the average level of collective efficacy in each neighbourhood.

0923 - NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CRIME: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Ariadna Andreu Villasevil (Spain)[1]

1 - Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

A broad perspective in criminology is focused on the concentration of delinquency in a particular place which is called socio- spatial criminology. The social disorganization theory was one of the first theories trying to explain the variations of crime rates related to geographical situation. However, the field of socio- spatial criminology is huge, and it takes into account more perspectives. According to Bottoms (2011), the socio spatial criminology is composed by three main branches. First, those studying the social structures and social dynamics of neighbourhoods like Social Disorganization Theory. Second, the study of criminal events, like the routine activities or the rational choice perspective. Finally, the branch followed by an ethnographic and cultural approach. Knowing from the precedents that the study of only one of these theories is not enough to explain the differences in crime rates per area, I will focus on three different theories: the Social Disorganization Theory (called from now SDT); the Collective Efficacy Theory (CET); and the Routine Activities Theory (RAT). Therefore, the main goal of this project is trying to find which one explains better the variations of crime rates related to a geographical location.

On the other hand, different authors also stressed the validity of these theories could vary between countries due to the effect of different factors. Therefore, not only the objective is proving some theories, but also checking if there are distinct explanatory factors in two different countries, Spain and United States. For this reason, I reproduced the same research in two different neighbourhoods of two different cities. Crime rate per district is used as the

dependent variable, whereas the elements of the three theories cited before as the independent variables. This research follows a descriptive statistical method in two separate levels: a neighbourhood level for the SDT and RAT; and a street level for the CET.

The results obtained in the research are different for both cities. In the American city all three theories are explanatory, while in the European one only the RAT seems relevant. However, the investigation has some weak points like the quality of the data and the differences in the indicators in both countries, which should be taken into account for subsequent researches.

0924 - VARIANCE OR LOCATION? THE CONTRIBUTION OF A TERRITORIAL APPROACH TO THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SOCIAL DISORDER STATISTICS.

Alberto Violante (Italy)[1]; Isabella Corazziari (Italy)[1]; Sante Orsini (Italy)[1]

1 - ISTAT

In the current debate on fear of crime the urban dimension is –somehow- taken for granted. In consequence of this awareness, also methodologies and specific questions used as gauges in surveys, etc. have been modified and adapted. Nevertheless, not the same attention has been paid for the tools used to measure social disorder (items about drug dealing, prostitution etc.). Except for some examples in Anglo-Saxon countries which mix subjective perception and objective measurement of social disorder, and a huge literature of neighbourhood based ethnographies, the social disorder theme has not been adequately embedded in its spatial context. From a theoretical point of view this happens because social disorder in criminology has often been interpreted only as a symbolic sign according to the "broken window" frame and not as an effective social process. In Italy this happens because data about social disorder have been provided within surveys (both CATI-administered and PAPI-collected questionnaires) which give estimates only at a regional level while this phenomenon is constitutionally shaped at a micro-level scale. Particularly in last years a certain variability and instability of social disorder data has been noted. The aim of this paper is to explore if and to what extent, part of this variability depend upon the change of the areas touched by the survey. The methodology used is to reconstruct the data series of last years, drawing out a kernel density map calculating an adequate coefficient for every city, to show how different spatial concentration of interviewed people change. Despite part of the variability is connected to the personal and social features of the persons perceiving social disorders, the reliability of data could be improved by the implementation in the survey design of a categorization of urban neighbourhood on the basis of the British model (ACORN classification).

11.6 AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS: BOOK "RURAL CRIME AND COMMUNITY"

Chair: Vania Ceccato

Discussants: Marcelo Aebi & Peter Lindstrom

0925 - AUTHOR MEETS THE CRITICS - BOOK "RURAL CRIME AND COMMUNITY" (ROUTLEDGE)

Vania Ceccato (Sweden)[1]

1 - Housing and Safety Research Group, KTH

Crime is often perceived as an urban issue rather than a problem that occurs in rural areas, but how far is this view tenable? This book explores the relationship between crime and community in rural areas and addresses the notion of safety as part of the community dynamics in such areas. *Rural Crime and Community Safety* makes a significant contribution to crime science and integrates a range of theories to understand patterns of crime and perceived safety in rural contexts. Based on a wealth of original research, the author combines spatial methods with qualitative analysis to examine, in detail, farm and wildlife crime, youth related crimes and gendered violence in rural settings. Making the most of the expanding field of Criminology and of the growing professional inquiry into crime and crime prevention in rural areas; rural development; and the social sustainability of rural areas, this book builds a bridge by connecting Criminology and Human Geography. This book will be suitable for academics, students and practitioners in the fields of criminology, community safety, rural studies, rural development and gender studies.

11.7 JUVENILE JUSTICE AND SOCIAL WORK

Chair: Teresa Carlone

0926 - THE DOUBLE D IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: DIVERSION AND DE-INSTITUTIONALIZATION IN ITALY AND UNITED STATES

Teresa Carlone (Italy)[1]

1 - University of Bologna

The rehabilitative philosophy, which the entire juvenile justice process is founded on, offers each child the chance to get support and help in facing the consequences of his/her delinquent action. That is the difference between juvenile and adult systems: the first seeks to rehabilitate

the delinquent, and the latter to punish a criminal. In this scenario two important approaches lead the intervention with young offenders: *diversion* and *de-institutionalization,* both of which aim to create alternatives to mere punishment and to harsh sanctions. Both of them allow the creation of a treatment path for the juvenile to follow and avoid the negative consequences linked to the trial experience.

The aim of this study is to compare, using a case study method, two realities – Italy and United States – and investigate how the approaches above mentioned operate in the day-to-day functioning of the juvenile justice system and the outcome of their implementation, highlighting differences and similarities. The methodology used is the in-depth interview. Through the words of some juvenile justice professionals, this presentation analyses how diversion and de-institutionalization assume different meaning and form within the two realities and the main achieved outcomes.

The contribution to the field of this research is related to the use of diversion and alternative to detention in both Country and the effects on ensuring young offenders a fair and rehabilitation-oriented process.

0927 - YOUTH JUSTICE MODELS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE. AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF THE DISCOURSE AND PRACTICE OF BELGIAN YOUTH COURT JUDGES

Eef Goedseels (Belgium)[2]; Johan Put (Belgium)[1]

1 - Leuven Institute of Criminology, University of Leuven; 2 - Belgian National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology

This PhD analyses the Belgian youth justice practice in relation to different theoretical youth justice models. The central research question is: "To what extent can elements of the different youth justice models be found in the day-to-day practice of Belgian youth court judges?" To answer this question the existing literature has been reviewed in order to gain a better insight in the main theoretical youth justice models. This review lead to the selection of five different 'main' models: welfare, justice, sanction, restorative justice and risk management model. Criteria that allow to discriminate these models are, among others, the perception of the young offender, the extent to which the young offender is considered to be responsible for his acts and the extent to which the offender is asked to take responsibility for the consequences of his acts towards the victim and/or the society, the objectives of the measures imposed, the importance of legal guarantees and the role given to other actors involved (social service, victim, lawyer…).

Secondly we focused on how the legislator on the system level, as well as the youth court judges in their daily practice, give meaning to the criteria mentioned above and how this correspondents – or not – to one or more of the youth justice models. Ten judges from different judicial districts were observed and questioned about eight real cases each (80 cases in total). For each case the youth court file was studied, the court hearing was observed, an interview was conducted with the judge and the written judgment was analysed.

In this presentation we present the results of the study, with a central focus on the discourse and practice of Belgian youth court judges.

0928 - JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: GENDER BIAS IN PORTUGUESE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

João Pedroso (Portugal)[1]; Paula Casaleiro (Portugal)[2]; Patrícia Branco (Portugal)[2]

1 - CES/FEUC; 2 - CES

In this communication we aim to present part of the results of the research project "Female Juvenile Deviance and Crime: the invisibility of the facts, selection and trajectories in the judicial system", which was developed at Centre for Social Studies of the University of Coimbra, in Portugal and coordinated by João Pedroso. The main goal of this research project was to understand the gender (in)equalities in the selection of youngsters and in the performance of the system regarding juvenile delinquency, taking into account other important social inequalities (e.g. class and race). This main goal splits in two objectives: 1. Assess the responses defined by Juvenile Law; 2. Evaluate the application of the law by assessing the number of "juvenile delinquents" selected by the judiciary, especially the female minors; Understanding who are the female children and youngsters selected by the judiciary system; and understanding which selection mechanisms and measures are applied, why and how.

In this presentation we will characterise the selected female youths and attributed behaviours, mechanisms of selection, and measures applied by the judicial system, comparing to male youths, through the analyses of a sample of 104 proceedings, of 2012, from five Family and Juvenile Courts in the metropolitan area of Lisbon (Family and Juvenile Courts from Lisboa, Setúbal, Barreiro, Loures, and Lisboa-Noroeste (Amadora/Sintra). Although girls and boys selected by the juvenile system for analogous types of crimes have similar socio-demographic and economic profile, the study shows a double bias in Portuguese juvenile justice system: on the one hand, there's an underrepresentation of girls in Court proceedings compared with the number of girls reported to the Public Prosecutor and the most heavy measure (confinement in educational centre) is slightly more applied to boys than to girls, which points to a more benevolent treatment of girls; on the other hand, the measure of confinement in educational centre, the most severe measure, is proportionally more applied to girls than to boys accused of bodily harm.

0929 - PROFESSIONALS WORKING WITH MARGINALIZED PEOPLE: A LITERATURE REVIEW ON INTERVENTIONS AND METHODS IN SOCIAL WORK

Jeanet De Jong (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Avans University of Applied Sciences

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. These people seem to withdraw themselves into their own cultural and often criminal circles. At the same time, government policy aims at people participating in society, whereby 'empowerment' and 'self-reliance' are key concepts.

Professionals working with these marginalized groups, e.g. 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. However, in recent studies it has been recognized that professionals 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. The results of a literature review on social work interventions and methods for working with marginalized people will be presented and considered from an integrated perspective.

11.8 THE ROUTLEDGE HANDBOOK OF WHITE-COLLAR AND CORPORATE CRIME IN EUROPE: AUTHORS MEET CRITICS

Chair: Wim Huisman

0930 - INTRODUCING THE HANDBOOK ON WHITE COLLAR AND CORPORATE CRIME IN EUROPE: AUTHORS MEET CRITICS

Wim Huisman (Netherlands)[2]; Judith Van Erp (Netherlands)[1]; Michael Levi (United Kingdom)[4]; Nancy Reichman (United States of America)[3]; Letizia Paoli (Belgium)[5]

1 - Utrecht University; 2 - Vrije University; 3 - University of Denver; 4 - Cardiff University; 5 - Leuven University

The study of white-collar crime remains a central concern for criminologists around the world and research concentrates on its nature, prevalence, causes and responses. However, most books on white-collar crime tend to focus on Anglo-American examples, which is surprising given the amount of rich data and research taking place in mainland Europe. This new handbook seeks to reset the balance and, for the first time, presents an overview of state-of-the-art research on white-collar crime in Europe.

Adding to the existing Anglo-American body of knowledge, the Handbook will discuss specific European topics and typical European features of white-collar crime. The Routledge Handbook of White-Collar and Corporate Crime in Europe consists of more than thirty chapters on topics ranging from the Icelandic Banking Crisis, to the origins of the study of white collar crime, to contemporary topics, such as white-collar crime in countries post-transition from communist

regimes; the illegal e-waste trade and white-collar crime in professional football. Furthermore, the book contains extensive case study analyses of landmark European cases of white-collar crime. In this session, the editors will present the contents of the handbook and three leading scholars in the field will comment on the added value of the handbook to the study of white-collar crime.

11.9 VIOLENT CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN POST-COMMUNIST EUROPE

Chair: Gavin Slade

0931 - RIGHTS CONSCIOUSNESS AMONGST RUSSIAN PRISONERS: POWER, PLACE AND SPACE IN A CONTESTED PENAL LAND

Laura Piacentini (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - The Law School, The University of Strathclyde

This paper presents very early findings from a significant new study funded by the Leverhulme Trust UK, which examines the sociological effects of rights mobilization in Russian prisons. Contemporary incarceration in Russia remains an under-explored area of punishment and society scholarship. Furthermore, prison sociology does not explicitly deal with rights consciousness, nor does it interrogate how prisoners interpret troubles in prison, contest conditions, standards and raise grievances about human rights violations, either formally or informally. The paper seeks to consider the tensions between, on the one hand, the social and cultural practices of confinement and, on the other hand, how rights mobilization is starting to have effects on prisoners' perceptions of power, place and space. While recognising that all prison regimes differ in their cultural specificities, rules, laws and norms, Russia is the focus of this paper as it can be largely seen as an exceptional place of punishment, due to the scale and scope of its penal history and the legacies left on today's penal culture and, indeed, its civil society.

0932 - GUN OWNERSHIP AND REGULATION IN POST-CONFLICT SOCIETIES: THE CASE OF THE REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

Matthew Light (Canada)[1]

1 - University of Toronto

The paper considers the evolution of gun ownership and regulation in the post-Soviet Republic of Georgia. Unlike the Soviet Union (in the past) and neighbouring post-Soviet republics (today), Georgia features broadly permissive policies on ownership of handguns and hunting guns. As a result, legal ownership of small arms is widespread in Georgian society. The paper analyses the causes of Georgia's liberal gun policies, framing them by reference to the growing scholarly literature on guns and "gun culture" worldwide. I argue that the principle cause of these policies is a government decision to document gun ownership, rather than seek to repress it, which in turn was adopted in response to the proliferation of weapons in the 1990s and early 20002 during a period of civil war and criminal violence.

0933 - TRENDS OF CONTRACTED KILLING IN POST-COMMUNIST ALBANIA

Fabian Zhilla (Albania)[2]; Besfort Lamallari (Albania)[1]

1 - Open Society Foundation; 2 - Canadian Institute of Technology, Open Society Foundation

Contracted killing is becoming a concern in South-east Europe generally and more specifically in Albania. However, research on this area is very limited. In fact, even on global level, studies of contracted killing have not attracted a significant research. The risk of contracted killing also has not been mentioned in any of the periodical reports of EUROPOL on organised crime. In this study we focus on the risk assessment of contracted killing in Albania. This research is a section of the "Threat Assessment Report of Albanian Organized Crime" conducted under the auspices of the Open Society Foundation for Albania in 2014-2015. Our findings suggest that contracted killing, among others, has moved into two main stages. First, exclusive killers who were members of an organised crime group and killed only on its behalf (2005-2010), and second, professional killers who work independently (2011-2015). Our study shows that there are two types of professional killers: mobile ones, (i.e. individuals who are resident in an EU country, and resident killers, (i.e. individuals who have been refugees in EU countries and returned to Albania). The latter group seems the most difficult category to be traced and investigated by national police.

11.10 CRIMINAL NETWORKS

Chair: Daniel Vesterhav

0934 - ORGANIZED CRIME BEFORE GLOBALIZATION. CRIMINAL NETWORK VERSUS HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE?

Stefano Becucci (Italy)[1]

1 - Department of Social and Political Sciences, University of Florence

As is the case with the process of economic globalization that shows its effects thousands miles away, illegal players operating on an international level generate effects far beyond their territory of origin, with significant consequences on new states and populations. In this regard, we must consider human trafficking for slavery-based sexual or economic exploitation, a criminal phenomenon that only few decades ago many of us thought was being overcome thanks to modernization. In fact, criminal groups operating on an international level are involved in various criminal markets. Furthermore, these illegal (and legal) players do not seem apparently to have a territorial base of reference, nor a specific centre of operations. This paper proposal will focus on the main changes that have occurred in organized crime over the past few decades as a result of globalization. According to a preliminary definition of organized crime, which includes all criminal associations acting on one or more illegal markets on an international level, the first question is how economic globalization and technological innovation have affected criminal organizations. The second question explores the *modus operandi* and the type of organization criminal groups are following. To give an insight into this latter question, we will compare two main theoretical paradigms concerning organized crime: criminal networks versus hierarchical structure. Drawing on recent international literature and judiciary files from Italian magistrates, this paper is aimed at describing the main changes that have occurred in organized criminal groups (referring chiefly to the Italian context) operating at international level since the advent of economic globalization.

0935 - CRIME FAMILIES AS QUINTESSENTIAL ILLEGAL OPPORTUNITY STRUCTURES

Peter Klerks (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Dutch Prosecution Service's National Office

Understanding organized crime as it manifests itself in modern Western societies requires acknowledging the embeddedness of many illegal enterprises in social networks of friends, families and neighbourhoods (Duijn & Klerks, 2014). Extended families in particular appear to function as persistent illicit opportunity structures for criminal entrepreneurs providing safe recruitment and training pools through differential association, stable social support and fall back mechanisms in case of conflicts or arrests, and available physical shelter in the form of meeting places, production and logistics facilities, contraband stashes and safe houses. Recorded examples of such criminal dynasties in the Netherlands range from multiple-generation families of narcotics producers and traffickers through families of fences, burglars and even hired killers.

It appears obvious that traditional judicial interventions focused on individual perpetrators alone are insufficient to confront such deeply-rooted crime problems. By monitoring current investigations, trials and scientific research on criminal families in multiple Dutch cities and regions, the Public Prosecutor's Office together with partners such as the police and municipal authorities seek to draw lessons and develop strategies for countering these resilient opportunity structures.

Ref.: P.A.C. Duijn & P.P.H.M. Klerks (2014). *Social Network Analysis Applied to Criminal Networks: Recent Developments in Dutch Law Enforcement*. Pp. 121-159 in: A.J. Masys (Ed.), Networks and Network Analysis for Defence and Security. Springer International Publishing.

0936 - DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES BETWEEN DIFFERENT FORMS OF CRIMINAL NETWORKS AND GROUPS

Daniel Vesterhav (Sweden)[1]

1 - Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

When the concept of "organised crime" is mentioned, there is hardly a limit to the flow of diverse associations. Where some are prone to think of mafia-type organisations, others are sure to visualize outlaw biker gangs whose members wear vests with patches. Many persons are instead homing in on criminal gangs based in specific urban areas.

When authorities and other stakeholders engage in joint projects to combat organised crime, such divergent perceptions of organised crime is often more likely to result in confusion rather than effective cooperation. This is because there is no universal solution or strategy against organised crime. If one is to effectively combat and prevent the growth of criminal groups and networks – or some specific problem connected to these phenomenon – knowledge about the constitution of the specific type of criminal network or group becomes essential.

This paper reports on research about different forms of criminal networks and groups in Sweden. The discussion is based on results from 60 interviews with police employees, a review of 60 intelligence reports, with the addition of a review of previous research on organised crime in Sweden. Different forms of criminal networks (such as outlaw biker gangs and street gangs) are compared, including aspects such as: recruitment of new members, internal membership conflicts, internal group loyalty, external conflicts with rival groups, access to an handling of firearms, use of violence, and efforts made to receive a reputation of violence. The main research question is: What are the general differences and similarities between these different forms of criminal networks and groups?

0937 - MECHANISMS OF IMITATION AND THE SPREADING OF CRIME. AN AGENT-BASED APPROACH

Valentina Punzo (Italy)[1]

1 - University of Palermo Department of Law, Society and Sport Sciences

Mechanisms of social influence explain *how* individuals come to engage in criminal behaviour. As ascertained by Sutherland onwards, learning processes that take place within social groups are considered the framework in which some people decide whether to start a certain deviant activity or not and how it will be experienced.

Recently, criminological studies have explored the process of social influence devoting a growing focus on conceptualizing criminal groups as networks.

Some questions arise concerning the *process* by which learning takes place. In this respect, specific attention has been paid to *imitation* as the most important behavioural process by which the learning of criminal behaviour in reality occurs. Notwithstanding some promising developments, research has generated surprisingly little insight into the processes underlying *imitation*. In this scenario, the present study aims at exploring the *imitative mechanisms* involved in social networks in order to study their effects on individual criminal choices and on the spread of crime on social networks. We hypothesized different criminal outcomes, at a macro level, generated by different mechanisms of imitation involved at the micro level of social interactions. In order to investigate our hypothesis we used an agent-based approach. In our model individual agents interact in their social networks and their decisions to be engaged in crime are influenced by both personal and social learning factors. The main substantive implications of our simulation concern the impact of rational imitation on crime. Moreover, the results show that a small-world network accounts for the observed spread of crime *via* imitation.

11.11 HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF SOCIAL CONTROL

Chair: Tom Vander Beken

0938 - HOWARD TRAVELS. THE ROLE OF PRISONS IN EUROPE

Tom Vander Beken (Belgium)[1]

1 - Ghent University

More than two centuries ago, John Howard (1726-1790) visited prisons all over Europe to learn about prison organization and detention conditions. His experiences resulted in the famous *The state of the Prisons* that inspired prison reformers and academics worldwide. Howard's method was simple: he travelled and knocked on the prison doors on his journey and entered the premises. He then observed the situation in the prison, took notes and left for a more prisons.

This paper draws from a project that was inspired by John Howard's travels across Europe. It reflects on 250 years of locking up people as punishment and focuses on the question: What are prisons for today? It reports on prison visits in England, Norway, the Netherlands, France, Italy and Azerbaijan in 2013 and 2014. One of the conclusions is that all prison systems struggle with the question: what next? What is to happen with prisoners once they have served their sentence? There seems to be no clear view on the future of prisoners and the

society to which they belong. The inequality between those with and those without a perceived future puts pressure on most prison systems and their ability to do more than lock people up.

0939 - THE ANCIENT CONCEPT OF RESTITUTION: AN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF RESTORATIVE PRACTICES OF PUNISHMENT IN ENGLAND

Maryse Tennant (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Canterbury Christ Church University

Since the publication of Howard Zehr's (1990) Changing Lenses there has been a growing interest in restorative approaches to criminal justice which has resulted in a greater consideration of the ancient and indigenous practices in which these restorative traditions are seen to have their roots. Restorative approaches have been seen as a new paradigm for doing justice but advocates have also relied on ancient practices of restitution to victims to support their claims for legitimacy. Often this has involved presenting 'origin myths', which rely on partial truths based on a strict dichotomy between opposing concepts, in order to present a story which overcomes some of the inherent contradictions involved in the relationship between restoration and punishment, both in the past and within contemporary society. In England, the Anglo-Saxon period, which ran from the fifth century AD to the Norman conquest of 1066, is an era which is of particular utility in addressing the role of restoration in ancient forms of justice. Its legal system was based on Germanic practices, which Braithwaite (1999: 1) has associated with restorative traditions, but it was also the age in which limitations to the right to pursue feuds or claim compensation began to emerge. This marked the beginning of a prolonged shift from victim-centred to state controlled justice which has been pivotal to the historical claims of restorative justice advocates. This paper offers a contribution to debates about ancient forms of restitution through a Foucaultian analysis of references to punishment within the twenty-two extant English law-codes of the Anglo-Saxon period. These law-codes offer imperfect evidence – only partial knowledge – but they assist in producing a more 'authoritative' history which attends to the 'murk and constraints' which Daly (2002: 62, 72) considers is essential for producing less mythical interpretations of restorative practices in ancient societies. Such an analysis also raises some pertinent questions for the adoption of restorative practices in contemporary societies and these will also be explored in the paper. Braithwaite, J. (1999) 'Restorative Justice: Assessing optimistic and pessimistic accounts' in Tonry, M. and Morris, N. (eds) Crime and Justice: A Review of Research, Vol. 25, Chicago: University of Chicago Press Daly, K. (2002) 'Restorative Justice: The Real Story', Punishment and Society, 4(1) 59-75 Zehr, H. (1990) Changing Lenses: A New Focus for Crime and Justice, Herald Press.

0940 - AFTERCARE OF FEMALE PRISONERS: RESIDENTIAL PROVISION IN LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY ENGLAND

Jo Turner (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Chester

This paper examines the release and aftercare of female prisoners in England during the late nineteenth century. Primarily it seeks to illuminate the use of residential provision for women who had been released from both local and convict prisons, contrasting the two systems and suggesting how such institutions may have affected the women's subsequent offending. The research presented here draws on two sets of data, the material on local prisons uses a case study of female prisoners at Stafford prison (Turner, 2009; 2011) and the convict prison data draws on the licensing and release of female convicts collated for a recent ESRC funded project on the costs of imprisonment (Johnston & Godfrey. 2013). This paper outlines and reflects upon aftercare and residential provision for women leaving prison, during a period when a woman released from prison was regarded as 'the most hopeless creature in the world' (Reverend William Morrison cited in the Gladstone Committee Report, 1895). Aftercare and support was variable for those leaving local prisons but for convict women released on conditional licence to a refuge it could offer them the opportunity to build a new life after release.

11.12 METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Chair: Polly Burton

0941 - SELF AND THE RESEARCH JOURNEY

Anne Thomson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Southampton Solent University

This presentation will outline the methodological approaches adopted to explore women's use of violence in their intimate relationships. The aim of my research was to establish a body of knowledge relevant to developing understanding the factors which contribute to women's situational aggression and reflect on the context of such behaviours to understand what was going on in women's lives. Corroboration of women's violence conflicts with traditional representations of interpersonal violence disputing ideas and beliefs about men and women and understandings of gender. A key element of the chosen methods and methodology was to facilitate an exploration of this violence by enabling women's voices to be heard. I sought to provide an opportunity in which their experiences and reality could be explored unencumbered by expectations and assumptions. The methodological direction of the

research was constructivist drawing on feminist and constructivist grounded theories, these orientations provided the framework for the adopted methods. The chosen methodological perspectives facilitated a flexible interview environment for women to share their experiences, feelings and thoughts in a valuing non-judgemental encounter that provided a greater understanding of their reality. A consistent theme throughout my research journey was the situation of self, not only as an academic and scholar but also as a woman laden with the values personal to my life history. Given the nature of the research a close examination was required to identify potential personal influences both during and following the collection of data. My analysis will not only reflect on the methodological influences but also on how my own background and academic self-informed the process and how, as a woman researching women, my identity was central to facilitating and gathering research material.

0942 - EXPERIENCING 'DOING RESEARCH' IN THE YOUTH CRIMINOLOGICAL FIELD

Anneke Evenepoel (Belgium)[1]; Sofie De Bus (Belgium)[1]

1 - Crime & Society (CRiS), Vrije Universiteit Brussel

The existing body of methodological handbooks can guide researchers in studying youth criminological themes. However, when the moment has come to enter the 'field' it becomes more and more clear that as a researcher we are never fully prepared for the difficulties we may encounter in the process of our study. Especially when we are dealing with sensitive topics and vulnerable subjects (like youths in our case). To date this remains a relatively unexplored field within the criminological endeavour.

Therefore we will address in this paper the difficulties we have encountered in each of our own study. During our fieldwork we have faced the dilemma of 'whose side are we on' (Becker, 1967) while taking the position as an observant in one research and even a participant in the other. It demonstrates a dichotomy between the researcher as a compassionate person and as an objective scientist (Nuytiens and Scheirs, 2011). As a consequence, the researcher faces an ambivalent position in dealing with these issues, a remarkable finding that requires reflection.

0943 - THE ETHICS OF PASSIVE CONSENT IN RESEARCH ON CHILDREN AND CRIME

Polly Burton (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Southampton Solent University

The ethics of active versus passive parental consent in the study of children and young adults is undoubtedly an area of contention within social science research. That said a review of the literature reveals that researching children receives very little attention within social science research texts generally and ethical body guidelines such as those developed by the British

Society of Criminology (BSC) frequently fall short of providing adequate guidance beyond warning of the potential commercial exploitation of children. The academic texts that are available primarily within psychological and social care journals, engage in some compelling arguments both for and against the use of passive consent resting primarily on the competency of the child to fully consent, and the rights of the child to have a voice which are generally pitted against the rights of the parents to give approval. These arguments will be aired throughout this paper in the context of a recent research project on safeguarding children which was denied ethical approval. Following a very low response rate in the pilot phase of the study, passive consent was considered by the researchers as the most appropriate method for gaining parental consent based on a risk/benefit analysis. Within this paper it is argued that insufficient guidance for ethics counsels leaves such important decisions wide open to potentially detrimental 'common sense' approaches to ethical approval rather than robust academically peer-reviewed guidelines. Despite changes in legislation such as the Human Rights Act 1998 and the Children Act 1989 endorsing children's right to be heard, there appears to be resistance by some authorities to over-ride parental control regardless of the potential benefits to the children under study. The paper concludes by suggesting that active parental consent itself can be detrimental to children as it has the potential to silence and exclude the voices of children, particularly those at risk. In addition, sample bias and low return rates can lead to the under-representation of children from marginal or minority groups. Passive consent in this respect is therefore not only a more valid option but a more ethical method of gaining consent when researching children. Whilst it is acknowledged that this is a controversial statement, it is hoped that it will begin a long overdue debate.

0944 - YOUNG PEOPLE & THE PROCESS OF BECOMING IN A HIGH SECURITY PRISON.

Elisabeth Fransson (Norway)[1]; Trond Martinsen (Norway)[1]

1 - Correctional Staff of Norway Staff Academy

"Are you completely incorrigible, it is what you say? Yes, that is what I say. I robbed a newsstand when I was thirteen years old and it gave me a taste for it". While doing prison research in a high security prison in Oslo, we meet Ken. A twenty-year-old inmate. Despite Ken's dream of preparing the perfect bank robbery, something HAPPENS. In this presentation, we invite you into our research process and our meetings with KEN, asking *what we can know together with Ken?* Inspired by Deleuze discussion of what a body can do, we approach the body as always more than itself, as an always relational and social–material event (Deleuze & Guattari, 1987). Playing with the concepts '*event*' and '*the process of Becoming*' within narrow prison cells and prison corridors, we explore knowledge produced through meetings with Ken how these insights can be inspired by or confront theoretical and epistemological debates in Criminology. This is a qualitative research, consisting of conversation over time and participant observations. Bringing analytical concepts together with prison life, the focus is to produce knowledge together with youths that can help the prison and social – and health institutions in young prisoner's process of becoming.

11.13 ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE »EUROPEAN WORKING GROUP ON QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN CRIMINOLOGY (EQMC)«

Chair: Heinz Leitgöb

0945 - ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE »EUROPEAN WORKING GROUP ON QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN CRIMINOLOGY (EQMC)«

Heinz Leitgöb (Germany)[1]; Daniel Seddig (Switzerland)[2]

1 - Goethe University Frankfurt am Main; 2 - University of Zurich

In the annual meeting of the EQMC, the chairs will give an overview of the working groups general agenda, recent and future activities. Further, the annual meeting serves as an opportunity to further expand the organizational structure within the working group. As a main objective the working group aims at regularly organizing panel sessions at the ESC conferences as well as thematic workshops for applied criminologists on special methodological topics. Persons who are interested to participate in organizing and/or offering session and/or workshops are kindly invited to attend the meeting and to express their ideas. Further, all ESC members with research interests in quantitative methods are invited to join the meeting and to register as members of the EQMC.

11.14 PRISONER RESETTLEMENT IN EUROPE

Chair: Ineke Pruin

0946 - THE QUEST FOR SOCIAL REINTEGRATION IN BELGIUM

Veerle Scheirs (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

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". Relatedly, Belgian legislation emphasises social reintegration as an official aim of sentence implementation. The Belgian Prison Act of 2005 and the Act on the external Legal Position of Prisoners of 2006 state that imprisonment should aim at the limitation of the detrimental effects of the deprivation of liberty, at the reparation of the harm caused to the victims and at the social reintegration of prisoners into society. In the Belgian context, social reintegration refers to the object of enhancing *"the ability of offenders to return to and*

function normally in civil society after release" (van Zyl Smit & Snacken, 2009; Scheirs, 2014). In order to prepare the readmission of the offender into society, the detrimental effects of imprisonment should be limited and adequate activities and services should be provided. Social reintegration should thus not be interpreted as "treatment", nor as a mean to reduce the risk of recidivism, but as a way of supporting the human rights point of view in which social reintegration can be seen as derived of the fundamental right of "social integration" as *"the opportunities 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). The legislator opted for the term "social reintegration", as it was seen as a more neutral and better applicable concept compared to "resocialisation", (social) "rehabilitation" and/or "resettlement". In this paper, we will further clarify the meaning of social (re-)integration within Belgian sentence implementation. Next, we will describe the Belgian procedure regarding release from prison and the way in which this release is prepared in prison. Following, we will pay attention to the role of the practitioners supervising the offenders who are released from prison.

0947 - PRISONER RESETTLEMENT IN EUROPE

Ineke Pruin (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Greifswald

The transitional phase from prison to life in society after release is subject to criminological research in many countries. There is a lot of theoretical knowledge on effective practices, stemming not only from the "what works" line of research but also from desistance research, but in practice many countries have difficulties in reforming their classical resettlement structures. However, a lot of projects and new approaches can be found in many European states and some have been evaluated, although oftentimes the results are not published, and best practices have yet to be identified. The presentation will give an overview of the main results of an expert meeting on prisoner resettlement that took place in Greifswald, Germany in March 2015. Researchers from 17 different countries shared their results and challenges of national resettlement research and developed questions that make the comparison of European resettlement practices and structures possible.

0948 - PRISONER RESETLEMENT IN SPAIN: THE EXCLUDED GROUPS

José Cid (Spain)[1]; Aina Ibàñez (Spain)[1]

1 - Universitat Autònoma Barcelona

Spanish constitutional and legal system is clearly grounded on the idea that the main aim of the prison system is to achieve the rehabilitation and resettlement of prisoners. In agreement with this principle, the Spanish prison rules provide a progressive system of enforcement of

prison sentences with three main stages –ordinary prison, open prison and parole- that is ideally the way in which every prison sentence should be enforced. However, the reality of the prison system is far from this ideal. Data on the way prisoners end their prison sentences show that approximately 40% of prisoners are early released (in open regime or in parole) but the remaining 60% are released at the expiration of the prison sentence, without benefiting from the gradual transition from prison to the community that requires the progressive system. These prisoners excluded from early release have the highest rates of recidivism. The aim of the paper is to explore which groups are excluded from resettlement, what are the reasons for this exclusion and what kind of solutions may be feasible for including these groups into a resettlement program. The methodology of the research consists on interviews done to persons that dealt with resettlement in Catalonia. The sample will cover five categories of persons (social workers in prison, parole officers, and personal of the third sector organizations involved in resettlement, senior officers in management of the prisoner resettlement and prison judges) and will be wide enough to comprise the whole system of resettlement in Catalonia.

11.15 DIVERSION AND PLEA BARGAIN

Chair: Michelle Brito

0949 - PLEA BARGAIN AND PENAL SYSTEM: AN ANALYSIS UNDER THE CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY PERSPECTIVE

Michelle Brito (Brazil)[1]

1 - Federal University of Pará – UFPA

The "plea bargain" was introduced to the current Brazilian legal system by means of Law No. 8072/90 (heinous crimes). It gave rise to the institutionalization process of a worldwide-trend criminal policy called Law and Order, which started in the US during the 1990s. The legal provision of the institution primarily aimed to provide maximum efficiency to the investigation of offenses that disturbed society's upper classes (e.g. extortion through kidnapping). It clearly demonstrated that the "target audience" were individuals excluded from the system, the socially marginalized ones. At this point, the traditional critical criminology assumptions were perfectly applicable to relate the crime issue with economic exploitation and social class political oppression (SHECAIRA, 2013). However, the institution's legislative forecast, in its clear expansion process, also (mainly) reached both organized and economic crimes. It culminated in Law n. 9.807/99, which allowed the application of plea bargain to any transgression.

The application of plea bargain has been more often seen in cases involving individuals from social prestige position, the so-called "white collar" crime, a phenomenon that has been seen in all advanced capitalist societies (BARATTA, 2011). According to this perspective, the expansion of the subject-focus of the Penal System to reach offenders who commit property crimes and crimes against the financial system is noticeable.

By distinguishing crimes that are the expression of an inherently criminal system (e.g., organized crime) from crimes committed by the most unprotected social classes (small property crimes), the critical criminology advocates for the maximization of punitive intervention over the first and for minimization over the second. Thus, considering the increasing application of plea bargain to the first category, would the institution be inserted in a maximization mechanism of punitive intervention against such crimes? However, when applied to the second category - which was possible mainly after the Law n. 9.807/99 - would it not be maximizing punitive intervention against crimes committed by the most unprotected social classes? On the other hand, taking under consideration the consequences of applying the institution, consequences that project themselves in the criminal sphere (reduced sentence, judicial forgiveness, etc.); would it be a punitive intervention now tending to prison release? After all, how can one understand plea bargain by the critical criminology approach?

0950 - THE IMPACT OF PRE-TRIAL DETENTION ON PLEA BARGAINING

Elsa Euvrard (Canada)[1]; Chloé Leclerc (Canada)[1]

1 - University of Montreal

In Canada, most criminal cases are settled by a guilty plea from the defendant, as a result of a plea bargaining negotiation between the defendant lawyer and the prosecutor. This practice of negotiation is controversial, because it could pressure the defendants, in particular those in pre-trial detention, to plead guilty to quickly settle the case and in some instances, be released faster. Yet, pre-trial detention has become more pervasive, and the conditions of detention have deteriorated over the past decade. Consequently, defendants in pre-trial detention could be coerced into giving up their right to a fair trial as they lose some of their bargaining power. This conference shows how pre-trial detention impacts the plea bargaining process. Based on semi-structured interviews with criminal lawyers (n=12) and defendants (n=15), we analyse their experiences and opinions of plea bargaining. Our goal is to understand how pre-trial detention can influence the decision of defendants to plead guilty, and how it can influence their lawyers' bargaining power.

0951 - ILLINOIS PRISON DIVERSION: ADULT REDEPLOY IN A CENTRAL ILLINOIS COUNTY

Sesha Kethineni (United States of America)[1]; Cassandra Dodge (United States of America)[1]

1 - Illinois State University

In the United States, there is rising trend of diverting low-risk offenders from local jails to community-based programs in order to reduce correctional costs. Specialty courts, such as drug and mental health courts, were established throughout the country targeting those cases. The state of Illinois has taken the initiative in expanding diversion programs to non-violent, prison-eligible offenders. As part of criminal justice reform, Illinois passed the Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) legislation in 2009. The goals of the ARI are to provide financial incentives to local counties to create evidence-based programs, reduce recidivism, provide local supervision, all while reducing costs to the taxpayers. As of March 2015, 39 counties have implemented ARI programs. This paper will assess the impact of ARI in a central Illinois county through analyses of offenders' criminal history, employment history, educational level, treatment status, rule violations, and program outcomes.

0952 - PRE-CHARGE DIVERSION FOR ADULT FEMALE OFFENDERS: A NATURAL EXPERIMENT

Iain Brennan (United Kingdom)[1]; Simon Green (United Kingdom)[1]; Louise Sturgeon-Adams (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Hull

This paper describes a pilot pre-charge diversion scheme for adult females who were arrested for low-severity offences. The intervention is novel in the UK in that it diverts arrestees to a women's charity for assistance to address their criminogenic needs rather than charge them with a crime. The intervention is timely and attractive given its rehabilitative features and its potential for financial savings to the criminal justice system through community resolution. A natural experiment evaluation found a promising effect of the intervention on rate of rearrests (Relative risk ratio 0.54 (95% Confidence interval (CI) -0.24–1.20)) and daily risk of rearrests over a twelve month follow-up period (Proportional hazard ratio 0.52 (95% CI 0.22–1.25)), but a higher average frequency of rearrests among some of the intervention group suggests that the intervention may not be appropriate for all eligible arrestees. These findings will be discussed in the context of current UK policy drivers and labelling and feminist theory. Given the potential for a roll-out of this intervention to male offenders, recommendations are made for the future application of this intervention.

11.16 MONITORING AND FRAMING PENAL POLICY IN EUROPE

Chairs: Gaëtan Cliquennois & Sonja Snacken

1059 – PRISON LITIGATION IN GERMANY. COOPERATION, ACCEPTANCE AND INTEGRATION OF THE EUROPEAN MONITORING

Pascal Decarpes (Switzerland)[1]
1 - Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, University of Bern

For many years, European influence, notably the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), has been of minor importance to the German penal law and prison administration. This changed considerably in 2009 with the M. vs. Germany case by which the ECtHR condemned German legislation for having enabled courts to retrospectively order indeterminate preventive detention. This was seen as a breach of Articles 5 and 7 of the Convention by the ECtHR, although the German Constitutional Court had argued differently. This decision by the ECtHR had enormous impact on the legislation governing preventive detention and its practical implementation in Germany. The ECtHR's case law which is notably related to fair trial aspects and lengths of proceeding has also required Germany to establish a remedy or a combination of remedies to secure adequate and sufficient redress for excessive long proceedings. In response, Germany passed the 'Remedy Act' in December 2011. In addition, the Federal Constitutional Court has recently not only sought to incorporate the ECtHR's jurisprudence also related to conditions of detention into its arguments but also its "soft law" recommendations, namely the European Prison Rules and the CPT's country visit reports. In this respect, in penal and prison matters, we can observe friendly and complementary relations between German and European authorities.

1060 - EUROPEAN JUDICIAL OVERSIGHT OF FRENCH, BRITISH AND BELGIAN PENAL AND PRISON POLICIES

Martine Herzog-Evans (France)[1]; Brice Champetier (France)[2]
1 - University of Reims; 2 - University of Strasbourg

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 nineteens, 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 governement 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.

1061 - RESISTANCE, REFUSAL AND OPPOSITION TO THE EUROPEAN MONITORING BY THE UK

Dirk Van Zyl Smit (United Kingdom)[1]
1 - University of Nottingham, School of Law

In penal matters, the United Kingdom sometimes seems reluctant to incorporate the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) into its domestic legislation or to follow recommendations of European authorities generally. However in their jurisprudence UK courts routinely quote and analyse in fine detail judgments of the ECtHR, even if they do not always follow them. This paper considers the reluctance of the UK to take these steps, as well as the complex relationship between the British courts, parliament and the executive in the development of penal policy. It illustrates these relationships by analysing the failure of the UK to respond to judgments of the ECtHR on the right of some (?) prisoners to vote and contrasts it to the more nuanced responses dealing with prisoners subject to 'whole life' sentences and to indefinite sentences of imprisonment for public protection. The paper concludes that refusal to co-operate is not a simple matter but has to be understood both symbolically and practically.

1062 - THE EUROPEAN MONITORING OF NATIONAL PENAL POLICIES: INFLUENCE AND SHAPING

Gaëtan Cliquennois (France)[1]; Sonja Snacken (Belgium)[2]
1 - CNRS, University of Strasbourg; 2 - Free University of Brussels

Since a few years Dutch prosecutors are allowed to settle some kind of criminal cases by means of a penal order. Penal orders can be classified as extrajudicial settlement of criminal cases, like plea-bargaining and diversion. But there's an important difference between penal orders at one hand and plea-bargaining and diversion at the other hand: penal orders are non-consensual, based on a unilateral declaration of guilt by the prosecutor, who also imposes the sentence. This brings a new player in the Dutch field of sentencing: the public prosecutor. And that raises new questions and new perspectives of research, since most of the sentencing research so far focuses on sentencing by judges. For example: What does the hierarchical structure of the public prosecution implicate for the way the public prosecutor choses the right sentence? How does the prosecution deals with transparency, reason giving etc., due to the fact that the law only contains procedural sentencing rules for judges? And how does sentencing by the prosecutor relate to sentencing by the court in similar cases? Do prosecutors impose different (more or less severe?) sanctions than judges? Can or will courts and prosecutors sentence in different ways, with legal inequality for the accused as a result? This paper will introduce this new field of sentencing and present a first sketch of a research outline in order to deal with these and other interesting questions.

11.17 PENAL POLICIES AND POLITICS

Chair: Henrik Tham

0953 - "DOMINANT LEGAL CULTURES VS. DOMINANT POLITICAL CULTURES: PROSECUTORS AND THE CRIME PROBLEM IN ITALY" (FROM THE MONOGRAPH: "PROSECUTING CRIME IN ITALY: JUSTICE AND CRIME CONTROL" HART PUBLISHING, OXFORD FORTHCOMING 2016)

Riccardo Montana (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - The City Law School - City University London

The purpose of this monograph is to draw an empirical sketch of Italian prosecutors. The data used are part of the author's empirical study conducted in Italy between April and October 2006. Fifty four semi-structured interviews were conducted with prosecutors (29), police officers (12) and lawyers (13), while visiting ten prosecution offices. This monograph intends to tackle 3 interpretative questions: why responses to crime in Italy appear different compared to the English Criminal Justice System (CJS); how are legitimacy and independence of prosecutors constructed and supported in the Italian CJS; and how discretion can operate in a procedural system dominated by the legality principle (compulsory prosecution). This book will therefore identify and critically analyse the socio-legal process that characterises the investigation and prosecution of crimes in Italy, with a view to proving the capacity of comparative law to grasp the values that inform contemporary criminal justice systems. The comparison is chiefly between Italy and England and Wales (hereafter England),

but it is an asymmetrical comparison, because it mainly concentrates on criminal justice in Italy. Nevertheless, even if the book has therefore more to say about Italy, it still has much to say to England about the character of its own CJS and the assumptions that underlie it. As the aim is to analyse legal culture and tackle interpretative problems, the book will consider the work of Italian prosecutors in relation to the system and society in which it is embedded, and will analyse the complex interactions between prosecutors and politics in the last 20 years in Italy. In this context, I will shed important light on the questions that the academic and non-academic literature posed following the cases involving former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi and the murder of Meredith Kercher.

0954 - PUNITIVITY AND PENAL THEORY

Henrik Tham (Sweden)[1]

1 - Stockholm University, Department of Criminology

Penal legislation in Sweden has during the past 50 years undergone a marked change. During the 1960s and 70s there are as many cases of de-criminalization and de-penalizations as increases in the use of penal law. This gradually changes, and in the 2000s there is a sharp increase in criminalization and almost no cases of legislation in the opposite direction. The question is how this development should be explained. Explanations in terms of type of government, type of crime or the development of criminality does not seem to contribute much. The type of motivation for penal law legislation seems to promise more in order to explain the development. The penal legislation has in various degrees been motivated with reference to the main penal theories: general deterrence, positive general prevention, rehabilitation, incapacitation and just deserts or retributivism. The use of these penal theories in public discourse and official documents has varied over time. None of these theories do logically imply more punitivity or an expansion of penal law. However, empirically the relationship might show a different picture. This relationship is analysed by means of a study of government bills concerning penal law since 1965. The results of the analysis are discussed in relation to a politicized criminal policy and its determinants.

0955 - POLITICAL PARTIES ON CRIME POLICY – SYMBOLIC POLITICS AND TECHNICALITIES IN SWEDISH ELECTORAL DEBATE 2014

Klara Hermansson (Sweden)[1]

1 - Stockholm University, Department of Criminology

Swedish crime policy debate is often described as characterized by alarmism and symbolic politics. Accordingly, political propositions and demarches are meant to give signals, mark distance and denunciation rather than to improve the progress of crime prevention or to have any material effect. Crime control has also been emphasized as a favourable political arena in

times of election. Previous research, mostly from the US, has shown how politicians use issues in the field of crime control to increase their public support, and that they often address crime issues in a symbolic manner. These symbols, or value laden statements, can subsequently become the policy action itself, as a means to elude the demand to provide tangible substantial proposals. Whereas one can assume that symbolic statements to some extent are used also in the Swedish political debate concerning crime policy, Swedish debate is also known to be rather technical and substance oriented, which could be seen as somewhat contradictory. This raises the question: Is previous research on symbolic politics applicable to Swedish conditions, and how is symbolic politics used in the Swedish political debate about crime policy?

By studying the electoral debate, an arena where symbolic statements about crime and punishment, according to earlier research, are well used, one piece can be added to the understanding of the role of symbolic politics in Swedish politics, which is the aim of this study. The concept of symbolic politics can be understood in several different ways. Symbolic politics is here understood as being related to how concrete or abstract political propositions are, which is in line with other studies on symbolic politics in presidential electoral campaigns in the US. The data is categorized into three different levels of abstraction, where the valence position represents the most abstract messages. These abstract statements are seen as symbolic in the sense that they neither are concrete concerning course of action, nor substantial when it comes to position the own political party in relation to the other parties. The category representing the most concrete messages consists of statements where proposed courses of action are presented. The category representing the middle position in abstraction is abstract in the sense that these kinds of statements do not offer any tangible courses of action. The statements are considered visionary though, and thus more concrete, since the political parties in this case position themselves ideologically in relation to the other political parties. The data representing the electoral debate consists of different kind of party propaganda, i.e. electoral manifestos, speeches held by party leaders and debate articles. The data is now being analysed using content analysis and the results from the study will be presented and hopefully discussed at the 2015's conference of European Society of Criminology.

0956 - CITIZENS' INVISIBLE CRIMINALIZATION AND TRUST: LITHUANIAN CASE

Laima Zilinskiene (Lithuania)[1]

1 - Vilnius University

Regularly conducted surveys in Lithuania show that citizens do not trust political parties, the government, parliament and other state institutions. Such mistrust interpreted as civic immaturity, lack of information, participation in elections activity, voting for parties' causes, and influence of the media. Also the results of the conducted research on trust and confidence in law enforcement institutions (2011) show that residents trust and confidence in police, prosecution, courts are different. This is an institutional dialogue evaluation of the citizen's

perspective. People may also be encouraged to trust by the surrounding cultural rules. Normative rules may push toward trusting, define trust as proper. Another important vector of dialogue is an institutional dialogue with citizens. The norms of law, morality, and customs provide the skeleton of social life. Such normative ordering of social life raises the likelihood that other people will meet our expectations. Law enforcement experts distinguish the positive changes in their activity: a better quality of service, more professionalism and greater attention at public informing about the ongoing institutional activities. This dialogue takes place through the rules creation and sanction policy, which may affect the criminalization of citizens - innocent must prove that he or she is innocent.

11.18 INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDY (ISRD) PART 4: FOCUS ON NEW MEASURES AND COMPARATIVE FINDINGS FROM THE THIRD ROUND (2012-2015)

Chair: Mike Hough

0957 - PARENTAL PHYSICAL VIOLENCE QUESTIONS IN ISRD3: A FIRST LOOK AT PATTERNS AND CORRELATES

Janne Kivivuori (Finland)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy, University of Helsinki

In the third sweep of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3), new questions on physical violence committed by parents were incorporated to the questionnaire. Two questions were asked capturing (a) hitting, slapping or shoving by parents and (b) hitting with an object, punching, kicking or beating by parents. In the online version of the questionnaire, a "yes" response to one or both of these questions triggered follow-up questions on specific aspects of the most recent incident. This paper explores the analytic potential of the follow-up questions, with focus on who the offender was (mother, father, stepmother, stepfather), and on the seriousness of the incident as captured by physical injury. The Finnish ISRD3 data (two-city sample, N=2203) is used to explore descriptively these patterns, and to tentatively assess the association of selected criminological theoretical predictors to parental violence victimization risk.

0958 - YOUTH DELINQUENT BEHAVIOUR WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT VIOLENCE WITHIN THE FAMILY

Majone Steketee (Netherlands)[1]; Renske Van Der Gaag (Netherlands)[2]

1 - Verwey-Jonker Instituut; 2 - VU University Amsterdam

There is extensive research showing how direct or indirect childhood exposure to parental violence increases the risk of subsequent victimization and delinquent behaviour and attitudes. Although there is a growing attention to child abuse one is not always aware of the impact of domestic violence on children. The consequences of witnessing domestic violence are large, the children are traumatized and experienced great emotional insecurity. However, it appears that in the Netherlands, three quarters of these children didn't receive any form of assistance. We will present in this panel the results of the ISRD of three types of indicators of juveniles being a victim or witness of (inter)parental violence. Are there differences between the countries in prevalence's rates of being a victim and can these differences explained by national government responses to child maltreatment? What is the proportion of 12-16 year-old reporting direct or indirect exposure to parental violence? And is there a relation between youth delinquent behaviour- especially for violent offences – and being a witness of parental violence or being a victim of child abuse.

0959 - THE EFFECTS OF SELF-CONTROL UNDER CONDITIONS OF MARKET DOMINANCE: MACRO-PERSPECTIVE

Ilka Kammigan (Germany)[1]; Dirk Enzmann (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Hamburg

Situational Action Theory (SAT) assumes two types of perception-choice- processes that lead to individual action: (1) an habitual mode in which action alternatives are selected automatically, and (2) a deliberative mode in which action alternatives are actively selected in a more calculative way. Only when deliberating, rational choice, deterrence and self-control play a role for delinquent behaviour.

Institutional Anomie Theory (IAT) proposes that under conditions of market dominance on the macro-level, economic thinking – which is considered as oriented toward self-interest and involves a calculative mode of decision-making that weights the costs of an action against its benefits – is more desirable even in non-economic areas.

When theorizing on the integration of SAT and IAT, Steven Messner argued that under conditions of market dominance at the macro-level, the deliberative mode of decision-making at the individual level is more likely to be activated. Thus, under conditions of market dominance, deterrence and self-control should have a stronger effect on delinquency. The same is to be expected for individuals that have internalized a strong market morality.

Part 1 of the two tandem presentations will evaluate these hypotheses from a multilevel-perspective with first data of the ISRD3 study.

0960 - THE EFFECTS OF SELF-CONTROL UNDER CONDITIONS OF MARKET DOMINANCE: MICRO-PERSPECTIVE

Dirk Enzmann (Germany)[1]; Ilka Kammigan (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Hamburg

Situational action theory (SAT) assumes two types of perception-choice- processes that lead to individual action: (1) an habitual mode in which action alternatives are selected automatically, and (2) a deliberative mode in which action alternatives are actively selected in a more calculative way. Only when deliberating, rational choice, deterrence and self-control play a role for delinquent behaviour.

Institutional anomie theory (IAT) proposes that under conditions of market dominance on the macro-level, economic thinking – which is considered as oriented toward self-interest and involves a calculative mode of decision-making that weights the costs of an action against its benefits – is more desirable even in non-economic areas.

When theorizing on the integration of SAT and IAT, Steven Messner argued that under conditions of market dominance at the macro-level, the deliberative mode of decision-making at the individual level is more likely to be activated. Thus, under conditions of market dominance, deterrence and self-control should have a stronger effect on delinquency. The same is to be expected for individuals that have internalized a strong market morality.

Part 2 of the two tandem presentations will evaluate these hypotheses from an individual-level perspective with first data of the ISRD3 study.

0961 - FIRST RESULTS ON VICTIMIZATION AND REPORTING TO THE POLICE FOR 15 COUNTRIES

Ineke Haen Marshall (United States of America)[1]; Dirk Enzmann (Germany)[2]; Janne Kivivuori (Finland)[3]; Mike Hough (United Kingdom)[4]; Majone Steketee (Netherlands)[5]; Martin Killias (Switzerland)[6]

1 - Northeastern University; 2 - University of Hamburg; 3 - University of Helsinki; 4 - Birkbeck University of London; 5 - Verwey-Jonker Institute; 6 - University of St. Gallen

The third round of the International Self-Report Delinquency (ISRD3) project asks youth from 7th, 8th and 9th grade (12-16 year olds) in cities in over 30 countries questions about experiences of crime, victimization as well as questions about their everyday lives and attitudes. In this paper, we present the first findings for the 15 countries for which preliminary

comparative data are available. We present preliminary data on victimization by assault, extortion, theft, hate crime, use of physical violence by parents as well as reporting to the police. The paper includes information about cross-national differences in data collection and administration and cautions against overgeneralizing the findings to entire countries.

11.19 CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, GENOCIDE AND WAR CRIMES

Chair: Tom Daems

0962 - TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE AND ORDINARY PUNISHMENT. LINKAGES AND EXPLORATIONS FROM ARGENTINA

Diego Zysman Quirós (Argentina)[1]

1 - University of Buenos Aires

The 20th century has seen an estimated 262 million victims of state crime around the globe (Rummel 1994, revised). Regrettably, mainstream criminology, until recently, has paid insufficient attention to genocide (or the "crime of crimes"), and the new criminology of genocide, crimes against humanity and mass atrocities ("supracriminology") is still non representative in the whole field (see Cohen 2001, Morrison 2006, Haveman - Smeullers 2008, Savelsberg 2010). Besides, until very recently, leading sociology of punishment studied the penalty of "ordinary crimes" through causal deep and global narratives from the central countries perspective's, therefore is not strange that regional paths of transitional justice have been neglected from their accounts (see Garland, 2001; Wacquant, 2009, *inter alia*). Besides, general studies on transitional justice (philosophy, law, political science) are more generally about "dealing with the past" with only few and limited ideas about punishment.

This way, *there seems to be almost no bridges* between the sociology of massive crime's punishment and that of "ordinary" crimes.

This paper will question this state of affairs and perspective through an exploratory work of the recent historical sociology of both types of punishments in Argentina. Indeed, Latin America does not concentrate neither the majority nor the worse of mass atrocities, but after a sustained period of transition to democracy it holds the major part of domestic trials for human rights abuses in the world. And Argentina is, since 1980's, probably one of the most emblematic cases in Latin America and the globe. Due to the early development, social impact and scale of its human rights trials it has a leading role in this trend known as "the justice cascade" (Sikkink 2009).

0963 - PROSECUTION AND SENTENCING OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMES BY DOMESTIC CRIMINAL COURTS: CASE STUDY OF POST-GENOCIDE RWANDA

Barbora Hola (Netherlands)[1]

1 - VU University Amsterdam

After the 1994 genocide, which led to a death of estimated 500.000 to 1.000.000 victims, Rwanda set itself an almost impossible task: to prosecute and punish all individuals involved in the genocidal campaign. Given the mass popular participation in the atrocities, hundreds of thousands of suspected "genocidaires" were to be tried and sentenced for genocide-related crimes, which involved mass murders, rapes, torture, mutilations or destruction and appropriation of property. Over time, many institutions have prosecuted perpetrators of these international crimes, such as the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), Rwanda domestic criminal courts or specialized gacaca tribunals. In this presentation, results of an original empirical study of case files of perpetrators convicted by Rwanda ordinary courts for genocide-related crimes will be presented. A legal and empirical reality of prosecutions and sentencing by domestic courts in Rwanda will be discussed and contrasted to prosecutions and sentencing at the international level by the ICTR.

0964 - IMPACT OF THE EUROPEAN ANTI-TORTURE COMMITTEE (CPT): A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Tom Daems (Belgium)[1]; Jonas Visschers (Belgium)[1]

1 - Leuven Institute of Criminology (LINC), University of Leuven

Since its early inception, the Council of Europe has played a pioneering role in setting boundaries to the penal policy of its member states. One key institution active in this field is the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) which became operational in 1989. The CPT pays periodic and ad hoc visits to closed institutions in the member states of the Council of Europe. On the basis of its findings and recommendations the CPT initiates and follows up a dialogue with the member states. But what has been the impact of the CPT? In recent years the CPT has expressed its concerns about insufficient or lack of follow-up to its recommendations. For example, in its 2008 annual report the CPT observes that '…the failure of States to implement recommendations repeatedly made by the CPT remains a constant refrain of the Committee's reports'. In this paper we will present the preliminary results of an empirical study on the interactions of four member states of the Council of Europe (that is, Belgium, Norway, Poland and Spain) with the CPT in penal policy matters. For this study we described and analysed in a comparative way the responses of these four European member states to the recommendations of the CPT that were made after its periodic and ad hoc visits to penal institutions in those states.

0965 - THE CRIMINALS AND THEIR STRUCTURES: ON HOW CRIMINALS ORGANIZE THEMSELVES WHEN COMMITTING WAR CRIMES, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND GENOCIDE.

Xabier Agirre Aranburu (Spain)[1]

1 - International Criminal Court

The purpose of this paper is to analyse how the perpetrators of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide organize themselves to commit such crimes, and to discuss to what extent the focus on hierarchical models adopted by legal proceedings is consistent with the empirical evidence on the relevant criminal groups. This is a matter of the greatest importance for the investigations of the ICC (International Criminal Court), in relation to multiple military, political and business groups involved in mass violence around the world. The author of this paper is basing his observations on the cases brought before the ICC since 2004, as well as the experience of other international and national jurisdictions with crimes of this kind.

That mass violence cannot take place without a measure of organization has become a truism in International Criminal Law (ICL), repeatedly stated in testimonies, legal arguments and judgments. The laws and cases of ICL are often designed to find pyramids and linear flows of causation neatly attributable to a handful of leaders. Nevertheless, researchers from criminology and other fields of social sciences have long established that criminal groups, like any other human group, are evolving phenomena riddled with paradoxes and internal contradictions.

"Managers and organizational theorists" often "attempt to override" the complexity of organizations in a way that "gets in the way of realistic analysis", as G. Morgan explain regarding organizational theory (1986). Similar "attempts to override complexity" of organizations emerge also in the proceedings of ICL, because of the perspectives of the different parties and related normative requirements.

Investigators, analysts and prosecutors will need to work on the premise that organizations are "complex, ambiguous and paradoxical" (G. Morgan, 1986), and further advance taking into account the wisdom from criminology and other fields of social science. Criminology in particular has studied the functioning of criminal groups for decades using a variety of theories and methods. Rather than organized crime or terrorism, this kind of crimes are closer to what some criminologists call "organizational crime", i.e. the use of existing legitimate organizations for illegitimate purposes, as much as the armies or other groups committing the crimes are not criminal per se, but they are used for criminal purposes beyond their formal mandate. Hence the findings from "organizational crime", among others, could be of assistance for the investigation of mass violence.

This paper will outline an approach to the issue in four steps. First, a critique of certain legal notions that militate against a realistic understanding of organizational structures. Second, a review of the main fields and theories of criminology and other social sciences that may assist for a more accurate understanding. Third, a typology of the groups involved in the commission

of mass violence. And fourth, an analytical and evidentiary model for their systematic analysis and investigation.

11.20 POLICE LEGITIMACY AND ETHNICITY

Chair: Guillaume Roux

0966 - WHEN CRIMINOLOGY MEETS RACIAL STUDIES: HOW THE POLICE SHAPE ETHNIC IDENTITIES? EFFECTS OF POLICING IN THE FRENCH "GHETTOS"

Guillaume Roux (France)[1]; Sebastian Roche (France)[1]

1 - Université de Grenoble, Science Po

Criminologists have paid much attention to topics such as race or ethnicity, in particular to the way ethnic or racial background can make a difference in individuals' treatment by the criminal justice system. Nevertheless, there have been few attempts to show how these institutions may influence the construction of ethnicity itself, i.e. the processes by which ethnic boundaries are defined and become relevant in a given society.

It would hardly be denied that ethnic discriminations in the criminal justice system, especially from the police, may lead to perceived racism, thus reinforcing ethnic or racial identities. Researchers in the field of surveillance studies have shown how ethnic minorities were subject to special surveillance, which contributes to the reification of race as a socially constructed category. Race or ethnicity, in these views, are seen as previously existing categories whose salience can be reinforced by the functioning of the criminal justice system, notably the police.

Here, we argue that the police can be a crucial actor of the very construction of ethnic categories – not only in reinforcing but also in contributing to shape racial or ethnic boundaries. Results from a focus groups survey show how the action of the police, through the way it is perceived, encourages a specific mode of ethnic identification in the French "ghettos". Racial minorities from these neighbourhoods have the feeling of being discriminated not because – or on the sole basis – of their race, but due to their belonging to a specific territory.

In French "ghettos", identification to such an "ethno-territorial" group – a group defined along both racial and territorial lines – occurs in relation to the police, i.e. in reaction to the way members of these minorities feel specifically policed. The police is seen as an enemy whose action delineates an "ethno-territorial" line, thus giving sense to a specific mode of ethnic identification.

In this presentation, we first discuss some theoretical issues related to the way policing can shape ethnic boundaries in relation to territorial lines. We then present the main results from

the focus groups survey. In particular, we show that belonging or not to the French ghettos make a huge difference in ethnic minorities' perception of the police. Only those belonging to the ghetto do perceive the police in relation to a specific ethnic identity. We argue that racial studies should pay more attention to the role of the police, on the one hand, and "territorial divides", on the other hand; and that criminologists studying race and policing should consider the effects of such "ethno-territorial" lines.

0967 - MEASURING PROCEDURAL JUSTICE, POLICE LEGITIMACY, AND NORMATIVE COMPLIANCE AMONG SPANISH ADOLESCENTS.

Olalla Baz Cores (Spain)[1]; Cristina Rechea Alberola (Spain)[1]

1 - Criminology Research Centre, University of Castile-La Mancha

Police research using the procedural justice theory framework has proliferated over the past few decades. Such a theory has been empirically tested, revealing a relationship among fair procedures, perceptions of police legitimacy, and voluntary compliance with the law. Nevertheless, the literature shows the difficulty of measuring these concepts, as well as a lack of consensus on the items composing them. Additionally, the difficulty of assessing this normative model among adolescents should be added. The current study aims to validate the main constructs of procedural justice theory using a subsample of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-3). The sample is composed of 780 students from Compulsory Secondary School (ESO), high school (seniors) and vocational training. Students were recruited though a multi-stage random cluster sampling. An exploratory factor analysis was performed to analyse the data. The results of the study confirm that these constructs seem to be valid and reliable measures of procedural justice perceptions, police legitimacy, and compliance with the law. Therefore, the ISRD-3 survey becomes an alternative instrument to evaluate procedural justice theory among Spanish youths.

0968 - WHY NOT REPORT TO THE POLICE? YOUNG IMMIGRANT CRIME VICTIMS' VOCABULARIES OF MOTIVE.

Anna Rypi (Sweden)[1]

1 - Dep. of Sociology/School of Social Work, Lund University

For a person to be identified publicly as a crime victim, appraisal from the police or victim support is required. This article examines the stories of young crime victims, who are individuals residing in Sweden, with an immigrant background. They have neither reported the crime to the police or to any victim support organization. Most of them do not identify themselves as victims, or follow the behavioural patterns that victims are expected to follow, according to a (conventional) victim discourse. Criminological research has mainly paid attention to individuals with an immigrant background in the role of perpetrators, while few

studies have examined aspects of their criminal victimization. This paper has the intention to mend this gap, and is examining, through a narrative approach, how the interviewed young individuals with an immigrant background explains and justifies that they are have not reported the crime to the police. Which vocabularies of motives, regarding the choice not to notify the police, are expressed, and *in what way* are they narrated (directly, indirectly etc.)? What informal strategies to deal with the situation after the crime are described? In what way are the vocabularies of motives expressed related to specific self-presentations, for example, as a victim or "not victim" of crime?

0969 - THE RACIAL PROFILING IN THE SELECTION OF SUSPECTS BY POLICE IN SÃO PAULO AND THE DISTRITO FEDERAL, BRAZIL

Jacqueline Sinhoretto (Brazil)[1]; Welliton Caixeta Maciel (Brazil)[1]; Maria Carolina Schlittler (Brazil)[1]

1 - Federal University of São Carlos

In this paper we present part of the results of the research "The racial profiling in the police selection of suspects: public safety and race relations in Brazil", held in 2013, which investigated the existence of racial profiling mechanisms in the selection of criminal suspects by the military polices in four Brazilian states. That survey was conducted in network by teams based in the states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais and Distrito Federal and connected to the five research groups. Here we will discuss the quantitative data collected from police officers who work in ostensible policing and the representatives of anti-racist associations that conduct denunciation and/or proposes actions to fight racism in the public security field in São Paulo (São Paulo) and Brasilia (Distrito Federal) - two important Brazilian urban centres. We emphasize that the organization of the Brazilian public security is carried out in the Federal Units, which reinforces the importance of comparison between different states to understand the recurrence of patterns of criminal suspects' identification across different Brazilian Military Police. The main result of the comparison was the finding that the racialization of social relations in Brazil expresses itself strongly in public security field. We found that the "suspicious characters" are built by military police officers from stigmatizing criteria that inform the police action and the measures taken in accordance with the "moral substance" of the addressed. Although, in the speech of the police officers, the skin colour is not admitted as one of the key drivers of police action, from the interviews, we observed that this diacritical mark, associated with the issue of corporeality, type of clothing, place and time of the police approach, is an element that "deteriorates" the social identity of the approached, reiterating the logic of police suspicion, transforming the state of his identity: from a potential citizen into a suspect. The characteristics attributed by police officers to potential criminals - as, for example, the "kit peba", in Distrito Federal and the "vagabundo" (bum) in São Paulo - are immediate targets of police surveillance, as well as the negative effects from it: violence and lethality. We note, finally, that the social effects of the violence committed by military police officers come into anti-racist associations' agenda in the different locations where they work, considering its diversity and plurality at the national or local scenario. We realized,

however, the existence of structural difficulties in the performance of these associations and / or entities in the developing of concrete demands to public policies and public institutions of the public security field in Brazil.

11.21 VICTIM IDENTITY

Chair: Suzan Van Der Aa

0970 - QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOCUSED ON THE TELEVISUAL PROFILE OF THE 'GOOD' VICTIM IN CRIMINOLOGY

Manuel Godefroid (Belgium)[1]

1 - Centre de Recherche Interdisciplinaire de Recherche sur la Déviance et la Pénalité – UCL

This presentation concerns the methodology adopted to do research focused on answering the central question which concerns itself with isolating the determining factors coming out of the meeting between the media and the victims. The objective will be to present how an inductive approach that mobilizes a methodology of quantitative and qualitative research on a criminological theme will allow passage from particular observations to a series of general statements. The goal will be to observe the "effective" interaction as much as the one that does not end up in the "representation as a victim" when the "case" knows a certain media coverage. What are the elements placed on the forefront (consciously or not) by the editorial board of an information media in electing to provide television coverage to a victim or to eventuality downgrade the coverage of a victim?   What criteria are retained in the media construction of the "good victim"? This research is based on a corpus of 408 sequences drawn from 'Television News" that exclusively concern the representation of criminal acts. A first quantitative analysis based on a series of variables such as length, chronological positioning, timing of the presented procedure, will, at first, allow preliminary observations to be drawn but will also permit the selection of a few 'cases' judged to be significant. This presentation will be devoted to the methodology used in selecting and analysing the elements of the corpus and to the power of the said methodology in observing the markers of validation or downgrading of victims by the media.

0971 - CREATING A VICTIM HIERARCHY ON THE BASIS OF VULNERABILITY: AFFIRMATIVE ACTION OR UNJUSTIFIED DISCRIMINATION?

Suzan Van Der Aa (Netherlands)[1]

1 - International Victimology Institute Tilburg (INTERVICT), Tilburg University

Over the past few decades, victims of crime have evolved from the 'forgotten party' in criminal proceedings to persons vested with rights.

A recent trend is to identify particular groups of victims who - due to the nature of their victimization or to certain victim characteristics - are in need of special attention: In addition to the rights that apply to all victims, special policies are created for these subsets of victims in order to meet their specific needs.

An example that clearly illustrates this is the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

This Convention illustrates the trend to create special rules for female victims of violence, but there are many more examples where other particular groups of victims are singled out and provided with supplementary rights. Often this preferential treatment is based on these victims being more vulnerable than others, without giving much thought to the concept of vulnerability or the righteousness of these special policies.

In fact, arguments that are being used to favour one group of victims ('women are more vulnerable because they are at greater risk of becoming the victim of sexual violence') are suddenly irrelevant when another group can make similar claims ('men are at greater risk of becoming the victim of homicide'). At least they do not lead to special action. Preferential treatment is bestowed upon one group of victims only, without providing a full and satisfactory explanation for this choice.

It is surprising how little discussion this creation of a 'victim hierarchy' has generated, both in society, but also in academia. Although forms of preferential treatment in the fields of employment and occupation have been the cause of much controversy, the discussion on the righteousness of positive discrimination or affirmative action within the context of victimology is in its infancy.

In this presentation, I'll discuss some essential questions, such as: Should states provide for special rules for certain subsets of victims? Or should crime victims - in conformity with the principle of non-discrimination - be treated equally? Under what conditions is differential treatment justified?

Should pre-crime vulnerability play a role in victims' rights policies that typically only apply to post-crime situations? To what extent can inferences be drawn from human rights (case) law in relation to affirmative action in other contexts, such as employment or education?

0972 - BECOMING A 'VICTIM': POTENTIAL INSIGHTS FROM DESISTANCE RESEARCH FOR OUR UNDERSTANDING OF VICTIM IDENTITY CHANGE AND MANAGEMENT OVER TIME

Adam Calverley (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Hull

One of the most notable developments to have taken place within Criminology in recent years has been the expansion in our knowledge of how and why those involved in their offending curtail, and eventually stop altogether, their offending behaviour. This shift in Criminology's traditional focus of inquiry away from explaining individuals' initial and continual involvement in offending to accounting for their (eventually permanent) cessation has now seen the study of desistance from crime emerge as a significant field its own right. To briefly summarise, some of the key findings to have emerged from the research are that desistance typically unfolds gradually and progressively over time, is not fixed or prescribed but characterised by uncertainty and precariousness, especially at the beginning of the 'desistance journey' (see Farrall and Calverley, 2004), and involves a complex interaction of structural and agentic processes. One common finding to have become an axiom is that "desistance is a process not an event". In contrast, victimisation has traditionally been seen as an event and not a process – or rather the status of 'victim' has largely been defined in relation the criminal justice system and *the* criminal event. However, there are good reasons for widening our focus on how individuals 'become' a victim away from being viewed as an event to being viewed as an array of processes; many of which they share in common with those who are engaged in moving away from crime, such as impact of social relationships, employment, motivation, emotional and existential change on victim's identity and how this evolves and is managed over time. This paper will examine the potential lessons that could be yielded for our understanding of victim identity using insights from the desistance research. It will consider the possible means through which this could be explored using the principal research methods that have been employed to measure and investigate desistance - these include the promise of qualitative research such as retrospective studies that have been used to examine evolving narrative identities (Maruna, 2001) and existential change (Farrall, 2005); longitudinal studies that offer the promise of examining change in victim identity as it evolves over time; and the use of mixed methods approach using qualitative and quantitative research.

11.22 RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: Gema Varona

0973 - EVALUATING FORMS OF JUSTICE BEYOND COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS: THE CASE OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Gema Varona (Spain)[1]

1 - Basque Institute of Criminology

Within a context of public and private austerity, the results of a project on measuring the costs of restorative justice in the Basque County are presented. This study was carried out by an interdisciplinary team of researchers at the end of 2014 and beginning of 2015. It tries to measure the costs of a restorative programme in relation to minor offences mediated in the year 2013 in the city of Vitoria. Our paper is structured in four sections. First we question current trends on cost-benefit analysis in the criminal justice system. Then we will approach the complexities of evaluating restorative justice in economic terms and propose different alternatives to a managerial or actuarial view. Finally we develop these alternatives within our research by presenting its results and limitations, as well as proposals for further studies in this field. The key point is to challenge the position of some public policy makers in thinking that the main aim of restorative justice is to help reducing case load and costs in criminal justice.

0974 - RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AT POST-SENTENCING LEVEL

Otmar Hagemann (Germany)[1]

1 - Kiel University of Applied Sciences

This presentation about Restorative Justice practice at post-sentencing level informs about results of international action research pilot projects carried out in Germany, England, Croatia and Portugal 2013 and 2014 funded by the European Commission. 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. It turned out that it was very difficult to attract victims to take part in group work and dialogues although the ones who decided to participate gave a very positive feedback and felt that the work contributed to their healing. Pro-active approaches seem to be more adequate than protective strategies which often impede direct dialogues and contact with offenders and RJ organizations. For offenders, victim-empathy training and dialogues with victims could provide cognitive and emotional insights which might contribute to attempts of desistance. Furthermore the project dealt with structural impediments formed by the prison context. We developed a manual which will be used in prison staff training courses on the victim perspective and restorative justice and other professionals working exclusively with offenders.

It is still a challenge to start restorative processes while most people in our countries hardly ever heard of these possibilities or are aware of the healing potential involved in restorative justice. Especially victims of more serious crimes in need of closure might benefit from this work. However, networking with specific institutions offering services for victims and/or offenders, the media and policy makers in the countries involved can also be improved. For more details and downloads see www.rjustice.eu<https://email.fh-kiel.de/exchweb/bin/redir.asp?URL=http://www.rjustice.eu>

0975 - MEDIATION OR CONVENTIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE? INDIVIDUAL AND CONTEXTUAL FACTORS RELATED TO THE DECISION.

Ana Catarina Pereira (Portugal)[1]; Josefina Castro (Portugal)[1]; Carla Cardoso (Portugal)[1]

1 - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Oporto

Restorative Justice (RJ) processes are by their very nature voluntary. Thereby victim and offender have to accept to participate in the process and because of this intrinsic aspect, in the RJ evaluation research, the experimental group that receives RJ is never truly randomized. As a result, the self-selection bias has been indicated as one of the biggest problems in the RJ evaluation designs.

In this context, the present quantitative study aimed at understanding the importance of individual and contextual variables in the decision of hypothetical victims between the conventional criminal justice process and the restorative justice process of mediation as the response to the crime.

In order to measure the choice between the two possible justice responses to the crime we used the *vignette approach* and a burglary victimization hypothetical scenario was presented to the subjects in a written vignette (adapted from Witvliet et al., 2008).

We applied a survey to a sample of 147 college students from University of Oporto measuring sociodemographic and prior victimization variables, as well as a group of individual and contextual variables.

Regarding the individual variables, we measured a group of variables related to the components of the procedural justice model, which according to the literature is one of the main theoretical conceptualizations supporting RJ interventions. Moreover, we measured the participants' punitiveness and their justice orientations (through the Retributive and Restorative Justice Orientations Scale).

Regarding the contextual variables (following the burglary hypothetical scenario), we measured participants` negative emotion (through the Scale of Negative Emotion inspired in the Basic Negative Emotion Scales of PANAS-X) and unforgiveness motivations (through the Transgression-Related Interpersonal Motivations Inventory (TRIM-18)).

Finally, we will discuss the results, integrating them in the relevant literature, and propose a final explaining model of the decision to participate in the mediation process based upon the discriminant analysis and logistic regression conducted. And last but not least, we will present the main conclusions of our study (advancing with some implications for future research) as well as some limitations of our research that we believe that could be improved in the future.

0976 - RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AND THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS: BEYOND DELIBERATIVE DEMOCRACY?

Raffaella Pallamolla (Brazil)[1]

1 - UniRitter

Restorative justice is a model of justice that uses different forms of conflict resolution from those traditionally used by the criminal justice system. Instead of a criminal procedure, which is the instrument to pronounce guilty someone who have been accused of having committed a crime, restorative justice uses mechanisms that foment the dialogue between those who are directly or indirectly involved in a conflict (criminal or not) to try to reach an agreement about what should be done about it. Among these mechanisms are mediation, restorative circles and conferences, etc.

Based on the idea that restorative justice is a bottom-up way of doing justice, this paper aims at bringing together restorative justice and theories of deliberative and communicative democracy, mainly those of Sheyla Benhabib and Iris Young, respectively. The main objective is to verify whether restorative justice can be understood as a form of deliberative democracy or, more than that, as a form of communicative democracy. Besides that, it is also intended to verify if restorative justice is able to modify the standard (or the logic) of the decision-making processes of the criminal justice system and to change, consequently, the quality of such democratic processes.

The field of the research will be the current restorative justice programs in Brazil, specifically those being used inside the Courts or outside them (in the community). On doing that, it is believed to be possible to evaluate whether restorative justice can be seen as an alternative way to deal with criminal conflicts, in the sense that, when promoting the decision-making processes they can be seen as a form of deliberative or communicative democracy in action.

11.23 PANEL THREE: GENDER, CRIME AND JUSTICE IN COMPARATIVE CONTEXTS

Chair: Loraine Gelsthorpe

0977 - GENDER, CRIME AND JUSTICE WORKING GROUP: PANEL 3: GENDER, CRIME AND JUSTICE IN COMPARATIVE CONTEXTS

Michele Burman (United Kingdom)[1]; Loraine Gelsthorpe (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - University of Glasgow; 2 - Cambridge University

In this roundtable panel session, members of the Gender, Crime and Justice Working Group will share and highlight information and insights about gender, crime and criminal justice across Europe and beyond, recognising diversity and difference, but also identifying points of similarity. The aim of the roundtable is to facilitate discussion on knowledge, understanding and research on gender, crime and justice and explore opportunities for collaborative research.

Key issues to be explored are:

· Notions of difference between men and women and what is appropriate 'criminal justice intervention' in policy or practice?
· Differences in prison regimes for men and women?
· Differences in community sanctions for men and women, in terms of provision and content?
· Numbers of adult men and women involved in crime and in particular the categories of crime (e.g. the most common crimes)
· Rates of offending per 100, 000 of the population
· Numbers of adult men and women sentenced in particular ways as a proportion of those found guilty/convicted?
· Gender differences in pre-court options?
· Gender differences in the treatment of young male and female offenders?
· Policy/legislative frameworks for responding to violence against women
· Key concerns regarding female victims of crime? In what circumstances are women most likely to be defined as 'victims'? (domestic violence/spousal abuse; sexual assault? stalking? human trafficking?)
· National prevalence/incidence studies of violence against women?
· Specialist forms of policing of violence against women?
· Specialist forms of adjudication? (e.g. domestic violence courts?)
· Conviction and attrition rates in rape and domestic violence.

12.1 IMMIGRATION, CRIME AND JUSTICE: SEWING DIFFERENT LINES OF ANALYSIS

Chairs: Maria João Guia & Silvia Gomes

0978 - FROM PRISON TO DETENTION: THE CARCERAL TRAJECTORIES OF FOREIGN NATIONAL PRISONERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Sarah Turnbull (United Kingdom)[1]; Ines Hasselberg (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Oxford

Over the past two decades, the United Kingdom (UK) has taken an increasingly punitive stance towards 'foreign criminals' through both law and policy. These reforms have paved the way for the expulsion of foreign nationals who have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment greater than twelve months. Such law and policy changes have also worked to redraw the boundaries of citizenship in the UK through the production of deportable subjects whose rights to remain begin to unravel upon conviction. Imprisonment is often the first stage in a complex process in which identity, belonging, and punishment intertwine in the lives of those enmeshed in what Nicholas De Genova and Nathalie Peutz (2010) term the deportation regime. This paper draws on research data from two projects to help understand the carceral trajectories of foreign national prisoners in the UK. It considers the lived experiences of male foreign nationals in two custodial sites: prison and immigration detention. Drawing on the narratives of these men, we show how imprisonment and detention coalesce within the UK deportation regime as a 'double punishment'. For these foreign nationals, punishment extends outwards, past of the gates of the prisons in which they serve their sentences, and into immigration detention centres where they are then held as they face deportation. We show how these carceral trajectories are gendered and racialized, and connect to broader strategies of border control in a global age.

0979 - CRIME AND JUSTICE: INTERSECTING ETHNICITY/NATIONALITY, SOCIAL CLASS AND GENDER

Sílvia Gomes (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Minho and University Institute of Maia

In the context of crime studies that articulate variables such as ethnicity/nationality, social class and gender, it seems that issues of relative deprivation and social exclusion and social inequalities are transversal, both in an attempt to understand the causes of crime and to understand the performance of the criminal and social control institutions.

Taking this into account, the main purpose of this presentation is to map singularities and common aspects on criminal life paths of Roma individuals, Africans from Portuguese ex-colonies and foreigners from Eastern Europe in Portugal. Drawing on 68 qualitative interviews

with male and female prisoners of the mentioned groups, it will be analyse their objective living conditions before the imprisonment and the relationship they had with the criminal justice system. Since social exclusions and social inequalities are produced and reproduced by social action of various types of social actors, and this, in turn, is structured by the (pre)existing inequalities conditions; it was required not only an intersection of the various types of inequalities – class, gender, ethnicity/nationality – on the individuals' objective living conditions, as a hierarchy of levels of analysis – the socio-structural, organizational and interactional – to be aware of the various levels of "structural causality". Specifically with regard to the life paths of male and female prisoners, we consider the importance of focusing on the intersection of three main theoretical approaches: theories of structured action, the perspectives of intersectionality, and symbolic interactionism.

We conclude that the crimes of social groups under study are in fact a result of combined effects of processes of social exclusion and inequalities, prejudice and stereotypes, as well as institutional and daily racism. In short, the objective living conditions and the intersections of gender, social class, and ethnicity/nationality co-structure the criminal involvement, either by action or by the reaction from the criminal control agents.

0980 - BRIDGING 'CRIMMIGRATION' AND VIOLENT CRIME – A PORTUGUESE STUDY CASE

Maria João Guia (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Coimbra

The increasing number of people circulating in the world, besides and including migrants, has given rise to the debate over the security of borders and the conditions in which those masses of people will be living, as well as how to integrate them better. The changes in the way States are conceived, such as the unification of some European countries, building up a new space of Freedom, Liberty and Justice, like the Schengen space, has also brought about discussion on how to manage this new phenomenon of people on the move. Furthermore, estimates point to millions of irregular immigrants resigned to surviving for a long time in Western Europe and North America.

Crimmigration policies have thus expanded lately, mainly in USA (where they have started), but also in Europe. Taking the historical roots of 'crimmigration' into account, we argue that aliens, mainly those who do not accomplish to adhere to the rules of the receiving societies, have been refused to take part in some aspects of society and in some cases, subject to deportation. Those cases were mainly due to convictions of non-nationals for violent crimes.

In this paper, we aim to discuss the concept of citizenship and its stratification, depending of countries of origin of non-nationals. We want to present the development of the definition of violent crimes compared to other crimes, in relation to the expansion of crimmigration in USA. We will do this by presenting a study carried out in Portugal. The study is on four violent crimes and particularly approaches the topic of crimmigration vs. integration (which is

particularly interesting since Portugal is considered by MIPEX the second best country on integration measures).

0981 - THE NEW PORTUGUESE ASYLUM LAW IN "FORTRESS EUROPE"

Antónia Barradas (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Coimbra, Portugal

This paper will analyse the revision procedure regarding the Portuguese asylum law, which started at the end of 2013, due to the need to harmonize national law with the EU "Dublin Regulations". The revision procedure of the new asylum law involved the discussion of the issues of detention and non-refoulement, among other human rights issues. The possibility of sending back asylum seekers to their countries of origin during the time they were awaiting a decision regarding the request for international protection ended up falling out of the final version of the new law, thereby maintaining respect for the non-refoulement principle. However, one major issue remained unattended: detention.

While the previous Portuguese asylum law only referred one possibility under which detention of asylum seekers was possible, the new law has broadened this possibility to more situations. Several changes in the law occurred, even though Portugal had no obligation as a Member State of the European Union to adopt a less favourable law in the process of harmonization of EU Directives regarding the Common European Asylum System.

The broadening of the possibilities of detention of asylum seekers will be approached in this paper, in order to explore why the revision procedure in Portugal ended up with the adoption of a less favourable law for asylum seekers, when International Human Rights Law and the current situation of refugees in the world show the urgent need for increased protection of these evermore vulnerable groups.

12.2 INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDY (ISRD) PART 2: COUNTRY-BASED FINDINGS AND INSIGHTS FROM THE THIRD ROUND (2012-2015)

Chair: Almir Maljevic

0982 - JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCES IN CAPE VERDE: PREVALENCE INDICATORS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PHENOMENON

Jorge Dias (Cape Verde)[1]; Rui Gonçalves (Portugal)[1]

1 - CiPsi, School of Psychology, University of Minho

In Cape Verde, particularly since 2000, we have seen that the antisocial behaviour and juvenile delinquency problems have grown considerably, namely the crimes against persons and against property, and homicides, often associated with drug trafficking and specially with gang membership, called "thugs". According to official data, 2012 was the year with the highest number of crime rates: 24,444 recorded cases. This study's main objectives are: (i) describe the behaviours reported by young offenders in Cape Verde; (Ii) describe the reported victimization experiences (iii) and if criminal behaviour and victimization experiences differ according to sociodemographic characteristics (e.g., gender, age, grade, island) of young people. A survey among 601 young people aged between 12 and 21 years old was performed. Of the 511 validated cases, 29% of young people admit having committed some sort of crime against property, 9.0% indicated having committed some sort of crime against people and also indicates 18% have been involved in both types of crime. Implications for youth crime prevention are discussed considering the social, geographical and political context of the country.

0983 - SCOPE, STRUCTURE AND GENDER DIFFERENCES OF SELF-REPORTED JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN SERBIA

Ljiljana Stevkovic (Serbia)[1]; Vesna Nikolic-Ristanovic (Serbia)[1]

1 - Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade and Victimology Society of Serbia

During 2013 and 2104 Serbia for the first time participated in the International Self-Report Juvenile Delinquency Study. The survey was conducted on a representative sample of 1344 students from 20 primary and secondary schools in Belgrade and Novi Sad, two the largest cities in Serbia. This paper aims to present part of the results of ISRD3 Serbia on scope and structure of self-reported juvenile delinquency. First, we will briefly present the basic methodological characteristics and challenges in the preparation and organization of this survey in Serbia. We will then present the results of the scope and structure of the life time delinquent behaviour (prevalence) and the last year delinquent behaviour (incidence) of

juveniles, with emphasis on gender differences. We will show which types of delinquent behaviour Serbian juvenile boys and girls commit and whether there is difference between structure of their delinquency during the life time and during the last 12 months. We will, also, show whether delinquent behaviour of juveniles resulted in some reaction of parents, school or officials (police, court). In the concluding part we are going to highlight the importance of participation of Serbia in ISRD3 for learning phenomenological characteristics of delinquent behaviour of criminally responsible minors, and more importantly, criminally irresponsible minors.

0984 - EXPLAINING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND DETERRENCE IN EUROPE

Silvia Mendes (Portugal)[1]; Paula Martins (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Minho

The extent to which children are exposed to victimizing and risky events is important to fully understand the effect of these events in shaping them as adults. A greater awareness of the impact of delinquent attitude and behaviour, as well as victimizing events on children and adolescents is important as a basis for providing information for developing sounder and more efficacious policy interventions.

We use self-report data of a representative sample of 2000 young adolescents from elementary and middle schools in Portugal in the latter half of the 2000´s to contribute not only to a better descriptive understanding of the delinquency phenomena in this country as it compares to several other European countries, but also to the discussion on the potential factors that explain youth behaviour, such as economic deprivation, family criminality, parental mishandling, school failure, truancy, delinquent friends, anti-establishment attitudes, and an unsuitable neighbourhoods. In addition, we seek to discuss findings on the determinants of delinquent behaviour in the context of the current public policy process on juvenile delinquency in Portugal. Based on the research findings on the determinants of risky and delinquent behaviours, we speculate on the expected improvement of indicators of delinquency and aim to contribute to the formulation of more successful deterrent, as well as intervention, models of delinquency.

0985 - ISRD3 - BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, INITIAL RESULTS

Almir Maljevic (Bosnia and Herzegovina)[1]

1 - University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Criminal Justice Sciences

Following media in Bosnia and Herzegovina, one gets the impression that juvenile delinquency is one of the top three priorities of the criminal justice system in the country. It is often heard that juveniles in Bosnia and Herzegovina are getting more and more violent, they are

committing criminal offences in association with adults, recidivism rate for juvenile delinquency is rather high and is getting higher with every year, etc. As a result, various strategies to cope with the issue of juvenile delinquency are being adopted at various levels of government. In order to assist the government in the process of creation and adoption of strategies and policies directed at juvenile delinquency, ISRD2 study was conducted in 2005-2006. However, the government refused to use the findings of the study and decided to create strategies and policies based on the official statistics and general, and often disputed, views on causes of juvenile delinquency. It is therefore interesting to see whether, and to what extent, juvenile delinquency has changed in Bosnia and Herzegovina over the last 10 years. In other words, have, if any, the strategies and policies had any impact on juvenile's behaviour in the country. To that end, the ISRD3 study has been conducted. The study is based on a national sample of randomly selected schools and classes. In this paper, we will present the actual findings about the structure, prevalence and the most interesting correlates of juvenile delinquency in Bosnia and Herzegovina and compare them with the results of the respective ISRD2 data.

0986 - PARENTAL MONITORY AND DELINQUENCY IN THE ISRD-3

Cristina Rechea Alberola (Spain)[1]; Raquel Bartolomé Gutiérrez (Spain)[1]; Pilar Tarancón Gómez (Spain)[1]

1 - Centro de Investigación en Criminología - Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha

Several empirical studies in the field of criminology have shown that parenting practices, such as monitoring and discipline, are significantly related to variations in self-control in children and adolescents. Parental monitoring and self-control among others, are factors affecting the onset of antisocial and delinquent criminal behaviour

The aims of this paper is to replicate the results obtained by Eaton et al. (2009) with respect to the relationship among parental monitoring, delinquency and personality. The ISRD-3 questionnaire will be used for this end. This questionnaire uses the parental control scale elaborate by Kerr & Statin (2000); this scale has three subscales: parental knowledge, parental supervision and child disclosure. The questionnaire includes a self-control scale (Grasmick et al., 1993) and an impulsivity scale (Eysenck et al. 1977), and of course, an antisocial and delinquent behaviour scale. The analysis of data will include the correlational analysis of the three parental monitory scales and the self-control and impulsivity scales to be able to regress these measures against antisocial and delinquent behaviour.

Data were obtained from a sample of 1200 adolescents of 12 to 15 years from the town of Albacete (Spain) during the months of March and April 2015.

12.3 TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION AND SECURITY: THEORETICAL REFLECTIONS

Chair: Arne Dormaels

0987 - MANAGING INNOVATION IN A NETWORKED PUBLIC POLICE: THE TRIPLE-HELIX AS VEHICLE

Marleen Easton (Belgium)[1]

1 - Ghent University

In the Belgian Vision on the Public Police for 2025 a networked police is put forward as the option for the future. It implies a police organization that is less driven by rules and procedures ('the bureaucratic police') what makes it easier to interact with other (professional) actors such as civil society, citizens, private organizations or research centres and universities. In this paper reflections are made on the implications of this option for the role of the public police in the domain of innovation, technology and security. Contemporary security issues ask for a public police who knows how to deal with it. A networked police generates the possibility for the police to use technology and social innovation that has been developed by other public and private partners. In this presentation the argument is developed that the triple-helix collaboration (between the public security sector, private companies and academia) can be a vehicle to stimulate innovation and address the challenges that it generates. Cases are explored to illustrate the arguments.

0988 - USING ANALYTICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN POLICING: THE CHALLENGE OF EXPERIENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

Megan O'Neill (United Kingdom)[1]; Liz Aston (United Kingdom)[2]; Agata Krause (United Kingdom)[3]

1 - Scottish Institute of Policing Research, University of Dundee; 2 - Scottish Institute of Policing Research, Edinburgh Napier University; 3 - University of Dundee

An important aspect of technology in policing is the development and operalisation of crime analysis. Analytical technologies are intended to make policing more 'targeted' by using intelligence databases to inform police practice. This has become a central aspect of the drive to make the policing method of stop and search more accountable to the public in Scotland and thus improve police legitimacy. This paper will discuss findings from a study of intelligence-based stop and search in one police force area in Scotland. Intelligence products were intended to inform stop and search so that the officers knew the spatial areas in which to focus this method and at what times, employing an analysis of historical data and current crime trends. What our study found was that not only was the path of dissemination of the analytical products complex, but the officers doing the patrols did not tend to prioritise issues

of place and time. They were more interested in the specific individuals that they needed to target, something which the data analysis could not address. Therefore, the officers in our study mainly resorted to using their experiential knowledge of policing (known people, suspicious activity or appearances, known problematic places and times) to decide who to stop, where and when. Drawing on the work of Janet Chan, the paper will reflect on these findings to discuss the challenge of overcoming this aspect of police culture (experiential knowledge) when trying to introduce technology-informed practice in policing.

12.4 EXPERIENCING LONG-TERM LIFE IMPRISONMENT FROM YOUNG ADULTHOOD: FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS, GENDER, AND PERSONAL CHANGE

Chair: Ben Crewe

0990 - PERSONAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL ADAPTATION AMONG LONG-TERM PRISONERS

Ben Crewe (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Cambridge

Among the primary concerns of the early theorists of imprisonment was the way in which prisoners adapted to their confinement, both in terms of their psycho-social development and in relation to the 'inmate culture' in which they were embedded. Based on survey and interview data from a recent study in England and Wales, this paper seeks to engage with such issues, as they pertain specifically to prisoners serving very long sentences from young adulthood. First, it describes the ways that prisoners further into long sentences generally reported higher levels of social maturity, emotional development, and self-knowledge than those at earlier phases. Second, it highlights differences in social commitments and affiliations according to sentence stage, including diminishing loyalty to other prisoners, reduced hostility to prison staff, and an increasing commitment to institutional compliance. This paper offers an analytical exploration of these patterns, contesting the conventional claim that they imply that long-term imprisonment does not have damaging or deleterious effects (see, for example, Richards, 1978; Flanagan, 1981). It also highlights the inadequacy of established theories of prisoner adaptation including concepts such as 'prisonisation' and 'institutionalisation', neither of which captures the distinctive and potentially damaging patterns of change that our data suggest.

0991 - FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS AMONG LONG-TERM PRISONERS

Susie Hulley (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Cambridge

While missing family members, friends and intimate partners is known to be among the most difficult aspects of serving a prison sentence (Sapsford 1978; Liebling 2004: 325-329), for those whose sentences are particularly long, the deprivation of such relationships has a distinctive form and intensity. In our recent study of prisoners serving very long life sentences from a young age, 'missing someone' was reported as the most severe among a wide range of problems. In interviews, prisoners were not only frustrated at being separated from loved ones and being unable to share key moments of family life; they also expressed profound concerns about the impact of their predicament on the status, psychological and physical health of loved ones. The drive for prisoners to remain committed family members in prison, while protecting loved ones from anxiety, created complex flows of contact and communication.

This paper explores the development, maintenance and, in some cases, demise of familial relationships during life sentences. Generally, due to the age at which they were incarcerated, prisoners' most significant relationships were with parents and siblings, rather than partners and children, although those who did have children (particularly the women in the study) encountered a particularly acute set of problems and anxieties. Indeed, differences in familial relationships were related to *time, offence and gender.* For the male prisoners towards the early and mid-stages of the sentences, relationships with parents, in particular, generally improved, albeit almost always from a low baseline. However, for the male prisoners who were post-tariff, or those who had committed sex offences, relationships with their families tended to have become strained or non-existent. Significantly, the women in the study were more likely to report that familial relationships had become more distant over time. These distinctions will be drawn upon to consider the multifaceted role of family relationships for long-term prisoners, as the provider of strength and meaning on one hand and the cause of anxiety and upset on the other.

0992 - THE GENDERED PROBLEMS OF LONG-TERM IMPRISONMENT

Serena Wright (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Cambridge

Over recent decades, the gendered pains of imprisonment have been well documented, but have rarely been explored in a systematic, comparative manner, particularly in relation to women serving life sentences (Walker & Worrall, 2000). Results from a recent study of prisoners serving very long life-imprisonment from a young age, reveal some striking differences in the 'problems' of long-term confinement reported by the women and men serving such sentences. These considerations form the basis of this paper.

First, we discuss the greater problem severity reported by the female prisoners compared to male prisoners in our sample, both in terms of the greater frequency *and* intensity/insolubility of a range of 'problems of long-term imprisonment'. We then go on to highlight and describe a

range of internal and interpersonal problems experienced with greater severity by women - specifically *autonomy and control, trust, privacy* and *losing contact with family* - as well as exploring those few areas where male prisoners reported and discussed greater problem severity: in particular, issues of *progression*, *sexual frustration*, and existential anxieties relating to an absence of life purpose. We finish by noting the general implications of the findings, as they relate in particular to feelings of emotional vulnerability, mental wellbeing and suicidal ideation.

12.5 NEW EXPLORATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SPECIES JUSTICE

Chair: Tanya Wyatt

0993 - CRIMINOGENIC ECOLOGICAL IMPERIALISM IN COLOMBIA

David Rodriguez Goyes (Colombia)[1]

1 - University of Oslo

Ecological imperialism refers to the set of colonialist practices and discourses towards the natural environment. It encompasses actions such as the introduction of foreign flora and fauna to the territory sought to colonize (Crosby, 2009), or the imposition of particular ways of relating to and/or interaction with the ecosystem on local populations. As such, the now prevalent idea that lands can only be privately owned and treated as financial asset may be seen as a consequence of ecological imperialism.

In this paper, by tracing the genealogy of the current Colombian armed internal conflict, I focus in analysing ecological imperialism in its criminogenic dimension. I argue that the imposition of ways of relating to the land as a privately owned financial asset, in detriment of other ways of relating to the land (consistent with which lands often tend to be seen as more than a means for production but also a space of spiritual, cultural and medicinal practices), was important in the symbolic realm of the conflict by backing and radicalizing the ideas of one of the actors in conflict. Even if not in a direct or causal way, that trait of western ecological imperialism played an important role in the origin of a conflict that would later developed as an armed combat, and produce a vast array of both crimes - homicides, displacement, torture and drug dealing- and harms -cultural genocide and, food dependence and insecurity-.

I conclude by debunking this idea spread by western colonialism by making reference to the existence of nomadic tribes for whom the concept of property is not the organizing principle, implying that the "non-owned lands" concept is not a utopia but a heterotopy (Ricouer, 1989).

0994 - ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIATION: A REALISTIC ALTERNATIVE FOR ACHIEVING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE?

Matthew Hall (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Lincoln

In the last twenty years, the field of 'green criminology' has progressed and matured markedly towards its aims of developing research, expanding knowledge and influencing reform in the field of environmental crime and the application of criminological knowledge to environmental harms at a national and international level. A core concern in this field has been how 'environmental justice' can be best achieved. Itself the subject of extended debate, for most scholars and practitioners such environmental justice necessitates the genuine involvement of people and communities in decisions that impact upon their environments (Bryant, 1995). One criticism of green criminology, however, is that it tends to concern itself largely with the application of formal justice mechanisms – especially criminal justice mechanisms – as a solution to environmental conflicts (Hough, 2012). Such conflicts include, for example, those which may occur between local communities and corporations seeking to set up industrial practices which may significantly impact on such communities' lived environment and, with it, their ways of life.

It is increasingly recognised that formal regulation and law alone (whether it be criminal or civil) is limited in its ability to resolve a wide variety of situations in which such environmental conflict can occur (Hough, 2012). Recent examples from the UK include disputes between public, private and state actors over hydraulic fracturing ("fracking") of shale gas in northern England and the proposed "HS2" rail link. So far, however, there has been a lack of coordinated effort to galvanise research and the development of practice concerning the application of mediation, alternative dispute mechanisms and restorative justice to environmental conflicts, and how such resolution options may contribute to environmental justice. After discussing some of the apparently inherent limitation of criminal justice mechanisms when applied in the environmental sphere, this paper will maps out some of the key questions raised by the prospect of applying mediation, restorative justice and alternative dispute mechanisms in cases of environmental conflicts. It will review the scant data we presently have on such processes and argue that in cases of environmental conflict NGO and other 'third sector' bodies have a pivotal role to play in facilitating environmental justice.

0995 - ECOLOGICAL IMPERIALISM: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

Tanya Wyatt (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Northumbria University

Humans have been altering the environment and other species for centuries. This article proposes that some of the environmental harm, and species and ecological injustice that such changes brought, bring and will bring can be viewed as ecological imperialism as they were,

are or will be forced upon people by powerful states or entities. In the past, the British Empire tried to reshape the ecosystems of the Australian continent. In the present, Western corporations aim to monopolise and force genetically modified organisms into the global food system. In the future, (Western) scientists will pick and choose which species to save in a planet with a changed climate. Undertaking an eco-global criminological analysis of each of these examples from different time periods, this article contextualises ecological imperialism as a green crime with the aim of challenging historic and current power structures and uncovering lessons from the past and present to avert further injustices in the future.

0996 - WILDLIFE TRADE AND THE TENSION BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS AND SPECIES JUSTICE

Ragnhild Sollund (Norway)[1]

1 - University of Oslo Dept. of Criminology and Sociology of Law

Environmental rights are understood as a prolongation of human rights and include the rights of people to live in and by their environments. This often implies to engage in the consumption of and legal and illegal trade in animals, including those pertaining to endangered species. With the development of green criminology it is established that animals are also victims of harms, whether these are criminalized or not and either way such harms should be counteracted. Perspectives of justice which include nonhuman species, such as animal rights, species justice and ecological justice are important. Question which arise are to what extent such rights should apply, and in which cases humans' rights to exploit animals should be regarded as inferior to the animals' rights to live unharmed. A further issue arising is that often minority groups and indigenous peoples are involved in abuse and exploitation, and consequently; should such practices be respected rather than counter acted to avoid accusations of discrimination and racism and to enrich, sustain and improve the lives of these people, rather than to advocate against speciesism? Parallels may be drawn to culture relativistic discussions regarding abuse and mutilation of children and women in name of "culture", and the ways in which the concept of "cultural practices" have been (and are) employed to defend and prolong discrimination, whether based on gender, ethnicity/phenotype or species affiliation.

12.6 POLICE, POLICING AND SECURITY

Chair: Sophie Body-Gendrot

0997 - DEVOLVING POLICE POWERS IN THE UK: A CASE STUDY OF WALES

Sophie Chambers (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Cardiff University

Despite the failure of the 2014 Scottish Referendum to gain independence from the UK, promises were made by London-based politicians that more powers would be devolved, not only to Scotland, but to all corners of the UK on a variety of issues. This development, together with the 2015 General Election, puts the question of how policing should be organised within the country of Wales, back on the agenda. The police governance structure of the UK has undergone much transformation in recent years, particularly with the local, public election of Police and Crime Commissioners in each force area, to determine policing priorities for the area, set the force budget and hold the Chief Constable to account. Argued to be a mechanism to enhance the democratic accountability of the police, these individuals have been subject to much scrutiny, and the majority of political parties are calling for their abolition this year. Therefore, it is essential to contemplate what may come next, particularly in the context of a partially devolved Wales. This presentation will discuss the proposals for devolving police powers to Wales, and consider what structure it may take, as well as the arguments against its devolution.

0998 - POLICING THE INNER-CITY: FRANCE,BRITAIN, THE US

Sophie Body-Gendrot (France)[1]

1 - CESDIP/CNRS

Most Western inner-cities experience difficult encounters between the police and marginalized youths. Yet there are few comparative studies on policing, race/ethnicity, space, and social order.

The dissatisfaction and resentment on both sides are to be taken seriously for numerous reasons. While minorities complain of slurs, harassment, and discriminations by the police, law enforcers resent doing a 'dirty' job—one which is largely ignored by their hierarchy and by mainstream denizens. This research, based on a membership in an organization struggling against discriminations, and in a police-civilian review board as well as on interviews among policemen and minorities' defence organizations, analysis and compares the police's inner city presence in France, the US, and Britain and focus on identity checks and on order maintenance during unrest (2005 in the Greater Paris, 2011 in the Greater London, 2014 in Ferguson). While divergences are obvious, one can wonder whether there any similarities in the nature and intensity of police-citizens interactions. A cross-national comparison is a complex task because countries are not of the same size, the institutions respect common law or civil law, majorities and minorities do not have the same arrangements, the states or other institutions intervene more or less in civil processes, anti-discrimination policies have diverse elements of legitimacy, controlled youths have various profiles and so do policemen in the three observed countries. However, the complexity of such comparisons helps to prevent simplistic universalism and ethnocentrism. The aim of this research is to set questions and open debates.

0999 - THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL SECURITY PLANS OF AND WITHIN THE BELGIAN POLICE: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK, RESEARCH DESIGN AND PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Maud Stinckens (Belgium)[1]

1 - Leuven Institute of Criminology

The presentation introduces the theoretical framework, research design and preliminary results of a study that aims at evaluating the implementation of local security plans of and within the Belgian police. Specifically, the study aims to identify the main factors that play a role (e.g. policy characteristics and organizational factors) in explaining success or failure of implementation of the security plans.

We first introduce the theoretical framework, developed on the basis of a literature review on policy implementation and strategy implementation. From this framework, research hypotheses will be derived. Then, the research design is introduced. The study employs a qualitative embedded case study design. Data collection mainly relies on interviews with different members of the local police districts, including police chiefs, policy advisors and street-level officers. Data analysis will be conducted by means of a Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA), namely fuzzy-set QCA. We conclude the presentation with some preliminary results of the empirical research.

12.7 VICTIMOLOGY WORKING GROUP: VICTIM PARTICIPATION IN RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Chair: Tinneke Van Camp

1001 - VICTIM-OFFENDER DIALOGUE AS A VEHICLE FOR MEANING MAKING FOLLOWING VICTIMIZATION

Tinneke Van Camp (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sheffield, School of Law, CCR

Restorative justice practices facilitate an indirect, written or face-to-face dialogue between the victim and the offender of a particular crime with the aim to foster reparation or conciliation. Victim-offender mediation and restorative conferencing are being used in various jurisdictions in response to property crime and crime against a person committed by either juvenile or adult offenders. Findings on victims' assessment of RJ are encouraging but also predominantly retrospective. They do not clarify why victims agree to participate in RJ and what they expect from it. In this paper, I seek to advance insight into the reasons for victim-participation in RJ and how this is associated with victim-participants' search for meaning making. I draw on

findings from a qualitative study into the experiences of 30 victims of property crime or crime against a person who agreed to participate in victim-offender mediation or conferencing in Belgium and England. Participants were interviewed at the start of the restorative intervention and again after its conclusion. Respondents' discourses indicate that, as they sought to satisfy self-relevant and/or prosocial motives, RJ became a vehicle for meaning making. The victim-offender dialogue helped make sense of the incident and brought peace of mind. In addition, respondents felt RJ enabled them to transform their victimization into something constructive by encouraging the offender to do better and trying to build a safer society for all. Ultimately, the observations made in this study advance insight into why RJ matters to victims of crime and why victims want to play an active role in the aftermath of a crime. They also underscore the desirability of improved victim access to RJ.

1002 - VICTIMS AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Inge Vanfraechem (Belgium)[1]

1 - University of Leuven

The EU 2012 Directive on victim rights voices some concerns with regard to restorative justice, which are shared by victimologists, practitioners and policy-makers alike, mostly being concerned with the question whether restorative justice approaches lead to secondary victimisation and whether restorative justice is really implemented with a central concern for the position of the victim. This presentation first reviews the existing literature with regard to both victims' experiences more generally and restorative justice more specifically. It then discusses the results of an empirical research carried out in Austria, Finland and the Netherlands where restorative justice is implemented from an offender-, more neutral and victim-oriented point of view. Using the same questionnaire when interviewing victims, the results in the three countries point to both similarities and differences such as satisfaction of victims and the importance of the regulatory framework, with the most striking outcome being that the institutional setting does make a difference in the sense that victims seem to agree with what they get: when it is a diversionary scheme they believe the outcome should affect the judicial proceedings; when it is complementary victims focus more on the importance of the communication process. Interviews with both victim support and restorative justice practitioners show that both these groups of actors have an important influence on the way the practices are implemented and that generally restorative justice seems to be more available to offenders than to victims.

12.8 NEW CHALLENGES FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE: CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE – SPONSORED BY THE EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY GROUP ON ATROCITY CRIMES AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE (ECACTJ)

Chair: Jon Shute

1004 - TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE AND THE RESTORATION OF MORAL FRAMEWORKS

Kjell Anderson (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Niod Institute for War, Holocaust & Genocide Studies

Mass atrocities, involve the institutionalised perpetration of crimes on a massive scale. In the case of genocide (as well as the crimes against humanity of persecution and apartheid) these rimes are directed against a particular identifiable group. Such crimes require the drastic revision of moral frameworks. Existing laws may be amended, nullified, or ignored; in this exceptional state impunity for certain acts of violence becomes the norm.

Transitional justice is concerned with the use of judicial and other institutional mechanisms to address mass atrocities and collective violence. Paradigmatically this may involve judicial accountability or truth-telling without any criminal accountability. In this paper I will argue that the primary, overarching purpose of transitional justice mechanisms must be the restoration of damaged and destroyed moral frameworks. In order to restore these frameworks perpetrator narratives must be challenged

This paper will draw from moral neutralisation theory and reintegrative shaming theory to theorize that transitional justice can and should play a role in the transformation of perpetrator narratives, particularly in the public realm. Absent such processes the reversal of morality persists and victims remain vulnerable. It will utilise the case of Bangladesh to argue that flawed transitional justice processes can similarly have the effect of perpetuating perpetrator narratives.

1005 - COMPLEMENTARITY: NEW CHALLENGES FOR A MULTILEVEL APPROACH OF TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

Nandor Knust (Germany)[1]

1 - Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg

The legal system of the *International Criminal Court (ICC)* is governed by the principle of complementarity. The inclusion of this principle means that, unlike other international and internationalized tribunals (ICTR, ICTY, SCSL, etc.), the ICC is not guided by the principle of primacy over national courts. Instead, States have the responsibility and right to prosecute the most serious crimes of international concern on its territory or by its nationals. The ICC can

crimes that will be of relevance in order to evaluate the suitability of each mode of liability.

Both the macrocriminal context and the collective dimension of atrocity crimes prove to be essential features of this criminality. These crimes are characterized by the intervention of a plurality of persons organized in structures or apparatuses of diverse nature (military, paramilitary, political, economic, etc.), in which there is usually some kind of hierarchical relationship and a certain division of labour. The individual contributions to the crimes are, thus, integrated into a collective action.

In this context, the work focuses on the mode of liability that better reflects the structures of collective action in which these crimes are committed, especially when they are perpetrated through organized structures of power. Accordingly, special attention is paid to the indirect perpetration by means of an organized apparatus of power (mittelbare Täterschaft kraft organisatorischer Machtapparate), as developed by Claus Roxin and applied by the ICC in the form of indirect co-perpetration.

The analysis of this mode of liability is carried out taking into account the criminological reality of atrocity crimes and the basic principles of criminal law. The aim is to determine whether this mode of liability, which has been applied by the ICC, constitutes an adequate response to the attribution of individual criminal responsibility in the context of collective and macrocriminal action.

crimes which are of great relevance in order to choose an appropriate mode of liability. In the context of atrocity crimes, not only the victims, but also de victimizers are numerous. Furthermore, there are substantial differences among their contributions to the crime: Whereas the front-line soldiers stain their hands with blood, others issue the criminal orders (and control the crime) or transfer the mentioned orders from the leadership level to the executors. Notwithstanding their heterogeneity, they can be divided into three main categories: top-level, mid-level and low-level perpetrators.

Owing to the heterogeneous nature of the contributions to atrocity crimes, there is an urgent need for a frame of different modes of liability in ICL. The author's presentation suggests a general frame which relates the conducts which are usually carried out by those pertaining to each level with certain modes of liability.

12.9 SENTENCING STUDIES

Chair: Anne-Marie Singh

1007 - THE CRIMINALIZATION OF CHILD PROTECTION PROFESSIONALS IN FATAL CHILD PROTECTION CASES IN GERMANY AND ENGLAND

Linn Katharina Döring (Germany)[1]

1 - Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg/Germany

Criminal proceedings against social workers in fatal child protection cases are a new phenomenon in Germany, which has developed into a controversial topic in law, social work, and political science. According to the German approach social workers can be charged with negligence manslaughter by omission, if they fail to safeguard children in abusive family circumstances, therefore causing their deaths. The German approach to this problem might be one of the consequences of rising concerns over child abuse or of a changing attitude regarding the role, duty and function of the state in the family context. On the other hand, it is interesting from a criminological and legal point of view whether the criminal punishment of social workers for their failures is a legitimate and justified means to prevent violence against children and to uphold the interests of law.

In England, there are no manslaughter proceedings against child protection professionals, but social workers have to face other punitive reactions such as media hostility and dismissals (see for instance the case of "Baby P"). This research aims to compare and explain law and policy behind changing punitive reactions towards child protection professionals in Germany and England. It also wants to contribute to a "criminology of criminal negligence/omission".

1008 - NOTHING WORKS? A META-REVIEW OF INDIGENOUS SENTENCING COURT EVALUATIONS

Elena Marchetti (Australia)[1]

1 - University of Wollongong

Evaluations of even the most thoughtful Australian Indigenous-focused crime and justice programs continue to find that such programs have little or no impact on outcomes that are considered measures of 'success', such a reduction in re-offending post program intervention. Western methods of evaluation often focus on measures and criteria that are difficult to apply within a non-mainstream setting and may not reflect Indigenous cultural values and aspirations for the programs being studied. Indeed, many of the evaluations conducted of Australian Indigenous sentencing courts have relied on quantitative analyses of re-offending, finding little or no impact on recidivism as a result of the introduction of such courts despite there being some evidence that they have had an impact on strengthening informal social controls within Indigenous communities. This paper uses published evaluations and reviews of Indigenous sentencing courts as a case study to explore whether no-difference findings of this particular type of Indigenous-focused crime and justice program, are an accurate reflection of program ineffectiveness or the consequence of how the research was carried out and how the findings were reported. The analysis relies on post-colonial and decolonizing theoretical frameworks and on a meta-review methodology to: (1) gain a better understanding of how these courts have been evaluated; (2) uncover what methodological problems, if any, were encountered in conducting the evaluations; and (3) summarise and critically review the findings of the studies. Using a meta-review approach that examines the use of concepts and terms, study methods, and research focus the paper enables conclusions to be reached about the efficacy of Indigenous sentencing courts beyond the Western scientific tradition of relying on a reduction in recidivism as the main outcome measure of 'success'.

1009 - PUBLIC VIEWS OF SENTENCING AND RACE-BASED THINKING: CANADA

Anne-Marie Singh (Canada)[1]

1 - Ryerson University

There is a lack of empirical research in Canada on the role that the racialized identity of an offender may play in public views of case-specific sentencing. This paper presents early results from a pilot study in Toronto that explored whether and how race-based thinking affects public perceptions of sentencing. In 2014 and 2015, a convenience sample was surveyed on their views of the appropriateness of various sentences for 'race stereotypical' crimes – robbery with a firearm or minor assault where alcohol was involved. The surveys contained very simple vignettes of a first conviction for an adult male offender and were identical except for the racialized identity of the offender. This paper discusses some of the preliminary survey data including public understandings of 'dangerousness' and 'recidivism'. The paper also addresses some of the difficulties we encountered in conducting quantitative research on the

racialization of crime in the Canadian context given a general discomfort and reluctance to openly discuss race and racism in this country.

1010 - UNIVERSALISM - CULTURAL RELATIVISM DISCOURSE IN THE CRIMINAL CASES OF HONOR KILLINGS IN GERMANY BY THE PERPETRATORS ORIGINATED FROM TURKEY

Sevinc Eryilmaz (Turkey)[1]

1 - Istanbul Bilgi University

There is a criticism that universal standards of human rights reflect western values and do not take non-western cultures into account. Universalism-cultural relativism debate, in this context, is of vital importance for women's human rights. Because most of the violations of women's rights, especially violence against women is legitimized on the basis of cultural traditions. It has been underlined in many international human rights documents that States should not invoke any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to the elimination of violence against women. Nonetheless, perpetrators of crimes of violence against women, such as honour killings, try to get low sentences or to be exempted from any sentence at all on the basis of cultural defence. Cultural defence is debated especially in states that adopted multicultural policies, such as Australia, Belgium, Canada, United Kingdom, Netherlands, South Africa and the United States of America. The aim of this presentation is to analyse if cultural defence is raised in cases of honour killings in Germany by the perpetrators originated from Turkey and if this defence is admitted by the courts. For this purpose, 3 case files, in which women from a Turkey background were killed by men from a Turkey background, were obtained from Berlin Criminal Court. These cases have been referred as "honour killing" cases by www.ehrenmord.de (that compiles the honour killing cases in Germany) and by the media archive of honour killings in Germany by PAPATYA (a women's organization in Germany), however it is emphasized in the judgement of the court especially that these cases are not honour killing cases. All the 3 offenders got low sentences varying from 7 years to 12 years. Although there have not been any reductions in the sentences in these cases by making an explicit referral to culture, it can be linked to offender's different cultural background that the court explained in its judgement that these crimes were not committed because of the concept of 'honour'. On the other hand, the offenders of these serious crimes got low sentences within the framework of German justice system even though the sentences were not reduced.

12.10 MISCONDUCT AT WORKPLACE

Chair: Tom "Tad" Hughes

1011 - SOCIAL UNDERMINING IN POLICE ORGANIZATIONS: "THEY SMILE IN YOUR FACE"

Tom "Tad" Hughes (United States of America)[1]; John Reed (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of Louisville

Interpersonal relations are critical to function of any organization. These relationships are complex and can generate a wide range of emotions (Rook, 1992). This research explores one aspect of work relationships by focusing on social undermining or back stabbing in the work place. Social undermining involves intentional actions aimed to harm co-worker's reputation, their work functionality, or harm a co-worker's ability to create and maintain positive relationships in the workplace. These behaviours may involve direct action or the withholding of information and the associated behaviours may be conducted verbally and or physically (Duffy, Ganster and Pagon 2002). This research seeks to explore the practice of social undermining in the context of police organizations. A survey of both open and closed ended questions relating to social undermining was constructed and administered to a convenience sample of police officers attending training events in the commonwealth of Kentucky. The survey specifically explored officers' personal perception of being the target of back –stabbing as well as their observations regarding the back-stabbing of other officers in their law enforcement organization. Additionally, demographic factors relating to the officer and their organizations were collected for the purpose of analysis. The finding of this survey are reported and discussed.

1012 - THEFT AT WORK: AN ANALYSIS OF THE OPPORTUNITY STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYEE THEFT

Nerea Marteache (United States of America)[1]; Alison Lugo (United States of America)[1]; Erin Berk (United States of America)[1]; Adam Miranda (United States of America)[1]; Adrian Hernandez (United States of America)[1]

1 - California State University San Bernardino

It is estimated that around 25 to 50% of employees steal from their employer at least once during their employment (Hollinger & Clark 1983), and that employee theft accounts for 43.7% of all retail shrinkage (National Retail Security Survey 2011). Despite its prevalence, this crime has largely been ignored by the academic literature. One of the main problems when studying this type of crime is the lack of official data, given that most companies prefer to deal with these situations internally. For this reason, most studies on this topic have used self-report data. Additionally, almost every one of the existing studies on employee theft is solely focused

on thefts committed by employees against their employers, leaving out all theft committed by employees against customers or co-workers.

In this study, employees working in a variety of occupations at different companies were asked to identify the opportunities available to commit theft at their respective jobs. The goal is to construct a classification of theft opportunities against employers, customers and co-workers provided by types of position in the different kinds of industries, which can then be used to develop tailored prevention measures.

1013 - PUBLIC-INITIATED WORKPLACE AGGRESSION AGAINST LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES: THE ROLE OF TARGET CHARACTERISTICS IN DIFFERENT JOB-CONTEXTS

Tamar Fischer (Netherlands)[1]; Lisa Van Reemst (Netherlands)[1]; Jessica De Jong (Netherlands)[2]

1 - Erasmus University Rotterdam; 2 - Dutch Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations

This paper analyses differences in the experience of public-initiated workplace aggression among local government employees. Aggression against local government employees has received only little research attention until now. The purpose of this study is to find job-related and individual correlates of workplace aggression against local government employees and the mutual interaction between such correlates. Possible correlates are selected using dominant criminological and organization theories like criminal opportunity theories, theories about organizational violence climates, and recent elaborations of the victim precipitation theory.

The paper analysis survey data from a large sample (N=3186) of local government employees which are collected in 2012 and 2014 as part of the monitor 'Aggression and violence in the public administration' of the Dutch Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations. Both, the relative importance of the correlates and their mutual interactions are estimated. Personal characteristics include demographic measures, and self-reported work related skills and experiences (i.e. conflict management skills, work stress, and risk avoiding behaviour). Job and organizational characteristics include two types of factors: First, factors indicating the opportunity structure for aggressive incidents (e.g. contact frequency, accessibility of the workplace, whether the job is mainly a monitor, support, or policy job, etc.). Second, factors indicating the organizational violence climate (i.e. self-reported prevention and training, responses and aftercare).

Results show, as expected, that the contact frequency and type of job are the strongest correlates of workplace aggression. Moreover, indicators of the organizational violence climate, the level of work stress and conflict management skills strongly correlate to the level of experienced aggression. Unlike type of job and contact frequency, which are determinants that are difficult to change, these are determinants that can possibly be improved by adequate leadership in the public sector.

Next to these main effects, several interaction effects are found between individual and job characteristics. The effect of work stress on experienced aggression for example differs

between job types. More specifically, we find that for employees in support jobs, work stress is more strongly associated to both experienced verbal and experienced physical violence than in policy or monitor jobs. The interactions that were found between the organizational violence climate and individual characteristics are less straightforward. However, they give ample input for debate on the role of the organization and for future research.

1014 - TASK RELATED RULE-BREAKING BEHAVIOR IN POLICING

Robin Christiaan Van Halderen (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Open University of the Netherlands

Police officers sometimes violate regulations and formal agreements, such as laws and departmental rules. Some of these violations are intended to support task performance. The rules are broken in order to act in an easier, faster 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 behaviours are commonly referred to as 'noble cause corruption'. However, as a concept, the term 'noble cause corruption' seems to fall short on several points. Empirical research of the concept has been hampered by these points. The term 'task related rule-breaking behaviour' 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. 'Task related rule-breaking behaviour' is mostly connected to constructs such as 'unethical behaviour', 'white-collar crime' and 'corruption'. Research on these closely related concepts is reviewed to get more insight in the factors that potentially influence the behaviour and the way it could spread and continue in the police organization. Individual, organizational and external factors are discussed.

12.11 EVALUATIVE AND COMPARATIVE RESEARCH

Chair: Kerstin Svensson

1015 - EVALUATING SERVICE DELIVERY IN COMMUNITY JUSTICE SETTINGS: FINDINGS FROM THE WORK OF THE SWANSEA SERVICE EVALUATION TEAM

Pamela Ugwudike (United Kingdom)[1]; Gemma Morgan (United Kingdom)[1]; Bridget Kerr (United Kingdom)[1]; Peter Raynor (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Swansea University, Wales

More than a decade after the effective practice model of offender supervision emerged in England and Wales, the precise processes through which frontline practitioners implement the model during supervision has received insufficient empirical attention. This creates a gap in knowledge and poses several implications. For instance, with limited empirical insights, it is difficult to establish whether practitioners apply the model effectively. Studies suggest that effective implementation is linked to successful outcomes including reduced reconviction (Raynor et al. 2014). This paper will present the findings emerging from evaluations of frontline youth justice and probation practice in Wales. The Swansea Service Evaluation team is using the Correctional Programme Assessment Inventory 2010 (CPAI-2010) to conduct the evaluations (Gendreau, Andrews and Thériault 2010). The CPAI-2010 was developed by North American researchers, and it is based on meta-analytical research that highlights the characteristics of effective practice (Andrews and Bonta, 2010). The inventory incorporates items that can be used to assess whether supervision practices and programmes comply with the effective practice model of offender supervision. Examples of these items include: 'organisational culture', 'client risk/need practices' and 'core correctional practices.

The paper will describe key factors that appear to create a gulf between the evidence that underpins the effective practice model, and frontline practice. The paper will also explore whether it is useful to design a bespoke evaluation instrument that is tailored to suit criminal justice settings in Wales.

References

Gendreau, Andrews and Thériault (2010) *Correctional Program Assessment Inventory – 2010. (CPAI-2010).* Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Raynor, P., Ugwudike, P. and Vanstone, M. (2014) 'The impact of skills in probation work: a reconviction study', *Criminology and Criminal Justice* 14 (2) 235-249.

1016 - OBSERVING EUROPEAN PROBATION PRACTICE: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN A QUALITATIVE & QUANTITATIVE APPROACH FOR COMPARATIVE PURPOSES

Johan Boxstaens (Belgium)[1]; Ester Blay (Spain)[2]

1 - University College Karel de Grote & University of Antwerp; 2 - Universitat Pompeu Fabra

Comparing probation practice in European countries is challenging because of the diversity in local context and differences in how to define practice. Additionally, research tends to be mostly interview- or survey-based. As a consequence most of it often reveals what practitioners say they do and not what they are actually doing in daily practice (Robinson & Svensson, 2013) and it lacks a comparative dimension.

Within the frame of COST Action 1106 on Offender Supervision in Europe, researchers try to develop and explore the use of different methods for grasping and comparing practice. Various research projects have been developed using diaries, pictures and observations as methods of data collection. We focus on the use of observations to describe probation practice in five European jurisdictions (Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Romania & Belgium). The project started by observing one on one meetings between practitioners and service users, using the approach of open observations. A first analysis revealed the difficulty of comparing data from different jurisdictions. To tackle this, we developed a more structured approach to use in a next phase. A more structured way of observing calls for explicitly formulated rules for the observation and recording of behaviour (Bryman 2012). These rules should be articulated in an observation schedule, to ensure the systematic recording of data and increase comparability.

Bearing in mind the results of the analysis of the first pilot and drawing heavily on existing sociological and criminological literature (Gerkin, 2009; Bourgon et. al., 2010; Raynor et. al., 2012; Trotter, 2006 & 2010; Durnescu, 2014), we constructed a detailed topic list. The topics follow the chronology of the one on one meetings we are trying to observe: (1) getting access as a researcher, (2) physical environment, (3) arrival/reception of service users, (4) participants, (5) contents of interview, (6) Quality of non-verbal communication of the probation officer, (7) Quality of verbal communication of the probation officer, (8) Effective use of authority, (9) Level of probation officer participation, (10) Level of service user participation and finally the description of (11) the end of the meeting.

Every topic has been operationalized in different subtopics and integrated in a structured observation schedule. For the last few months, this instrument has been piloted in Spain, Denmark and Belgium.

In our presentation, we start by briefly describing the methodological framework and then focus on the first results of our comparative analyses.

1017 - 'THE WORK CAN BE HARD, BUT IT'S WORTH DOING BECAUSE THEN YOU CAN HAVE A FUTURE': A LONGITUDINAL EVALUATION OF A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY FOR SEXUALLY HARMFUL TEENAGE MALES

Jane Dominey (United Kingdom)[1]; Gwyneth Boswell (United Kingdom)[2]; Peter Wedge (United Kingdom)[2]; Annie Moseley (United Kingdom)[2]; Fiona Poland (United Kingdom)[2]

1 - Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge; 2 - University of East Anglia

This paper presents key findings from a recently-completed 12-year longitudinal study evaluating a residential therapeutic community (Glebe House) for sexually harmful teenage males. A number of these young men were placed at Glebe House as a condition of a community sentence and some were subject to multi-agency public protection arrangements. The study explored the effectiveness of Glebe House in terms of: any reduction in the type and extent of problems identified on the young men's arrival; any key lifestyle changes after leaving; and any reduction/cessation of their sexually harmful behaviour thereafter.

The research team, which was led by Professor Gwyneth Boswell from the University of East Anglia UK, interviewed 43 young men on their arrival at the community, at their departure 2 years later, and thereafter at 1-year intervals. Emerging annual findings were relayed to Glebe House on an action research basis and led to the development of new practice initiatives. The study's ultimate findings about post-leaving lifestyle were brought together with Ministry of Justice re/conviction rates and examined alongside those of a comparison group.

In addition to presenting findings from the study, this paper will reflect on the challenges and strengths of the longitudinal evaluation process. It provides an example of an innovative project bringing together empirical research and practical action intended to develop this approach to work with sexually harmful young men in the community.

1018 - CHANGING AGENDAS: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THERAPEUTIC JUSTICE IN AN ENGLISH COMMUNITY COURT

Jill Annison (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Plymouth University

This presentation draws on quantitative and qualitative data obtained from a 2-year ESRC-funded research project (ES/J010235/1) conducted from 2012-2014, which focused on different aspects of the operation of an English Community Justice Court. The Court began in 2007, grafting this new approach onto the existing infrastructure of dispensing summary justice within the city and the surrounding area. This set of arrangements aligned with New Labour's contemporaneous rhetoric of community justice and local responses to crime. However, the subsequent change of Government in 2010, together with shifts in terms of political ideology, policy and priorities have impacted on many aspects of the Community

Court's identity and processes and also on the wider operation of, and linkage with associated stakeholders and agencies.

Since its inception the interventions within the court have drawn on the concept of therapeutic justice, principally in terms of being offender-focused and with an emphasis on community reintegration. In particular this approach has been portrayed in situ as an opportunity for constructive 'signposting' of defendants to local agencies. Until recently this modality of 'doing justice' within a local Magistrates' Court, together with the associated problem-solving meetings, involved police, probation, and staff and volunteers from a third sector organisation. Following cutbacks, personnel redeployment and organisational restructuring, the roles and input of the statutory agencies have altered in significant ways. Nevertheless, there is commitment to the continuation of the Court by local stakeholders, particularly the magistrates, court officials and the third sector organisation.

Changing agendas in the criminal justice system in England over recent years have presented considerable challenges for the mode of operation of this Community Court, not least arising from evaluations of effectiveness and efficiency, both of which have brought tensions in their wake. This review revisits data from the research project in conducting an exploration and critical analysis of these issues.

12.12 TROUBLING ETHNOGRAPHY: CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES ON ETHNOGRAPHIC CRIMINOLOGY

Chair: Anna Souhami

1019 - RESEARCHING 'UP' OR 'DOWN' IN CRIMINOLOGY: REFLEXIVE ETHNOGRAPHY AND ITS LIMITATIONS

Karen Lumsden (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Loughborough University

This paper considers the value of reflexive ethnographies in criminological research by drawing on the researcher's experiences of researching 'up' with police, and researching 'down' with stigmatized and excluded groups such as youths (and particularly boy racers), reflected upon in the edited collection *Reflexivity in Criminological Research* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2014). I draw out the benefits of a reflexive approach for unravelling and unearthing the inherent power relations and ethical dilemmas at play. However, I also highlight the limitations of a reflexive approach, which includes ethnographic 'naval-gazing' at the cost of recognizing the co-production of knowledge, and reflexivity being viewed as an inherent 'quality' of the researcher in contrast to an intellectual disciplinary project. Moreover, in which research

contexts are criminologists comfortable with and willing to 'publicly reflect' upon their experiences, particularly when demonstrating the impact of research is increasingly important for the academic career of the criminologist? Are we confronted with an impossibilist discourse with regards to reflexive ethnographies and impact?

1020 - BECOMING A POLICE ETHNOGRAPHER: UNCOVERING ACADEMIC CULTURE

Anna Souhami (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Edinburgh

There is a strong tradition of ethnographic research on policing. Through this work a powerful critique of police culture has emerged in which researchers have explored the informal norms that structure police practices, and the implications both for the experiences of police staff and for social control more broadly. However, while this work has demonstrated the power of professional cultures in shaping the way police officers think and work, there has been little attention paid to uncovering the academic culture in which research is produced. What are the underlying assumptions about what makes 'good' ethnographic research in criminology? How do these shape how we think about and do research? And how do they structure the field of criminological ethnography that is emerging?

Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork conducted as part of a major study of policing in the aftermath of the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry, this paper explores what it is to do police ethnography. In particular it explores how researchers may be encouraged to prioritise the dangerous, the difficult and the exciting while devaluing the emotional, the pleasurable and the mundane. In these respects, the culture in which research is produced is perhaps not too dissimilar from those elements of policing of which it is most critical.

1021 - WHAT DOES ETHNOGRAPHY TELL US ABOUT PRISON, AND PRISON ABOUT ETHNOGRAPHY?

Rod Earle (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - The Open University

Co-editing a major international collection of papers on prison ethnography involved wrestling with the porous methodological boundaries of ethnography. The Palgrave Handbook of Prison Ethnography reveals a diversity of both prison form and ethnographic method. Collectively the chapters demonstrate what ethnography can do and why it is such a highly valued form of sociological inquiry. Each tell stories of prison life with vivid detail gathered by a determination to remain sensitive to the little things that reveal a lot, and that are often missed by other forms of qualitative inquiry. In this paper, I select some ethnographic highlights from the Handbook and discuss the dangers of over-claiming with and for ethnography. Is it in danger of

being eclipsed by the reluctance of heavily stressed prison governors to allow deep and prolonged access to open minded ethnographers, and is it diminished by researchers prematurely claiming its epistemic privileges?

1022 - THE DECEPTION OF ETHNOGRAPHY: EMPLOTTING OUR EXPERIENCES, RE-BIOGRAPHING OUR SELVES

Yvonne Jewkes (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Leicester

Criminology has been slower to catch up with debates about reflexivity, self and emotion than other branches of the social sciences. Adherence to professional codes and gendered expectations mean that the writing up of our ethnographic fieldwork experiences tend to follow a very similar narrative arc. Moreover, in order to 'get in', 'get on' and 'move up' in one's career as a criminologist, we quickly learn to repress messy emotions, or at least to express them in language and tones that convey cool professionalism not, e.g. empathy or angst. This paper borrows from the desistance literature in arguing that, like desisters in crime, criminologists employ common plot devices, portraying ourselves as very much in control of our current and future trajectories. We bury our fears and failures in our published research and "re-biograph" ourselves to forge a redemptive self.

12.13 ORGANIZED CRIME

Chair: Jesús Palomo

1023 - ORGANIZED CRIME AS ALTERNATIVE CORPORATE SYSTEMS THE HUNGARIAN ORGANIZED CRIME FROM 1990 TO 2015

Bezsenyi Tamas (Hungary)[1]

1 - Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), Faculty of Law

In recent years the Hungarian administration of justice trialed some of the most famous murder cases of the 1990's which were contract killing between organized crime groups. These trials brought up many new information about the life of organized crime gangs and given a better opportunity to criminologist to understand the recent activity of the organized crime gangs. The following research based on a tight cooperation with Pest County Police Headquarters where I analysed criminal files about organized crime gangs after the regime change. The main question of the research was: what sociological and economic factors contributed to the strengthening of organized crime In Hungary? Where can we discover the responsibility of the state? How state regulation affected organized crime?

I create a typology about different kind of organized crime groups from an organizational sociological perspective. In Hungary I categorized different organized crime groups, which are focusing on variety of certain market niches. Crime groups organized differently according they works with human trafficking, prostitution or financing scam. The organizational sociological perspective helps to understand how the activity of these groups contributes to the functioning of the legal Hungarian economy. Therefore corruption in certain market segments becomes part of the quality assurance.

Thanks to the liberal economic reforms during the socialist period the organized criminal groups often invested in private sector thus corporate crime became linked to organized crime. After the declaration of democracy many organized crime networks took advantage of regulatory gaps. They preserved their status and informal capital from the second economy. Due to the economic change the new entrepreneurs informally forced to borrow capital from organized crime groups, or they used these group's money to recover their debts. They could not turn to court because of their illegal transactions. They create alternative ways for jurisdiction and economic investment. Other organized crime networks misused government subsidies and created semi-firms, which could operate successfully due to the problems of state control.

My PhD research seeks to present how the different Hungarian crime groups build up according to organizational sociological aspects. These analysed networks from the 1990's have worked with the help of entrepreneurs. Thanks to the entry to the European Union and due to the economic crisis of 2008 the organized crime groups became number one public

enemies, who are gain significant informal positions what are equivalent with formal positions as well.

After the creation of illegal networks many criminal groups use the same methods what are successful in the enterprise system in Hungary. This kind of black market and legal business world are connected to each other based on similar organizational functioning, conditions and culture.

1024 - RUSSIAN ORGANIZED CRIME: FROM PREDATION TO ASSIMILATION

Svetlana Stephenson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - London Metropolitan University

The paper discusses the business of Russian organized criminal groups (bandit gangs). A large part of this business is "protection". The paper approaches "protection" not as a relationship of service, but an asymmetric power relationship which is clientilistic at best and predatory at worst. Apart from protection, the gangs have been involved in a vast range of business operations. In the lawless climate of Russian transition, where state organizations and private sector companies were engaged in massive money-laundering, tax avoidance and customs evasion, the gangs developed valuable expertise in setting up various illicit schemes both for those businesses that they protected or owned, and for other public and private companies. The economic resources and social capital that the gang leadership accumulated by using this highly advantageous position in between different sectors allowed at least some of its representatives to make a transition into the country's elite, and to become respected businessmen and politicians.

1025 - RUSSIAN ORGANIZED CRIME: 25 YEARS OF HISTORY

Ilona Karpanos (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - City University of London

The decentralization of the planned economy and the transition to the market economy has been depicted by economists, politics, scientists, and scholars as a solely economic drive. Little debates have been conducted on the institutions that put the market economy in action. Institutions area key mechanism that regulates normal functioning of the economy and free market, and constrains agents and organizations' actions that jeopardize existing proclaimed and adopted laws. Therefore efficiency of a state system determines the ability of state institutions to effectively maintain the conformity to the established order. The more a state is weak, the more ill-defined a legal system, the more corrupted a power structure, the more inefficient courts, the faster and easier the process of embedding criminal practices and criminal behavioural patterns within an institutional framework. The success of

institutionalization of organized crime, consequently, is a direct outcome of weak, ill-established political, economic, and social orders of any state that in turn is an inevitable result mainly of a widespread system of bribes and corruption. Institutions, however, can collapse. The Soviet Union is a vivid example of the collapse of state institutions as an outcome of ill-though-out transition that gave a free reign to criminals entirely on the legal ground to infiltrate the already decayed institutions.

The ambition behind the current paper is to analyse the Russian organised crime phenomena through the lens of political economy discipline. I argue that, in contrast to many accepted views based upon studies analysing Russian organised crime, the later did not capture the State but has been institutionalized. In this respect, the paper dwells on the criminal economy of Russia since the 1970s to the first half of 2000s, its emergence, formation, evolution and transformation from a disorganized to a highly organized criminal system, and the causes thereof. The paper argues that the level of organized crime in Russia and its expansion and proliferation into every facet of social, political and economic state's life is directly correlated with the political and economic changes that took place in the 1990s. Empirically, the paper demonstrates the negative consequences of underground economic activity on Russian economy as a whole, and the legitimate path organized crime groups have gone through to obtain political and economic power. For the purpose of this demonstration the paper presents the flow of political and economic events of the 1980s-1990s resulting in exposing new opportunities for both criminals and businessmen to develop new criminal activities, eventually consolidating their business activities.

 And finally, my paper analyses the period where organized crime groups gradually stepped aside from their traditional criminal activities, and focused on infiltration process into state institutions and businesses.

1026 - ORGANIZED CRIME INVESTMENTS IN SPAIN: MAIN OCGS, BUSINESS SECTORS AND GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS

Jesús Palomo (Spain)[1]; Jerónimo Márquez (Spain)[1]

1 - Universidad Rey Juan Carlos

The presence of Organized Crime in Spain over the recent years has been an evolving phenomena moving from local gangs and organized smugglers to mainly foreign-based groups and, recently, towards a mixture composition. Furthermore, Spain seems to have been traditionally chosen by organized crime as one of their main destination for investing their illicit benefits. Recently, the Iberian Peninsula has been positioned among the main countries showing higher presence of organized crime activity in the EU. A wide range of organized crime groups have been identified operating actively in Spain, creating alliances with foreign criminal groups in order to enable them to increase their activity in several illegal markets. Criminal activities appear be more intense near the Spanish coastal areas, with special emphasis on the autonomous community of Andalucía, that provides a perfect scenario to launder their proceeds of crime and also accounting for the proximity to Tax Havens such us Gibraltar or

Andorra. In terms of infiltration and business sectors, organized crime groups are present in a widely range of economic areas with special interest on activities related to real estate, bars and restaurants, and hotel and tourist accommodations among others. This paper aims at shedding some light on these statements, since little research efforts have been made regarding the Spanish case. A bibliometric analysis on organized crime research publications has been performed to highlight this research gap. The main goal is to provide a more comprehensive understanding of why Spain draws the attention of organized crime based on its unique investments opportunities and the different pull-in and push-out factors that drive the illegal activities. In addition, main locations of organized crime activity are displayed based on different indicators.

12.14 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND VICTIM SUPPORT

Chair: Jorge Quintas

1027 - HOW HOPEFUL IS THE "HOUSE OF HOPE"? - AN EVALUATION OF PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENDERS IN ISRAELI PRISONS

Efrat Shoham (Israel)[1]; Badi Hasisi (Israel)[2]; David Wiesburd (Israel)[2]

1 - Ashkelon Academic College; 2 - Hebrew University at Jerusalem

Many studies question the effectiveness of prison-based programs for domestic violence prevention, as well as the research methods used in this field. The current study aims to investigate the effectiveness of the main program for domestic violence prevention applied in Israeli prisons in reducing the rate of recidivism. The quantitative analysis of the study was performed with sentenced prisoners who are residents of the State of Israel. 279 inmates who participated in the prison-based major program for domestic violence offenders ("The house of Hope") were matched using a "Propensity Score Matching" method to 279 prisoners from the general prison population. Our findings indicate that the risk for prisoners who participated in "the house of hope" program to be rearrested or reincarcerated was lower than that of their control counterparts. We also carried out semi-constructed in depth interviews with former and current managers and operators of the programs. According to the interviewees, it was impossible to provide a uniform psychological profile for domestic violence offenders in the program, but they agreed that these were patients who suffer from a variety of severe mental disorders, and who were themselves exposed to a myriad of abusive and neglecting behaviours as children. The interviews indicate that the success of reducing recidivism stems, according to the therapists' opinions, from a combination of numerous factors, such as: operating the program in a therapeutic-community prison, the variety of suggested programs, the duration of therapy, exposing patients to formal and non-formal education, and employment integration.

1028 - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A NON-ENDING PHENOMENON

Aikaterini Kalogeraki (Greece)[1]; Maria-Elli Doufexi-Kaplani (Greece)[1]; Stavroula Verda (Greece)[1]; Alexandra Koufouli (Greece)[1]; Vasiliki Artinopoulou (Greece)[1]

1 - Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Athens

While in the near past research in domestic violence was rather limited, mostly due to the personal nature of the phenomenon, feminist researchers have rang the bell to the scientific committee stressing the need to explore this form of violence. According to several studies, domestic violence is still a frequent phenomenon that may occur in a significant number of households. Significant efforts have been made by governments and organizations to open the doors of these households and provide victims with support, but also undercover the aspects of the phenomenon itself. Thus, the current research aimed to investigate the rate of youth victimization related to family violence among the Greek households. For the purposes of the study a sample of convenience comprised of approximately 680 individuals aging from 18 to 25 years old, was collected with the use of anonymous online questionnaires. The respondents were asked questions about verbal and physical abuse in the last 6 months, including information on offender identity and police reporting. The key findings indicate that approximately half of the respondents have experienced verbal abuse (48.2%), while 85 respondents reported physical abuse. In most of the cases the offender was a close relative, 44.2% and 63.1% for verbal and physical abuse respectively; or a boyfriend/husband, 20.6% and 26.2% respectively. Most importantly, only two of the victims reported the incident of verbal victimization to the police and only three the physical abuse. The reasons for non-reporting the incidents with the highest prevalence were the "personal nature" of the issue; the victim's decision to "take care of it themselves"; or the belief that it was "not serious enough". Surprisingly enough, the results not only depict the existence of an intimate form of violence in Greek households, but also that it remains highly hidden from the authorities. Even though the Greek government, in line with European initiatives, has taken steps towards the treatment of this social pathology, issuing a quite radical legislative framework on combating domestic violence that favours the role of victims due to its ex officio character, the victims are still unprotected. Thus, the highly complex nature of this form of violence highlights the need for further research in order to establish the prevalence of the phenomenon; give light to the issue of under-reporting; and ultimately uncover more effective ways for the empowerment of the victims.

1029 - EVALUATION OF A OPORTO COORDINATED PROSECUTION AND POLICE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM

Jorge Quintas (Portugal)[1]; Pedro Sousa (Portugal)[1]; Cândido Da Agra (Portugal)[1]

1 - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto

Domestic violence (DV) accounts for around 6.1 per cent of all of crimes in Portugal (2013) and there has been a growing awareness in Portuguese society on the need of an effective criminal

justice system response. In Porto, a coordinated special program directed to DV victims – "Um Passo Mais" ("One Step Forward") – designed by prosecution services and by the police. This program aims to reduce recidivism and protect victims, through the action of a specialized prosecution team, an intensive police investigation, and an active victim direct assistance provided by a special police DV unit – "Gabinete de Atendimento e Informação a Vítimas". DV has been an intensive area of criminological research. However, studies focused on effectiveness of courts and/or police intervention programs only emerged in recent years. According to the literature, this kind of programs achieve desired outcomes in what respects to victim satisfaction, reports of new episodes and prosecution efficacy, but accounts only limited empirical evidence in recidivism.

In this paper, firstly we describe the process evaluation of the special program. Secondly, we present the main results on the impacts of the program (versus standard practices) on recidivism (official accounts and self-reported measures), on fear of crime, and on victims confidence and satisfaction in the police and in the prosecution services.

1030 - PATHS AND CROSSWAYS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRIME AND SUPPORT TO ITS VICTIMS IN PORTUGAL

Sara Moreira (Portugal)[1]; Maria João Guia (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Coimbra

Acts of violence which were perpetrated within certain relationships, namely between spouses, became the grounds to a new norm which incriminated some behaviours once they were undertaken with a specific *mens rea*. That was in 1982, with new Penal Code, after a meticulous revision of the previous Code, (from 1886). The status of the victim was not yet taken into consideration, but that was not shocking at all, because the criminal procedure was still undergoing several changes as far as the suspect was concerned. Finally in 1991, with Law N. 61/91, of August 13th the status of the victim became a true concern, however, many of its details and guarantees were overlooked by the society, namely the judicial system. One fundamental question was that the victim was left unprotected given the fact that the maltreatment crime was of a semi-public nature. Meaning, where could the line be drawn as far as some procedural setbacks were concerned, for instance, how was a domestic victim supposed to press charges against the one with whom she/he lives with? How would life become after that? What kind of protection would they have access to at the time?

Some of those interrogations got answers, in 2000, when maltreatment gained a public nature and domestic violence was introduced in the Penal Code in 2007. The Portuguese legislator, in order to meet EU requirements (Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA of 15 of March) as far as victim protection is concerned, gave life to the Victim Statute with Law N. 112/2009, of September 16th in which there are a list of guarantees and rights to support domestic violence victims.

Currently, Portugal is discussing other rights for victims of crimes, with the Directive 2012/29/UE of the European Parliament and the Council of the 25th of October. With this communication we want to raise questions related to the domestic violence crime, lack of protection of victims of this kind of violence and presenting some reflections on how the implementation of some measures could be taken along with a critique about the Portuguese has already implemented in this field. We will undertake a Legal and Sociological approach of this problem, analysing the main literary sources, judicial decisions and statistical data.

12.15 MAX PLANCK PARTNER GROUP FOR "BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY" – PANEL 1

Chair: Hans-Jorg Albrecht

1031 - TOWARDS A NEW VIEW ON THE REHABILITATION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS: THE CASE STUDY OF THE ICTY

Filip Vojta (Germany)[1]

1 - The Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology

Ever since its inception in the aftermath of the WWII, the international criminal justice (ICJ) has been evolving, expanding and adapting to adequately tackle occurring mass violations of human rights around the globe. As one of its paramount actors, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) has through its 20-year practice extensively shaped the governing framework of the ICJ, encompassing not only adjudication for international crimes, but also the implementation of punishments imposed on perpetrators.

Featured sentencing practice of the ICTY together with its impact on the socio-political dynamics in the Balkans show that the over-arching principles of the ICJ, namely restoration and maintenance of peace between conflicting parties, can hardly be achieved by simply condemning mass atrocities; on the contrary, they require a constructive action which, in principle, should adequately tackle root-causes of international crimes. In this sense, purposeful prison treatment of the ICTY convicts could be seen as a potentially effective mean to achieve this goal.

Due to a distinctive sentence-enforcement system established by the ICTY which provides that persons convicted for international crimes should serve their sentences in different national prison-systems, the realities of the so-called 'international imprisonment' have so far remained fairly secluded. Based on the author's extensive empirical research, this presentation will unveil pros and cons of the established sentence-enforcement system, in order to propose more effective measures in dealing with the etiology of international crimes.

1032 - THE RESEARCH AGENDA OF THE MAX PLANCK PARTNER GROUP FOR BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY AND ITS NETWORK

Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac (Croatia)[1]

1 - University of Zagreb - Faculty of Law

The presentation will provide an update on the research 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 and PhD research. These will also be briefly presented in light of the overall MPPG research agenda.

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

1033 - JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE BALKANS: A REGIONAL COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BASED ON THE ISRD3-STUDY FINDINGS

Reana Bezić (Croatia)[1]

1 - University of Zagreb - Faculty of Law

The author will present the overview of the doctoral research project on the topic *"Juvenile Delinquency in the Balkans: A Regional Comparative Analysis based on the ISRD3-Study Findings."* This Ph.D. research project is being conducted under the scope of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology (http://balkan-criminology.eu/en/). Cross-national comparison will be provided between all the Balkan countries that are participating in the Third International self-report delinquency study (ISRD3). First part of the presentation will be focused on the research questions, aiming to explain and justify the selection of indicators

referred to for the comparison of the countries. These indicators will be used to identify differences and similarities between countries, with the aim to test the informal control theory. Second part will be presentation of the selected preliminary results of the ISRD3 Croatia. The focus will be on the several modules from the questionnaire (victimization, offending, and substance use).

Cross –national comparison, with the focus on regional comparative analysis in the Balkans, takes advantage of the fact that the cultural and historical background differences amongst the countries are rather limited in extent which allows to put the focus on other risk factors which might affect the increase or decrease in the prevalence of juvenile delinquency.

12.16 CRIME PREVENTION: THEORETICAL ISSUES

Chair: Gunter Stumvoll

1034 - A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO CRIME PREVENTION: NINE MECHANISMS

Tore Bjørgo (Norway)[1]

1 - Norwegian Police University College

Traditional "schools" of crime prevention, like the criminal justice model, social crime prevention or situational crime prevention, are too narrow and do not combine well with the other approaches. However, each of these models provides important insights and contributions to reduce crime. By distilling out the main preventive mechanisms of these diverse approaches, a more holistic model can be developed, consisting of nine preventive mechanisms: building normative barriers to crime, reducing recruitment, deterrence, disruption, incapacitation, protecting vulnerable targets, reducing benefits of crime, reducing harm, and facilitating desistance. These nine mechanisms are generic and can be applied to all forms of crime. However, measures to activate the mechanisms may differ according to crime type, and the actors possessing the relevant measures may differ as well. In a holistic approach to reducing a crime problem, relevant measures to activate these nine mechanisms should be implemented together rather than trying to rely on a single "silver bullet". This holistic model is helpful in developing interagency action plans to handle specific crime problems. In a new book, the model is applied to burglary, youth gangs, drunk driving, organised crime, and terrorism.

1035 - THE AGE OF PREVENTION. CRIME AND CRIME PREVENTION IN THE GLOBAL ERA (FROM THE MONOGRAPH «DANGEROUS PREVENTION. A GENERAL THEORY OF THE NEGATIVE MEASURES OF GLOBAL CRIME PREVENTION», FORTHCOMING, PADUA, 2016)

Lorenzo Pasculli (Italy)[1]

1 - University of Padua

As crime gets ever more global, national criminal justice systems get ever more incapable of fulfilling their preventive and retributive functions, while effective international responses are hindered by the reluctance of States to give up their powers in criminal matters. Thus, States resort to the only device that globalisation left untouched: coercion. Negative measures, consisting in the use of force against dangerous or suspicious individuals even before they commit a crime, become the *leit motiv* of national and international models of crime prevention. Other than representing a remarkable deterioration of the state of legal civilization – as some negative measures are criminal acts themselves (e.g. torture) – negative prevention conceals, instead of solving, the growing ineptitude of States to administer the instrument of punishment. Moreover, it is ineffective, as it acts on the means, rather than on the causes of crime, and counterproductive, as it aggravates the socio-psychological conditions that cause many criminal behaviours.

In order to overturn the negativisation of crime prevention we need a global system of political power capable of controlling the forces driving globalisation and directing them in a positive direction, which is not only that of the *protection*, but especially that of the *promotion* of values. A revision of the grounds for justifying the use of force is needed: coercion should be reduced to the exception. The tendency to conceive many global crimes as acts of war should be reversed: war should gradually fade in crime. This entails the establishment of a global system of criminal justice, relying on its own police, prosecutors, judges etc. entitled with the jurisdiction to exercise the necessary (but constrained) coercive powers in every territory and against any person for crimes that harm or endanger globally acknowledged human values. A deconstructing process is required, aimed at dismantling and replacing, when necessary, the paradigms and categories of modernity that have become inadequate to face the challenges of negative globalisation – such as the «axiom» of State sovereignty – or at rediscovering the substance of those achievements of modern legal thought that, deprived of their original meaning and purpose, are being manipulated by States to make the most aberrant abuses acceptable – such as emergency powers or civil and administrative sanctions, which, conceived in the *Rechtstaat* as instruments to protect the individual from the State, are now exploited as legitimate labels for illegitimate exercises of power.

1036 - THE LADDER OF ABSTRACTION: TOWARDS A SOCIOLOGY OF CRIMINOGENIC PLACES

Günter Stummvoll (Austria)[1]

1 - Vienna University

In this paper I introduce the "ladder of abstraction" as a heuristic metaphor in design-led crime prevention. I will show the coherence within the field of crime prevention through environmental design, starting from policy guidelines in manuals for safe cities, then moving up to strategic concepts on a second rung on the ladder, to reach a third rung where I will critically discuss the broader fundamental theoretical issues in urban criminology.

In many parts of the world crime prevention consultants produce normative guidelines for practitioners in urban planning and architectural design. The contents of their manuals are surprisingly consistent and share topics such territoriality, natural surveillance, management of activities, community interaction, attractiveness, maintenance and tidiness. Manuals and handbooks can be obtained from various national and local governmental offices in the USA, Canada, South Africa, Australia, Singapore and in many European countries.

The congruence of these manuals is not surprising as they are based on the same concepts such as "defensible space", "eyes on the street", "broken windows" and "2nd Generation CPTED". These theoretical concepts are supplemented by research concepts in crime science such as crime mapping, hotspot analysis, space syntax and geographic profiling. All together these concepts are embedded in criminological theories such as rational choice, routine activities and crime pattern theory. I will show that these theoretical approaches are inadequate to fully explain the geographic distribution of crime in the city and I will suggest considering ideas in social and urban theory to build up a more comprehensive understanding towards a sociology of criminogenic places.

12.17 CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

Chair: Fabio Tartarini

1037 - REALITY OF LEBANESE PRISONS: A PSYCHOSOCIAL PERSPECTIVE ON AGGRESSIVITY IN A "PRO-HARM" ENVIRONMENT

Joanna Imad (Lebanon)[1]; Hana Nimer (Lebanon)[1]; Julie El Khoury (Lebanon)[1]; Michel Soufia (Lebanon)[1]; Hady Ayya (Lebanon)[1]

1 - AJEM

Prisons in Lebanon fall under the responsibility of Ministry of Interior with a penitentiary staff only trained to maintain order, advocate security and promote punishment at the expense of health care and rehabilitation of the inmates. This increases risk and recidivism and creates a 'pro-harm' environment. The detention conditions are inhumane and even basic needs and rights are breached. In addition to a slow and complex process in updating of the static regulation, many problems can be enumerated including overcrowded prison, an ongoing traffic of drugs, as well as a limited access to financial, technical and human resources. These problems are added to the fact that detention in itself can be traumatizing, with the psychological pressures that the detainees face including the loss of freedom and a diminished almost non-existent intimate life; no intimate space, sexual deprivation and other. The incarceration and mental health problems are closely related in the sense of emergence of mental health problems and/or amplification of pre-existing symptoms. However, mental health in Lebanese prisons is neglected and there is neither assessment nor follow-up of the psychological state of the inmates.

In order to defend the rights of prisoners, and ameliorate the conditions of detention and rehabilitation, the association Justice and mercy (AJEM), a non-governmental non-profit organization, was created in 1996 at the initiative of a group of social workers. Studies conducted by AJEM show that the common behaviours that the prisoners resorted to, include 3 kinds or clusters of aggressive behaviours. The first cluster , the auto aggressive behaviours, include those directed towards themselves demonstrated in self-inflicted injuries, suicidal attempts, individual hunger strikes and risky behaviours (tattoo in prison, sharing of sharp instruments, unprotected sexual intercourse and substance use). The second kind of behaviours, the hetero-aggressive behaviours, reflects hierarchy within the system and includes aggression by prisoners against their peers, by the "Chawichs" who are the prisoners with a power delegated by the ISF (Interior Security Forces) or by ISFs themselves. The third kind are those displayed collectively, including riots, taking members of Internal Security Forces (ISF) as hostages, breaking the doors of the cells and setting fire in the prison buildings and equipment.

These three kinds of aggressive behaviours are frequent in Lebanese prisons and difficult to control. By its multidimensional support (social, legal, medical and psychological), Ajem's intervention tries to fill in the gaps in the mental health program through Information,

Education and Counseling (IEC) sessions, individual or group psychotherapies, follow up, as well as social support.

1038 - THE DETENTION OF MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDERS IN IRELAND: EVOLUTION AND CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES

Donna-Marie Mcnamara (Ireland)[1]

1 - Dublin City University

This paper will consider the detention of offenders with mental health illnesses in Ireland and provide an analysis of the Criminal Law Review Board. The existing legislation, the Criminal Law (Insanity) Act 2006, was introduced to create a comprehensive framework for governing the criminal responsibility of mentally ill persons who may have committed offences. One of the most important reforms introduced by this Act is the establishment of the Mental Health (Criminal Law) Review Board. This Board has responsibility for reviewing the detention of persons found unfit to be tried or found not guilty by reason of insanity. This is to ensure that the right to liberty, a fundamental human right, is not being denied arbitrarily on the grounds of a mental illness.

This paper will outline the role of the Review Board. It will begin by outlining the law prior to the 2006 Act and discuss the impact of the European Convention on Human Rights in Irish law. Jurisprudence from the European Court of Human Rights will also be discussed, in particular the case of *X v United Kingdom*, which recognised the right to an automatic periodic review of one's detention. This paper will then critique the Board's power to review one's detention and make an order for their release, or a conditional release, where appropriate. It will be argued that while the 2006 Act is to be welcomed, there are a number of shortcomings in the Act in relation to the powers given to the Review Board. These shortcomings will be examined within the paper, including the lack of provision made within the 2006 Act for an appeals process in respect of any decisions made by the Review Board.

This paper will argue that while the 2006 Act is a significant improvement in Irish law, further reforms are necessary to ensure that all patients are treated equally and are afforded their right to a periodic review of detention.

1039 - THE ROLE OF SELF-EMPOWERMENT IN THE PROCESS OF HUMAN FLOURISHING IN PRISON: A SHORT-LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH IN THE MAKING

Fabio Tartarini (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Prison Research Centre, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge

Mental health is paramount to the full participation of individuals in society. A healthy individual "realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work

productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community". Human flourishing is a desirable outcome as it leads to improved psychophysical health, and lower social costs. This does not seem to be currently a contemplated outcome in most UK prisons. Flourishing is more likely to happen where prisons are more humane, and/or certain enriching activities are available. However, experiences of incarceration are painful and traumatic, can lead to the development of further mental health issues and self-harm and suicide. The research presented to this conference is the first short-longitudinal study of human flourishing in a category B British prison. It will explore what human flourishing in prison looks like and where it is found; the role of Self-Empowerment in this process; and how prisoners capitalise on the opportunities and activities available in their everyday life. In this paper, the discussion will focus on the initial findings and themes emerging from the early stages of this quali-quantitative research.

12.18 DELINQUENT GROUPS AND CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chair: Line Witvrouw

1041 - DELINQUENT YOUTH GROUPS IN BELGIUM: REPRESENTATIONS OF THEIR REALITIES

Line Witvrouw (Belgium)[1]

1 - Department of Criminology, Faculty of Law, Political sciences and Criminology, University of Liège

In Belgium, since the early 90's, did appear urban gangs, that became a central interest in the scientific community, for social actors, the police and medias. As shown by multiple typologies, several categories of delinquent youth groups exist beyond these urban gangs and represent a larger amount of young offenders, often even not officially registered. These various types of gatherings can be distinguished from their environments, their identities, their structures, their motivations or even their age, reflecting the phenomenon's complexity. Based on a qualitative study, this research focus on a group comparison to arise common elements to understand these groups 'dynamics and functioning. Inspired by the « grounded theory » (Glaser and Strauss, 2009) and the « ethno-criminology » (Witvrouw and Glowacz, 2015) methodologies, participant observations beside seven youth groups in the cities of Liège and Brussel were done between December 2011 and November 2013, including focus groups with youths and semi-structured interviews with social actors. Preliminary results show that the relations which unify young people between them can be unidirectional or bidirectional, showing different affinities within the group. In fact, proper logics and structures are added depending on the type of gathering, but also the environment in which it operates. It is clear that delinquent groups share some characteristics, as their motivations to meet, with non-delinquent youth

groups, precluding the idea that these young people get together only for delinquency, showing the existence of a "parallel socialization".

1042 - WHEN ROVING BANDITS FAIL TO BECOME STATIONARY: MASS VIOLENCE BY MEXICAN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS

Luis Valentin Pereda Aguado (Canada)[1]

1 - University of Toronto

Most studies of mass killings by crime cartels in Mexico's criminal insurgency have failed to focus on the micro-dynamics of such killings, thus contributing to the implementation of ineffective violence-reduction policies. The motivation for mass killing in this conflict has predominantly been presented in dichotomous terms, either as entirely irrational, or as highly goal-directed. While proponents of the former approach argue that Mexican mass violence lacks coherent instrumental purposes, defenders of the latter claim that killings are part of carefully orchestrated strategies. To date, however, no analysis has attempted to theorize the organizational processes which lead these groups to employ mass killings. How does the decision to use this type of violence take shape within the Mexican cartels? By analysing published statements of cartel members, this paper will examine how members of these groups justify the use of killings by their organizations. I argue that while mass killings are usually employed for instrumental objectives, they are also shaped by the differing and sometimes conflicting aims of criminal organizations and those of sub-groups within those organisations. Mass cartel violence is thus better conceptualized in terms of agency dilemmas, so that particular acts of violence often undermine the cartels' own overarching objectives.

1043 - (NON-) GOVERNMENTAL INTERVENTIONS REGARDING GANGS IN THE DRC AND EL SALVADOR: A COMPARISON

Ellen Van Damme (Belgium)[1]

1 - Ghent University

This article is the output of a dissertation research, which has been written in order to obtain the degree of Master in Conflict and Development at the Ghent University.

While much research has been done on both gangs in the DRC, and even more on gangs in El Salvador, a comparison of both cases is rather innovative. This comparative research focuses on governmental and non-governmental interventions regarding gangs in the DRC and El Salvador. For the DRC we focus mainly on the *Kuluna* (organized criminal gangs) and the *Bashege* or *Maybobo* (street children). Although the latter cannot be categorized as criminal groups as such, they are often perceived and treated by the military and police in that way. For El Salvador we focus on the *Mara Salvatrucha 13* and *Barrio 18* (Eighteenth Street Gang). The

comparison focuses on three issues: first, the position of the corresponding state regarding these gangs; second, the position of other national and international actors (civil society, UN, OAS, etc.); third, the successes and failures of the measurements taken. The data of this research are obtained from scientific literature and interviews with stakeholders, which were mainly conducted during my research internship at the Conflict Prevention and Peace Forum of the Social Science Research Center in Brooklyn, New York.

12.19 SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS ON SEXUALITY AND SEX CRIME

Chair: Anita Heber

1044 - CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS LESBIANS AND GAY MEN

Phyllis Gerstenfeld (United States of America)[1]; Irma Kovčo Vukadin (Croatia)[2]; Dorothy Mcclellan (United States of America)[3]; Chau-Pu Chiang (United States of America)[1]; Huan Gao (United States of America)[1]

1 - California State University, Stanislaus; 2 - University of Zagreb; 3 - Texas A & M University-Corpus Christi

The fair and just treatment of LGBT people is increasingly a political hot topic in many societies. Although LGBT people have achieved greater acceptance in recent years, they continue to suffer from discrimination and violence. Victimization of LGBT people may take several forms, and institutional prejudice can lead these individuals to be reluctant to report victimization. Criminal justice students, as future criminal justice professionals, are supposed to protect individuals from victimization. Personal prejudices toward LGBT people can influence professionals' willingness and capacity to protect those people's rights.

This study presents the results of a survey on student attitudes towards lesbians and gay men. The survey was given to criminal justice students in two USA locations—California and Texas—as well as to students in Croatia who will be eligible to work within the criminal justice system. In addition, the survey was taken by students in Taiwan and China. We examine three broad questions in particular: 1. In general, how positive or negative are the attitudes of future criminal justice professionals towards lesbians and gay men? 2. Are there any differences in students' attitudes regarding students' gender, year of study and political orientation? and 3. What are the national and regional differences in attitudes? The results of this study may suggest reforms to criminal justice education and training in order to achieve better treatment of LGBT people and find ways to reduce their victimization.

1045 - COMMON PEOPLE'S PERCEPTIONS OF RAPISTS' AND CHILD MOLESTERS' MODUS OPERANDI

Ambra Marcucci (Portugal)[1]; Maria Francisca Rebocho (Portugal)[2]; Kim Van Oorsouw (Netherlands)[3]

1 - University of Minho; 2 - University Fernando Pessoa; 3 - University of Maastricht

Sexual assault is a widespread and serious public health problem requiring productive solutions. More and more attention has been paid to sexual crimes over the last decennium. Until now, it was found that common people frequently have wrong perceptions of sex offenders' traits, such as their recidivism rates and treatability. However, what have not yet been investigated are common people's perceptions of the way sex offenders commit their crimes (i.e., sex offenders' modus operandi). This study is the first to focus on this field and investigated whether common people's perceptions match to the modus operandi as described by offenders in a database. It is very important for common people to be correctly informed about the way sex offenders commit their crimes, because with this knowledge they can try to prevent it or try to protect themselves from it. This might lead to a decline in the number of victims of sexual assault. In the current study, a closed-ended questionnaire was used to investigate the common Portuguese people's (N= 200) perceptions of the modus operandi of both rapists and child molesters. The selection of the Portuguese people was randomly. Furthermore, a database including all incarcerated Portuguese sex offenders (rapists; n=87, child molesters; n=129) was used to find out how these individuals commit their crimes. The questionnaire results from the common people were compared with the results from the sex offender database to investigate whether the Portuguese people have an accurate perception of the modus operandi of sex offenders. The conclusion was that in general, people do not have accurate perceptions of the modus operandi of both types of sex offenders. Thus, common people need to be better informed about the way rapists and child molesters operate, so that sexual offenses can be prevented and reduced.

1046 - SEX TRAFFICKING, MORAL PANICS, AND THE ALIEN CONSPIRACY: PUBLIC REPRESENTATIONS OF TRAFFICKING IN SWEDISH MEDIA AND POLITICAL DISCOURSE.

Anita Heber (Sweden)[1]

1 - Stockholm University

The purpose of the study, discussed in this presentation, is to analyse both the parliamentary debate and media descriptions of trafficking in Sweden between 2000 and 2010. The focus is directed at the interaction between media and politics, and also at how the current view of trafficking has evolved. The seminar presentation will highlight the trafficking discourse in Sweden by focusing on results from a newspaper analysis and a study of parliamentary debates. The project uses a discourse analysis of newspaper articles from the four largest newspapers in Sweden, as well as an analysis of the political debate in parliament and political reports, together with reports produced by the Swedish police. The study will show how the

"problem" of trafficking is established in Sweden around 2002-2005, and how "solutions" are introduced by politicians, together with the media, a few years later. Theoretically it draws on the framework of moral panics, the ideal victim, crimmigration and the alien conspiracy theory. The study is part of a larger project on organised crime discourses.

12.20 NEW CHALLENGES AND LEGAL POLICIES

Chair: María Del Mar Carrasco Andrino

1047 - NEW TECHNIQUES TO PREVENT SEXUAL REOFFENDING: THE RISE AND RISE OF THE SEXUAL HARM PREVENTION ORDER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Stephen Shute (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sussex

What should the state do to protect the public from convicted sex offenders? This paper explores the development in the United Kingdom of a range of highly-innovative but extremely controversial legal measures which are designed to protect the public from sexual harm. These measures include new civil orders which can contain a wide variety of strongly liberty-restricting terms. The orders can be made to last indefinitely and can be imposed on both adults and children. The restrictions they contain are designed to control activity which would otherwise be perfectly lawful. Since breach of the order is a criminal offence punishable by up to five years' imprisonment, they amount to the creation of a new one-off, individualised criminal offence which has been tailored specifically to the sexual risk the offender is thought to pose. This new offence applies to that person only. The paper will explore the theoretical underpinnings for these orders, assess their efficacy, examine their use, and consider the merits (or otherwise) for their adoption in other jurisdictions.

1048 - NONCONSENSUAL PORNOGRAPHY: WHICH ARE THE LEGAL REMEDIES?

María Del Mar Carrasco Andrino (Spain)[1]; María Del Mar Moya Fuentes (Spain)[1]

1 - Universidad de Alicante

That is the term to define the distribution of sexually explicit images of individuals without their consent. This activity transforms unwilling individuals into sexual entertainment for strangers. The Technology has facilitated the production and distribution the amateur-generated intimate images and videos. The smartphones have cameras and they are networked. This activity mainly involves teenagers, but also adults. People increasingly share

these intimate materials with their partner as an mean of flirting or a way to express greater emotional closeness. Sex, like other things in our present life, is now mediated by technology. The problem arises when those materials are disseminated beyond its intended audience without the consent of the person captured in them. In fact, there are an increasingly number of specialized web sites in the so called "porn-revenge", where vengeful ex-partner, an opportunist hacker or a rapist can upload sexual images of the victim, in many cases with identifying personal information. It is caused personal injury, in the social and labour sphere too. This occurs not only by the breach of privacy, but also by the ongoing, repeated dissemination of such sensitive content. This paper analyses the legal solution in comparative law for this problem and the proposals of legal scholar. Some countries have chosen to criminal law remedy (Israel, Canada, Germany, California, etc.). Between the proposals of the doctrine highlights the creation of new right, within the scope of copyright, for the people who appear in those materials: the right to prevent distribution or display it without their consent.

1049 - THE LIQUIDITY OF 'NAMING AND SHAMING': COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION AND PUBLIC PROTECTION SURVEILLANCE IN POSTMODERNITY

Jamie Grace (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Sheffield Hallam University

This paper is a theoretical exploration of the moral marginalisation of the risky in society, through the processes of 'adiaphorisation', principally through the means of what is known as 'naming and shaming', as well as other types of 'community notification'. The particular focus of this paper is on crime prevention, detection and investigation strategies that depend upon community notification in relation to (potential) sexual and violent offenders. The principal theoretical tool used in this exploration is the concept of 'liquid surveillance', as developed by Bauman and Lyon.

This paper will further develop, in an original manner, a conceptual framework which will highlight the way that vagaries in legal systems which otherwise articulate the protections of rights and liberties are conflicted, and arguably even compromised, in 'hard cases' around the 'politics of public protection'. This conceptual development will be principally conducted using examples, in particular, of recent legal developments in the UK around developing means of preventing child sexual exploitation, through to broader types of sexual and violent offences, including domestic violence.

The 'naming and shaming' approaches, and other community notification strategies to be critiqued, will be across the range of: the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme; the Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme; Enhanced Criminal Record Certificates in employment vetting (and barring), Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement disclosures, injunctions aimed at preventing child sexual exploitation, and Pubwatch Schemes.

The conclusions of the paper will highlight issues within the complexity of liquid public protection surveillance; around vigilantism, victim and community responsibilisation,

government austerity, values of human dignity, and classic tensions between privacy and security.

1050 - AN EVALUATION OF CRIME AND JUSTICE IN NIGERIA

Adeniyi Olatunbosun (Nigeria)[1]

1 - University of Ibadan

Very little happens on earth without criminological implications. This explains why jurisprudence, as a scientific study of law has a strong bearing on criminology. Nigeria is a nation wallowing in crime and yearning for justice. The crime situation in the country has gone beyond the breaking of law, which is merely a formal act that may lead to arrest and prosecution; it is rather an intricate process by which some people violate some laws under some circumstances. Many disciplines are now contributing to an understanding of the process of breaking laws with a view to controlling its spread, curtailing its impact and achieving justice for the society. But yet, there is no consensus on why people become criminals. In spite of the fact that our society has always reacted to law breaking with outright condemnation, the reality of today is that such traditional reaction is no longer an appropriate therapy for crime prevention and control.

Today, the scientific study of law breaking is imperative, the current challenges necessitate proposing more effective and humane ways of controlling crime. Compelling circumstances demand that the various bodies set up by the government to deal with law breaking constitute a system, which ought to be made more efficient. Like every aspect of humanity that has become increasingly globalised in recent years due to rapid advances in technology, crime likewise has become globalised. Criminals have become, in fact, global entrepreneurs, and crime respects no international borders, any longer.

From a multi-disciplinary angle, it is related with political science, it takes into consideration the roles of organs of government in crime prevention, detection and control and from the view point of sociology, it examines the structures of certain social institutions and how they affect the administration of justice, criminal justice also uses research from psychology, history, public administration, anthropology, economics and many other disciplines. Early research work in Nigeria focused on crime and the criminal while interest in criminal justice was spurred by the "war on crime" occasioned by the fact that crime pervades all aspects of human endeavours in recent times. As criminal justice research has evolved and expanded in recent years, so too has knowledge on the various processes of justice.

12.21 JUVENILE JUSTICE, LABELING PROCESSES AND OUTCOMES

Chair: David Brown

1051 - EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT ON JUVENILE OFFENDING

Marika Dawkins (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

This paper examines the effect of residential placement at the state-level on juvenile offending. In doing so, the adult literature on incarceration and crime is used as a guide because of the sparse literature linking residential placement to juvenile offending. Given that residential facilities are generally utilized after a juvenile commits an offense, the use of such facilities are worthy of further empirical inquiry. Also, all U.S. states have the option of placing juvenile offenders charged with certain offenses in a residential facility, which may be *secure* or *non-secure*. The type of facility (secure vs non-secure) may depend on the nature of the offense committed, although the distinction is not always clear in actual practice. So while adult correctional facilities (for example, jails and prisons) are used to address crime and deter offenders and potential would-be offenders from committing future crimes and residential facilities are touted as treatment centres, exiting evidence suggests the two share many similarities and are comparable. Furthermore, the current literature indicates that the conditions in many residential facilities are comparable to adult correctional facilities. Many scholars, however, have not explored the link between residential placement and juvenile offending. As such, this paper aims to fill the void in the juvenile justice literature. Preliminary results based on random effects modelling suggest residential placement is ineffective and counterproductive in addressing juvenile offending. The applicability of the current findings to other countries or regions that utilize residential facilities for juvenile offenders is explored. Finally, limitations and recommendations for future studies are discussed.

1052 - ICONIC CASES IN AUSTRALIAN JUVENILE JUSTICE AND THEIR EFFECTS

David Brown (Australia)[1]; Alisa Wicks (Australia)[1]

1 - Law Faculty University of NSW

Certain horrendous crimes tend, for a complex of reasons, to take on an iconic status and trigger a range of media, public, political, legal and cultural effects. These effects are variable and culturally specific, as illustrated by Green's (2008) comparison of the James Bulger case in the UK in 1993 and the Silje Redergard case in Norway in 1994. The punitive responses and effects stemming from the Bulger case can hardly be over-emphasised (Goldson and Muncie, 2006) while the Norwegian case was approached calmly within a dominant welfare paradigm. This paper, part of a group comparative study of youth justice penality in the UK and Australia,

will examine a number of Australian iconic cases involving young people convicted of violent crimes. It will trace the various media, public, and political responses to these crimes, and the key themes in and discourses through which, the cases were framed. The paper will also discuss cases that triggered much more muted responses and some that elicited no response at all, in an attempt to illuminate variable and conflicting dimensions in youth justice penality.

1053 - RESEARCHING LONGITUDINAL PATHWAYS OF TRANSFERRED JUVENILE OFFENDERS. METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES AND LOOKING FOR WAYS TO OVERCOME THEM

Yana Jaspers (Belgium)[1]; An Nuytiens (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel

In this paper we will discuss ongoing research that investigates the long-term outcome of juvenile transfer to Adult Court. In this research we explore the judicial and delinquent pathways into adulthood of 210 youngsters who were transferred to the adult penal system in 1999, 2000 and 2001.

The main aim of the study is twofold. First, judicial pathways into adulthood are charted (quantitative part). The 'objective' outcome of juvenile transfer is explored by looking at pathways of offending and reoffending, recidivism rates, mortality and imprisonment. Second, a part of the sample will be interviewed in order to gain insight in the personal ('subjective') viewpoint (qualitative part). Interviews may shed light on the actual impact of transfer on further lives / delinquent pathways. How did the youngsters experience being transferred to adult court? What did it mean to them and how do they think it had an impact on their lives? The results of the interviews may add to the understanding of the pathways as revealed in the quantitative phase.

Throughout the research we came across methodological and deontological challenges. We will elaborate on some of these methodological and deontological questions arising when doing this type of research (e.g. gaining access to data, privacy issues, the fact that some people appear to be 'untraceable'...). As regulations for researchers in Belgium are quite unclear (or lacking), we think it is interesting to confront our experiences with those of colleagues from abroad. By discussing these questions with we aim to refine our methodology and deontological protocols in the future.

1054 - THE OFFICIAL LABELING OF JUVENILES AND THE EFFECT OF SUCH A LABELING ON SECONDARY DEVIANCE

Eleni Kontopoulou (Greece)[1]

1 - Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Department of Sociology

According to labelling theory deviant careers are developed and formulated through a process of interaction between the juvenile offender and the social control agents, especially, the criminal justice agents. The goal of the present study is the exploration of the consequences of the early criminal justice involvement and consequently, the effect of stigmatizing juveniles as "deviants" on recidivism. Furthermore, we also take into consideration various criminogenic factors. More specifically, we explore the effect of juvenile justice involvement and official labelling on recidivism by comparing delinquents who have been involved in the juvenile criminal justice system (experimental group) with individuals who committed criminal acts during minority but were never arrested (control group). Our research is based on data gathered from 4 sources: interviews with 40 adult male inmates who were involved in juvenile justice system during minority and 16 male individuals (14 adults and 2 minors) who were placed under the care of the service of supervisors for minors (experimental group) in conjunction with their court, police and personal records and questionnaires completed by 53 male college students (control group). The final control group consisted of 12 individuals who were involved in criminal acts during minority but were never arrested. Because both the experimental and the control group were purposive and available samples, we used descriptive statistics in order to determine the relationships between the variables in the data set without proceeding to "significance testing." Our research data indicated that the criminal justice involvement during minority increases the likelihood for the juvenile offender to feel stigmatized and also seems to relate to further involvement in criminal activity. Furthermore, the contact with the juvenile justice system seems to affect -at a certain degree- negatively the relationship between the juvenile offender and his school, family, and friends as well as his employment opportunities. Finally, differences were found between the two groups with respect to the age of criminal onset, nature of criminal activity, family variables, individual characteristics, peer relations etc.

12.22 HOMICIDE STUDIES II

Chair: Simone Walser

1055 - CANADIAN SEERIAL MURDERERS: A DESCRIPTIIVE ANALYSIS

Ronald Hinch (Canada)[1]; Hannah Scott (Canada)[1]; Bailey Guminny (Canada)[1]

1 - University of Ontario, Institute of Technology

While there have been studies of serial murderers in the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, South Africa and elsewhere, scant attention has been focused on serial murderers in Canada. It is our intent in the paper present a descriptive analyses of known Canadian serial murderers focusing on such issues as family backgrounds, involvement in deviant or criminal activity prior to becoming murderers, mental health histories, types of people targeted for killing, methods of killing, and probable motives for killing.. The date are taken from published accounts of known Canadian serial murderers including accounts published in the true crime literature, including Mellor's "Cold North Killers" and Newton's "Encyclopedia of Serial Murder." additional information was also sought through a search of media sources via Lexis-Nexis to locate information not otherwise available. The intent of the paper, in addition to providing a descriptive analysis of know Canadian serial murders is to compare these descriptions with those of known serial murderers in other countries.

1056 - AN EXAMINATION OF THE DYNAMICS OF JUVENILE HOMICIDE INCIDENTS IN A UNITED STATES CITY

Camille Gibson (United States of America)[1]; Rochelle Cobbs (United States of America)[1]; Darren Beneby (United States of America)[1]

1 - Prairie View A&M University

This mixed method study is an effort to describe the circumstances of juvenile perpetrated homicide transactions in Houston, Texas from 2000 to 2008. The theoretical framework for analysis included propositions from David Luckenbill (1977), Lonnie Athens (1989) and Stuart Twemlow, Peter Fonagy and Frank Sacco (2004). Qualitatively, police reports were repeatedly read and coded by at least two coders for inter-rater reliability. Patterns and themes in the data were noted. Quantitatively data were entered into a spreadsheet for descriptive, correlation and various regression statistical analyses. Most of these closed cases represent situations in a context of poverty. Witnesses being willing to come forward was a key element in case clearance. While the circumstances are largely consistent with the literature, there are variations per the ethnicity of the perpetrator. For example, amongst Black perpetrators, interpersonal conflicts were most common, followed by robbery. For Hispanics, gang killings

were most common, followed by robbery. The findings offer insights for preventative strategies.

1057 - THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOMICIDE AND VIOLENCE: THE NEED FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION

Sara Skott (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Edinburgh

The lack of information about the relationship between homicide and violence was identified as a gap in knowledge over 25 years ago. Despite this, little research has been conducted regarding this relationship on a national level since then. It has not been examined in Scotland either, despite Scotland's apparent reputation of being the most violent country in the developed world. Even so, many studies assume that there is a relationship between the trends in homicide and the trends in serious violence, considering homicide the extreme end of a violence spectrum. However, this might be potentially problematic if homicide is not representative of the levels of violence within a country.

This paper presents the initial steps towards examining the relationship between homicide and serious violence, including sexual violence, in Scotland. The comparison of the trends and patterns of homicide and serious violence holds important implications for several reasons. Not only is comparative research regarding homicide and serious violence important since these two crimes have profound implications regarding stress placed on emergency systems, as well as the health of the family and community, but if homicide could be regarded as representative of serious violence in a country, it could have valuable insights for organisations such as the police and policy makers. This information could have beneficial implications in terms of directing policy or resources to where they are most needed, as well as making the distribution of these resources more efficient. Additionally, there are valuable substantive insights to be gained from knowing the extent to which homicide is representative of serious violence in a country, since it provides a deeper understanding of how different violent crimes are interconnected within a society.

1058 - SITUATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF HOMICIDES IN SWITZERLAND: WHERE, WHEN AND HOW?

Simone Walser (Switzerland)[1]; Martin Killias (Switzerland)[2]

1 - University of St.Gallen; 2 - University of St.Gallen

Results of the Swiss National Homicide Database will be presented. This database contains all homicides committed in Switzerland between 1985 and 2004. The data was collected at the institutes of legal medicine, courts, public prosecutor's offices and at the police.

The presentation will focus on different circumstances of these lethal events such as the location and time these fatal events happened or the weapon with which the victim was killed. Furthermore, the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator and the rate of involved persons who were under the influence of alcohol or drugs during the act will be presented. These circumstances will be presented in a descriptive manner as well as in bivariate or where possible in a multivariate way to analyse whether they are related with each other.

At the moment, the collection of more recent data (i.e. all homicides in Switzerland from 2005 till 2014) is being carried out. If this data is available till the conference it will also be included in the presentation.

13.1 FEMALE CRIME AND DELINQUENCY: INTERDISCIPLINARY VIEWS

Chair: Sílvia Gomes

1063 - WOMEN BEHIND AND BEYOND PRISON WALLS: IMPLICATIONS OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Rafaela Granja (Portugal)[1]

1 - Interdisciplinary Centre for Social Sciences (CICS.NOVA - UM)

This communication aims to analyse the experiences and meanings attributed to family life at the interface between the inside and the outside of prison, through the views of women directly and indirectly involved in the penal system: prisoners and their family members, respectively. Adopting a multidimensional perspective and continuously oscillating behind and beyond prison walls, this presentation aims, more specifically: to uncover the social-familial and economic implications associated with imprisonment; explore how, in a context characterized by enforced separation, away from traditional family conceptions and marked by the scarcity of resources, relationships are reconfigured; and, finally, unravel which resources individuals make use of to break, (re)build, or maintain social ties while serving prison sentences.

Drawing on interviews with twenty female prisoners and twenty-three women relatives (prisoners' mothers, partners and other kin) in Portugal, the approach to the dynamics established between prisoners, families and penal system points in two main directions. The first concerns the plurality of the implications of imprisonment in the emotional dynamics of social relationships, as there is the coexistence of diverse experiences and meanings.

The second element illustrates how prison sentences are not restricted to the inherent limits of prison, branching out far beyond them and affecting individuals who, although not subject to criminal convictions, end up living a parallel sentence beyond prison walls. In particular, it is

shown how family members, and particularly women, are extensively affected by the imprisonment of a relative. Within this domain, it is highlighted how, by intersecting with other social positioning factors, imprisonment tends to be constituted as co-producer and reproducer of gender asymmetries and socio-economic vulnerability scenarios.

1064 - WHY DO FOREIGN WOMEN END UP IN PRISON? AN INTERSECTIONAL APPROACH OF CRIMINAL PATHWAYS

Sílvia Gomes (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Minho and University Institute of Maia (ISMAI)

In Portugal, research on women and crime is being consolidated since the 80s, with studies on women in law, women in prisons, intervention, violence and imprisonment of women, criminal trajectories of foreign and Roma women, violence and female juvenile delinquency. However, research on foreigners and crime only started to be done in the 90s and they are very scarce, targeting only the national statistics – which have several limitations –, and not giving special relevance to the discourses produced in the intersection of different analytical variables. In the context of international crime studies that articulate variables such as nationality and gender, it seems that issues of relative deprivation and social exclusion and social inequalities are transversal, both in an attempt to understand the causes of crime and to understand the performance of the criminal and social control institutions.

Taking this into account, the main purpose of this presentation is to map singularities and common aspects on criminal life paths of female from Africans from Portuguese ex-colonies countries and foreigners from Eastern Europe in Portugal. Drawing on 20 qualitative interviews with female prisoners of the mentioned groups, it will be analyse their objective living conditions before the imprisonment and the relationship they had with the criminal justice system. Since social exclusions and social inequalities are produced and reproduced by social action of various types of social actors, and this, in turn, is structured by the (pre)existing inequalities conditions; it was required not only an intersection of the various types of inequalities – class, gender, and nationality – on the individuals' objective living conditions, as a hierarchy of levels of analysis – the socio-structural, organizational and interactional – to be aware of the various levels of "structural causality". We also consider the importance of focusing on the intersection of three main theoretical approaches: theories of structured action, the perspectives of intersectionality, and symbolic interactionism.

We conclude that the crimes of social groups under study are in fact a result of combined effects of processes of social exclusion and inequalities, prejudice and stereotypes, as well as institutional and daily racism. In short, the objective living conditions and the intersections of gender, social class, and nationality co-structure the criminal involvement, either by action or by the reaction from the criminal control agents.

1065 - GENDER AND CRIME IN THE LIFE PATHWAYS OF YOUNG WOMEN OFFENDERS: CONTRASTING GIRLS' AND PROFESSIONALS' DISCOURSES.

Raquel Matos (Portugal)[1]

1 - Catholic University of Portugal - Centre for Studies in Human Development

This paper focuses gender and crime in the life pathways of young women offenders, based on qualitative data collected among twelve young women prisoners (sixteen to twenty-one years old), and forty-three professionals who deal daily with youth delinquency, in Portugal. Young women's interviews were part of a research project about "life pathways, meanings of crime and identity construction in young women in prison (Matos, 2008; Matos, forthcoming); the professionals were interviewed within a research project about "youth delinquent groups" (Matos, Almeida, & Vieira, 2014), funded by the European Commission (JLS/2009-2010/DAP/AG/1370). In both projects the interviews were recorded, transcribed and later analysed under the grounded analysis principles. In the young women's narratives about their life pathways various understandings of crime emerged supporting the rejection of the traditional concepts of female juvenile delinquency. Such findings contrast with the gender stereotypes and ambivalence that characterize the professionals' perspectives on female delinquency. According to them, "female characteristics" may prevent girls' involvement in delinquent behaviour or, on the contrary, make them «leaders» of deviant groups. Paradoxically, the professionals also suggest that there is "lack of femininity" in girls who get involved in delinquency, particularly in delinquent groups such as gangs. Our findings emphasise the advantages of analysing juvenile deviant behaviour from a gender perspective.

References

Matos, R. (2008). "Vidas Raras de Mulheres Comuns: Percursos de vida, Significações do crime e Construção da identidade em jovens reclusas". Coimbra: Editora Almedina.

Matos, R. (forthcoming). Trajectories and identity of young women in prison: An empirical analysis of gender, youth, crime and delinquency. In R. Carneiro (Ed.), Youth, offense and well-being - Can science enlighten policy?. Lisboa: CEP-CEP.

Matos, R., Almeida, T., & Vieira, A. (2014). Questões de Género em Gangues juvenis em Portugal. Perspetivas de atores que intervêm no fenómeno. In V. Duarte & M.I. Cunha (Coord.), Violências e Delinquências juvenis femininas: género e (in)visibilidades sociais. Famalicão: Editora Húmus.

1066 - WHERE WE ARE AND WHERE WE NEED TO GO? THE PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A PROJECT ABOUT GENDER DIMENSION IN INTERVENTION IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Vera Duarte (Portugal)[1]; Ana Guerreiro (Portugal)[1]

1 - University Institute of Maia (ISMAI)

The purpose of this communication is to present and discuss some preliminary results of an ongoing research project on girls' deviance: patterns, needs and intervention. The main objective of this project is to understand whether it makes sense or not a sensitive and specific gender intervention in the juvenile justice system. Using qualitative methods, the first phase of the project aimed to conduct focus group both with girls detained in educational centres and professionals of these centres. In a country that is still not aware of this problem, but is politically and scientifically challenged (CFCE, 2012; Duarte, 2012; Carvalho, 2010), this discussion is essential. This issue has been discussed in the international context, and it has demonstrated that the most promising solutions are not forcing girls to be in a system designed for boys, or separating young offenders by gender, but in creating an environment that reflects an understanding of boys and girls lives, and respond to their strengths and challenges.

1067 - GENDERING STALKING: WOMEN WHO STALK

Helena Grangeia (Portugal)[1]

1 - University Institute of Maia (ISMAI)

Based on the discrepancy of the prevalence of stalking victimization between men and women, it is widely accepted that stalking is a gendered phenomenon. However, in this presentation it will be argued that stalking should be understood as a form of gender-based violence not only because it constitutes an open manifestation of gender asymmetries, but above all because it may involve subtle forms of power that regulate and produce subjects. To support this argument, results from empirical studies focused on the perpetration of stalking will be critically discussed, with particular emphasis on data on women stalkers. First, we will discuss the results of quantitative studies conducted in Portugal that point to the overlapping roles of female victims and perpetrators, by recognizing how stalking emerges from the intersection of culture, gender and heteronormative assumptions that control social relations. Second, this discussion will be integrated with the qualitative data that exposes the social construction of female stalkers as clinically deviant. Finally, it will be discussed how the pathologizing discourse of the female stalker is been reproduced and sustained uncritically by the scientific discourse. In line with this approach to the phenomenon, implications for prevention, intervention and social policies will be discussed.

13.2 INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDY (ISRD) PART 3: COMPARATIVE AND THEORETICAL FINDINGS FROM THE THIRD ROUND (2012-2015)

Chair: Chad Posick

1068 - ARE DIFFERENT RATES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND VICTIMIZATION ACROSS NATIONS REALLY DIFFERENT?

Anastasiia Monnet Lukash (Switzerland)[1]; Martin Killias (Switzerland)[1]

1 - University of St. Gallen

Self-reported rates of juvenile delinquency differ substantially across nations, whereas rates of victimization are more similar. The question is whether respondents tend to report more honestly (and validly) victimizations they may have experienced, and to conceal, in some countries, more easily their offending behaviour. If this hypothesis holds true, the validity of SRD measures of delinquency might vary across countries and cultures. However, there might be competing hypotheses, such as high victimization rates among juveniles by older offenders in countries with rather low delinquency rates among students. We shall try to look at these issues based on ISRD data from countries where the necessary information is already available.

1069 - FIRST RESULTS FROM CROATIA

Reana Bezic (Croatia)[1]

1 - Max Planck Partner Group for 'Balkan Criminology'

The author will present the main findings of the Croatian ISRD3 survey, which was conducted by the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology (Assist.Prof. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac and Reana Bezić) at the Faculty of Law - University of Zagreb as one of its ad hoc projects (www.balkan-criminology.eu/en/ad_hoc_projects/isrd3).

During 2013 and 2014 the ISRD3 has been conducted in Croatia for the first time, on a city based sample in Zagreb and Varazdin. As the target group was 12-16 years old students, survey was conducted among students from 7th and 8th grade of primary school, and 1st grade of secondary school. The total sample size of the students was 3606, but only 48,36% (1744) participated in the survey. The presentation of the first results, of the ISRD3 from Croatia, will analyse several modules from the questionnaire (victimization, offending, and substance use). Main aim is to explain the causes of the results. Background variables are going to be used, to provide information about relations between attitudes and societal facts and help to determine how the respondents' opinions, attitudes, and behaviour are socio-economically

connected. The added value would be to compare the ISRD3 Croatia findings with other countries.

1070 - FACTORS LEADING TO DELINQUENT TENDENCIES AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND ESTONIA

Eva Moravcová (Czech Republic)[1]

1 - Charles University in Prague

Correlates of juvenile delinquency are currently among the most discussed topics in criminology, because they constitute the basis of preventive measures targeting the reintegration of young people in the society. Increased emphasis is usually placed on adolescent´s individual traits, family, school which they attend, neighbourhood in which they live, contact with their friends and other peers or the way they spend their free time. This paper therefore examines the individual and social factors which may influence illegal behaviour of an individual in a significant way. We use the data from the third wave of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-3) for the Czech Republic and Estonia that were collected in 2013. Previous research has confirmed that there is a significant association between self-control, risky behaviour, delinquent friends and individual delinquency while the influence of family and school factors seems to be rather vicarious. We find similar pattern in our data.

1071 - BINGE-DRINKING AT YOUNG AGE

Gavray Claire (Belgium)[1]

1 - University of Liege

Binge-drinking is becoming more common at a younger age. In ISRD-3 Wallonia: more than 50 % of the teenagers in grades 10-14 of secondary school admitted in 2014 to having drunk 5 alcoholic drinks in a single occasion over the last month. How should one interpret this behaviour? A simple occasional search for pleasure and for excitement, facilitated by an increase in opportunities for going out coupled with greater freedom? In fact, each grade is equally concerned. Boys and girls share this experience with the same intensity. At the same time, in both gender groups, the pupils in technical or vocational education are much more concerned than the ones in general education.

Analyses show that this behaviour is not harmless. In sum, it is strongly connected with the consumption of hashish as also with a higher probability to multiply the delinquent behaviours investigated by the survey. The subjects concerned value also quite particularly strong and short-term sensations as well as attitudes of opposition and domination. Certain explanatory factors distinguish nevertheless boys and girls to a certain extent when we

test the model on them separately. These various results will be discussed in terms of stakes and prevention.

1072 - EXPLAINING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN AUSTRIA: A TEST OF SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY

Manzoni Patrik (Switzerland)[1]; Rahel Fischbacher (Switzerland)[1]; Christian Schwarzenegger (Switzerland)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology, University of Zurich

The focus of this presentation will be an empirical test of the theoretical propositions of Situational Action Theory. This theory suggests that the interaction of crime propensity (namely self-control and morality) and criminogenic exposure in everyday life lead to criminal acts by youth. Drawing on ISRD-3 data from a large sample of youth (aged 13-15) in Austria, the core of SAT is analysed.

Peer delinquency and time spent with peers in risky places are considered central elements of criminogenic exposure (Wikström 2009). Further research questions that will be analysed in more detail are the role of different levels of involvement in delinquent peer networks as well as attachment to peers in explaining youth crime.

1073 - YOUTH VICTIMIZATION IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND ESTONIA

Zuzana Podaná (Czech Republic)[1]; Anna Markina (Estonia)[2]

1 - Charles University in Prague; 2 - University of Tartu

The presentation focuses on victimization of youth in two European countries which share many similarities in historical and cultural context – the Czech Republic and Estonia. The presentation makes use of data from the third wave of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD) collected in 2013 which included children aged approximately 12 to 16 years (N=3,561 in the Czech Republic and N=3,631 in Estonia). First, prevalence rates of victimization by various types of offences are presented and compared between the countries and also contrasted to the situation in 2006 (i.e. the previous sweep of ISRD study). Second, risk and protective factors are analysed. These are mainly derived from the life-style/routine activity perspective and include for instance leisure time activities, delinquency life-style, or alcohol abuse. Third, results of multivariate analysis are presented and discussed with respect to the theoretical background. In addition, differences and similarities in cultural background of the countries are used to interpret the comparative findings.

13.3 TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION AND SECURITY: CASES
Chair: Arne Dormaels

1074 - FRAMING EFFECTS ON THE ACCEPTANCE OF SURVEILLANCE-ORIENTED SECURITY TECHNOLOGIES

Evelien De Pauw (Belgium)[1]

1 - Vives University College

Background: New surveillance-oriented security technologies are increasingly implemented in the contemporary safety and security policy to address a wide range of reducing risks challenges, for example, as a mean to prevent crime and to increase the capacity for rapid detection and response. Safety, security and privacy which are both highly valued in Western societies. As most of these technologies are relatively new, it is unclear if and how 'framing' these technologies as a crime fighting instrument or as a potential 'threat to privacy' may affect public acceptance of its use.

Goals: This study is a pilot-study, and a first step towards a larger study on privacy, fear of crime and the public acceptance of SOSTs. It addresses the questions (i) whether and to what degree the use of security and/or privacy frames affects public acceptance of these SOSTs (ii) whether these frames affects acceptance differently in individuals with low versus high generalized privacy concerns, fear of crime' and 'knowledge and understanding about technology'.

Methods: Undergraduate students were asked to participate in a study, by means of an online survey. Participants were randomly selected into one of the four 'arms' of the study, answering questions on 4 SOSTs (Intelligent CCTV, behavioural profiling, RIFT, and DNA-databank) accompanied with respectively a security-frame, a privacy frame, a mixed frame and a neutral frame. Additionally we measured for all participants socio-demographic variables (age, gender, socio-economic background and theoretically important variables like fear of crime and privacy concerns.

Average acceptance scores in the four arms of the experiment were compared. In addition data were analysed to assess whether framing interacted with individual's traits as fear of crime and privacy concern to predict acceptance of SOSts.

Results and conclusions: The results of this experiment will be discussed and implications for follow-up studies will be addressed.

1075 - POLICE BODY-WORN CAMERAS, SECURITY, AND THE NEW MOBILE SURVEILLANCE

Richard Jones (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Edinburgh

Police forces around the world are trialling the use of body-worn cameras by officers. Such cameras permit close-up recording of police-public interactions from the officers' points of view, which may influence these interactions. Roll-out of the cameras is costly, but little is yet known as to their utility or wider effects. There may therefore be parallels with the introduction of fixed CCTV cameras. The paper discusses this emergent policing technology, and summarises current trials and usage before reviewing evaluations of the technology conducted to date. Privacy and policing concerns are highlighted, and the cameras' introduction is situated within the rise of consumer born-worn cameras, of scrutiny of the police by citizens' cell phone cameras, and indeed of visual 'ubiquitous surveillance' more generally. Such cameras appear part of managerial strategies to implement mobile technology and influence police practice, but may run up against prevailing police practices, culture, and use of discretion. The paper argues that a confluence of technical, economic, political and popular-cultural factors underlie such cameras' adoption by police forces; and that 'first person' mobile surveillance represents a new departure in the securitisation of public and private space.

1076 - THE EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ON POLICE PROCESSES. CASE STUDY SECURING FIRST WORLD WAR REMEMBRANCE CEREMONIES IN BELGIUM.

Arne Dormaels (Belgium)[1]

1 - Innovation Center for Security (INNOS)

The Innovation Center for Security (INNOS), established in July 2014 in Belgium, is committed to bring together companies, governments, and research institutions to work together on innovative security solutions. This triple-helix partnership facilitated the setup of an ad hoc command room to help the police authorities ensure the security of guests and audience during the official First World War remembrance ceremony of the Battle of Ypres. On the basis of this case, we want to illustrate the added value of triple-helix cooperation in the field of technology, innovation and safety. Our central thesis is that technology and innovation also challenges the structure and culture of an organization.

The generally accepted command structure used by the police, emergency services and partner organizations to manage emergencies and large-scale events is based on the so-called Gold, Silver and Bronze (GSB) hierarchy. This is a rather traditional way of information sharing within (mono-disciplinary) and between services (multi-disciplinary). This hierarchical information structure has some major drawbacks as it does not easily support the introduction of innovative and technological driven solutions.

In this presentation we discuss how the triple-helix collaboration introduced the concept of a net-centric management structure within a police organization. Our case findings show that the introduction of technology and innovation affects police processes in terms of coordination, information- and intelligence management. It also challenges shared responsibilities between different police services during the event management. Consequently, a triple-helix cooperation should not only formulate innovative solutions but also investigate the impact of new technologies on the structure and culture of an organisation. These understandings could for example support training and education programmes. Doing so, a triple-helix could facilitate the introduction of innovation in a more efficient and effective way into police and security organisations.

13.4 EXPANDING PRISONS RESEARCH BEYOND THE SOCIAL

Chair: Julie Laursen

1077 - THE ROLE OF INSTRUCTORS IN PRISON-BASED COGNITIVE BEHAVIOURAL PROGRAMS IN DENMARK

Julie Laursen (Denmark)[1]

1 - University of Aalborg and University of Cambridge

This paper examines the role of the instructors in prison-based cognitive behavioural programs in Denmark. Even though there have been critical examinations of the participants' perceptions of and reactions to the programs (e.g. Perry 2012; Kemshall 2002; Crewe 2011, Fox 1999, 2001; Waldram 2012; Blair et. al. 2004; Andersson 2010; Abrams & Lea in press), very little has been written about the instructors' experiences. Using empirical data from participant observation in four different program setups and semi-structured interviews with four different instructors, this paper discuss the instructors own perceptions and negotiations of and adaptions to the programs' goals. Departing from a newer critique of the lack of interest in how penal policies are actually implemented and negotiated on the grounds (Garland 2013; Crewe 2015; Hubex 2015), this paper will consider how the instructors translate the programmatic goals into their own practice. Denmark is an excellent example of how penal policies are interpreted, negotiated and transformed, as the programs have been imported from the very different penal fields of Canada and UK and then adapted to the Danish context of Scandinavian Exceptionalism (Pratt 2008; Ugelvik & Dullum 2012). The Danish context is also unique in comparison to the Canadian or English, as the instructors are not trained psychologists, but prison officers who have been trained in a two-week course plus ongoing supervision (Sjöberg & Windfeldt 2008). I will use this mixture of control and rehabilitation which is embedded in the instructors´ roles as a departure point for the paper.

1078 - MORAL COMMUNITY AMONG PRISONERS CONVICTED OF SEXUAL OFFENCES

Alice Levins (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Prisons Research Centre, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge

Gresham Sykes (1958/2007, p. 65) argued that the deprivation of liberty is so painful for prisoners because it 'represents a deliberate, moral rejection of the criminal by the free community'. It is generally accepted that imprisonment communicates a form of moral exclusion, but very little research has explored how this moral condemnation is heard by prisoners: how it is individually and collectively experienced, mediated and reconstructed by those who experience it. Similarly, very little research has been conducted into the experiences of sex offenders in prison, and that which has tends to focus on their vertical relationships with treatment providers rather than their horizontal relationships with other imprisoned sex offenders. This presentation will attempt to fill both of these gaps. It will be based on a semi-ethnographic study of a medium-security English prison holding adult men who have been convicted of a sexual offence, and will describe and explain how an excluded group forms its own moral community. It will explore how prisoners convicted of sexual offences individually and collectively react to their own moral exclusion, how they manage their identities and how they respond to shame and stigmatisation while living alongside similarly stigmatised people.

References

Sykes, G.M., 1958/2007. *The Society of Captives: A Study of a Maximum Security Prison* 2nd ed. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

1079 - THE ROLE OF SPACE AND PLACE IN THE WORK OF PRISON OFFICERS

Deborah Kant (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Cambridge

Foucault argued for the conception of prisons as heterotopic places: "real places, actual places, places that are designed into the very institutions of society" (Foucault 1998: 178), yet through their function and architecture seem isolated from the 'outside world'. Prison officers straddle these two seemingly separate yet irrevocably intertwined worlds.

This paper draws on the growing field of carceral geography to discuss the implications of space and place in the experience of prison officers. It will be based on a semi-ethnographic study of prison officers at two Victorian medium-security prisons located, respectively, in the North and South of England. It will explore how officers at the two sites experienced their carceral workspaces, and discuss the relevance of geography to their lives within the establishment and without. The paper suggests that notions of space and place are central to the way in which prison officers think about their work.

References

Foucault, M. (1967/1998) 'Different Spaces', in J. D. Faubion (ed) Aesthetics, Method and Epistemology, London: Penguin Books.

13.5 CRIMINAL POLICIES, YOUTH JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Chair: Caroline Lanskey

1080 - A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE RISE AND RISE OF THE DISCOURSE OF OFFENDER "ACCOUNTABILITY"

Kelly Richards (Australia)[1]

1 - School of Justice, Queensland University of Technology

The concept of offender "accountability" has become ubiquitous in criminological literature and practice, particularly in the areas of youth and restorative justice, and gendered violence (and unsurprisingly, Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA)). That offenders should be "held accountable" is increasingly a feature of legislation, particularly youth justice and sentencing legislation, where it appears alongside the five traditionally-accepted rationales for punishment (retribution, incapacitation, rehabilitation, deterrence, and denunciation). Furthermore, a whole range of criminal justice measures – from Victim Impact Statements to electronic monitoring - are increasingly reframed in terms of fostering offender "accountability" instead of, or in addition to, their existing rationales.

This is a major shift in thinking about penality that has occurred virtually without comment; despite its pervasiveness, the concept of offender "accountability" is used unproblematically in the criminological arena, with little critical engagement with its meaning, aims, or parameters.

This paper considers the ascendancy of offender "accountability" and sketches a critical history of this discourse. In doing so, it seeks to encourage critical engagement with this taken-for-granted shift in penality.

1081 - YOUTH JUSTICE, EDUCATION AND CARE : UNDERSTANDING THE DYNAMICS OF EXCLUSION AND INCLUSION IN THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE YOUTH JUSTICE SYSTEM IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Caroline Lanskey (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Cambridge Institute of Criminology

Are young people in youth justice system in England and Wales receiving the education they need? Does it facilitate social integration and enhance their life chances? This paper considers these questions drawing on a case study of 32 young people under the supervision of one youth offending team in England and Wales serving community and custodial sentences. Their educational paths were tracked for up to six months during their sentence and the young people were interviewed twice, once at the beginning and once at the end of this period. Further data on their education and training were collected via interviews with youth justice staff, specialist workers in youth services and education providers, from observations of educational provision in the community and in custody and from youth justice records. In line with previous studies, the research found that the educational paths of many of the young people were characterised by change and disruption. Full time attendance at a mainstream education provider became less common as they grew older. Their educational experiences were similar to many young people identified as 'at risk' educationally but their criminal justice order could add a further layer of vulnerability. As well as 'at risk' they were also defined as 'risky' students – a potential threat to school communities and to school performance. The young people in the study who flourished educationally did so in caring environments where personal relationships and social welfare combined to support learning. This paper reflects on the dynamics of exclusion and inclusion which shaped the educational pathways of the young people in the study and considers, in particular, the importance of 'care' in their learning experiences.

1082 - THE DUTCH POLICY ON YOUNG ADULT PERSISTENT OFFENDERS

Sanne Struijk (Netherlands)[1]; Jolande Uit Beijerse (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Erasmus University Rotterdam, Erasmus School of Law, Department of Criminal Law

In 2014, new legislation and policy has been introduced in the Netherlands with respect to young adult persistent offenders between the ages of 18 through 23. This introduction involves two significant changes. First, the legal possibility to apply youth sanctions to this offender category has been extended by raising the upper age limit from 21 to 23 years. A second change is the introduction of a standard assessment by the public prosecutor at an early stage of the criminal procedure to assess whether such an offender qualifies for imposing a youth sanction or not. The overall aim of the Dutch legislator is to encourage the use of youth sanctions for young adult offenders.

The legislator presented this new legislation and policy as a result of the discussion about neuroscientific findings explaining the cognitive development of the brain during young adulthood. Consequently, young adults could benefit from the (re)education and rehabilitation based Dutch juvenile justice system. However, another argument for introducing the new legislation and policy was the disturbing fact that young and young adult offenders are responsible for roughly a third of the total crime with a high recidivism rate. This latter argument has led to a contradictory trend in the Dutch sanction policy. For those young adult persistent offenders who do not qualify for imposing youth sanctions, either because of their personality or the nature of the committed crime, a rather punitive approach is intended. Policy makers currently aim to punish these offenders with the so-called ISD sanction, an adults' sanction specifically designed for persistent offenders in 2004. This custodial sanction can be imposed for a maximum of two years and aims at public safety and reducing recidivism, rather than behavioural change or (re)education of the young adult. Although it is already legally possible to impose this persistent offender sanction on young adult offenders aged 18 years and older, the judiciary has made little use of this possibility so far.

In this presentation not only both abovementioned, ambiguous trends in the Dutch youth sanction policy will be examined, we will also discuss their implications for practice. Moreover, we will assess to what extent either of the two is more legitimate and appropriate.

13.6 POLICING AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

Chair: Conor O'Reilly

1083 - TRANS-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH: APPROACHES AND BENEFITS OF A STRATEGY BY THE EXAMPLE OF A COOPERATION BETWEEN POLICE, LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTORS, AND HOUSING ASSOCIATIONS

Olga Siegmunt (Germany)[1]; Anke Schröder (Germany)[2]

1 - HafenCity University Hamburg; 2 - State Office for Criminal Investigation of Lower Saxony

Trans-disciplinarity is a research practice of two and more scientific disciplines or practice fields across borders which generate a holistic approach of new forms of knowledge as well as new methods or concepts. State Office for Criminal Investigation of Lower Saxony realizes a trans-disciplinary research project about security in urban neighbourhoods in a partnership with police, local government actors, and housing associations called TRANSIT. The additional benefit of this project is to develop crime prevention and security strategies that will be placed not only at the structural level but also in each single action. A huge challenge is to achieve overvalue in crime prevention across all three actors with varied aims and interests. The police and the local government actors have non-profit interests. Against them the housing

associations pursue economical goals. The crime preventing strategies have to involve both, social and economical measures. Some problems and solutions will be discussed.

1084 - COMMUNITY SAFETY IN KENYA

Louise Skilling (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of South Wales

The World Bank (2011) refers to Kenya's capital as one of the most crime-ridden cities in Africa, crime and violence is a daily occurrence for most Kenyans. In an effort to improve community – police relations in Kenya following the post-election violence in 2007 and 2008, the Ransley report made recommendations to the Kenyan police that are based on democratic policing principles. A lack of police accountability and civilian oversight of the police were highlighted as key issues within the report, it was recognised that the lack of procedural justice leads to a lack of trust and collaboration between communities and the police (Republic of Kenya, 2009).

It is however acknowledged that the police force in Kenya is unsupported, under resourced and work in challenging circumstances (CHRI, 2007) and therefore, currently there is a need for complimentary community safety projects and resources. From key informant interviews, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews conducted in Kenya in 2015 this paper will argue that community safety can be improved within Kenya if there is community collective action, with supported leadership, which operates in collaboration with police adhering to democratic policing principles, although this is not without its challenges.

1085 - PLURAL POLICING RESEARCH REVIEWED

Antoinette Verhage (Belgium)[1]; Dominique Boels (Belgium)[1]

1 - Ghent University

Recently, the use of systematic reviews has undergone an important growth. Systematic reviews add to academic knowledge through the systematic and thorough gathering of empirical research results on the basis of specific research questions, departing from a body of knowledge an literature on a certain topic. In this paper, we present the results of a systematic review on the topic of 'plural policing'. Plural policing is conceptualized as a '*network of power*' in which different policing actors are gathered for the provision and supervision of policing by governments, private parties, transnational policing institutions, political arrangements, markets in policing and security services, and by policing activities by citizens (Loader, 2000, 323).

That this pluralization carries certain dangers, has been subject of academic debate for years: blurring boundaries, in transparency and lack of (end)responsibility are a few examples of

these debates (Bayley & Shearing, 1996; Loader, 2002). But never have these questions been dealt with systematically. In this paper, we aim to gather empirical research on exactly these questions and go into (1) dangers of blurring boundaries and if and how they are dealt with; (2) effects of plural policing on core tasks of the public police and (3) what does this imply for discretionary space of each policing actor.

1086 - OUT OF AFRICA? THE CAPE VERDEAN POLICE IN THE SEA OF POLICING KNOWLEDGE TRANSFERS

Conor O'Reilly (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Durham University

Located approximately 600km off the coast of West Africa, the archipelago of Cape Verde emerges somewhat exceptional to dominant African trends, not least as regards its police organisation. By virtue of interlinked peculiarities of history and geographic location, these islands were spared much of the turmoil that still inhibits ambitions for police reform across post-colonial Africa. Indeed, the *Polícia Nacional da República de Cabo Verde* appears to have followed a somewhat divergent evolutionary trajectory to many of its continental neighbours; one that has been significantly influenced by police training mobilities and transnational connections. Drawing upon interviews conducted with Cape Verdean police officers and officials in 2014, this paper charts diverse influences from Portuguese colonial policing origins, to more contemporary participation in joint-efforts to combat global insecurities (e.g. drug-trafficking and illegal migration). What emerges is a complex policing identity that has been shaped by multiple training interactions, as well as a Cape Verdean 'policeness' that appears more Occidental than it does African. In addition to examining the impact of transnational forces upon the *Polícia Nacional da República de Cabo Verde,* this paper also reflects upon the regional ambitions of this police organization. Indeed, in something of a reversal in the direction of policing transfers, it is now holding itself out as a beacon for democratic policing in Africa and as a model for emulation across the region.

13.7 CRIME AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURES

Chair: Colin Webster

1087 - REVISITING IMBALANCE: AN EXPANSION OF INSTITUTIONAL ANOMIE THEORY AND VIOLENT CRIME RATES

Adam Bossler (United States of America)[1]; Chad Posick (United States of America)[1]

1 - Georgia Southern University

Institutional Anomie Theory (IAT) posits that the imbalance between societal institutions leads to crime. Specifically, higher imbalances lead to higher rates of crimes while the type of imbalance the country experiences is related to certain categories of crime. While institutional anomie theory has received moderate empirical support in the past, particularly regarding the relationship between economic indicators and rates of violence, studies have not paid careful attention to measuring the imbalance between the economy and other social institutions outlined by Messner and Rosenfeld such as the family, school, and government. This study expands on previous institutional anomie theory research by including several macro-level measures of institutional imbalance that include multiple institutions within a society, including but not limited to the economy, family, school, polity, and health, across dozens of diverse nations around the globe. Implications of the findings will be discussed regarding both the continued study of crime from an institutional anomie perspective as well as future directions on the measurement of the key variables within the theory.

1088 - THE IMPACT OF WELFARE TO WORK AUSTERITY POLICIES ON POVERTY AND CRIME RISKS AMONG MARGINALIZED GROUPS: THE CASE OF SEX WORKERS AND CRIMINAL YOUNG MEN

Colin Webster (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Leeds Beckett University

Welfare, housing and labour market reform have influenced long-term crime trends at the macro structural level in the EU and elsewhere. Drawing on a recent review of the international research literature about the impact of poverty and insecurity on crime, and a discussion of some preliminary findings from a qualitative study of the impact of welfare benefit reform on young men and women, the paper focusses on the micro processes and effects of post-2008 recession and austerity policies on criminalisation and social marginalisation. The links between poverty and crime are complex and mediated by risk factors that may accrue over the lifespan from early experiences of childhood poverty, to later, intense, sudden and then prolonged experiences of poverty and unemployment. The paper argues that although poverty and unemployment experiences were somewhat muted

and cushioned in the post-2008 recession, so that crime continued to decline, subsequent reforms to welfare under austerity policies have pushed already marginalised groups further into the illicit economy and criminality.

13.9 MAX PLANCK PARTNER GROUP FOR "BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY" – PANEL 2

Chair: Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac

1089 - CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF POLITICAL PARTIES AS LEGAL ENTITIES

Aleksandar Marsavelski (Croatia)[1]

1 - University of Zagreb

Most countries in the world have introduced criminal responsibility of legal entities, while at the same time in many countries political parties have a status of a legal entity, which allows to treat them like corporations. The expansion of criminal liability of legal persons has enabled to hold political parties criminally liable, unless there is a law that provides an exemption for them. This new possibility to punish political parties has been applied for the first time in March 2014 when a Croatian court convicted and sentenced a major political party (Croatian Democratic Union) for corruption. After determining that the crimes committed resulted in damaging state-owned companies for more than €9,5 million, the Court found that CDU illegally obtained nearly €5,2 million, part of which was taken by the party president Ivo Sanader (about €2 million). This case shall be used for assessing the legal, political and criminological aspects of criminal responsibility of political parties as legal entities.

After a brief overview of historical developments of criminal responsibility of legal entities, this paper will compare how different theoretical concepts of liability could be applied to political parties and evaluate their consequences. The relevant theories of criminal responsibility of legal entities whose applicability to political parties are subject to evaluation are the following: strict liability, vicarious liability, identification or alter ego model, representation model, aggregation theory, corporate culture theory, theory of organisational fault and compliance, theory of wilful blindness and benefit theory.

1090 - TRANSITIONAL ECONOMIC CRIMES AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička (Croatia)[1]

1 - University of Zagreb

Serious economic crimes and violations of economic, social and cultural rights have often been neglected in criminal proceedings and/or reports of truth commissions that have followed economic transitions or conflicts. Although these economic crimes often resulted in a substantial loss of profit in the overall economy and in society, they have not been widely and effectively prosecuted. The Balkan region is no exception to this rule. However, from Nuremberg on, there have been attempts and successful examples of prosecuting war profiteering cases. Even quite recently, International Criminal Court's prosecutor called for such a prosecution to be conducted before the ICC. This presentation focuses on establishing serious economic criminal offence as crime under international law. It explores legal and social preconditions under which serious economic offences in general may be characterized as crimes under international criminal law. The presentation study explains what are the most plausible solution for prosecuting serious economic crimes and articulates which categories of economic crimes should be prosecuted as international crimes *stricto sensu*.

1091 - TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN AND THROUGH THE BALKANS – A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Karlo Ressler (Croatia)[1]

1 - University of Zagreb

This presentation will offer the overview of the doctoral research project on trafficking in human beings in and through the Balkans conducted within the MPPG Research Focus I on Violence, Organized Crime and Illegal Markets. It will provide an introduction to the particularities of human trafficking research in the region, explain the employed research methodology and some initial findings of the research conducted in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Southeast Europe is considered to be one of the rare regions which is at the same time the area of origin, transit and destination. Therefore, the project attempts to illustrate the organization and different stages of trafficking activities in the Balkans. In order to successfully do that, the qualitative research methodology including qualitative data collection methods and interpretative analysis is employed.

The presentation will discuss certain indications of the interconnections of various illegal markets in the region. Also, factors influencing the development of human trafficking in the Balkans, such as specific geographic location, weak institutions in the course of political and economic transition and impact of wars in 1990s will be analysed.

13.10 INTERSECTIONS OF GENDER, CRIME AND ETHNICITY: EXPERIENCES, MOTIVATIONS AND RESPONSES TO OFFENDING BEHAVIOUR

Chair: Azrini Wahidin

1092 - EXAMINING CRIME, ETHNICITY AND GENDER WITHIN ZONES OF TRANSITION AND STABILITY IN THREE CORE CITIES IN ENGLAND

James Hunter (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Nottingham Trent University

Whilst the link between crime and ethnicity has been explored within the criminology literature (e.g. Phillips and Bowling, 2003; Piquero and Brame, 2008), the moral panic engendered by the portrayal of the 'usual suspects' within certain sections of the media still exerts a pervasive form of socialisation in relation to certain ethnic groups and types of criminal offence.

This paper draws upon research commissioned by a Community Safety Partnership in England, and explores the extent to which patterns of offending within three Core Cities in England are significantly linked to the gender/ethnicity of the offender. The impact of place and neighbourhood, and the relative level of socio-economic stability of transition has also been consistently identified as an important determinant of crime hotspots within specific parts of cities upon crime levels and offending patterns (e.g. Shaw and Mckay, 1942; Newman, 1972; Sampson, 2012; Weisburd et al, 2012). Utilising official recorded crime data at the postcode level, this paper examines patterns of offending by ethnic group and gender across wards within the three Core Cities between 2003/4 and 2012/13.

The empirical analysis presents results of the extent to which ethnicity and gender are significantly and independently related to patterns of offending, controlling for the transitional and stable characteristics of neighbourhoods across the different core cities.

1093 - BOTH SIDES OF THE FENCE: THE ROLE OF PEER ADVOCACY AND PEER SUPPORT IN PRISONS.

Azrini Wahidin (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Nottingham Trent University

Both Sides of the Fence: The Role of Peer Advocacy and Peer Support in Prisons. The aim of this paper examines the implementation and experiences of prisoners and staff participating in the running of a peer support Health and Social Care intervention programme at two different types of prisons in England and Wales: a Category B prison and a Category C prison which holds adult male sex offenders.

This paper is based on qualitative research drawing on 30 semi-structured interviews with prisoners (peer partner and peer advocates), prison staff and external peer trainers. The aim of this paper is to examine the key literature in the field of mentoring/prisoner peer support. It is by drawing on the voices of those participating in the peer support programmes at these two prisons that we will draw out the benefits and possible pit-falls of running schemes such as these in prisons. Farrall (2006:61), notes the positive effects of programmes, similar to Quaker Connections mentoring programme (See Convery, Moore and Wahidin, 2014), that builds upon both human capital and social interactions between individuals and other groups and individuals. In terms of social capital it means developing individuals' social connectedness, their embeddedness in a set of social interactions which are core to the conditions in which desistance can take place. This form of social programme provides fiscally stretched organisations the opportunity to utilise the services of peer volunteers as a way of supporting the principles of rehabilitation and desistance. In addition, some prisoners value the natural unpaid assistance of volunteers more highly than professional caring (Williams, 1991, cited in Barter, 1996:55) and view them with less suspicion than prison or probation officers or other prison personnel.

The above discussion although constrained by the paucity of research, clearly demonstrates the benefits of peer support and outlines how peer support is used in terms of health, social care and well-being intervention programmes in prison.

1094 - RISKS AND REWARDS OF SHOPLIFTING: BUILDING SHOP-THEFT OFFENDER PROFILES USING THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND MOTIVATIONS OFOFFENDING.

Laura Garius (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership

Shop theft is described as a 'hidden crime' and knowledge about who shoplifts and how they execute their crimes remain limited (Dabney, Hollinger and Dugan, 2004). This paper presents preliminary findings from research drawing on the subjective experiences of shop theft offenders and the detailed nature of their offences.

As part of a wider knowledge transfer partnership between Nottingham Trent University, Loughborough University, Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership [NCPD], this paper presents preliminary findings from those stages of the project which examine offenders' *modus operandi* (including methods of product procurement and store exiting strategies), as well as offenders' attitudes towards shop theft, the perceived risks and barriers to shoplifting, the role of security (broader social) factors informing the motivation to steal. These themes are captured through semi-structured interviews with prolific shop theft offenders based in a core city of England. The project also examines evidence relating to the effectiveness of security measures using data from the Home Office's Commercial Victimisation Survey; building on existing research relating to security and vehicle crime/burglary.

The research draws upon the rational offending model, which assumes that individuals make choices that they perceive to be in their best interests (Cornish and Clarke, 1986) and make a 'rational' decision to offend by weighing perceived rewards against the perceived risks. Using evidence from both offenders' own experiences and from analysis of the CVS survey, we explore whether certain interventions or measures may more successfully disrupt the risk/reward balance: feeding into the overarching objectives of the KTP project to reduce the risk and impact of shoplifting to retailers and crime reduction agencies.

13.11 SENTENCING AND PENAL DECISION-MAKING II

Chair: Carrol Tange

1095 - JUDGING UNDER PRESSURE: CRIMINAL COURTS IN RUSSIA

Kirill Titaev (Russian Federation)[1]

1 - The Institute of the Rule of Law at the European University at St. Petersburg

The presentation is based on the results of the sociological survey of Russian judges. During 2014 the Institute of the Rule of Law at the European University at St. Petersburg collected 1998 judge's self-filling questionnaires from ten regions of Russia. The sample is representative for all Russian courts (excluding military and economic (*arbitrazh*) courts). More than one thousand of these judges try criminal cases. The form included a set of questions, which were connected with different issues of criminal justice. We asked the judges about the goals of criminal justice, preferred type of evidence in the trial, their opinion about the quality of the investigation (huge and formalized pre-trial stage of the criminal justice procedure in Russia), the true role of the judge in the trial, possible reforms of the criminal justice system and other matters.

The judges showed a very consolidated opinion on such problems as the role of the judge in the process (they share the "activist" position – the judge should be active and not entrust questioning, for example, to the litigants) and the main goals of the criminal justice. However, their opinions on other subjects were more varied. This concerns, for example, the importance of witness reports. Approximately half of the judges preferred the reports which are formalized during the pre-trial stage, but another half preferred the witness to report in the courtroom.

The main attitudes of Russian judges and differences between various demographic and career groups are described in the first part of the paper. From this survey we learn, that the Russian judge is bureaucratic-oriented, he/she does not trust the defence attorney and the accused person, does not believe in the serious mistakes of the investigator and the prosecutor (for

example, Russian judges find not guilty less than 0.5% of the accused in felony), he/she prefers the real evidence collected during the pre-trial stage, and does not like witness reports.

The Second part of the paper is focused on the social mechanisms of creating and conserving this model of judging. It is based on more than two hundreds interviews with judges, investigators, police officers, prosecutors, defence attorneys, court clerks and other participants of the criminal justice system. The observed characteristics of the judicial community are part of the institutional design of Russian police and investigations, prosecution and defence system, which such features as the weak position of the defence attorney, formal system of evaluation in the police and public prosecutor's office, as well as the bureaucratic accountability of the judges.

1096 - DECISION-MAKING ON PRE-TRIAL DETENTION IN BELGIUM

Carrol Tange (Belgium)[1]; Dieter Burssens (Belgium)[1]; Eric Maes (Belgium)[1]

1 - National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology (NICC), 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 final results and more thorough analysis 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. Notably through a focus on the people presented before the investigating judge, or the influence of criminal investigation acts and forensic expertise on the length of pre-trial detention, we will discuss possible explanations for the observed increase of the remand prisoner population and pre-trial detention length evolution in Belgium over the last decades.

intellectual closure and hostility associated with many appropriations of post-structuralist and post-modern currents of thought and champion the following means of reconnecting across the generations and traditions in sociological thought. Put simply, I argue that there is much to be gained for a critical sociological criminology in the 21st century from the following four sources:

- firstly, from a critical and humanistic appropriation of Max Weber's legacy of interpretive sociology and the necessary emphasis on the work of understanding (verstehen);
- secondly, from the work of Norbert Elias and particularly his emphasis on the intertwined nature of both the psychological and the social in processes of social interdependencies;
- thirdly and relatedly from the work of the symbolic interactionist sociology of Erving Goffman;
- and fourthly from the importance of situating such classical and contemporary ideas and arguments in actual research on the crime question, namely that of the situational logic of violence both historically and comparatively.

The presentation ends by making the case for the necessary recovery of a historically and sociologically informed criminological imagination.

1099 - THE PHYSICS OF SOCIAL LIFE: CRIMINOLOGY AND THE MODELLING OF POWER

Michael McGuire (United Kingdom)[1]

1 – University of Surrey

In setting out his vision for a science of society, Auguste Comte originally intended to call it 'social physics' rather than sociology. Amongst other things this presentation will consider how very different our analyses of the social world might have been had Comte's original designation for this discipline prevailed. For example, how might our understandings of central concepts like power or social order have been affected if these had been modelled more upon the better understood interactions of the physical world than upon the organic metaphors which have tended to dominate social theorising? The presentation draws upon recent work by the author which has attempted just such an exercise. By drawing upon a 'dynamic' theory of social connection – one which makes use of field theoretic models from classical social science as much as from physics – it becomes possible to model social power in terms of social force. This in turn permits a far more precise, quantitative analysis of the interactions which shape our social world than has usually been possible. In this presentation one specific way in which such a 'social force' model

celebration of criminology as a separate inter-disciplinary and applied 'discipline' and the conference organisers' claims for criminology as 'unitas multiplex'. Overall, it is argued that there are important intellectual gains to be made from both reconnecting criminology back to the beating conceptual, methodological and empirical heart of sociological practice and in turn sociological-informed work in the criminological field can in turn reinvigorate the often seemingly tired and quarrelsome master discipline.

1099 - ONE CRIMINOLOGY, SEVERAL CRIMINOLOGIES OR NO CRIMINOLOGY: CONFRONTING CRIMINOLOGY TO OTHER DISCIPLINES IN THE FRENCH-SPEAKING WORLD

Christian Mouhanna (France)[1]

1 - CESDIP-CNRS, University of Versailles

The word criminology refers to very different disciplines in the French-speaking world, reflecting a huge variety of situations. In some country Criminology is very near Sociology. In others, Law, Medicine or Forensic Sciences are its main references. Another opposition rests on the position of Criminology in these countries: it could be a very critical discipline fighting against the use of crime and force as a tool for states' governments or conversely a discipline supporting the state. Each tool in the field of Social Sciences can be used in both directions, i.e. to reinforce the control made by state agencies or to criticize public policies. These debates weaken the scientific work and the status of Criminology itself.

And, in spite of many attempts, Criminology has never been recognized as an independent discipline in France. More than oppositions between disciplines, the failures are due to a gap, inside each disciplines, between radical beliefs and framings (March, 1994).

We will examine the theoretical and the practical reasons that explain all these differences, and especially how epistemological, moral and ideological elements have to be taken into account in order to understand the place of Criminology in each country. Moreover, we will put the light on the interactions between academics' strategies and politicians' ones, looking at the position of Criminology as the result of a fight or an alliance between scientific production and political power.

1100 - CRIMINOLOGY AS A PHYSICS OF THE SOCIAL

Michael McGuire (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Surrey

In this paper I develop some arguments about the question of where to situate Criminology as a (social) science. I challenge the widespread assumption that Criminology 'emerges from' or is 'subordinate to' other social sciences and I question whether it is nothing more than a collection of disparate and disconnected insights from other disciplines such as Law and

Psychology – thereby lacking the (apparent) theoretical unity of 'respectable' social sciences like Economics. I point to the historical foundations of Criminology as one basis for a more radical interpretation of where it sits within the social sciences. I develop this point by identifying some of the fundamental, grounding forms of social explanation it offers. And these arguments are supplemented by a third - the observation that in the security oriented, risk averse, surveillant assemblage we now inhabit it is the criminological imagination above all which enables us to make sense of everyday life. Taken together, such arguments present evidence for a significant methodological paradigm shift - one where Criminology is regarded as a central, rather than peripheral way of understanding the social world.

13.13 FRAUD

Chair: Brendan Quirke

1101 - PLUGGING THE BABY GAP? THE STRUGGLE TO REVERSE DEMOGRAPHIC DECLINE IN RUSSIA

Alexandra Orlova (Canada)[1]

1 - Ryerson University

In recent years, Russia has been struggling to reverse plunging birth-rates by adopting a number of radical policies designed to encourage women to have more babies. Both Presidents Putin and Medvedev have acknowledged that declining birth-rates combined with high death rates constitute one of the more serious problems facing the country and that radical measures are needed to address this situation. The breakup of the Soviet Union and the ensuing economic and political instability prompted a decade-long decline in fertility rates, which dropped from 1.72 children per woman in 1991 to 1.2 children per woman in 2000. As a result, Russia lost nearly 6 million inhabitants. Relative stability and high oil prices in the decade that followed saw fertility rates settle at around 1.6 children per woman in 2012 and 1.71 children per woman in 2013, which is still below the needed replacement rate of 2.1 children per woman. Consequently, in his 2006 annual State of the Nation Address, President Putin stated that, in order to resolve the demographic crisis facing Russia, there was a need to increase birth-rates, lower death rates, and implement an effective immigration policy. This presentation will focus on the maternal capital subsidy for the birth of two or more children that took effect in 2007 and that is designed to support and encourage women to give birth to more than one child. This presentation will aim to answer two questions. The first question is, why has maternal capital fraud been so prevalent, especially given the fact that it involves ordinary families trying to raise their children? The second question is, does maternal capital make a difference when it comes to increasing Russia's birth-rate—the purpose for which it was introduced in the first place? This study of maternal capital subsidy reviews applicable

legislative provisions instituting the maternal capital program, as well as critical analysis of these provisions by both Russian and Western scholars. In addition to legislative and literature reviews, the study also analyses court cases rendered by the Russian Supreme Court as well as the Russian Constitutional Court interpreting provisions of the maternal subsidy legislation and dealing with various frauds perpetrated in regards to the subsidy. The presentation will argue that the overly restrictive design of the maternal capital program provides a fertile ground for fraud and that this subsidy fails to address the many complex causes underlying Russia's declining fertility rates, thus limiting its effectiveness. The maternal capital study concludes that mothers and their families want the maternal capital money here and now because they do not believe that the money will be available in the future (in part, such belief is justified by the turbulent history of the 1990s and several bank collapses). The other side of the coin is that the state does not trust its citizens to use maternal capital money in a responsible fashion and has thus prescribed very limited usages for these funds. This lack of trust on both sides creates fertile ground in which fraud and corruption flourish.

1102 - THE ROLE OF LEGITIMATE ACTORS IN CONSTRUCTING FOOD FRAUD

Jon Spencer (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Centre for Criminal Justice and Criminology, University of Manchester

This paper draws on current research that investigates the structure of food fraud. Drawing on different accounts the paper will explore the role of the legitimate actor in the commission of food adulteration offences. This raises a number of questions concerning our understanding of how crimes are organised and how official regulatory bodies respond to rule transgression and construct the criminal actions of those involved. By developing a framework of understanding that suggests that there are key actors who are more critical in defining the structure of the criminal actions and yet these actors may know little of how offenders actually co-operate and collaborate to commit food fraud.

1103 - THE POLICING OF INSURANCE FRAUD IN SWEDEN: FROM DETECTION TO PROSECUTION

Anders Stenström (Sweden)[1]; Anna Jonsson (Sweden)[1]

1 - The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

This paper discusses how the control of insurance fraud is organized in Sweden. Studies of insurance fraud have typically concentrated on gauging the extent of the problem and features of fraudulent claims and claimants. In order to understand and explore the nature of fraud detection practices in Sweden this present study focus on various organizational and occupational factors. The analysis is informed by organizational theory and theories of discretion. Drawing on both qualitative and quantitative data, occupational norms, values, and

fraud detection methods are examined, as well as information in cases reported to the police and the criminal records of suspected offenders. In accordance with previous studies, our results suggest that insurance fraud is perceived as a low priority offence in the Swedish Police Service, and only a small fraction of all suspected fraud cases are reported. In general, insurance companies tend to report high-risk customers, cases that are easily investigated and flagrant instances of fraud. The impact of low reporting rates, corporate strategies, and existing legal frameworks on fraud detection practices is discussed. Situational factors facilitating insurance fraud and measures for crime prevention are also considered.

1104 - FIGHTING EU FRAUD: A FRAGMENTED RESPONSE?

Brendan Quirke (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Manchester Metropolitan University

This paper will consider the response of the EU and its 28 member states to the phenomenon of EU Budget Fraud. It will consider the role of transnational agencies in terms of fighting EU Fraud, in particular OLAF the lead agency in this regard, but also Eurojust and Europol. It will also consider the constraints which seem to prevent OLAF from operating in a more effective manner. OLAF's relationship with its sister transnational agencies will also be examined and the high level of fragmentation which exists amongst the many agencies involved in the fight against fraud, the fragmented legal approach and the difficulties this presents in attempting to investigate sophisticated transnational frauds will also be considered. These difficulties have been compounded by the rapid expansion of the EU. The impact of expansion will be analysed and the relationship between OLAF and new member state anti-fraud agencies will be examined, including the support offered to enable them to become effective actors in the fight against fraud. The paper concludes that despite the best efforts of OLAF, and existing member states, the high degree of fragmentation affecting institutions and the legal system has hampered and inhibited the fight against fraud.

13.14 DESISTANCE FROM CRIME: NEW RESEARCH AGENDA, NEW INSIGHTS

Chair: Bart Claes

Discussant: Joanna Shapland

1105 - IDEAL RELEASE? AUTOMATIC, DISCRETIONARY, EXECUTIVE OR JUDICIAL?

Martine Herzog-Evans (France)[1]

1 - University of Rheims, Law Faculty

European states display a great variety of prisoner early release systems. In some jurisdictions, early release is automatic at a given point in time; in others it is discretionarily decided by a court or an executive authority. Others still have a mixed system whilst others opt for mandatory post-release supervision of dangerous offenders. Yet neither the European legal system, nor any other international body has ever determined what an ideal system should be: automatic, discretionary; executive or judicial. Due process is certainly essential in terms of legitimacy and compliance; courts are thus probably better equipped at implementing this essential element. However, due process must be exercised by 'good' people who also focus on relationships with and offender agency. Key issues thus become how to recruit and train such people and how to structure a legal and institutional system in such a way that it allows for this to happen. Such a system is thus highly collaborative both with the offender and his family along with community welfare and other desistance supportive agencies. It is also evidence-based as there should also be legal duty to truly support offenders' desistance path, as is the case in German law.

1106 - SOCIAL CONTEXTS FOR DESISTANCE

Dana Segev (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Sheffield

The manner in which culture interacts with desistance processes has not been the subject of much enquiry. Individual agency — that is, one's choices, perceptions, and actions — is sensitive to the cultural contexts in which it is exercised, and moving towards or away from desistance may mean different things in different places or cultures. For example, which values are attached to becoming a mainstream citizen in Israel compare to England and Wales? What is social exclusion like in one place compared to another? What is it about agency in England and Wales that goes about challenges or opportunities differently or the same as in Israel? Hence, the main question in this paper considers how cultures and places interacts with individual agency such that desistance processes are shaped within it a certain way. Comparing desistance processes in different countries can tell us more about how processes of change occur in one context, compare to another, and what it is that interacts with desistance a

certain way. This paper explores the social context of people who have been through the criminal justice process, experienced some form of supervision and are desisting from crime. The social context is explored in three countries (but two criminal justice systems): England, Wales, and Israel. Three themes are discussed in turn: (1) the benefits of a comparative study in helping us understand desistance processes; (2) the different contexts that each country under discussion creates for offenders to desist; (3) and how cultural differences may influence desistance processes given what we know about desistance today. Furthermore, this paper discusses main characteristics of each culture, focusing specifically on differences in supervision (or community sanctions and measures) and familial values, in England, Wales, and Israel.

1107 - DESISTANCE IN MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS

Sofie Van Roeyen (Belgium)[1]; Freya Vander Laenen (Belgium)[1]; Eric Broekaert (Belgium)[2]

1 - IRCP, Ghent University; 2 - Ghent University

Introduction: Previous desistance research mainly focused on the general offender population. Even though some specific groups, such as drug users and sexual offenders, have already been studied, mentally ill offenders are largely neglected as specific group in the desistance literature.

Aim: The current study is strengths-based and focuses on 'personal desistance', which is an extension of personal recovery, and refers to the individually experienced and perceived desistance process. The goal is to find out what mentally ill offenders consider to be desistance and which influences they experience to be positive in their process of desistance. Furthermore, this research wants to explore how these factors can be promoted, and develop strategies to foster the desistance process.

Method: This research is a qualitative mentally-ill-offender-centered study. The applied qualitative methodologies are focus group interviews and in-depth interviews.

Expected results: Previous research showed that the desistance process differs for specific groups of offenders compared to the general offender population, thus it is conceivable that the desistance process is also different for mentally ill offenders.

13.15 VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION

Chair: Leah Daigle

1108 - RECURRING VICTIMIZATION AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION: EXTENT AND RISK FACTORS

Leah Daigle (United States of America)[1]

1 - Georgia State University

One risk factor for recurring victimization that has yet to be examined is sexual orientation, despite evidence that sexual orientation is linked to risk for victimization (Herek, 2009), and the risk heterogeneity perspective suggests that time-invariant characteristics should predict recurring victimization. Using data drawn from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, a nationally-representative survey of 16,507 individuals in the United States (Black, et al., 2011), the relationship between sexual orientation and recurring victimization is explored. Specifically, the extent to which recurring victimization occurs to persons identifying as sexual minorities as well as if sexual minority status differentiates victimization risk (i.e., nonvictim, single victim, recurring victim) is examined. Policy implications as well as directions for future research are discussed.

1109 - SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION IN GREECE: POLICE UNDERREPORTING AND THE VICTIM OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

Ioulia Georgiadi (Greece)[1]; Charitini Ioannou (Greece)[1]; Alexandra Koufouli (Greece)[1]; Vasiliki Artinopoulou (Greece)[1]

1 - Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Athens

Sexual victimization can be defined as any form of involuntary physical or verbal sexual act, ranging from indecent sexual comments and sexual groping to rape and attempted rape. The mere nature of the incident and the associated feelings that a victim experiences, result into the phenomenon being one of the most underreported acts. When it comes to reporting the crime to the police, victims tend to avoid it, either because they consider these actions as "private matters", or because they do not believe that it will result in any positive outcome, such as the arrest of the offender; with existing official data, therefore, tending to underestimate the true scale of the problem. Thus the purpose of this study was to investigate the prevalence of sexual victimization in a Greek youth sample. For the purposes of the study a sample of convenience comprised of approximately 680 individuals aging from 18 to 25 years old, was collected with the use of anonymous online questionnaires during the second half of 2014. The survey included questions regarding the frequency of the events during the last six months, the offenders' identity, police reporting and reasons for deciding to report or not the incident to the police. According to the most important findings 42.2% of respondents have

received inappropriate sexual comments and 18.3% have been subject to sexual groping. Additionally, 31 individuals were victims of an attempted rape, only one of which reported the incident to the authorities. Out of the 12 victims that reported being raped over the last six months, only one filled an official complaint with the police. In most of the cases of rape or attempted rape, the perpetrator was an individual known to the victim and not a stranger. The most prevalent reasons for non-reporting included the "personal nature" of the issue; the victim's decision to "handle the incident himself"; fear of retribution; police mistrust and prior dissatisfaction; or minimization of the incident's significance. To conclude, it remains evident that despite relevant efforts by governments and organizations to support the victims of sexual violence, the stigmatization, fear and mistrust to the authorities leaves a significant number of victims without help and support. Further investigation in to the reasons of underreporting, awareness raising about victims' rights and protection are warranted as the first steps towards combating this rather complex form of violence.

13.17 HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND VICTIMIZATION

Chair: Anna Rosińska

1114 - GAPS IN IDENTIFYING VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING BY NGOS IN POLAND

Anna Rosińska (Poland)[1]

1 - Human Trafficking Studies Centre, Warsaw University

Foundations, associations and other types of non-governmental organisations were created in Poland at approximately the same time as in the countries of Western Europe. During the inter-war period (1918 - 1939), NGOs enjoyed rapid development. The Second World War, followed by a period of Communist domination caused an enormous drop in social activity and organisations. As a result, many of the NGOs were abolished and their assets confiscated by the state, while others were assimilated by ideologically oriented institutions. Since 1989, NGOs have enjoyed a revival thanks to the reinstatement of the freedom of assembly and association. Some organisations (e.g. Caritas Poland, the YMCA), whose traditions date back to the pre-war period, have been re-established and have commenced their statutory activities. Numerous new foundations, associations and civil society activities have been created to meet the needs of modern society. In the early '90s, civil society organisations sprung up to counteract various social problems and to address the challenges that the process of transformation from a totalitarian to a democratic system had created.

After the fall of the communist regime, the newly formed civil society movement had to challenge numerous *beginner mistakes* of the newly established organisations. On one hand, there was a lot of energy and spontaneous enthusiasm of newborn NGO leaders, and on the

other hand, the work of many NGOs was hindered by a lack of efficient human and financial resources, information, know-how, and awareness among decision makers and public opinion about the importance of the third sector in the society. A lack of cooperation between NGOs, local government authorities and government institutions not only influenced the quality of the developed programmes and activities, but also led to the suspension of several initiatives.

I want to show the gaps in identifying victims of human trafficking by NGOs in Poland based on the results of the project FIGAS. The full name of project Filling the gaps is in the system of Combating human trafficking in Poland. The project was realized by the University of Warsaw and Border Guard during last 2 years.

1115 - HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: HUMAN RIGHTS, ILLEGALS, CRIME, AND TERRORISM?

Vincent Figliomeni (Italy)[1]

1 - Francesco Figliomeni Social Science Research Center

For many years, regional conflicts continued to prompt massive migrations primarily from Africa and the Middle East to Mediterranean shores. The Italian Foreign Minister recently noted that a total of 170,000 migrants disembarked on Italian coasts in 2014, out of a total of 278,000 in the European Union. A reported 8,918 migrants have landed in Italy from 1 January to 4 March 2015. Italy has seen a sharp increase this year in the already enormous flow of migrants arriving on its coast from North Africa. It has been on the front lines, rescuing migrants who are headed for other parts of Europe, but arrive first in Italy because the country's southernmost points are close to the North African coast of Libya. As many as 8,480 migrants were rescued in only four days in April 2015 in waters off Italy, according to the Italian Coast Guard. The numbers keep growing every day. Italian Coast Guard officials said that many of the migrants were Syrians while numerous others were fleeing sub-Saharan Africa. Many of those rescued were found after distress calls were made via satellite phones, a frequent procedure with human traffickers who call for help before abandoning migrants who had paid thousands of Euros each for passage to Europe. Estimates of desperate migrants who will try the dangerous crossing this summer range from 250,000 to 500,000. The EU funded Triton saved the lives of 23,000 immigrants from October 2014 to January 2015. Operation Triton is a border security operation conducted by FRONTEX, the European Union's (EU) border security agency. While the EU is dealing with this crime of Human Trafficking in the Mediterranean, the problem also presents challenges for protection of human rights and significantly adds to the already complex and controversial issues of illegal immigration, crime, and terrorism. This research discusses efforts of the United Nations, European Union, European, and Mid-eastern and African national authorities in dealing with the steady flow of migrants and loss of life associated with massive migrations in the Mediterranean; in establishing the appropriate law enforcement responses to such dangerous and illegal migration practices and the major criminal activity of human trafficking; and in reducing the potential that the influx of migrants to Italy and Europe increases the potential for crime and

terrorism. Situational Crime Prevention (SCP), an applied research methodology approach is used to form the templates to define and understand the problems, formulate solutions, and evaluate the results. In short, this study will discuss the utility of the SCP approach in demonstrating the reduction of the following: (1) deaths associated with migration in the Mediterranean (2) human trafficking and human rights issues (3) the potential that those migrants allowed entry contribute to increased crime and terrorism.

1116 - NEW FORMS OF LABOR EXPLOITATION IN LATE CAPITALISM. TRAFFICKING IN THE SUPPLY CHAINS AND TEMPORARY WORK ORGANIZATIONS

Clara Santos (Portugal)[1]; Cristina Albuquerque (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Coimbra

In the late capitalism the links between legal and illegal labour actors are complex and differ across societal sectors and country boundaries. As several authors underline we must understand the actual complex typology of recruitment mechanisms linked to the new 'merchants of labour'. The exploitative intermediaries/ brokers, are not only criminal networkers but are often disguised as legitimate business linked to formal and informal economy in destination countries. On the other hand, an enterprise that recruits workers with the help of a broker agency doesn't necessarily know cases of trafficking and exploitative brokering practices in the overall supply chain.

In fact, in most European it is the business responsibility to take action and, for instance, to check the legitimacy of their supply chains; it is not a legal obligation. The effectiveness of this self-regulating procedure must however be discussed in order to contribute to combat the relative impunity of the global trafficking chain, not forgetting the essential action concerning goods imported into the country and that could be produced, in another country, by trafficked workers.

Thus, in our communication we will discuss this subject namely in three different focus:

a) The impacts of the actual fragmented and global labour organization in the transformation/ complexification of the human trafficking for purposes of labour exploitation;

b) The development of new ways of control and prevention of trafficking in several links and moments of the productive chains and the necessary intervention shifts. For instance, how to implement task forces assuring the existence of centralized coordination points and networking in combating and preventing THB crime globally? How to overcome some of the shortcomings and legal ambiguities, concerning for example labor exploitation, allowing a clear distinction between cases of trafficking for exploitation and a set of other abuses in the employment context? These may be subject to punishment by criminal or employment laws, but it is required a different intervention strategy in a trafficking situation;

c) The protection and support of THB potential victims by changing development policies, global labour control and consummation perspectives.

13.18 MEETING OF THE CRIMINAL LAW-MAKING POLICY WORKING GROUP

Chair: Jose Luis Diez Ripolles

1117 - MEETING OF THE CRIMINAL LAW-MAKING POLICY WORKING GROUP

Jose Luis Diez Ripolles (Spain)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology. University of Malaga

In the Budapest Conference of 2013 a meeting took place to discuss the need of a working group that would study criminal law-making policy. The result of the debate 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.

The 2014 ESC Conference in Prague validated the initiative. Two panel sessions were organized by the Group covering a wide range of topics of great interest. Presenters from Spain, Australia, Hungary, Colombia, the Netherlands and Brazil carried out interesting discussions that confirmed the need to share our ideas about criminal law-making in different countries.

The 2015 Conference in Porto will offer a new opportunity for discussion. Again, two panel sessions will be organized in which we hope to continue our debates and to add more members to our Working Group.

13.19 PROBATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Chair: Ilona Čėsnienė

1118 - EVALUATION OF THE PILOT PROJECT "RISK-ORIENTED EXECUTION OF SANCTIONS"

Mirjam Loewe-Baur (Switzerland)[1]; Patrik Manzoni (Switzerland)[1]; Christian Schwarzenegger (Switzerland)[1]

1 - University of Zurich

From 2010 to 2013 there was a pilot project in the Swiss penal system called risk-oriented execution of sanctions ("Risikoorientierter Sanktionenvollzug, ROS"), which was conducted in four cantons. The aim of ROS is to prevent recidivism and strengthen reintegration of offenders - taking as a basis Andrews' and Bonta's Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) principles. All offenders with an executory sentence go through four steps, i.e. triage, diagnostic clarification, planning, and analysis of the enforcement of the sentence. These four steps make it easier to give structure in a multi-institutional and interdisciplinary field.

An innovation of ROS is the triage-instrument "Fall-Screening-Tool (FaST)". Its purpose is to build groups with different needs. Thus, A-cases should have no need for further diagnostic clarification, B-cases should have a need for diagnostic clarification regarding non-violent delinquency and C-cases for diagnostic clarification regarding violent and sexual delinquency.

The Institute of Criminology of the University of Zurich conducted a first evaluation of the FaST focusing on the psychometric criteria reliability and validity. Inter-ratter reliability was tested on the basis of 40 cases and 3 raters and turned out to be very good. Predictive and convergent validity were tested using a sample of 733 cases conditionally released in 2004 or 2005 in the canton of Zurich. The FaST and the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG) were applied and recidivism rates after up to six years of time-at-risk were registered. Results indicate accuracy particularly for the predictive validity. Possible further steps of evaluation will be discussed.

1119 - PREDICTION OF RISK OF REITERATION OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIORS IN TRAFFIC DELINQUENCY: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

José Martínez Marín (Spain)[1]; Vicente Guillén Jara (Spain)[1]; José Luís Costa García (Spain)[1]; Antonia Martínez Ortiz (Spain)[1]; Miguel Pérez Ruiz (Spain)[1]; Francisco José Campillo Sánchez (Spain)[1]; Salvador Ruiz Ortiz (Spain)[1]

1 - Murcia Local Police

Murcia Local Police (Spain), in response to the Prosecuting Office of Traffic Safety, and following the methodology established by it, have developed an investigation project about

the risk of crime reiteration in the Road Safety area. To deal with it, we intend to predict the possibility of an individual to recidivate in illegal behaviour, basing on scientific parameters, in order to set a proportional criminal punishment to the risk that the behaviour represents.

The aim of this Project is to design an evaluation instrument to diagnose recidivism risk in crimes against Road Safety, attending to impartial guidelines that will be useful for the emission of a personalized diagnose.

This methodology is based on a structured interview prospective design, derived from the TRD (Triple Risk for Delinquency and Crime, Redondo: 2008) model, suggested by the Prosecuting Office of Traffic Safety. Being its results reduced to quantitative figures which are processed by simple arithmetic functions so as to be added in predetermined measurement scales. This also involves a document sift-through with the information obtained from the police databases and court records.

The events when the evaluation is made are:

Potential risk: paying particular attention to criminal records close in time (last 5 years).

Special danger: revealed in the assessing of the generated risk, attending to the result.

For that purpose, a Record of Road-Criminal-Tendencies has been made, which is transferred to the criminological specialists who issue a qualified report, based exclusively on the contend of the police report and the insertion in the evaluation scales.

This project began at the end of 2013. It has been evaluated throughout 2014. During this period 21 cases have been detected. Initial conclusions of the research are:

The potentially dangerous subject profile is: a man, between 25-46 years, recidivist, who is driving without the corresponding driving license on and regular alcohol consumer. The presence of foreigners is statistically significant (42.8%).

The jurisdictional impact of the inclusion of criminological reports in judicial records is reasonable, because the approval of the punitive advices contended on them are 56.2%. Express mention on the sentences about the criminological specialist activity is about 62.5%. In consequence, it looks like a really useful tool for the decision-making process.

It would be advisable to perform a longitudinal tracking of this phenomenon in the long-term period, in order to obtain more accurate inferences about the effective risk of recidivism.

1120 - RISK AND NEED ASSESSMENT IN LATVIAN PROBATION: VALIDITY OF INSTRUMENT AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

Emīls Kālis (Latvia)[1]; Anvars Zavackis (Latvia)[1]

1 - State Probation Service

Risk and Need Assessment tool was used in State Probation Service of Latvia from 2006. During this period of time large data sets were collected providing us with opportunity to evaluate different aspects of the instrument and practice of risk assessment. The current study focus on analysis of factors influencing crime recidivism, predictive validity of the tool and development perspectives helping improve practice of risk assessment and management. Data reflecting evaluated risk level and recidivism were obtained for 23406 probation clients and used for analysis. Results indicate that the Risk Need Assessment tool in general is able to predict crime recidivism but better results are obtainable if additional criteria are used and some minor changes in practice are applied. We also obtained empirical evidence that the factor structure of the Risk and Need Assessment tool should be revised. The study ends with recommendations for development of new version of the Risk and Need Assessment tool.

1121 - THE ROLE OF RISK ASSESSMENT IN LITHUANIAN PENAL SYSTEM

Ilona Čėsnienė (Lithuania)[1]; Alfredas Laurinavičius (Lithuania)[1]; Laura Ustinavičiūtė (Lithuania)[1,2]

1 - Department of General Psychology, Vilnius University; 2 - Institute of Psychology, Mykolas Romeris University

The risk assessment and management of re-offending is relatively a new practice in Lithuania. The implementation of worldwide recognized and validated instruments has started in 2000. The list of forensic instruments used for risk assessment, which have been validated in Lithuania, were approved in 2012 by General Director of the Prison Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania. The list consists of OASys – Offender Assessment System, PCL: SV – Hare Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version, HCR-20 – Historical, Clinical, Risk Management-20, SVR-20 – Sexual Violence Risk – 20, SARA - Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide and B-SAFER – Brief Spousal Assault Form for the Evaluation of Risk. The new Law of Probation, which came into force in July 2012, indicates that risk assessment is an obligatory decision-making procedure in the process of offender supervision. In 2012 Minister of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania approved, that the form of report of risk assessment results is required document for decision-making. The form is based mainly on the OASys assessment.

The aim of this presentation is (1) to overview the implementation process of risk assessment instruments in Lithuania, (2) to demonstrate their utility, and (3) to address some main concerns and issues of risk assessment processes related to the peculiarities of Lithuanian Justice System.

Finally, some policy implications, discussing how the results of this analysis may contribute to decision-making process, to implementation of correctional programs, as well as more insights for future research will be presented.

13.20 VIOLENT CRIME AND FIREARMS

Chair: Rick Sarre

1122 - VIOLENT CRIME AND FIREARMS: RECENT AUSTRALIA EXPERIENCE

Rick Sarre (Australia)[1]

1 - University of South Australia

The Review into the Martin Place, Sydney (Lindt café) siege that occurred in December 2014 was released in February 2015. It revealed that the shotgun wielded by the gunman, Mr Man Haron Monis, was probably a gun that had entered Australia legitimately but which was not handed in at the time of the 1996 'buyback' and was subsequently made illegal. The Review urged Australian police to continue to audit firearms data, and to seek ways of simplifying the regulation of the legal firearms market. This paper will look at the firearm 'landscape' in Australia in the 20 years since the 1996 'buyback.' What can the Australian experience tell us about preferred policies to combat gun violence?

1123 - AN EXPLORATION OF FIREARMS OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL WITHIN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Sarah Watson (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Coventry University

The illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms used in criminal activities is a major concern because of the political, social and economic damage it causes to communities. The recent terrorist shootings in Paris raise questions about the trafficking of weapons throughout Europe and the possession of firearms, which could be used within organised crime groups, as well as lower-level street gangs, continues to rise in many parts of the European Union. The impact and success of gun control legislation therefore continues to demand the attention of academics and policymakers alike. Whilst there is a considerable amount of literature about gun crime in its many facets, a number of empirical questions remain. Despite trafficking in illicit firearms being on the political agenda of the EU for at least a decade, there is a distinct lack of qualitative evidence or ethnographic research on gun crime, and a significant

proportion of gun involved victimisation continues to go unreported. Historically, previous record keeping has been inadequate and it is therefore difficult to precisely define the numbers of firearms in civilian circulation. Europe presents a number of anomalies with regard to the study of conflict, violence and civilian firearm ownership and there is need for a more coherent and evidence-based approach to the regulation of firearms.

This paper presents an outline of a research project which aims to address this lack of integrated scholarly enquiry and explore the extent to which there exists an emerging consensus upon firearm law within the expanded EU.

To illustrate the aforementioned theoretical considerations, findings from qualitative case studies that were analyzed by theoretical coding according to Glaser and Strauss (1967) are presented in the talk. A historical case of homicidal violence in a German school from 1871 will be compared to five contemporary German school shooting cases from the 2000s. Case selection follows the research question: What makes school shootings to be a specific modern phenomenon? By contrasting contemporary cases and a historical case, this question may be answered. Moreover, the importance of the cultural frame of school shootings as well as "postmortem recognition" and "final individuality" as motivating forces of perpetrators become visible.

Collins, R. (2008). Violence: A Microsociological Theory. Oxfordshire: Princeton University Press.

Collins, R. (2014). Micro-Sociology of Mass Rampage Killings. Revue de synthèse 135: 405-420. Glaser, B. G. & Strauss, A. L. (1967). The Discovery of Grounded Theory-Strategies for Qualitative Research. New York: De Gryter.

Newman, K., Fox, C., Harding, D. J., Mehta, J. & Roth, W. (2004). Rampage. The social roots of school shootings. New York: Perseus Books.

1125 - MEASURING VIOLENT DEATHS AS A PROXY FOR PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES? MAIN FINDINGS OF THE GLOBAL BURDEN OF ARMED VIOLENCE 2015.

Irene Pavesi (Switzerland)[1]

1 - Small Arms Survey

Violence is an impediment to development. The international community has undertaken several steps to raise awareness towards the negative impact of violence, including the adoption of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, a diplomatic initiative launched in 2006. This and other processes have resulted in the inclusion of a "peace and security" goal in the list elaborated by the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals. In detail, Goal 16 focuses on peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice, and accountable institutions. Among the targets proposed to monitor the implementation of Goal 16, Target 16.1 says "Significantly reduce all forms of violence and

related death rates". This choice of words implies the concept that the measurement of lethal violence cannot be limited to a single dimension, for example homicide. On the contrary it requires the development of a more comprehensive indicator to capture the complexity of the problem across settings to inform policing and programming for the prevention and reduction of violence. The Global Burden of Armed Violence (GBAV), prepared by the Small Arms Survey, assesses both large and small-scale violence at the global, regional, and national level, based on a comprehensive and unique data collection on both conflict and non-conflict related deaths. This presentation aims at sharing new global data and innovative analysis of the "violent deaths" indicator which is at the core of the *GBAV 2015 Every Body Counts* Report. The key research questions are the following: What are the extent and the distribution of lethal violence worldwide? Can data on trends and patterns of lethal violence inform prevention policies and programmes? What are the strengths and limitations of monitoring "violent deaths" as a proxy for peaceful and inclusive societies? The presentation will provide insights on the global and regional distribution of lethal violence over the period 2007-2012. It will also provide analysis of data disaggregated by sex of the victim and instrument across different settings.

13.21 PRISON LIFE II

Chair: Kieran Mcevoy

1126 - LEARNING TOGETHER: EXPANDING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH EDUCATION IN PRISON

Ruth Armstrong (United Kingdom)[1]; Amy Ludlow (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Cambridge

The aim of this presentation is to share some early findings from an evaluation of the pilot of an innovative education course designed and delivered by both speakers at a UK prison between January and May 2015. The course entailed taking 12 graduate criminology students into HMP Grendon on a bi-weekly basis and teaching them criminology with a similar number of prisoner students. Alongside aiming to develop substantive knowledge and understanding of criminological ideas and research, the course sought to support a model of learning that built students' capacities for critical engagement (rather than regurgitation) and foster open dialogue between all students in order to grow and liberate self-reflective capacities and transformative perspectives, Underpinning this was an intention to create a learning environment that was simultaneously comfortable, challenging, capacitating and supportive of future educational engagement and a sense of common citizenship through learning together, grounded in research on desistance that suggests such situations can support non-offender identity construction. In this paper we present some insights into the extents to which the course was able to achieve its aims. Through these insights we reflect

more broadly upon the origins, values and tensions of prison-based education in England and the transformative potential of dialogical models of prison based education.

1127 - THE PAINS OF ROMANIAN PRISONERS IN SPANISH PRISONS

Esther Montero Perez De Tudela (Spain)[1]; Ioan Durnescu (Romania)[2]

1 - Huelva Penitentiary Institution; 2 - University of Bucharest

This exploratory study is based on a small sample (n=35) of Romanian prisoners held in Spain. Based on semi-structure interviews, we identified four main categories of pains of the foreign prisoners: access to rights and benefits, discrimination, language limitations and regulations misunderstandings. This paper aims at contributing to the literature dedicated to the pains of imprisonment while making some concrete suggestions as how these pains may be alleviated in the future. Some potential new lines of research are also mentioned.

1128 - LAWYERS, PRISONERS AND THEIR CAUSES IN CONFLICT AND TRANSITION

Kieran Mcevoy (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Queens University Belfast

An issue of long-standing criminological concern is the role that lawyers in particular play as an interlocutor between prisoners, the criminal justice system and the state. However, for those charged with politically motivated or 'terrorist' offences, lawyers working in conflicted or transitional societies may also be a key interlocutor between prisoners and their political or military movement on the outside. In many places, such lawyers are referred to as 'cause lawyers'. Based upon 175 interviews with lawyers, activists and others in a range of jurisdictions (including Northern Ireland, South Africa, Israel\Palestine, Cambodia, Chile and Tunisia), this paper explores the particular challenges for lawyers in managing relations with politically motivated clients. It explores a number of typologies including the professionally neutral lawyer, the pro-bono cause lawyer, the cause lawyer as archivist, as broker and the revolutionary lawyer and the cause lawyer as a symbol of struggle. It examines the ways in which such versions of lawyering impact upon notions of professionalism, the court room as a site of struggle and the lines that may or may not be crossed in representing such clients.

1129 - RIGHT TO LIFE IN PRISON – NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE OBLIGATIONS OF STATES

Margot Olesk (Estonia)[1]

1 - University of Tartu of Estonia

The right to life is essentially bound with the darkest – and perhaps most disturbing – sides of prison: usage of force, violent deaths or suicides, immanent medical aid in case of injuries after violence or maladies in prison. The state has two categories of obligations – negative obligations (obligation to refrain) and positive obligations (obligations to interfere). Negative obligations can be drawn from the wording of Article 2; the obligations will be fulfilled, if the states refrain from the usage of non-proportional force. However, the question concerning positive obligations is more complicated – firstly, they are not derived from the direct wording of Article 2; and secondly, it is not enough for the state to be passive, but the state has to take actions (for example setting up suicide prevention mechanisms). In addition, positive obligations have different subcategories like material and procedural obligations. In this point of analysis question arose – what do these positive and negative obligations actually mean? Negative obligations encompass the following aspects: first and foremost, the principle that a state cannot use death penalty as punishment. Second, a state cannot use physical force or firearms unless it is absolutely necessary. Positive obligations, on the other hand, include not only material but as well procedural obligations. Firstly, positive obligations relate to procedural obligations of different nature: this means primarily that the state must establish a sufficient legislative basis about usage of force (clear guidelines and criteria, foundations, conditions, report and complaint mechanisms). States are obliged to create appropriate legal and administrative framework that would define the limited circumstances when the states could use force. States are obliged to organize trainings and give proper instructions for officials who have the right to use force. State has the obligation to put in place a law-enforcement machinery to investigate actively every death in prison. Second, positive obligations concern a wide palette material obligations: prison has to offer medical services of satisfactory quality, the physical and mental health of a prisoner has to be monitored, so that he would pose a danger for himself or to third persons. Here the test used is whether the authorities knew or should have known about the existence of the imminent threat to life. In addition, another important point to note is that, if a state agent has resorted to usage of force then *a posteriori* and immediately after the nature of his duties change, because the state agent who few moments ago had acted against the life of a person has to act now in order to preserve it by providing immediate medical aid. In other words, state has to put in place appropriate legal and administrative frameworks to deter the commission of offences against persons, backed up by law-enforcement machinery for the prevention, suppression and punishment of breaches of such provisions.

13.22 PRESIDENTIAL SESSION II: RESEARCH TOPICS

Chair: Frieder Dünkel

1130 - PRESIDENTIAL SESSION II: RESEARCH TOPICS

Stefano Caneppele (Italy)[1]; Sarah Meiklejohn (United Kingdom)[2]; Torbjørn Skardhamar (Norway)[3]; Jean-Louis Van Gelder (Netherlands)[4]

1 - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore of Milan; 2 - University College London; 3 - University of Oslo; 4 - NSCR, Amsterdam

This session is organized by the president of the ESC to give four relatively young and talented scholars in criminology a platform to present their ideas about new research topics. Scholars from various schools and fields of criminology will discuss neglected 21st century crime and criminal justice problems that should be on the criminological priority research agenda.

Their contributions will be outlined around the following topics:

The kind of important topics that have so far been relatively or entirely neglected in criminology as a whole;

·   The topics that should have priority on criminology's research agenda in the next decades;
·   An innovative research design (theory, method, data collection, aimed progress) that addresses the proposed research agenda

13.23 FOREIGN CRIMINALITY: PERSPECTIVES FROM POLAND

Chair: Dagmara Woźniakowska-Fajst

1131 - FOREIGNERS AS CRIME PERPETRATORS IN POLAND FOR: FOREIGNERS AS CRIME PERPETRATORS IN POLAND

Irena Rzeplińska (Poland)[1]; Konrad Buczkowski (Poland)[1]; Witold Klaus (Poland)[1]; Dagmara Woźniakowska-Fajst (Poland)[1,2]

1 - Institute of Law Studies Polish Academy of Sciences; 2 - University of Warsaw

Poland is one of the border states of the European Union and has the longest borderline in the east of the EU. To Poland enter citizens of border countries (Ukraine, Belarus, Russia) or

people travelling from Asia through Russia, Belarus or Ukraine to the countries of the European Union. That's why Poland is exposed to an increased likelihood of crimes committed by foreigners.

Crimes committed by foreigners in Poland, include not only acts related to crossing the border, and therefore different types of trafficking in persons or goods, but also include criminal behaviour committed by migrants within the country and apply to all types of crime.

As to Polish situation particularly interesting is the fact that, although for many years there has been a growing influx of foreigners (although their number compared with the European average is still low), a number of registered crimes committed by foreigners for many years falls and stands at a very low level .

In our paper we present the characteristics of crimes committed by foreigners in Poland based on data from available statistics and files' studies including the most serious and the most problematic types of crimes and ethnic characteristics of the perpetrators.

1132 - FOREIGNERS AS PERPETRATORS OF CRIMES IN POLAND FOR: FOREIGNERS WHO COMMIT CRIMES IN POLAND – THE PORTRAIT OF OFFENDER

Dagmara Woźniakowska-Fajst (Poland)[1,2]; Konrad Buczkowski (Poland)[1]

1 - Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences.; 2 - University of Warsaw

Polish courts annually convict approx. 7,000 foreigners, which represents less than 2% of all convictions (in 2012). Number of convicted foreigners systematically falls, in analogy to the decrease in the number of suspects reported in police statistics. In particular, we observe a huge decline after 2004, when Poland became a member of the EU, which was connected to greater control of the external borders of the EU.

In addition to the analysis of police and judicial statistics we analyzed also court records. The aim of our study was not only to analyze criminality of foreigners in Poland. We also wanted to systematize the knowledge on the perpetrator. We studied not only the methods and motives of committing crimes, but also the perpetrators'' purpose and length of stay in Poland. We wanted to check if or how much, the foreigners who committed crime in Poland, were bonded with Poland (ie. if they have their family in Poland). During the research we also analyzed a victim of crime and the links between them and the perpetrator. The research included also such a matters as age, sex, education, occupation, or the legality of stay in Poland.

1133 - BORDER CRIMINALITY – MYTHS AND REALITY FROM POLISH PERSPECTIVE

Magdalena Perkowska (Poland)[1]

1 - Faculty of Law, University of Bialystok, Poland

Polish eastern border (so-called border between East and West of Europe) constitutes both the internal and external EU and Schengen border and has a significant role in the security of Europe.

The paper endeavours to show the threats to both the security of border and the security of state and to present the structure and dynamics of border criminality on Polish eastern border in 2004-2013. The hypothesis is that the border criminality, whose rate is high on the eastern section of Polish border (external EU border), is strongly influenced by migration.

The analysis of structure and dynamics of border criminality on Polish eastern border in 2004-2013 will be conducted mostly in reference to the political factors that affected the border status i.e. the EU enlargement (in 2004), the Schengen enlargement (in 2007) and introduction of Local Border Traffic with Ukraine (in 2009) and with the Russian Federation (in 2012). These factors include some elements of the EU policy towards ex USSR countries and had an impact on the scale of border criminality and other threats to border security in the eastern part of Europe.

The data presented (mostly obtained from the Polish Border Guard) will show the scope and specificity of criminality at different border sections (with Russia, Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine). The analysis will also focus on illegal border crossings as a part of illegal migration in Europe. The illegal migration pressure will be analysed at this border section and compared to the threat at other EU external border sections. The data provided by Frontex will be examined as well.

The research methods exploited in the aforementioned analysis are as follows: dogmatic method, statistical method, survey method, and query of archive files covering final judicial proceedings in cases concerning border criminality.

13.24 CLOSED MEETING ON GLOBAL CRIMINOLOGY NETWORK

Chair: Jack Greene

1134 - GLOBAL CRIMINOLOGY NETWORK

Jack Greene (United States of America)[1]

1 - Northeastern University

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 (Boston), 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 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.

13.25 SOCIAL COGNITION, BELIEFS AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Chair: Ben Heylen

1135 - THE DARK SIDE OF HUMAN SOCIALITY. EXPLORING THE EVOLUTIONARY ROOTS OF CONTEMPORARY PREJUDICE AND BIAS MOTIVATED BEHAVIORS

Ben Heylen (Belgium)[1]; Lieven Jr Pauwels (Belgium)[1]

1 - Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Ghent University

In this paper, we empirically investigate the evolutionary roots of contemporary prejudice and bias motivated behaviours. Evolutionary theory suggests that prejudice and out-group hostility may have co-evolved with human sociality. Our predecessors faced hostile environments with scarce resources. As a result, foraging individuals and groups would often come across

competing foraging individuals or groups. Group-living and cooperation have a clearly adaptive value in this context, as forming coalitions in this competitive environment significantly increases chances on survival, by increasing chances to obtain scarce resources. In this study we based ourselves on this evolutionary framework to test the hypothesis that human pro-sociality may play a role in the genesis of bias motivated behaviours, if (i) the world is perceived as either a dangerous or competitive place and (ii) this competition or danger is ascribed to a specific out-group. In order to grasp "pro-sociality" for the purpose of testing our conjecture, two measurement scales probing one's inclination to signal his or her commitment to the in-group were developed, one probing signalling of genuine sociality, the other probing deceptive signalling of sociality as a form of subtle cheating. Perceptions of the world as a dangerous place or a competitive place were operationalized as the widely validated social psychological concepts of right wing authoritarianism and social dominance orientation. The targeting mechanism ascribing this threat or competition to a specific out-group was operationalized as the social psychological concept of prejudice, and bias motivated behaviours were probed through a self-report variation scale.

Based on data obtained from a sample of 2660 Spanish and Belgian students, a structural equation model was generated. Our theoretical expectations were largely corroborated: clear links between different forms of pro-sociality and SDO or RWA existed, which in turn were strongly related to prejudice, which is in turn strongly related to bias motivated behaviours. Furthermore, results were structurally invariant across nations and sex. This way, the current study can be regarded as the first attempt to integrate evolutionary, social psychological and criminological perspectives on prejudice and bias motivated behaviours.

1136 - IS IT RISKY TO BELIEVE IN A JUST WORLD? EXPLORING THE LINKS OF THE BELIEF IN A JUST WORLD AND CRIME RELATED CONCEPTS

Pavla Homolová (Czech Republic)[1]

1 - Charles University

The paper aims at exploring the relevance of the belief in a just world (BJW) in criminology. BJW is a personal belief that the society treats one in a fair manner: one gets what he or she deserves and any unfairness is sooner or later punished. BJW is thought to have beneficial as well as adverse psychosocial impacts: the theoretical and empirical studies suggest that it may be linked to one's felt obligation to behave fairly and coping with threatening events like crime. However, BJW may also lead to justification of perceived unfairness and blaming the victims of crime, perhaps even in the case of one's own victimization. We examined several criminological concepts (victimity, compliance, punitivity, feelings of safety, perceived risk of sanctions, criminal thinking) in relation to BJW. We hypothesized somewhat twofold connection of BJW and crime related attitudes (high punitivity and victimity while also strong trust in the police among people strongly believing in a just world). The hypotheses were tested on a dataset obtained in 2015 in a self-report survey of crime related attitudes of Czech citizens (quota sampling, N = 926), using a 6-item scale of BJW (Dalbert, Montada, Schmitt:

General Belief in a Just World, 1987). The internal consistency of the scale (0,84) suggests a compact and reliable measurement tool. The preliminary findings indicate rather an overall "protective" role of BJW in relation to crime: people with stronger BJW trust the police more, report lower harm and victimity in the past 5 years, feel safer and believe that the probability of being punished for one's misdemeanour is high. The results are discussed within the risk and protective factor perspective in criminology.

POSTERS

1137 - DEVELOPING THE 'DAMASCUS COMPLEX': LINKING THE PSYCHOSOCIAL DYNAMICS OF CHRISTIAN CONVERSIONS AND DESISTANCE FROM CRIMINALITY

Alex Beaumont (United Kingdom)[1,2]

1 - Leeds Beckett University; 2 - University Centre, North Lindsey College

The most well-known conversion in history is the New Testament's story of the conversion of Paul on the Road to Damascus. Although the dramatic nature of his experience is not taken to be normative in all its details, most Christians do consider Paul's conversion to be the archetype of Christian conversion; and the same may be said about modern psychology. Furthermore, it is this conversion whereby converts will often refer to having a 'Damascus Road Experience' or a 'Damascene Conversion.' As noted by Maruna, Wilson & Curran (2006), 'The jail cell conversion from "sinner" to true believer may be one of the best examples of a "second chance" in modern life', however, this is far more likely to be reported by the popular media than in an academic journal. Current desistance theory posits this intra-individual change as a mere 'coping mechanism', 'shame management', or 'crisis of narrative'; however, this does little by way of explaining those which occur suddenly within the (ex)offender, inside or outside the prison setting.

Miller and C'de Baca (2001) use the psychoanalytic term 'Quantum Change' to describe sudden cognitive transformations in individuals, whereby the sudden 'spiritual awaking' in all its manifestations – from religious conversion through dogmatic inculcation, sobriety through Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), or 'sanity' achieved through psychotherapy - all seem to embody similar emotional experiences. Those who experience such dramatic transformation say that it happens abruptly and irreversibly… 'What changed most, it seems, was their identity, their fundamental perceptions of self and reality'.

By bringing together two of the leading theories in the desistance field: the arguments made by Maruna (2001) about the role of narrative in cementing cognitive transformations; and the thesis most associated with Gadd and Jefferson (2007) that centres of the resolution of paranoid schizoid fantasies in the lives of offenders conceived of as 'defended subjects'- this discussion aims to open up into this theoretical paradigm a course of action wherein spiritual conversions can be better understood beyond current rudimentary explanations. Through interpreting the minutiae of such intra-individual experience we can begin to piece together the development of what will be called, a *Damascus Complex*: why does this particular redemption script occur with one, and not another – why, for them, must redemption from God occur before redemption from society? The dialectics that lie at the heart of the Christian 'Event' speak volumes for the prisoner/offender no longer able to cope within his/her current

situation, and for some, this dramatic shift in self-perception is the only way to pass through the barrier; to be 'reborn' as a new person.

1138 - BARCELONA STUDY ON SEX OFFENDERS: RISK FACTORS AND INTERVENTIONS WITH JUVENILE SEX OFFENDERS

Ana Martínez-Catena (Spain)[1]; Santiago Redondo Illescas (Spain)[1]; Antonio Andrés-Pueyo (Spain)[1]

1 - University of Barcelona

Several international studies have assessed the main characteristics and risk factors of juvenile sex offenders. In contrast, the Spanish research on such offenders has been less prolific. This is probably due to the fact that fortunately, in Spain the prevalence of sexual crimes committed by minors is low in general. For example, in 2013, 232 youths were convicted of committing a sexual offense, which represents a percentage of less than 1% of all juvenile sentences. Still, some of the sexual crimes committed by minors are truly serious conducts that in some cases could be repeated. Hence in order to improve the educational interventions and treatments a better knowledge about the personal characteristics and other risk factors of these juvenile offenders is needed.

In this poster are shown the major risk factors observed in 50 juveniles convicted of a sex crime in the region of Madrid (Spain). The youths' risk factors have been identified through a comprehensive review of the following justice records: statements, technical advisory reports, sentence implementation records, monitoring reports, psychological tests, etc. All this information is analysed from the perspective of the theoretical model of the Triple Risk for Delinquency and Crime (TRD Model), which catalogues criminal risk factors in three complementary and interactive categories: a) personal risk factors, b) prosocial deficits, and c) criminal opportunities.

Finally, the poster also describes the major rehabilitation interventions applied to these minors. While the relationship between risk factors shown by the youths and the therapeutic interventions developed with them is also analysed.

1139 - BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS IN CRIME

Ana Moisão (Portugal)[1]; Sonia Brito-Costa (Portugal)[2]; Hugo De Almeida (Portugal)[3]; Ana Gomes (Portugal)[4]; Ester Villas Boas Nascimento (Brazil)[5]; Carlos Fernandes Da Silva (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Aveiro; 2 - ICNAS: Institute of Nuclear Sciences Aplied to Health, Coimbra University; Center of Neurosciences and Cell Biology (CNBC),Unit University; 3 - University of Aveiro; Center of Neurosciences and Cell Biology (CNBC),Unit University; 4 - University of Aveiro; 5 - Unit University

This study aims evaluate if the recidivist inmates have a larger involvement in behavioural patterns associated to the criminal lifestyle when compared to first-time offenders, and the differences in crime recidivism regarding the inmates, according their legal-criminal situation. The sample was composed of 120 male inmates, 50% recidivists and 50% first-timers, aged from 19 to 71 years, whose average age stood at 39,98 years (*SD* 10,492). Were used: *Lifestyle Criminality Screening Form–Revised*, and a *sociodemographic questionnaire with complementary legal-criminal information.*

We found statistically significant differences between the two groups in the subscales: irresponsibility *p*=0,003(1); self-indulgence *p*=0,000(1); intrusive interpersonal behaviour *p*=0,000(1);social rules violation *p*=0,000(1) which allow to conclude that there is an association between the criminal lifestyle and crime recidivism; the recidivist inmates have a larger involvement in behavioural patterns associated to the criminal lifestyle (13,35*vs*8,82) *p*=0,000(1); lower age average (36,77 years *vs* 43,20 years) *p*=0,001; low levels of education and a significance relation between levels of education and reclusion situation (χ^2 = 12,556, *p*=0,028); higher alcohol and drug abuse in the past and a significance relation of drugs abuse in the past and the reclusion situation (χ^2= 9,657, *p*=0,002). The recidivists shows a significantly higher proportion of drugs consumption (66.7% *vs* 38.3%); and a higher percentage of alcohol abuse (41.7%*vs*31.7%); no statistically significant relationship between alcohol consumption in the past and the reclusion situation ($\chi2$ = 1.292, *p*=0.256), statistically significant relationship between the type of crime and reclusion situation ($\chi2$ = 37.895, *p*=0.000 (1)); significantly higher proportion of primary inmates convicted of crimes against persons (75.0%*vs*20.0%) and repeat offenders convicted of crimes against heritage (70.0% *vs*25.0%).

The average length of the sentence of prisoners to meet actual imprisonment is higher in primary than in recidivists with a statistically significant difference as *p*= 0.000(1). The first time they were imprisoned were younger than the "first-timers" and found a statistically significant relationship between age at first confinement and the reclusion situation ($\chi2$ = 15.933, *p*=0.000 (1)). However there is a significantly higher proportion of repeat offenders with the first reclusion aged between 14 and 19 years (33.9%*vs*5.0%) and primary prisoners with the first reclusion age more than 19 years (95.0%vs66.1%).

1140 - DARK FIELD RESEARCH: CITY DISTRICTS AS CONTEXTS FOR DELINQUENT ATTITUDES OF ADOLESCENTS

Andra-Camelia Buciu (Germany)[1]; Laura-Romina Goede (Germany)[1]; Andrea Cornelia (Germany)[1]; Alexander Mink (Germany)[1]; Jannis Okun (Germany)[1]; Maximilian Kock (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Hamburg

The Social Disorganization Theory of Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay (1931) deals with the spatial dispersion of delinquency within cities. Key focus of this theory is not the individual itself, but rather the inadequate structure of the residential areas, which substantially

contributes to criminal activity. Social Disorganization can be defined as the social condition of areas, in which the general attitude towards violence is supported by its residents to a greater extent, and where informal social control is mainly lacking. Social circumstances, such as economic situations, equality and familiarity lead, thus, to regional consequences. In our research project carried out within a study course of International Criminology at the University of Hamburg (Germany), we aimed to empirically examine the theory of Shaw and McKay. For this we used quantitative data from a representative survey of 7th and 9th graders dating from 2011, in the cities of Bremen and Bremerhaven, Germany. The purpose of the survey was to conduct research of the dark field of crime and criminal attitudes. The project group worked with the statistic program Stata and used multivariate analysis, such as regression, factor, variance and multilevel analysis. The objective was not to measure rates of delinquency directly, but to evaluate the attitudes of adolescents towards violence, which exist independently from opportunity structures.

The results demonstrated that the independent variables "poverty", "ethnical heterogeneity" and "residential instability" have a significant influence on the experienced Social Disorganization of individuals in residential areas, whereas the latter further significantly influences the attitudes towards violence of adolescents. Supporting attitudes towards violence (Code of the Street and Crime Affinity) can be predicted through Social Disorganization with a declared variance of 14.1 % on the individual level and with 41.1 % on the level of city districts. In residential areas with a high degree of objective Social Disorganization, attitudes towards violence are more predominant, since the students are restricted in the development of social bonds. Another factor contributing to this is the lack of experienced informal social control. Single-parent families additionally decrease this informal control. Moreover, we determined that a clean and decent district reduces the adolescents´ violence endorsing attitude.

In conclusion, the Social Disorganization Theory is supported by our data analysis. This result should stimulate the occasion for further discussion in the research area of space, crime and criminology.

1141 - THE FINNCRIME STUDY

André Sourander (Finland)[1]; David Gyllenberg (Finland)[1]; Lauri Sillanmäki (Finland)[1]; Jukka Huttunen (Finland)[1]; Terja Ristkari (Finland)[1]; Henrik Elonheimo (Finland)[1]

1 - University of Turku

The FinnCrime Study is a criminological longitudinal study of over 5,400 females and males born in Finland in 1981. The population-based sample represents the whole country. Information on psychosocial risk factors was first gathered at age 8 via questionnaires to the children, parents, and teachers. The instruments were CDI and Rutter questionnaires added with some demographic questions. When the males entered the military call-up at age 18, they filled questionnaires again (YASR; Young Adult Self-Report). Information on psychiatric disorders was obtained from the military register at ages 18-23. Data on crime between ages

15 and 30 have been received from the Finnish National Police Register. For the same ages, information on mortality has been received from Statistics Finland.

The context of the study is developmental life-course criminology. The main publications have dealt with childhood predictors (Sourander et al. 2006), adolescent correlates (Elonheimo et al. 2009, 2011) and psychiatric disorders (Elonheimo et al. 2007) associated with youth crime among males. We have also described the epidemiology of crime in the larger dataset including also females up to age 30 (Elonheimo et al. 2014). A manuscript on the associations between crime and mortality has been submitted.

According to the police register, crime is widespread: among males, 60% and among females, 25% had been registered for other than minor traffic offending up to age 30. The age-crime curve shows especially in the prevalence of male crime. Crime concentrates heavily in a small group of subjects, as just one per cent committed 42 % of all crimes. Overall, the results show that a wide range of psychosocial problems both in childhood and early adulthood are related particularly to active offenders, culminating in a substantially higher mortality rate compared to non-offenders.

1142 - JUVENILE DELINQUENCY – GENDER DOES NOT ALWAYS MATTER

Angelika Koziol (Germany)[1]; Isabell Liebig (Germany)[1]; Antonia Mischler (Germany)[1]; Veronika Möller (Germany)[1]; Melanie Wendlandt-Dreyer (Germany)[1]; Katrin Brettfeld (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Hamburg

Juvenile delinquency has been explained by means of different approaches but still it remains a phenomenon which differs within its kind of delinquency and who exerts it. The purpose of this research is to analyse Travis Hirschis Social Bond Theory (1969) regarding the question if his social bonds; Attachment, Commitment, Involvement, and Belief, are able to explain different kinds of juvenile delinquency and to show how each bond impacts it.

The first phase of the project involves the division of items into three dependent variables; violence, theft, and petty offence. These face four independent ones – Hirschi´s social bonds. The primary focus lies on the question if an increase of the bonds' importance can lead to a decrease of juvenile delinquency. In doing so, four hypotheses have been made: (1) The greater the internalization of norms and values, the higher the chance that someone acts norm-compliant. (2) The more somebody has to lose, the higher the chance of conform behaviour. (3) The better the integration in norm-compliant groups as well as firm appointments, the higher the probability that someone conducts conform. (4) The stronger the obligation towards school or family, the greater the norm-compliance.

By using the method of binary logistic regression the following results have emerged: on the one hand, it can be seen that by looking at each bond separately, they all have a significant effect size that extends beyond different types of crime. It shows that Belief and Commitment have a highly significant effect size. An analysis of a combination of all bonds, which is above

Hirschis´ intention of these, illustrates that Belief still has a highly significant effect size. On the other hand, it can be emphasized that by looking at this additive overall view, the gender effect is mostly purged. This point is remarkable because the effect tends towards zero.

1143 - HARD TIME REVISITED: WHAT'S CHANGED AND STAYED THE SAME IN PRISONS?

Ann Marie Rocheleau (United States of America)[1]; Robert Johnson (United States of America)[2]

1 - Stonehill College; 2 - American University

Since the last edition of "Hard Time: Understanding and Reforming the Prison" by Robert Johnson came out in 2002, there have been many changes in prisons, both in the United States and abroad. Recently, Robert Johnson, along with his new co-authors Ann Marie Rocheleau and Alison Martin have revised and updated this manuscript about prisons. This poster will articulate the recent trends and initiatives that have come into being over the last 14 years as well as highlight those trends and conditions of confinement that remain unchanged. Though violence has been a dominant theme in prisons over the last century, in the past decade or so we have seen increased prison gang activity, more individual violence, less orchestrated violence, and the increased use of supermax prisons to control such violence. Many prisons are still filled with dysfunctional people who lack mature coping skills and often have substance abuse problems. However, the large influx of the mentally ill into prisons as a result of their deinstitutionalization from mental health facilities has exacerbated the dysfunction of prisoner populations, straining prisons' limited resources and leading to an increase in violence. While conditions of confinement vary widely from prison to prison, some new prison initiatives and the slight pivot away from the punitive trend brings new hope for future positive changes.

1144 - TO BE OR NOT TO BE AT RISK? USING A RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL TO INVESTIGATE YOUNGSTERS RISKS OF BEING INVOLVED IN CYBERBULLYING

Anna Sorrentino (Italy)[1,2]; Anna Baldry (Italy)[1]

1 - Department of Psychology- Second University of Naples; 2 - Department of Humanities- Università degli Studi di Napoli- Federico II

Research on the cyberbullying topic has for a long temporal phase investigated the role that risk and protective factors have in predicting youngsters' involvement in this phenomenon (Ortega- Ruiz & Núñez, 2012). Even if several studies exist, and the role of some factors, such as socio-demographic variables (Barlett & Coyne, 2014; Bayraktar et al., 2014, Wang, Iannotti & Nansel, 2009) and youngsters' online habits (Mishna, Khoury-Kassabri, Gadalla & Daciuk, 2012; Erdur-Backer, 2010; Hinduja & Patchin, 2008) have been investigated, what characterizes the majority of these studies is the lack of a conceptual and theoretical framework (Tokunaga, 2010; Slonje, Smith & Frisen, 2012).

Our aim is to present risk factors for cyberbullying highlighted by conjugating Bronfenbrenner's ecological system theory (Bronfenbrenner, 1979, 1986, 1994) and a risk and need assessment approach of cyberbullying and cyber victimization. For this purpose, we conducted a longitudinal study, which involved 1.973 Italian students aged 7-18 (M=12, SD=2,12), sufficiently balanced by gender (49,7% males), that filled in the online anonymous TABBY checklist, an actuarial instrument developed thanks to the TABBY Trip in EU Project's (Daphne Programme n° JUST/2011-2012/DAP/AG/3259). Results shows that both bullying and cyberbullying are quite spread in our sample, in particular we investigated the relationship existing between the individual, interpersonal and community level risk factors measured at T1 (baseline) and students' involvement in cyberbullying both as perpetrators and victims at T2 (follow-up).

We found that hours spent online a day, poor academic achievement, online risky behaviours, previous involvement in traditional and cyberbullying both as victims and perpetrators, low levels of moral disengagement and Internet Addiction are all significantly related to cyber victimization.

For cyber perpetration, we found that being males, knowing personally less or few online contacts, having parents and teachers that never talked about Internet security, poor academic achievement, spent much time a day online, have been involved in traditional and cyberbullying both as victims and perpetrators, showing low levels of moral disengagement and empathy and Internet Addiction are risk factors significantly correlated to the involvement in cyberbullying as perpetrator.

In conclusion, our data support the importance to adopt comprehensive and theory driven risk and needs assessment of cyberbullying and cyber victimization approach in order to develop and implement cyber bullying prevention programs, aiming at involving not only the bully and/or the victim, but considering that all levels' risk factors play a role in influencing youngsters' involvement in cyberbullying (Hong & Espelage, 2012).

1146 - UNDERSTANDING VIOLENCE: VIOLENT OFFENDERS IN LATVIAN PROBATION

Anvars Zavackis (Latvia)[1]; Emīls Kālis (Latvia)[2]

1 - State Probation Service; 2 - State Probation Service

Violent crime in Latvia is topical issue in society but understanding of extent and nature of this phenomenon is not sufficient. Necessity for improvement of work with violent offenders is recognized by Latvian criminal justice system and as consequences research activities were initiated. In the present study data from Probation Case Record System and data from Penal Register were used to analyse trends and patterns of violent crime done by clients who was in probation from year 2011 to 2015. Multiple factors related to violent crime and recidivism were unveiled. These factors helped to identify several types of violent offenders and can be incorporated into risk assessment tools in order to improve measure of risk related to violence. The study also emphasizes problems related to quality of data and classification of types of

offences in Latvia and offer various solutions. The study gives recommendations for work with violent offenders in regard to risk assessment and intervention.

1147 - PMCT: A NEW FORENSIC TOOL FOR ANALYZING GUNSHOT INJURIES

Aurelian Costin Minoiu (Romania)[1]; Pia Baumann (Switzerland)[2]; Alejandro Dominguez (Switzerland)[2]; Christine Chevallier (Switzerland)[2]; Cristian George Curca (Romania)[1]; Bogdan Valeriu Popa (Romania)[1]; Constantin Zaharia (Romania)[1]; Silke Grabherr (Switzerland)[2]

1 - University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila", Bucharest; 2 - University Center of Legal Medicine Lausanne - Geneva, University Hospital of Lausanne

The present paper aims to illustrate the post-mortem MDCT (multi-detector computed tomography) findings and to present the role of imaging post-processing in cases of gunshot wounds.
In the last decade, the use of advanced imaging has experienced a tremendous increase in forensic investigations. This is due to a permanent development of cross-sectional techniques and their methods for 2D and 3D post-processing. MDCT represents the method of choice when assessing haemorrhage, air, foreign bodies and proves to be an excellent medico-legal tool to determine the anatomical structures at risk.

In respect to classical autopsy, which is the gold standard, in cases of gunshot injury, post-mortem imaging has proven to have several advantages, being an observer-independent, non-destructive method of documentation and offering archiving possibilities in order to allow reexamination or visualization of the obtained images in the court of law. An increasing number of forensic centres are using Post-mortem computed tomography (PMCT) in cases of deaths related to gunshots wounds and their results are presented during litigation and at trial.

We are presenting a series of 20 cases of individuals who died as a result of gunshot injuries brought for forensic investigation to the Centre Romand du Medicine Legal (CURML) in Lausanne, Switzerland between 2012 and 2014. All bodies underwent a non-enhanced full-body PMCT followed by autopsy. The imaging evaluation of the gunshot wound was performed in each case by an experimented forensic pathologist together with a board certified radiologist, evaluating the entrance point, exit wound when visible, analysing the intra-somatic injury and reconstructing the trajectory and dynamics of the event. PMCT allowed multi-planar reconstructions in two and three dimensions offering thus the possibility of a correct assessment of the bullet's entry and exit point characteristics, the trajectory and associated soft tissue lesions, as well as a detailed analysis of fractures' patterns and the distribution of bone and bullet fragments.

We conclude that PMCT can be considered as a very useful addition to autopsy in forensic cases of gunshot injury and should be performed as a routine examination in such cases allowing 2D and 3D documentation of the gunshot's ballistic effects. Multi-phase PMCT

angiography could further increase the visualization of bullets' trajectory and vascular lesions in such cases.

1148 - REPRESENTATION OF LGBTI MEMBERS ON INTERNET: ANALYSIS OF TWEETS AT 2014 İSTANBUL GAY PRIDE

Başak Şişman (Turkey)[1]; Ezgi Ildırım (Turkey)[1]

1 - Istanbul Arel University

Hate speech is controversial issue. Paradox of free speech and hate speech is still continuing. However, some countries like Canada, UK, and France has hate speech law that protects minorities against biased speech toward them. European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2009) defined hate speech as 'the incitement and encouragement of hatred, discrimination or hostility towards an individual that is motivated by prejudice against that person because of a particular characteristic, for example, their sexual orientation or gender identity'. There is need for medium to communicate to form hate speech. Social media is one of these mediums. Twitter as one of the social media tool does not ban hate speech because it against democratic view. Research showed that most of the gay people experience verbally harassed especially in the form of hate speech. They also showed that hate speech has great impact on victim and belonging group. This research aims to analyse tweets from user with higher than 500 followers, targeted to LGBT organizations in Turkey during the 2014 Istanbul Gay Pride and another random date in 2014 Purpose of this study is to reveal that how to create a collective identity through the discourse analysis consisting of text content and rhetoric. Discourse analyses will be used for tweets containing insult, threat other hate speech elements and normalization discourses. Besides, tweets language also will be compared at two different times in terms of content and frequency.

1149- "FIGHTING" CRIMINALITY IN THE HIGH NORTH - POSSIBILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Bjorn Barland (Norway)[1]

1 - Norwegian Police University College

As a result of the warming on earth in recent decades a number of environmental changes has occur in High North (Barents sea).

These changes will when we come to commercial, economic and security gives the region new challenges. Add to the traditional fishing activity there will be oil activity, and higher tourist activity meaning of cruise ship activity and increased commercial vessel traffic.

The increasing of activity will influence both thinking and acting in the safety and security field and challenge traditional police work.

To ensure national interest and international undertakings the police have to look in to the field of cooperation with the national army, other countries and stakeholders. Terrorist attacks against maritime targets are very rare. The High North area and the tough climatic so far give no imminent danger of terrorist attacks. More evidently will the increasing commercial vessel traffic could lead to organized criminality as human trafficking, environmental crime, drug traffic and illegal fishing which to some extent force the police to cooperate with the army. This cooperation defies the strict constitutional line between the armed forces and the police.

There are also some juridical obstacles when it comes to international law of the sea, and possibilities for the police (or/and the army) to keep under surveillance or take actions against vessels sailing under international flag authority. The project address one main research question: what are the possibilities, drivers and constraints to police-military- civil preparedness interaction and cooperation in the High North. The project is in the initial phase and the poster will present a theoretical framework

1150 - HE SAID, SHE SAID? PROBLEMATISING THE NOTION OF "ONE PERSON'S WORD AGAINST ANOTHER'S"

Candida Saunders (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Nottingham

When it comes to discourses about rape in the criminal justice system, "one person's word against another's" is an oft-repeated phrase. Drawing on new and original data from two qualitative research studies of prosecution decision-making in rape cases, this paper probes empirically the boundaries of this apparently straightforward and uncontested notion of "one person's word against another's". It asks, what does "one person's word against another's" actually mean in practice? What do such cases look like? Circumstantially? Evidentially? And what are the implications for prosecuting and, ultimately, convicting an accused?

The analysis demonstrates that, in practice, describing a case as "one person's word against another's" tells us very little about the circumstances of an alleged rape or the nature and strength of the evidential case against an accused. Indeed, as will be shown, such a description can be utterly misleading. Moreover, in terms of explaining attrition in rape cases, the abstract notion of "one person's word against another's" sheds little if any light on why some rape cases result in prosecution and conviction while others do not.

1151 - THE GUARD'S TRAINING: TOWARDS A HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH

Carina Gonçalves (Portugal)[1]

1 - Superior Institute Bissaya Barreto, Coimbra

Guards and inmates, those who in prison keep a daily contact, maintain a complex relationship. How to describe this kind of relationship? Is it a balanced one or is it based upon opponent and contrary forces?

These reflections were the base for my Master investigation that will be, basically focused on training that prison guards receive and that qualifies them to their professional tasks. Currently their training has mainly a physical concern. This focus raises questions and reveals a lack on reflection upon this profession that, by its turn, will reflect on inmates' behaviour and attitudes that are daily under guards' responsibility.

In effect and after an extensive review of literature, I defend that in order to have raising taxes of reintegrated inmates in society, when they return to freedom, it is compulsory that guards have a good training. This training should then be more demanding and have a strong branch mainly focused in social sciences, psychology and other related topics.

Raising problems caused by the weak current training affects not only the inmates' future but also guards themselves who feel unable and frustrated as well as they feel insecure also towards inmates themselves. Guards and inmates are thus two sides of the same coin because, even though placed in opposite sides, they have a similar situation of isolation from the society: inmates because they are obliged to stay until the end of their sentence and guards because they are not trained to see further on inmates future than a criminal being unable to reintegrate in society. My question is: is this the training system that we want to maintain?

1152 - CRIME DISPLACEMENT AND DIFFUSION OF BENEFITS FROM THE CLOSURE OF TWO MACRO BROTHELS IN CATALONIAN CITY

Carles Soto (Spain)[1]

1 - National Distance Learning University (UNED)

I present an investigation drifts from the analysis of the effectiveness of measures on situational crime prevention, as the closure of the two macro brothels, by quantifying the displacement and diffusion of benefits using the Bowers and Johnson method (2003). The initial idea is that the implementation of a program or even an effective situational crime prevention technique does not produce a displacement effect as exaggerated as some criminologists say and should be added the effect of diffusion of the produced benefits by this preventive approach. The research hypothesis is that the closure of the two macro brothels has reduced delinquency in the city and there was much less crime displacement than diffusion of benefits after the implementation of the aforementioned preventive measure.

The data used will be the comparative criminal offenses recorded before and after the legal closing of the above macro brothels, March 2009, in a period of two years in both temporary spaces. The method of measurement of displacement and diffusion of benefits will be the proposed in 2003 by Bowers and Johnson using Weighted Displacement Quotient (WDQ). The analysis process will be determined by three areas: intervention area (streets near establishments), displacement / diffusion area (Castelldefels) and control area (Gava-Viladecans-Begues).

The results of the WDQ will be presented in its entirety and also criminal offenses recorded in the different types of crimes and misdemeanours that have been reported. So we can conclude whether there has been, in its general form, displacement or diffusion of benefits. Conclusions are also presented if the closure of brothels macro has influenced the displacement or diffusion of a specific type of criminal offense. Finally the existence of diffusion calculated by the formula Total Net Effect (TNE) proposed by Bowers and Johnson method will indicate an approximation of criminal offenses prevented after the implementation of a technique of situational crime prevention in the city of Castelldefels.

1153 - SEX OFFENDER REGISTRIES AS A MEANS TO PREVENT CRIME: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Cristina Fernández-Pacheco Estrada (Spain)[1]

1 - Universidad de Alicante

The presentation focuses on a comparative study of sex and violent offenders registries.

The Spanish government has repeatedly proposed the set up of a sex offender register, as a measure intended to prevent criminality in general and recidivism in particular. These attempts have generally taken place in the aftermath of terrible criminal events, generally of a sexual nature and with minors as victims. In view of the attitude towards crime that Spanish population has shown, it seems very likely that such a measure would count with the approval of the citizenship, and since criminal policy has entered the political debate –mainly through zero tolerance policies-, and in view of the upcoming elections, it seems likely that the registers could take off.

The presentation proposed would have two parts. A first part of the research would be devoted to presenting the different models of register in a comparative perspective. Three cases have been selected with the criterion of access to the registers. First, the US registers, completely open and accesible on line without restrictions. Second, the French *Fichier judiciaire automatisé des auteurs d'infractions sexuelles ou violentes*, which can only be accessed by certain professionals under certain conditions. The third case would be the British Violent and Sex Offender Register (ViSOR).

In the second part, general related features will be addressed, such as criminological research on sexual and violent offenders (data contesting/ confirming the higher recidivism rates of this categories) and legal issues posed by the registers, in particular regarding privacy and rehabilitation.

The final goal is to assess whether it is an advisable and adequate measure to prevent crime both from a criminological perspective but also from a legal point of view in the Spanish context.

1154 - THE SENSE OF SECURITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL

Dana Hilman (Israel)[1]; Besora Regev (Israel)[1]

1 - Ministry of Public Security

Israel faces a lot of Security issues, due to its population's diverse of origins and cultures.

The latest minister has defined the primary goal: raising the sense of security of the individual. The department, in partnership with the Central Bureau of Statistics, held a national survey on personal sense of security, whose results we wish to present.

1155 - RISK FACTORS THAT FAVOURS VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR AT NIGHTLIFE

Daniel Limones Silva (Spain)[1]; Raquel Bartolomé Gutiérrez (Spain)[1]

1 - Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha

Antisocial behaviour is one of the main issues in nightlife contexts, but within these conducts, violence is the main source of conflict and creates different kinds of consequences, not only to the young users but also to emergency services, neighbours and nightlife employees. Administrations are seeking effective solutions to deal with the violence that, apparently, is rising and generates significant economic expenses. A good knowledge of the risk factors linked to these behaviours in nightlife is necessary to reduce negative consequences for all involved parties. This systematic review summarizes the available information on risk factors that the literature has identified. The results have been organized by three sources of risk, based on the "Triple Risk of Delinquency" model (TRD) (Redondo, 2008): personal, prosocial

support and criminal opportunities. We obtained, among others results, that alcohol consumption; gender, age and some features of the premises may facilitate the development of violent behaviour.

1156 - COMPLIANCE AND THE DESIGN OF EU CRIMINAL LAW LEGISLATION

Estella Baker (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Leicester De Montfort Law School,   De Montfort University , The Gateway,   Leicester, LE1 9BH

This paper will consider the potential for the evolving criminological theory of compliance mechanisms (principally Bottoms, 2001; Bottoms, 2014) to be of use in informing the design of the EU's criminal law legislation.

When the Lisbon Treaty entered into force in December 2009, it conferred a new legislative power upon the Union to deal with conduct that hinders the "effective implementation" of Union policies by means of the criminal law (Article 83(2) TFEU). As the Union has no criminal code of its own, the power must be exercised indirectly; that is, the Union legislates by means of directives which create obligations on the Member States to criminalise and punish relevant behaviours, and the Member States then translate those obligations into domestic criminal laws.

Many questions arise in relation to the use of this power. For example, it may be used "if the approximation of criminal laws and regulations… proves essential…"; but it is not clear how that condition is met. Others include: how to assess whether "effective implementation" of a policy has occurred; whether and how to intervene in cases where the degree of implementation appears to vary significantly as between the 28 Member States; and how to ensure that directives are drafted, not only to promote their objectives, but with sufficient clarity and precision to create justiciable obligations, thereby ensuring their own enforceability.

Understandably, most analyses of the (relatively) new power have concentrated on its contribution to, and further formalisation of, the Union's criminal law competence. From a criminological perspective, however, two features are striking. The first is that it is centrally concerned with securing compliance (as opposed to, but not to the exclusion of, combating morally wrong –mala in se- behaviour); the second, that the important questions that surround its exercise have a clear empirical dimension.

Bearing these insights in mind, the paper will consider whether and how the emerging criminological understanding of compliance mechanisms might provide a useful tool in providing an objective basis for decisions to exercise the power; in informing the design of any resulting directives; and in assembling evidence that would serve to render Member States'

obligations justiciable. It therefore seeks to apply criminological theory to the novel setting of EU criminal regulation.

1157 - CRIMINAL SANCTIONS FOR PUBLIC CREDIT FRAUD

Eva Maria Souto García (Spain)[1]

1 - University of a Coruña

One of the big and serious problems of States is the existence of a high rate of fraud regarding the tax authorities. The need to finance the correct functioning of state institutions and public services has led legislators to design mechanisms to sanction conduct that has a negative effect on the attainment of public credit. They have done this from the perspective of Administrative Law and also from a Criminal Law approach. Spain is no exception. Therefore, its administrative regulations establish sanctions for cases of non-compliance with tax obligations and procedures designed to ensure taxes are paid. This administrative organisation is completed with the establishment of criminal offences in the Penal Code specifically designed to sanction this type of fraud. This paper aims to analyse these offences, offences of punishable insolvency (specifically frustration of enforcement, offences of concealment of assets, bankruptcy offences) and obviously tax offences, assessing their usefulness, effectiveness and relevance. In short, it addresses the question of whether the criminal response to the public credit fraudster in Spain is appropriate and decisive.

1158 - PROFILE OF THE JUVENILE MULTI-RECIDIVIST OFFENDERS IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Estefanía Ocáriz (Spain)[1]; San Juan César (Spain)[1]

1 - Instituto Vasco de Criminología - Universidad del País Vasco

The Basque Institute of Criminology carries out the evaluation of the Plan of Juvenile Justice (Directorate of Justice, Basque Government) in the Basque Country (Spain) since 2003. One of the tasks accomplished in the evaluation process is the analysis of the psychosocial profile of the juvenile offenders in our autonomous community. As a result of this line of work, the team of the Basque Institute of Criminology has published several studies and reports aimed at identifying the key characteristics of these juvenile offenders. Among the sample, a small group has been characterized as Multi-recidivist Offenders: those that commit offences repeatedly while being under-aged –some of them serious offences- and frequently, continue to offend when they reach the legal age.

The objective of the current study is to describe more deeply the criminal career and the psychosocial profile of this group of Juvenile Multi-recidivist Offenders in the Basque Country. We also determine the variables in which their profile is different to the general sample of juvenile offenders. The last aim is to be able to detect potential multi-recidivist offenders in the early stages of the criminal career –the first offences- and therefore to have the opportunity of avoiding the development of a career.

The sample was composed of all juvenile offenders (542) that finished an educational measure in 2009. A follow-up period was established until 2013, for gathering the information of successive offences committed by juveniles in the sample. The following materials were used: final judgment, psychosocial report by the Juvenile Court and final report by the Directorate of Justice (Basque Government). We analysed variables such as drug consumption, educational level, high risk peers or socio-economic level of the family. As expected, Juvenile Multi-recidivist Offenders had higher values in the risk dimensions in comparison to the general sample of juvenile offenders. We also found that a significative number of multi-recidivist offenders had a precautionary measure as first educational measure; they also committed their first offence at an early age.

Our results confirmed the hypothesis that Juvenile Multi-recidivist Offenders are a small but prolific group in our region; possibilities for a successful intervention with this profile of under-aged offenders depend on the use of multi-disciplinary interventions aimed at detecting the main risk factors for this concrete group and the development of specific intervention programmes.

1159 - MOVING TOWARDS 'CHILD-FRIENDLY JUSTICE'. A STUDY OF THE SPANISH JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM´S ACCESSIBILITY

Esther Fernández-Molina (Spain)[1]; Beatriz Blanco-Martos (Spain)[1]

1 - Criminology Research Centre-University of Castilla-La Mancha

In 2010, the Council of Europe adopted guidelines on child-friendly justice intended to enhance children's access to and treatment by the justice system. This means, *inters alia*, developing an accessible justice and focusing on respecting children's rights to participate in and to understand proceedings. There is, however, evidence that this right is not adequately implemented in different countries (Rap, 2013). A quasi-experimental design was conducted to evaluate the degree to which juveniles understood some legal documents and their level of knowledge of legal terms. We analysed juveniles' understanding of legal terminology used in juvenile court proceedings and we administered a reading comprehension test using on several legal documents to measure their readability index. The results of this study indicate that the language used in juvenile proceedings is replete with words that juveniles do not understand. Furthermore, findings show that the readability level is too high therefore, the capacity required to understand legal texts exceeds the reading comprehension level that can be expected of adolescents. Finally we see that knowledge of technical terms is limited, even for juveniles who have been in contact with the justice system.

1160 - EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY RESEARCHES IN TURKEY: A META-ANALYSIS

Ezgi Ildırım (Turkey)[1]; Can Çalıcı (Turkey)[2]

1 - Istanbul Arel University; 2 - Istanbul University Institute of Forensics Sciences Department of Social Sciences

Eyewitness testimony is an important issue in legal system. The Innocence Project in USA and academic researches in the area showed that people can wrongfully convict because of memory deficits. Wells listed and divided factors affecting memory of witness. Question types, adjectives, adverbs and verbs used in questions. It is shown that variable like language has impact on eyewitness testimony when witnesses exposed to misleading information or misleading questions.

Aim of this study is to examine effect of language and culture on suggestibility of eyewitness. For that reason in this study, eyewitness testimony researches done in Turkish language is reviewed. 'Eyewitness testimony' and 'Misleading Question', 'Suggestibility' keywords are searched in 'National thesis centre', national psychology and forensics science journals, national criminology and criminal law journals, ANKOS (Anatolian University Library Consortium) journal database.

Total of four theses, three national journal articles and one ISI journal article found. Researches mainly based on cognitive factors on memory faults, one research focused on language differences. To conclude, it is found some aspects of language have effect on suggestibility.

1161 - TRADING IN INFLUENCE: AN EVALUATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

Fernando Vázquez-Portomeñe Seijas (Spain)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology, University of Santiago de Compostela

The increased interest in the problem of corruption has produced a lot of instruments, policy prescriptions and reform initiatives. The progressive understanding of its relevance reflects in the introduction of measures against specific crimes such as bribery or embezzlement of public funds, but also trading in influence, as an indirect form but neither less dangerous form of corruption.

This paper aims to draw a picture of the different types and forms of trading in influence previewed in various international anti-corruption instruments and agreements: the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (CoE Convention), The AU Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption and the Southern African Development Community Protocol against Corruption. Using qualitative methods, the paper will pinpoint the elements of the offence in each one of them and highlight the differences between the various provisions.

These regulations may serve as models for the implementation of trading in influence into the domestic laws. By presenting and analysing the core issues connected with them, recommendations which may be of use to states obliged to sanction or to consider incorporating this offence will be provided.

1162 - DO SOCIETIES FEEL SECURE WITH UNCERTAIN LABORATORIES? A CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE CONCERNING MISGUIDED DECISIONS IN FORENSIC SCIENCE

Francisco Valente Gonçalves (United Kingdom)[1]; Lisa Smith (United Kingdom)[1]; Doug Barrett (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - INTREPID Forensics, University of Leicester

Academic research in forensic science has been concerned about issues such as contaminations within forensic procedures in a variety of fields such as DNA, face recognition and fingerprints. These forensic disciplines have been attracting attention due to high profile miscarriages of justice. Such professionals have been associated with wrongful convictions at least partially caused by incorrect forensic decisions. As some examples we can observe evidence in cases such as the Madrid bombing case, the Shirley McKie case, William Mills' case or Paul Blackburn's case, among others.

Some questions can be raised: How do societies feel in a system where there are errors within legal/forensic procedures? Is there room for errors? And how can research and practitioners from different fields overcome these misguided decisions?

The present study focuses on the variables which are observed as the possible sources of bias, both inside and outside forensic laboratories referring to them as internal and external influencers to forensic examiners.

By differentiating between these different variables the study aims to explore how forensic examiners, law professionals, researchers, and society observe how criminological community can address these contributing causes of miscarriages of justice.

The study suggests an approach to improve forensic procedures in order to recognize errors not just as wrong decisions but as part of the forensic process. This is a global, multidisciplinary problem where professionals from different fields need to contribute towards a better methodology and a more reliable legal system.

1163 - IPV: RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Gumersindo Guinarte Cabada (Spain)[1]; Mercedes Domínguez Fernández (Spain)[2]; Natalia Pérez Rivas (Spain)[1]; Rebeca Diéguez Méndez (Spain)[2]; María Castro Corredoira (Spain)[1]; José Ignacio Muñoz Barús (Spain)[2]; María Sol Rodríguez Calvo (Spain)[2]; Fernando Vázquez-Portomeñe Seijas (Spain)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology, University of Santiago de Compostela; 2 - Department of Pathology and Forensic Science, University of Santiago de Compostela

Objective: The aim of the present poster is to analyse some characteristics of the aggressors in cases of non-fatal IPV in Spain, from a criminological and medico-legal perspectives. As part of this task we examine their socio-demographic characteristics as well as the incidence of alcohol abuse and psychiatric disorders. Another goal of the study is to describe the characteristics of the relationship between aggressors and victims and the circumstances of the abuse. The poster also attempts to measure the prevalence of recidivism and to answer the question whether the existence of prior criminal records increases the likelihood for future abuses. Identification of all these characteristics will allow appropriate tailoring and targeting of services for prevention and treatment of the problem as well as assessing current support measures.

Method: Files classified as gender violence from the prosecutor office of Santiago de Compostela (Galicia, NW Spain) were examined and analysed. The period under study extended 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.

Results: the aggressor was frequently a Spanish young adult with a component of violent personality and some type of substance addiction. Assaults usually occurred at night, during the weekends, and mainly took place at home. Our data suggest also that aggressiveness and violence escalate during divorce or separation and that alcohol and / or drugs abuse play a significant role in the dynamic of the aggression. We have verified that offenders previous police or criminal records is a major factor in predicting future criminal conducts.

1164 - UK HOMICIDE, FIREARMS OFFENCE, AND DOMESTIC ABUSE REPORTS ARISE FROM DIFFERENT PROCESSES WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS OF STATISTICAL INCOMPLETENESS

Golnaz Shahtahmassebi (United Kingdom)[1]; Quentin Hanley (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - School of Science and Technology, Nottingham Trent University

Background: Categories of crime such as violence and burglary are known to follow different statistical distributions. By plotting mean and variance, the extent to which the underlying statistical distributions corresponding to different types of crime match a particular expectation can be tested. Similarly, estimates of incomplete data have suggested that

offences such as assault are under-reported by approximately a factor of two, however, such estimates make assumptions about the distribution to which the data belong.

Data: To investigate the statistical behaviour of data sets with and without adjustment for incomplete data estimates, we applied incomplete data estimation and fluctuation scaling to three categories of crime in the UK: homicide, firearms offences, and domestic abuse. The data cover yearly values over the period 2007/8 to 2012/13. It is known that firearms and domestic violence are factors in homicide. For example, England and Wales in the period 2012/13-2013/14 reported around 70% of female homicide victims are killed by a partner/ex-partner or other family member while roughly 5% of all homicide victims were shot.

Methods: Scaling behaviour was assessed by standard regression methods. Bayesian methods were used to estimate incomplete data. The methods were applied to data at varying levels of aggregation using data presented by the UK office of national statistics for the period 2007/8-2012/13. These data were broken down by Constabulary then aggregated by region up to totals for England and Wales.

Results: Homicide showed significantly different scaling behaviour (exponent, α, = 1.361±0.061) than firearms (α = 1.716±0.055) and domestic abuse reports (α = 1.649±0.038). Firearms and domestic abuse were not significantly different. This indicated that the processes leading to homicide result in a different distribution than those for firearms and domestic abuse. Finally, Bayesian estimates of incomplete data showed that homicide and firearm crimes are on average under-reported by 11% and 7%, respectively. On the other hand, only about 1% of abuse crimes were under-reported. This somewhat counter-intuitive result will be discussed in the context of the assumed distributions.

1165 - TRAITS OF PEOPLE SUCCESSFUL IN LIE DETECTION BASED ON NON-VERBAL BEHAVIOR

Hedvika Boukalová (Czech Republic)[1]; Lenka Mynaříková (Czech Republic)[2]

1 - Department of Psychology, Charles University in Prague; 2 - Masaryk institute of advanced studies, Czech Technical University in Prague

The study is focused on the topic of lie detection based on non-verbal behaviour and in its latest part it focuses on characteristics of persons successful in this type of lie detection.

There are three main targets in this final part of the study: among the more stable characteristics of successful lie „detectors" we followed the concept of self-monitoring (by Snyder) and one of the concepts of emotional intelligence – measured by the TEIQUe method. Among the characteristics of the performance of the successful persons we were interested in the different behavioural cues that are preferred by the respondents.

For rising the ecological validity we have prepared a sample of 21 short videos, portraying different people while telling either the truth or lie. These videos came from the investigation of several very serious crimes, they were selected based on knowledge of the file and case, the

people on the videos were accused persons or witnesses, men or women, in real-life high-stake situation. The sound was filtered, so only the non-verbal and para-verbal behaviour represented the stimuli.

The sample in this part of research consisted of four groups of students – 161 from the technical university – management and economics studies, 45 students of different humanities and 20 + 16 students of psychology.

The overall findings suggest connection between the self-monitoring and the lie / truth / combined accuracy, negative connection between well-being scale of TEIQUe and detection accuracy and several interesting connections between the accuracy and preferred behavioural cues. The preferred behavioural cues confirm a tendency towards stereotypes about the behaviour of a liar. These findings contain a very recent data.

Those data help us in better understanding the concept of lie detection based on non-verbal behaviour and its connections with personality characteristics. The results about preferred behavioural cues can be used in practice – in the training of police, insurance workers and others.

1166 - THE CONVERSATIONAL NATURE OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE CONFERENCE PROCESSES

Hennessey Hayes (Australia)[1]

1 - School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Griffith University

Restorative justice (RJ) processes require young offenders to effectively engage in a conversation about their wrongdoing and ways of repairing harms they have caused. As such, the RJ process draws heavily on the oral language abilities (everyday talking and listening skills) of all parties, most notably those of the young offender, who needs to listen to complex and emotionally charged accounts of the victim's perspective on the offence, and formulate their own experiences and perspectives into a coherent narrative that is judged as adequate and authentic by the parties affected by the wrong-doing. However, one in two young offenders has a clinically significant but undiagnosed language impairment. This paper considers the impact that language impairments have on the "success" of restorative justice conference processes and how young offenders and other key stakeholders (e.g., victims) perceive outcomes.

1167 - WHO I WANT TO BECOME AND HOW I BEHAVE: RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUTH DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

Hugo Gomes (Portugal)[1]; Maria Gouveia-Pereira (Portugal)[2,3]; Filipa Roncon (Portugal)[2]

1 - CIPSI – School of Psychology, University of Minho; 2 - ISPA; 3 - CIE

Empirical evidence consistently established that future oriented thought and planning effects individual behaviour (e.g., Seginer, Vermulst, & Shoyer, 2004; Silver & Ulmer, 2012), especially in adolescence, since the way youths see themselves into the future determines their identity formation, as well as their decisions and desires (Nurmi, 1991). Findings point out that (a) less future oriented youth present more deviant behaviors (e.g., Keough, Zimbardo, & Boyd, 1999; Oyserman, Bybee, & Terry, 2006; Chen & Vazsonyi, 2011), and (b) that future orientation is a key-feature in the origin of impulsive conduct (e.g., Steinberg et al., 2009; Chen & Vazsonyi, 2013; Clinkinbeard, 2013). On the other hand, the strong relation between impulsivity and juvenile deviancy has long been demonstrated (e.g., Moffitt, 1993; White et al., 1994; Chen & Jacobson, 2013). However, only a few studies have considered these two variables (i.e., future orientation and impulsivity) simultaneously and investigated how they relate to one another, describing generally moderation models (e.g., Steinberg et al., 2009; Chen & Vazsonyi, 2011). In the present research we intended to further analyze the relation between future orientation, impulsivity and juvenile deviancy, and thus we proposed a mediation hypothesis where adolescent's impulsivity mediates the relationship between future orientation and juvenile deviant behaviour. 126 Portuguese adolescents (93 boys and 33 girls), aged between 12 and 18 years old (M = 15.88, SD = 1.68), participated in the present study and answered the Portuguese adaptation of the "Temporal Orientation Scale" (Lima, 2009), "Barratt Impulsiveness Scale" (BIS – 11; Diemen et al., 2007), and the "Deviant Behaviour Variety Scale" (Sanches, Gouveia-Pereira, Marôco, Gomes & Roncon, forthcoming). Our results support the mediation model in analysis, namely that impulsivity fully mediates the effect of future orientation on deviant behaviour, even when controlling for the effects of age, sex, academic failure, and dispositional orders. Thus, on one hand, our results add to the empirical evidence that shows that both future orientation and impulsivity strongly predicts juvenile deviant behaviour, and, on the other hand, that the influence of future orientation on deviant conduct is given through youth's impulsivity. In conclusion, our results suggest that lesser future orientated adolescents develop higher impulsive behaviour which, in turn, promotes deviant conduct. Implications of the present results are discussed.

1168 - OVERVIEW OF THE UNDERSTANDING AND PREVENTING YOUTH CRIME STUDY (UPYC): A COMPARATIVE STUDY IN FRANCE, GERMANY, THE NETHERLANDS, THE UK AND THE US.

Ineke Haen Marshall (United States of America)[1]; Katharina Neissl (United States of America)[2]; Ilka Kammigan (Germany)[3]; Diego Farren (Germany)[3]; Lauren Herlitz (United Kingdom)[4]; Renske Van der Gaag (Netherlands)[5]; Guillaume Roux (France)[6]

1 - Northeastern University; 2 - Northeasstern University; 3 - University of Hamburg; 4 - Birkbeck University of London; 5 - Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; 6 - PACTE Sciences PO France

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.

1169 - HOW DO JUDGES PUNISH? JUDICIAL SELECTION OF APPROPRIATE IMPRISONMENT TERMS.

Jacek Czabanski (Poland)[1]

1 - Polish Association of Law and Economics

Criminal codes provide judges with a broad range of penalties appropriate for punishing crimes. This article investigates how judges use their freedom of choice in determining the appropriate imprisonment terms for most common crimes. The analysis is based on all 390,000 final sentences given in 2005 in criminal cases in Poland.

It has been found that judges decide on the length of imprisonment terms in a very schematic way. Judges choose only few terms from the applicable range and ignore all other possibilities, which casts doubt on whether punishment really fits the crime. In fact, the 5 most commonly used terms of imprisonment constitute between 60 and 90 % of all sentences. In choosing the length of a sentence, judges like to use even numbers, in particular multiplies of 6 and 12 months. Judges do not use odd numbers, with an exception of multiplies of 3 months. Therefore, even if the culpability of the offender depends on many factors of continues characteristics (like his motivation and *modus operandi*, the nature and size of the harm done by crime, a way of life before the offense, the behaviour after the commission of crime and so on), discontinuity of the penalties' distribution suggests that some offenders are punished unjust – either too severely or too leniently, due to schematic way of judicial assessment.

The further analysis of 20 the most commonly punished crimes reveals that courts do not use the whole available range of punishment as provided for in criminal law. Judges punish offenders by imprisonment terms close to the lower limit of applicable penalty, and they rarely exceed ½ of applicable range. Therefore, more severe punishments provided for in the criminal code remain rather a theoretical threat.

1170 - EXTREMIST MOTIVATED CRIME AND POLICE COOPERATION WITH JUSTICE (THE RESULTS OF THE EXPERT SURVEY AMONG POLICE SPECIALISTS)

Jakub Holas (Czech Republic)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention

Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention solved in the years 2011 - 2013 in the framework of Security Research Programme of the Czech Republic project focused on the incidence of extremist attitudes among youth. One of the sub-studies within the project was the expert survey among police officers specializing in the investigation of crimes with extremist motivation. Experts - using a brief questionnaire - answered the following problem areas: the views of the current dangerous to radical political movements; development of their activities for the last three years; the expected trend for the next seasons, including the risk of possible switch to the terrorist methods; specific crimes solved by a police officer in the last

two years. We also looked at how police officers are happy with the current legislation on hate crime, and what their experience of collaboration with judicial departments. Quite openly and critically was evaluated the level of knowledge of judges and prosecutors on the specific issue of political extremism.

1171 - MIGRANT WOMEN VICTIMS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN PORTUGAL

Joana Ferreira (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Cambridge

In an increasingly globalized world, changes brought by the mobility of people have had an impact on crime itself. This has required significant adaptation from criminal justice systems in different countries, in order to ensure effectiveness in dealing with different types of criminals and victims. This is the particularly the case for migrant women who are victims of intimate partner violence – a fairly invisible and neglected group that frequently "flies under the radar" (Adam & Campbell 2012:17). If women victims of intimate partner violence are vulnerable – which is made clear by the high femicide rates (Messing, Amanor-Boadu, Cavanaugh, Glass, & Campbell n.d.) – then the vulnerability of migrant women victims is even greater, as in addition to their vulnerability as women, they are vulnerable as foreigners in a country with a different culture and legal system. As a highly vulnerable population, these women require a specific sensibility, not only at a cultural level but also, and of particular relevance for this study, at a legal one.

The main goal of this research is to understand the experiences and perspectives of the Portuguese Criminal Justice System of migrant women who are or have been victims of intimate partner violence. The main research questions are: how effective is the Portuguese criminal justice system for dealing with cases of intimate partner violence (involving immigrant women) according to the victims and professionals' view?; what are the different circumstances that impact female intimate partner violence victim's perceptions and experiences with the Portuguese criminal justice system?; how do victims and professionals perceive the women's immigration status affects their experiences of the criminal justice system?; and why do some victims choose to proceed to the criminal justice system and others do not?

This is an interpretative phenomenological study (Smith & Osborn 2009); qualitative semi-structured interviews will be conducted with female migrants who are or have been victims of intimate partner violence while residing in Portugal (~4), and with victim support providers and professionals who work or have worked with these victims (~5), in order to gain deeper insight into the women's experiences. This study holds the potential to contribute to the development of appropriate criminal justice policies and intervention strategies for this vulnerable group.

1172 - THE MISTREATMENT OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN FOOD SUPPLY CHAINS: EXTENDING A HARM ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

Jon Davies (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Manchester

A significant amount of political and public discourse portrays migrants as 'a risk' to the countries that host them, rather than being 'at risk' of exploitation. In previous studies, researchers have nevertheless documented the mistreatment of migrant workers within and beyond the workplace. However, despite the increasing centrality of harm reduction to crime control policy, criminologists have only recently begun to systematically assess and compare the harms of crimes in order to better inform policy recommendations. Paoli and Greenfield's innovative harm assessment framework allows researchers to begin making these assessments. Thus far, no study has extended this harm assessment framework to a legitimate setting, yet such an application is both feasible and necessary, because harmful practices also result from legitimate contexts. Within organisational settings, for example, many harms that affect workers are neither prosecuted nor even reported, therefore the criminal justice system does not investigate them. Instead, harmful incidents, which largely originate from the acts or omissions of corporations, tend to be treated as accidents or regulatory issues, which means that the criminal justice system seldom labels them as 'crimes'. Nevertheless, this lack of detection and prosecution does not diminish the impacts of harmful workplace practices on workers. Therefore, the aim of this research is to apply Paoli and Greenfield's framework to the legitimate market of the UK food sector, by considering how the dynamics of some food supply chains and the use of migrant labour can result in worker mistreatment. The UK food sector ultimately interlinks with most domestic, commercial or public settings in some form, due to the sector's consumer-driven *raison d'être*, and it employs a large number of migrant workers. Migrants themselves tend to face specific challenges such as language barriers whilst they are in host countries. For this project, a qualitative research design is proposed, consisting of unstructured interviews and focus groups with migrant workers. Data collection will also consist of interviews with representatives from food supply chains, including labour intermediaries, retailers, trade unions and regulators. The research intends to address the significant yet neglected theme of harm assessment, both in food supply chains specifically, and in criminology more widely.

1173 - SELF-REPORTED DELINQUENCY: COMPARISON OF TWO METHODS AMONG ADJUDICATED AND NON-ADJUDICATED ADOLESCENTS

Julie Grégoire (Belgium)[1]; Cécile Mathys (Belgium)[1]

1 - University of Liège

Beyond gaps from official data (Krohn et al., 2010) and victimization surveys (Enzmann, 2013), interest of self-reported delinquency surveys to approach juvenile delinquency is growing (Aebi & Jaquier, 2008). Since the first paper of Porterfield (1943) that used self-report survey,

the data collection methods have diversified (e.g. P&P questionnaire, telephone interviewing, face-to-face interviewing) and computerized (e.g. CASI, ACASI, TACASI, Mail, Internet) (Kleck & Roberts, 2012). Each method presents advantages and disadvantages (e.g., Lucia et al., 2007), but researches showed no significant differences regarding reliability and validity across these methods (e.g., Rosenbauw et al., 2006). However, we know little about the differences in participation rates of young people across these methods, especially for adjudicated youths.

Furthermore, studies are needed to examine the ways to increase the motivation to fulfil a survey, such as the presence of the researcher himself (in the case of P&P) or the role of different type of incentives. Finally, research has to clarify if these motivations are similar for boys and girls, and for adjudicated and non-adjudicated youths. Indeed, there are few papers (e.g., Manzo & Burke, 2012) on the incentives' effectiveness related to surveys. So, more knowledge is needed to fully understand the best way to reach adolescent. This research is a first step of a larger study and addresses four questions: 1. which method of self-reported delinquency (comparing P&P to Web questionnaire) has the highest participation and response rates among all adolescents? We will assess which method is more attractive, including for adjudicated youths, and compare advantages and disadvantages with prior research. 2. Does it change between cross-sectional (defining as survey at one time) and longitudinal studies (defining as survey at two times at least)? 3. Does an incentive increase these rates and which incentive is the most attractive? 4. Do we observe differences between youths (by gender and delinquent profile)?

This study, conducted in Belgium, will cover a subsample of young people aged 14 to 16 years, including boys and girls and adjudicated and non-adjudicated profiles. The goal is to describe the youth's perceptions of self-reported survey, using two versions (P&P and Web questionnaire) and examining by open questions and discussions in small groups the best motivations for youths to participate to the study and answer the questions.

1174 - SAFETY AND SECURITY OF ONLINE BANKING

Jurjen Jansen (Netherlands)[1]; Sven Kiljan (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Open University of the Netherlands

With the advent of online banking, the focus of criminals has moved from traditional bank robberies to attacking customers directly. Banks put effort in the security of online banking by taking security precautions for their own infrastructure and by cryptographically securing connections between their infrastructure and customers' computers. This leaves both customers and their computers vulnerable in the information chain. Banks are unable to fully protect both since they are outside of their direct sphere of influence.

The poster presentation 'Safety and Security of Online Banking' is a product of two PhD-studies which are part of the Dutch Research Program on Safety and Security of Online Banking. This presentation combines both a behavioural and a technical approach. We believe that a more

holistic view on how to improve the safety and security of online banking will be obtained by studying the problem from different perspectives.

Study 1 examines how the behaviour of customers towards online banking can be improved in favour of the safety of online banking. To study this problem, a preliminary case study is conducted on 600 online banking fraud cases. Furthermore, interviews are conducted with 30 fraud victims of phishing and malware attacks. Finally, a conceptual research model is constructed to study safe online banking behaviour. This model is based on the Protection Motivation Theory, a social cognitive model that predicts behaviour.

The goal of study 2 is to improve the secure usability of technology used for online banking by customers. 80 banks worldwide are observed on which technologies are offered to customers and how this changes over time. A product from this study is an alternative information scheme for customer-to-bank authentication to improve the security of customer identification and financial transaction processes. Another product provides an analytical method for other researchers to compare and evaluate online banking authentication methods.

Conclusively, technical security alone cannot guarantee the safety of online banking. The user, often referred to as the weakest link in information security, is also an important asset. Combined efforts lead to practical solutions for usable security. For example, an experiment is currently under development by researchers of both studies in which the perceived usefulness and ease of use of alternative information schemes are observed among everyday online banking users.

1176 - OVERVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDY (ISRD)

Katharina Neissl (United States of America)[1]

1 - Northeastern University

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. Its two main objectives are to observe and compare differences, similarities, and trends in offending and victimization, as well as to explore and test theoretical issues related to juvenile delinquency and victimization, while maintaining relevance for policy purposes. There have been two previous ISRD waves (ISRD-1 1992-94 and ISRD-2 2006-2008). The third wave (ISRD-3) started in 2012 and will conclude its fieldwork in 2016. The ISRD-3 study tests social control theory, self-control theory, Institutional Anomie Theory, procedural justice theory and Situational Action Theory. The primary purpose of this poster is to provide an overview of the basic research protocol (sampling and survey design) of the ISRD-3, as well as to document the progress of the fieldwork in the participating countries. It also includes first results from countries that have already finished data collection. The poster presents an opportunity for researchers to familiarize themselves with the project, discuss the progress of the study, as

well as to exchange ideas about methodological and practical issues encountered during the fieldwork.

1177 - POLITICAL GRAFFITI AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION IN CONFLICT REGIONS

Katharina Stelzel (Germany)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology, University of Tuebingen

Political graffiti are a very common way of visual, alternative mass communication in conflict regions. The often prominently placed visual messages are a method to publish those statements not accepted or at least underrepresented by the official media like newspapers, television etc. The place, quantity, style and grade of conservation of these publicly placed graffiti give hints to the acceptance of the content of a message in between the conflict-ridden society and thus to the attitude of (parts of) the local community. Are these graffiti a suitable basis for gaining information? And if they are, to what extent might criminologists, sociologists and social workers use the immanent information of visual, alternative mass communication in public space for prevention and intervention approaches in areas of conflict?

Based on the results of an empirical research project, the poster shows how to gain information from analysing the content, the location, the style and other aspects of political graffiti with the help of four examples of pictured Basque political graffiti. The poster also provides knowledge about differences regarding the main topic within the landscape of political graffiti in several Basque villages. Furthermore the poster highlights which background information is necessary to understand and therefore use political graffiti as a source of information for the social area analysis in conflict regions.

1178 - NEW AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE ON THE DEATH PENALTY

Katherine Polzer (United States of America)[1]; Patrick Kinkade (United States of America)[1]

1 - Texas Christian University

In recent years, the United States has gone through several changes in regards to the death penalty. Support for the death penalty has decreased during the past twenty years, with many American citizens saying they favour life sentences without the possibility of parole as opposed to using the death penalty. Also, with many recent wrongful convictions, misconduct by law enforcement and prosecutors discovered, and use of faulty eyewitness identification, the American public has become worried about innocent people being convicted and executed for crimes they did not commit. The United States Supreme Court has set legal precedents no longer allowing people under 18 or have mental illness to be sentenced to death. The use of the death penalty continues to stir vigorous debate and opposition in the United States. We have seen record low rates of convicted offenders sentenced to death and executed. This

poster examines the problems and complications that have arisen with the death penalty in the last decade, including botched executions, wrongful convictions, and faulty evidence used to convict the innocent and the decreased support for the administration and application of capital punishment.

1179 - EDUCATION, ETHNICITY AND PRISON VIOLENCE DO EDUCATION PROGRAMS AFFECT INMATES' BEHAVIOR DIFFERENTLY, ACCORDING TO THEIR ETHNICITY?

Kathrine Ben-Zvi (Israel)[1]

1 - Hebrew University

Education can improve in-prison behaviour and promote re-entry success by changing inmates' thinking patterns, attitudes, and behaviours. Research indicates that deficits in social cognition (understanding social interactions and the behaviour of others), executive cognitive, problem-solving abilities, and self-efficacy are all cognitive issues associated with criminal and antisocial behaviour (Brazzell, 2009; MacKenzie, 2008)

Most prison education studies focused on its effect on recidivism, but only very few studies have been published on the relationship between participation in education programs and inmates' behaviour while in prison. Moreover, the studies' results do not indicate a consistent correlation between education and behaviour in prison (McCorkle , Miethe, & Drass , 2005, Lahm, 2009, Linden, Perry, Ayers, and Parlett, 1984, Gendreau, Ross and Izzo (1985, Adams et al., 1994). But none of the studies mentioned above examined whether education programs have a different impact on different ethnicities, and its implication on prison violence. This paper aims to explore the interaction between those three variables.

I use data on all 37,900 Israeli inmates incarcerated in 2009 and 2010 and control for inmates' ethnicity, age, crime, criminal record, sentence length, participation in educational programs and involvement in violent events. I used a Propensity Score Matching (PSM), where the treatment indicator was "education program participation", separately for each ethnicity group (Arab and Jewish) based on the covariates: age, marital status, years of education, criminal history, type of offense, length of sentence, exposure time to prison. After matching I had four groups, two from each ethnicity group that are balanced: Arabs - participants and non-participants (n= 3,470 each) and Jewish (n=3,013 each).

I built two factors: violence before entering education programs, and violence following the program. The results, via repeated measured analysis indicate that participation in education programs reduce prison violence, but the interaction between ethnicity and participation in education programs is not significant, thus education program has the same effect on prison for both ethnicity groups.

1180 - ADOLESCENTS: THE HIDDEN VICTIMS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Kirsty McGregor (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - University of Manchester

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 as the Home Office extended their definition of domestic abuse in March 2013 to include 16 and 17 year olds; and the legislation against the use of controlling and coercive behaviours against those aged 10 years and above (Serious Crime Bill, 2015). 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 the findings of 35 free-associative narrative interviews conducted with 17 British victims of adolescent IPV. This reflection considers how adolescent females experience different facets of IPV: physical, sexual, psychological, emotional and financial. Secondly it explores their experiences of prevention, support and intervention. In order to achieve these aims the paper discusses the use of a standpoint feminist epistemology to empower young women to speak about their experiences of violence. 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.

1181 - AGENCY USE OF RISK ASSESSMENTS IN THE WAR AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Lee Ross (United States of America)[1]

1 - University of Central Florida

The purpose of this study was to explore the extent to which criminal justice practitioners employ risk assessments in domestic violence-related cases and to measure related attitudes. A total of 198 practitioners responded to an Internet-based survey consisting of 56 items. The data were examined and presented in the form of univariate, bivariate, correlation, and regression analyses. A linear regression model revealed three statistically significant factors that partially explain an agency's use of risk assessments: (1) whether the agency has a domestic violence unit, (2) an awareness of other agencies that use risk assessments, and (3) the ability to tell when someone is at risk for intimate partner homicide. Preliminary findings suggests that risk assessments are underutilized among law enforcement agencies. The implications of these findings are discussed in terms that promote an increased understanding and use of risk assessments among criminal justice practitioners.

1183 - THE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN WHO ARE IN IRREGULAR SITUATION

Leire Berasaluze Gerrikagoitia (Spain)[1]

1 - Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

This work is focused on the study of the protection of victims of human trafficking at Spain when they are in an irregular situation. The inspiration of the statal instruments which provides protection to this victims comes from Directive 2011/36 / EU but this is not transposed yet; therefore, this article discusses 59a of the Organic Law 4/2000, which establishes a specific status for those foreigners in irregular situation who are victims of human trafficking, which is complemented by the Protocol Framework to Protect Victims of Human Trafficking, although is which we called as soft law, its use is obligatory for any victim of human trafficking. By analysing these instruments, we can conclude that the protection provided to these victims is insufficient because this protection depends on some requirements for carrying out.

1184 - SICH-SEMANTIC ILLEGAL CONTENT HUNTER

Mara Mignone (Italy)[1]; Valentina Scioneri (Italy)[1]

1 - RiSSC-Research Centre on Security and Crime

The poster presentation will explain the activities, the methodology and the preliminary results achieved by Project SICH-Semantic Illegal Content Hunter, developed by Expert System and RiSSC, and co-financed by the EU Commission within the Prevention of and Fight Against Crime Programme – ISEC 2012 (HOME/2012/ISEC/AG/INT/4000003863).

The overall objective of the Project is to develop an innovative model - merging novel specific ontologies and semantic technology with criminological analysis – to help analysts (from LEAs/public-private target groups) to identify and take down online illegal content. In monitoring/analysing online illegal content, big efforts have always been addressed to multimedia files (e.g. images, video, software piracy, etc.). Less attention has been historically paid to texts. This depends mostly on the fact that texts (e.g. communications, data, conversations, news, web sites, blogs...) are mostly unstructured data and rarely have an organized form, such as a database structure.

As a consequence, the activities of analysis and processing such information become largely inefficient, onerous and time-consuming. Besides, large part of useful information risks to keep out of sight from analysts because of the vast amount of information available, which changes rapidly. However, to effectively monitor, prevent and combat online illegal content/crime, textual content analysis, supported by semantic technology, play a crucial role. Moreover, the need for solutions facilitating the identification/taking down of illegal textual

content is common to all EU LEAs and public/private stakeholders committed with the prevention and fight against online crime.

At present, there are no concrete tools addressing this issue or they are not available for LEAs and relevant target groups.

Project SICH is working to create a smart tool able to support investigation's activities in order to:

- discover illegal contents (related to three separate areas: Xenophobia/Racism, Online Illegal Gambling and Novel Psychoactive Substances - NPS) on the Net

- capture "weak signals" and identify trends

The preliminary results already achieved will be presented, as well as the semantic dashboard/smart tool.

1185 - SEXTING AMONG CHILDREN: CHILD PORNOGRAPHY OFFENSE?

María Del Mar Moya Fuentes (Spain)[1]; María Del Mar Carrasco Andrino (Spain)[1]

1 - Universidad de Alicante

Sexting is a recent social practice. It is the digital exchange of sexual explicit images using text messaging services (WhatsApp, Facebook, Twenty, Twitter, Instagram, Line, Flickr, etc.) on camera-equipped cell phones or other electronic device. Teenagers are the mains social agents involved in this activity. They practice sexting to flirt, as an instrument of mockery or just for fun. The risk of this activity is evident: when the child has sent the photo or video of sexual content, loses control over its distribution. The material can be very easily and widely propagated: sexual images may be forwarded to third parties or published in social networks or pornographic websites without permission of the teenager and in many cases without their knowledge. Several European countries (France, Italy, German and Spain) and, principally, Anglo-Saxon countries (Australia, New Zealand, United States of America and United Kingdom) have punished this conduct as production and distribution of child pornography. This paper analysis whether such practices deserve a criminal sanction and if so, which is the better option to punish: as child pornography or as an offence against privacy.

1186 - THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS OF CRIMES IN PORTUGAL: THE CASE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS

Maria João Guia (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Coimbra, Portugal

Framework 2001/220/JAI of the Council allowed to be transposed to Portuguese Law a series of improvements, mainly on the protection of the rights of victims of domestic violence, among some other disperse improvements.

In what concerns Human Trafficking, Directive 2011/36/EU brought new approaches to emergent new forms of Human Trafficking exploitation, as well as new recommendations on how to fight this crime. Nevertheless, there is still a long way in what concerns the implementation of some measures for the protection of victims of crimes, in general, to be implemented in Portugal, in form of "law in books" but also under "law in action".

Having been the National Reporter of the project "Protecting Victims' Rights in the EU: the theory and practice of diversity of treatment during the criminal trial", in the framework of the European Commission DG Justice project JUST/2011/JPEN/AG/2919, which was implemented by the Centre for European Constitutional Law – Themistokles and Dimitris Tsatsos Foundation, in collaboration with the Institute for Advanced Legal Studies, School of Advanced Study, University of London, the result on Portuguese research was presented and a macro-comparative report was done by the coordinators of the project (available on http://www.victimsprotection.eu/)

With this poster, we want to isolate the rights, or lacks on Portuguese law in what concerns specifically new steps that must be done for the protection of the rights of victims of Human Trafficking, as a study case, that may help the reflection for victims of other crimes. We will then present an introduction with a resume on Portuguese laws and measures taken in what concerns the victims' rights, specifying some points that could be included under the Directive 2012/29/EU recommendations.

1187 - EMPATHIC, MORAL AND ANTISOCIAL OUTCOMES ASSOCIATED WITH DISTINCT COMPONENTS OF PSYCHOPATHY IN HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS: A TRIARCHIC MODEL APPROACH

Maria João Seixas (Portugal)[1]; Fernando Ferreira-Santos (Portugal)[2,3]; Joana B. Vieira (Portugal)[2]; Tiago O. Paiva (Portugal)[2]; Pedro S. Moreira (Portugal)[4,5]; Patrício Costa (Portugal)[4,5]; Pedro Almeida (Portugal)[1]

1 - School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto; 2 - Laboratory of Neuropsychophysiology, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Porto; 3 - Human Neurobehavioral Laboratory, Faculty of Education and Psychology, Catholic University of Portugal; 4 - Life and Health Sciences Research Institute (ICVS), School of Health Sciences, University of Minho; 5 - ICVS/3B's, PT Government Associate Laboratory

Objective: In the present report we analysed the associations between the facet scales of the recent Triarchic Measure of Psychopathy (TriPM) and different dimensions of empathy, morality, and antisocial behaviour.

Method: Three hundred and seventy-four participants from the community completed the TriPM, the Interpersonal Reactivity Index and the Moral Foundations Questionnaire. A subset of one hundred and three participants completed a self-reported delinquency scale.

Results: In line with the dual-process conceptualization of psychopathy and the multidimensional nature of the TriPM, we found that different facets of psychopathy were associated with distinct domains of empathy and morality. In addition, every TriPM subscale was positively related to self-reported delinquency, although meanness lost its predictive power when the shared variance with disinhibition was controlled.

Conclusions: Our results lend conceptual validity to each of the triarchic model's traits and suggest that psychopathy should not be regarded as a unitary construct, but rather as a combination of dimensional traits with distinct etiologies.

1188 - POLICE DECISION-MAKING IN TACKLING ORGANISED CRIME: EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF RATIONALITY AND BIAS

Maria Pournara (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Cardiff University

This poster explores how police decisions about the risks and threats posed by organized crime are subject to a variety of influences such as cognitive, cultural, legislative or institutional. In doing so, it aims at questioning the feasibility of rational actor models that are currently highly influential in policing policy framings of decision-making processes in the UK but also at an international level, to afford a more naturalistic understanding of why police agencies elect to tackle organised crime in particular ways.

Over the last few decades, there is a turn towards proactive, future-oriented, intelligence-led, evidence-based, cost-efficient models for policing organised criminal activity. Policy predicated on any of these concepts, seems to be inevitably underpinned by an assumption of 'rationality', which is also consistent with the majority of scholarly literature on policing. The principal problem with these 'models' is that they are not grounded in realistic conditions of police operations in tackling organised crime, especially in terms of judgments relating to risk assessments and transitions from 'risks' to 'threats'. Moreover, this is an area of policing where the validity and reliability of available intelligence and information is frequently limited

and uncertain, as such decisions about how, when and why to intervene are especially complex and contingent.

By investigating how crisis-driven, time-constrained operational policing decisions are subject to influences, e.g. occupational culture and legal frameworks, the study will elicit how and why systematic errors in judgments may occur and lead to suboptimal decisions. To guide this approach, the study will apply the principles of dual process theory (Kahneman, 2011) on police decision-making. Particular emphasis will be given on Kahneman and Tversky's work on heuristics and biases (1974), to identify possible policy interventions in order to render these decisions more effectively optimal.

A case study will take place in one police force consisting of two main phases: a quantitative phase that will consist of formal hypothesis testing and multiple regression analysis to draw conclusions as to whether police culture and heuristics-produced biases influence police decision-making, via the distribution of questionnaires to police officers across 'operational' ranks, and a qualitative phase which will consist of observational fieldwork as well as semi-structured interviews with some of the participants.

References

- Kahneman, D. (2011), *Thinking, fast and slow*, Macmillan.
- Tversky, A. & Kahneman, D. (1974), Judgment under uncertainty: Heuristics and biases. *Science*, 185(4157), 1124-1131.

1189 - PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF POLYVICTIMIZATION IN YOUTH OFFENDERS

María Soledad Álvarez-Lister (Spain)[1,2]; Noemí Pereda (Spain)[1,2]; Georgina Guilera (Spain)[1,2]; Judit Abad (Spain)[2]

1 - University of Barcelona; 2 - Grup de Recerca en Victimització Infantil i Adolescent (GReVIA)

The present study analysed the relationship between accumulated multiple experiences of victimization, or polyvictimization, and the presence of psychopathology in 100 Spanish young offenders (81% males and 19% females; 77% imprisoned and 23% with non-custodial sanctions) aged 14 to 17 years (M= 16.08, SD=0.99). The Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (JVQ) was used to assess lifetime victimization and the Youth Self Report (YSR) to analyse symptoms of psychopathology. Individual interviews were conducted between May and July of 2013. By means of Cluster analysis three groups of polyvictimized offenders were identified: Community violence polyvictims (n = 30, M = 11.33 victimizations), Close other polyvictims (n = 21, M = 11.52 victimizations) and High polyvictims (n = 12, M = 14.17 victimizations). Also two groups of victimized youth were found: Less victimized (n = 19, M = 5.95 victimizations) and Moderately victimized (n = 18, M = 7.11 victimizations). All groups differed statistically in various victimological categories and in terms of externalizing symptoms ($F(4,95)$ = 6.013, p <

.001) and general impairment ($F(4,95) = 5.432$, $p < .001$). After controlling for demographics (gender, age and country of origin) and criminal characteristics (violent crime and criminal career), polyvictims were more likely to reach a clinical level (T ≥ 65) of externalizing behaviour ($OR = 3.136$) and general impairment ($OR = 2.878$) in comparison to the rest of the sample. These results showed that assessing multiple and not common forms of victimization is a task to be done when evaluating adolescent offenders, since polyvictimization is highly prevalent among Spanish adolescent offenders and places youth at high risk for psychological impairment. Therefore, these polyvictimized offenders deserve specialized clinical and rehabilitative attention to cope with the severe mental health problems and the particular risk of recidivism they face.

1190 - HATE VIOLENCE AND YOUTH VICTIMIZATION: THE ISSUE OF UNDER REPORTING IN GREECE

Maria-Eleni Chalkia (Greece)[1]; Danai-Varvara Kalampali (Greece)[1]; Panagiota Kokoliou (Greece)[1]; Alexandra Koufouli (Greece)[1]; Vasiliki Artinopoulou (Greece)[1]

1 - Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Athens

In recent years an alarming increase in hate crimes has been observed on both European and national level. Despite several actions and multiple attempts to address the phenomenon, such as the implementation of European Council Framework Decisions and national legislative actions, effective monitoring and reporting of hate crimes still remain major concerns. Under-reporting of hate violence constitutes one of the most challenging aspects in any attempt to study and control the phenomenon. The mere nature of hate crimes, the associated feelings of fear, guilt and shame often experienced by the victims, together with the lack of trust in public authorities, have been recognized as few of the most important underlying causes that often prohibit victims from officially reporting the incidents to the police. Thus, the purpose of this study was twofold: first, to investigate the frequency of hate crime victimization, including verbal, physical abuse and online hate speech, in a youth sample; and secondly to examine the associated aspects of police reporting and relevant reasons for which victims opted to report or not the incidents to the police. For the purposes of the study a sample of convenience comprised of approximately 700 individuals aging from 18 to 25 years old, was collected with the use of anonymous online questionnaires. The survey included questions about xenophobic, homophobic, religiously and politically motivated verbal and physical abuse as well as online hate speech, over the span of the last 6 months prior to the assessment. According to the results approximately 8.2% of the respondents have experienced some form of xenophobic violence; 5.7% homophobic violence; and finally, 10.8% and 31.5% of the sample was victimized due to their religious and political believes respectively. Remarkably only three of the 369 overall incidents were reported to the police. The most prevalent reasons for non-reporting were the "personal nature" of the issue; the victim's decision to "handle the incident himself"; police mistrust and prior dissatisfaction; or minimization of the incident's significance. In conclusion it appears that despite the recent attempts to contain and address the phenomenon of hate violence, the findings of this study confirm that under-reporting

remains a significant problematic area. Suggestions for future research, approaches and mechanisms for improving the official reporting of hate violence are also discussed steaming from and in line with the reasons expressed by the victims for their choice not to report the incidents to the police.

1191 - PERPETRATORS WITH ALCOHOL PROBLEMS IN BATTERER INTERVENTION PROGRAMS: ATTRITION AND OUTCOMES

Marisol Lila (Spain)[1]; Enrique Gracia (Spain)[1]; Alba Catalá-Miñana (Spain)[2]; Miriam Marco (Spain)[1]; Raquel Conchell (Spain)[1]

1 - University of Valencia; 2 - Autonomous University of Barcelona

Alcohol abuse is a risk factor for perpetrators attrition in batterer intervention programs. However, there is little research on how perpetrators with alcohol abuse problems perform when they complete the intervention. In this study we aim (1) to analyse the link between alcohol abuse and batterer intervention program attrition and, (2) to examine whether completion of intervention program is related to positive outcomes regardless of alcohol abuse problems among perpetrators. The sample was 286 intimate partner violence perpetrators, attending a batterer intervention program. Attrition rates were assessed, as well as the following intervention outcomes: risk of recidivism, sexist attitudes, responsibility attributions, attitudes toward violence, and psychosocial adjustment. Results confirmed higher rates of attrition among perpetrators with alcohol abuse problems. Results also showed that, regardless of alcohol abuse problems, perpetrators who completed the intervention program showed improvements in the intervention program outcomes analysed. Implications for batterer intervention programs are discussed.

1192 - MORE POLICE GUNS – SAFER CITIZENS?

Marit Egge (Norway)[1]

1 - Norwegian Police University College

The terror attacks in Norway 2011 was an event that potentially could influence trust in the police and the society in general, in a negative way. However, what we found out was that trust in the police increased after the terror attacks. Despite of major criticism of the police both in the media and in the official evaluation report, trust remained high.

While trust appears to be quite resilient it would be premature to conclude that terrorist attacks have no effect, because it may lead to policy responses that indirectly and in the long run influence trust in a negative manner. In Norway the police are not routinely armed. After the terror attack in 2011 the police have argued, that a routinely armed police is a necessity. The political discourse has also focused on whether to permanently arm police officers to

prevent terror. In November 2014 the government gave permission on a temporary basis for police officers to carry fire arms. We have examined whether the political response coincides with what the public think is the best way to prevent terror, and present the result.

1193 - MEASURING IPV: MEDICO-LEGAL AND CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Mercedes Domínguez Fernández (Spain)[1]; Natalia Pérez Rivas (Spain)[2]; Rebeca Diéguez Méndez (Spain)[1]; María Castro Corredoira (Spain)[2]; José Ignacio Muñoz Barús (Spain)[1]; Gumersindo Guinarte Cabada (Spain)[2]; Fernando Vázquez-Portomeñe Seijas (Spain)[2]; María Sol Rodríguez Calvo (Spain)[1]

1 - Department of Pathology and Forensic Sciences. University of Santiago de Compostela; 2 - Institute of Criminology. University of Santiago de Compostela

Objective: The aim of this poster is to determine the characteristics of the victims in cases of non-fatal IPV against women in Galicia (NW Spain), from the medico-legal and criminal perspectives. The focus of our attention is on the followings aspects: to analyse the sociodemographic characteristics of victims; to diagnose the different diseases associated with the abuse; to identify the kind of aggressions suffered; to study the role of victim cooperation in the prosecution

Material and methods: A total of 582 files, classified as IPV from the prosecutor office of Santiago de Compostela, were analyses with the statistical package SPSS.

Results: Most victims were young adult women, Spanish, married/divorced, with children and living in an urban population, belonging to a middle-low socioeconomic level. Our data suggest also that aggressiveness and violence escalate during divorce or separation. Assaults usually occurred at night, during the weekends, and mainly took place at home. Many victims had chronic pain and sexual/reproductive problems such as menstrual dysfunction, sexually transmitted diseases and abortions. Depression was the most prevalent mental disorder. Proven facts and forensic reports showed that women suffered psychological and physical aggressions. Most injuries were superficial, needing scarce days for recovery and no hospitalization, corresponding to minor assaults. Victim´s own testimony seemed to be one of the strongest evidence of the abuse but her final decision. 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.

1194 - CROSS-BORDER PATTERNS IN DNA MATCHES BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM

Michele Taverne (Netherlands)[1]

1 - University of Leiden

There is ample evidence in the literature that offenders who repeatedly commit crimes frequently choose a location nearby to commit a new crime. When crime and residence locations of repeat offenders are mapped, they often reveal a pattern of regional concentration, with crime scenes clustering in close proximity to each other, frequently but not always at some – relatively small – distance from the offender's place of residence. This could be termed the Proximity Effect.

The present study [1] seeks to establish whether a similar spatial pattern applies to crimes committed by repeat offenders in spite of the presence of a national border. We hypothesize that the mere presence of a national border will not stop offenders committing further crimes regardless of the presence of a national border. To test this hypothesis we analysed the results of the transnational DNA profile exchange and comparison carried out in the framework of the Prüm Treaty [2] between the Netherlands and other participating countries. We expect that these data will show that if a DNA profile is obtained from a crime scene closer to the national border, it is more likely to match with the profile of a person whose DNA profile is found in the database of the neighbouring country than if the crime scene profile originates from a crime scene further afield.

Bernasco, Lammers and Van der Beek (2015) [3] analysed crime scene data obtained from the exchange of DNA profiles between the Netherlands and neighbouring country Germany. They found a higher share of cross-border matches in the south-eastern part of the Netherlands than in other Dutch regions, a finding which lends some support to the hypothesis that the Proximity Effect may also operate across national borders. Our study is focused on the DNA matches between the Netherlands and its second neighbouring country, Belgium. We would hypothesize that cross-border matches between the Netherlands and Belgium are relatively more likely to occur in areas near the Dutch-Belgian border than in areas at some distance from this border.

[1] This study was undertaken in the context of the PIES project, the Prüm Implementation, Evaluation, and Strengthening of Forensic DNA Exchange, with the financial support of the Prevention of and Fight against Crime Programme European Commission – Directorate-General Home Affairs (November 2012 - September 2015).Participating countries in the PIES project are Belgium, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

[2] The Prüm Convention (27 May 2005) is a treaty whose provisions enable signatories to exchange DNA profiles, fingerprints and vehicle registration data.

[3] Bernasco, W., Lammers, M. & Beek, K., van der (2015). Cross-Border Crime Patterns Unveiled by International Exchange of DNA Profiles. Security Journal, 28.

1195 - CRIMINOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES IN GEORGIA

Mikheil Gabunia (Georgia)[1]; Shamil Dzamukashvili (Georgia)[1]

1 - Georgian Technical University

Criminology is a new field between other social and legal sciences in Georgia. In Georgia the revival of science in criminology starts from the beginning of 21-century, while by the order N120 / 1 of the Minister of Education and Science, which is dated of 2010 year , it was approved by the basis of "National Qualifications Framework", the criminology as a science was awarded the advantage and it was recognized as a criminal law sub specialty (specialization), it should be regarded as a great success of the revival and a development of the science of criminology in Georgia. Criminological research has brought to Georgia the juvenile justice reform, privately, from 2010 year in Georgia were introduced the Diversion and Mediation Institutions, the legislative changes were in the criminal procedure law, privately in accordance with article 16 of the criminal procedure code of Georgia. "In making the decision to discontinue the criminal prosecution, the prosecutor had the discretionary powers, at that time of which he guides with the public interest."[1,] and while according to the order #216, which is dated of 12 November 2010 year stated by Minister of Justice of Georgia about diversion and mediation for prosecutors on guidelines and the basic conditions of the agreement between the parties there was activated the juvenile diversion and mediation program, during this time, several dozen of minors were left. The statistics of eschewed minors: 2010 year - 2 minors, 2011 year - 81 minors, 2012 year - 125 minors, 2013 year- 331minors. According to the data of 9 month of 2014 year - 160 minors. From 715 juveniles at the time of action of diversion agreement the new crimes committed only 11 of them. The data gives a positive assessment: the repeated statistic is uniquely small, it points to the planned process and it is in itself a positive attitude deserves [1] Development of criminology in Georgia brought the criminal policy liberalization; it was expressed by the Ministry of Justice in 2015, the new development of the Code of Juvenile Justice. According to the mentioned code, first of all, there is considered a minor diversion from the possibility of criminal prosecution. Diversion measure means: written warning, reimbursement for the damage to the state budget and the utility of free cash to pay for work. It is important that during the diversion process not be to avoid such kind of obligations which will prevent a minor part in the normal educational process. Imprisonment as a punishment will be used for juveniles only when it is strictly necessary and to its maximum size will be 10-15 years.

To our opinion, it is necessary to create a Criminological Expertise Research State Center in Georgia, where the bills, especially criminal, procedural and administrative draft laws will pass the criminological examination in order to determine whether this law will lead or not to future criminal behavior or provoke offense.

[1] https://eparticipationge.files.wordpress.com/2015/02/idfi-1.jpg

[2] http://justice.gov.ge/News/Detail?newsId=4734

1196 - VIOLENCE OF CHILDREN AGAINST AGED PARENTS: THE EXAMPLE OF SERBIA

Milana Ljubicic (Serbia)[1]; Djordje Ignjatovic (Serbia)[2]

1 - Faculty of Philosophy Univerity in Belgrade; 2 - Low School, University of Belgrade

Violence against the elderly has become a legitimate topic of research efforts and specific prevention policies only recently. Hence it is not surprising that the number of questions about violence against the elderly is still open. For example, although numerous risk factors for violence against the elderly are listed, and the various hypotheses about the causes of their victimization are set up, (rare) studies findings are concurred. Especially, our knowledge about violence against the elderly in Serbia is modest. There are few scientific studies on this subject, and the sources of data are mainly of official nature: the police, and Social Care Centers reports. Even so scarce, there is empirical confirmation of growth of violence against the elderly in Serbia - with no doubt the number of victims we see is only the tip of the iceberg. But the etiology of violence and possible cultural specificity of manifestation of aggression against the elderly, have not yet been puzzled out. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to identify risk factors of the victimization of the elderly, keeping in mind the social context of contemporary Serbia. Since there is no adequate comparative framework we could rely upon, instead of hypothesis we were led by research questions. The main was: *what makes the elderly vulnerable to the violence?* The analysis included 369 files of elderly people who were victims of violence and registered during 2013 in Belgrade social care centres. The largest number of victims (288) were female, aged between 61-70 years, while the bullies were by the rule their children, more commonly a son (170) than daughters (63). The elderly were victims of: financial (117), psychological (107) and physical (76) violence. Less had been neglected (58), while sexual abuse is completely absent. Only about 15% of the victims had been partially or completely physically dependent on others. In regard to child abusers official documents do not provide insight into their characteristics with the exception of two very important one: 1. Social care centres hold previous records about 25% of the bullies as victims or perpetrators of domestic violence, or for antisocial behaviour; 2. half of them have been diagnosed as mentally ill: psychotic, alcohol and/or drug addicts. Speaking about addiction, financial dependence on parents may be one of the triggers for the three most common types of violence. Rather scarce official documents data makes marking the risk factors for victimization of elderly parents difficult. Consequently, we have set the following factors only at the assumptions level. Those are: widespread financial dependence of the perpetrators on their parents, mental disorders and disruption of family relations. To what extent culturally determinate family dynamics is responsible for the development and maintenance of various forms of violence, it remains to be discovered in a more comprehensive and in-depth research on this subject.

1197 - THE CONCEPT OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AND CRIMINAL LAW IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Milica Kovacevic (Serbia)[1]

1 - Faculty for Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade

Over the last few years in Serbia there has been a particular interest for the restorative justice. The focus has been on the models through which it could be applied generally in solving conflicts, but also in the context of criminal justice and juvenile justice. Nevertheless, strategic approach to this issue has not been defined. So nowadays we can only recognize restorative justice in some forms of criminal justice. The Criminal Code of The Republic of Serbia introduces the exemption from punishment as an option for the offender willing to compensate for the damage caused to the victim, as well as the exemption from punishment in cases where the offender and the victim are able to reach a settlement agreement. The application of the principle of opportunity of criminal prosecution by the public prosecutor may also be determined by the use of certain measures of restorative character. The Code of Criminal Procedure of The Republic of Serbia provides that in the cases of private prosecution mediation between the defendant and the victim should be applied as a first solution. In the juvenile justice system there are also some common elements of restorative justice, which is particularly evident in the application of educational orders. The aim of this paper is to analyse the possibilities for the application of restorative justice in Serbia, and to point out to the missing elements due to which existing solutions are not harmonized with international standards in this area.

1198 - THE SPATIAL EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CRIME: AN ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DRUG-RELATED POLICE INTERVENTIONS

Miriam Marco (Spain)[1]; Enrique Gracia (Spain)[1]; Antonio López-Quílez (Spain)[1]; Marisol Lila (Spain)[1]

1 - University of Valencia

An important body of scientific literature has highlighted the importance of contextual factors in explaining crime. This paper aims to analyse the spatial distribution of drug-related police interventions in a city from the East Coast of Spain (Valencia). To this end, we used census block groups as neighbourhood units (N = 552). Police officers with extensive knowledge of their territory scored each census block group providing an index of drug-related police interventions. Data from the City Hall statistics office were used to analyse neighbourhoods contextual characteristics. For spatial analyses a Beta Model was performed with R software. Results showed that high physical disorder, low socioeconomic status and high immigrant concentration at the neighbourhood-level were associated with high levels of drug-related police interventions. Maps showing the spatial distribution of drug-related police interventions are also presented, indicating the existence of significant geographic patterns. Results

illustrate the importance of a spatial and contextual approach to understanding crime. Implications for the prevention of crime are discussed.

1199 - PRIVATE TO PRIVATE CORRUPTION IN EUROPE

Natalia Pérez-Rivas (Spain)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology. University of Santiago de Compostela

Corruption is one of the greatest obstacles to the economic, political and social development of countries. The national criminal laws and international agreements have focused on punishing the conduct of corruption that affect Public Administrations. Nevertheless, it is quite frequent that a person, who has any capacity to do so, directs or works for a private-sector entity, receive, request or accept, directly or through an intermediary, an undue advantage of any kind in order to perform or refrain from performing any act, in breach of that person's duties. In this regard, private-to-private corruption has, just as public corruption, a direct impact on competitiveness and economic development of the countries. In order to criminalize both active and passive corruption in the private sector in all Member States, the Framework Decision 2003/568/JHA was approved. For the purpose of reinforcing this course of action, the Council of the European Union confirmed, on behalf of the European Community, the 25th September of 2008, the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The aim of this paper is to provide an overview of how EU countries have regulated the crime of private-to-private corruption. This comparative analysis will allow us to identify the best practices related to the criminal prosecution of this kind of corruption.

1200 - MODELLING COCAINE TRAFFICKING ROUTES: RESULTS OF THE SECOND STAGE OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT

Nicolas Zevallos (Peru)[1]; Jaris Mujica (Peru)[1]

1 - Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú

This presentation describes the results of the second stage in the research project: "Modelling cocaine trafficking routes". The first stage studied the "wholesale price of a kilogram of cocaine" as a central variable for i) modelling the geographical distribution of the activities that compose this illicit trade and ii) estimate the preference of routes that generate lower risks for traffic and profitability. The second stage of this study applies these theoretical elements, generating a model of cocaine trafficking routes from a production zone to a consumption area. This allows us to validate a methodology to study the relationship between the wholesale price of cocaine in different territories and the geographical dynamic of the illicit trade.

Our initial hypothesis was that cocaine trafficking is configured as a progressive chain of value based on specific activities decentralised in different territories. Based on this hypothesis, the second stage in the research project uses the wholesale prices of cocaine for the period 2013-2014 in a route from a production zone of Perú in the Andean region, to the consumption areas in Brazil. The results prove that the price of the product in these territories offers information about i) the activity of the commercial chain that develops in these spaces, ii) the distance between the production zones and the consumption areas and, iii) the risk for this activities in these territories. These elements not only provide information about the path of cocaine, but also allow us to estimate the preferred routes to maintain the profitability of the illicit trade.

1201 - POLICE LEGITIMACY AS PART OF LEGAL SOCIALIZATION. THE ROLE OF PROCEDURAL JUSTICE IN ADOLESCENT ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Olalla Baz Cores (Spain)[1]; Esther Fernández Molina (Spain)[1]

1 - Criminology Research Centre, University of Castile-La Mancha

Although criminological research has focused on many risk factors for juvenile delinquency, few international studies have explored normative compliance with the law among adolescents using procedural justice theory. The abovementioned theory suggests that fair procedures enhance the perceived legitimacy of legal authorities, and promote compliance with the law. This work aims to empirically test procedural justice theory in Spain, considering police legitimacy as part of the legal socialization process. This process is particularly important during adolescence due to the influence of many factors such as parental supervision, procedural justice perceptions or contact with police. In order to test these hypotheses, we used a sample of 780 students from Compulsory Secondary Education (ESO), from high school, and middle-level vocational training. Data were collected as part of a larger collaborative study: the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-3). Students were selected through a multi-stage random cluster sampling. Correlation analyses were preliminarily applied to examine the factors mentioned above. The results obtained show a relationship among police contact, police legitimacy, and compliance with the law. However, parental supervision does not correlate with the remaining variables. Taking these findings into account, practical implications for police performance are discussed, emphasizing the role played by police within the legal socialization process.

1202 - TRENDS IN THE CRIMINALITY AND VICTIMIZATION OF THE ELDERLY

Peter Kratcoski (United States of America)[1]; Maxmilian Edelbacher (Austria)[2]

1 - Kent State University; 2 - Austrian Federal Police

This presentation will focus on the changes in the amount and types of crime committed by the elderly. In addition, the paper will explore the ways the elderly are victimized by criminals. The criminal activity and the victimization of the elderly will be analysed by using data compiled from United States sources and European sources and findings from research.

The populations of most countries throughout the world are becoming older. The characteristics of the so-called elderly population (researchers have used 55, 60, 65, and 70 as the lower age to develop the category "elderly.") at the present time are in many ways quite different from those of past generations. As a result of great improvements in health care, communications, and education, as well as globalization and changes in social relationships, the elderly are living longer, working longer, and in general have more formal and informal contact with many people outside their primary social relationships. In terms of criminal activity, the elderly have more opportunities to commit crimes, particularly crimes related to fraud, theft, tax evasion, and even violent crimes.

The amount of victimization of older people in the categories of violent crimes, theft, and fraud has also increased significantly. This may be related to the fact that the elderly are viewed as easy targets.

Some elderly people are forced to remain in their homes without having assistance from their family members. If the elderly are physically or mentally disabled, it is often relatives and family members who abuse and steal from them. Abuse and neglect of the elderly housed in nursing homes has been on the increase.

Dealing with the elderly as a criminal group as well as the elderly as a victimized group presents a new challenge for law enforcement. In this presentation, some of the strategies used by law enforcement and investigative agencies to prevent and control elderly-related crimes will be explored.

1203 - LEARNING FROM TESTING: EXPLORING THE USE OF TREATMENT AS ASSIGNED AS A CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS IN POLICE FIELD EXPERIMENTS

Peter Neyroud (United Kingdom)[1]

1 - Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge

Police Field Experiments using a randomised controlled design are a key aspect of 'evidence based policing'. There has been a considerable growth in the number of such studies and the range of topics in recent years. There has been a shift towards more RCTs being led by police organisations or in police-academic partnerships. Given the vigorous debate about the use of RCTs and challenges relating to their internal and external validity, it is argued that it is increasingly important to understand how such studies are most effectively controlled and managed.

The research being reported has systematically collated all the studies now completed and reported as the basis for analysing the issues around the conduct and management of such studies in policing. Using this analysis and a detailed case study, Operation Turning Point, a randomised controlled trial of diversion against prosecution by police in Birmingham, UK, the presentation will explore the extent to which the percentage of cases treated as assigned can be used a measure of internal validity for the experiment.

1204 - IN THE INTEREST OF THE DELINQUENT MINOR, THE VICTIM OR BOTH: A QUALITATIVE APPROACH TO THE LEGITIMACY OF SOCIAL PUNISHMENT

Pilar Tarancón Gómez (Spain)[1]; Raquel Bartolomé Gutiérrez (Spain)[1]

1 - Center for Research in Criminology at the University of Castilla la Mancha

Reforms introduced by the Organic Law 5/2000, which regulates the minor´s criminal responsibility in Spain (LORPM), have broken some of the principles which inspired the original text, like the self-called superior interest of the minor. In the current regulation the interest of the minor is mediated by victims and social interests, especially when intervening in serious and violent crimes. Regarding this, it has been emphasized the need of protecting victim´s rights, and juvenile sanctions have been toughened, under the assumption that citizens demand a higher severity on these cases.

This research was born from an interest in widening the understanding on these questions. Specifically, a qualitative design based on the focal group technique and the Grounded Theory method has been adopted. This design uses an inductive approach as an analytic process for collecting and analysing data.

Based on these strategies it has been possible to deeply catch the meaning that a group of citizens gives to penal punishment on these type of criminal behaviours. In this sense, data shows a variety of positions, from those who side with the delinquent minors, the victims or both, and also, those who mainly care for their own security, the one of their close ones and social security. These positions manage to state more or less punitive attitudes and they also get linked with specific considerations about teenagers, criminal behaviour and punishment justification.

These results allow to conclude that the rigid reforms suffered by the LORPM don´t contemplate all citizens' demands, but they take into account the more vindictive ones.

1205 - RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN THE SOUTH REGION OF BRAZIL: IMPLEMENTATION OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PROJECT WITH THE YOUTHS IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW AT FLORIANÓPOLIS/SC

Priscila Franco (Brazil)[1]

1 - Federal University of Santa Catarina

The purpose of this study is to analyse the new paradigm of criminal justice, the Restorative Justice, and its experience at the Child and Youth Court in Florianópolis's jurisdiction, Santa Catarina, Brazil. The current justice system requires a new type of method. To reply this status, the experience known as the "Mediation Project" has appeared as a successful outcome. Moreover, it means a new approach about how to deal with infractions, which highlights not only the act offensive, but the needs of those involved and the repair the damages. This research is concerned with the practical application of restorative justice in Santa Catarina's Capital, earlier known as Mediation Project, presenting an alternative sociability. Furthermore, calling attention to the contemporary violence and the social construction of prejudice in relation to youth in conflict with the law is also the aim of this study. Restorative justice accepts that the classic punitive system focuses too much on State apparatus and the appreciations are concentrated on the infraction for the sight of this penance the accused. This matrix contains a legality original and emancipatory, making as a multifaceted proceeding of social democratic and dialogical construction. About the project in Florianópolis's jurisdiction, it provides two forms of mediation: judicial mediation and extrajudicial mediation. The results of Restorative Justice are encouraging in the South of Brazil, mainly because it allows the author and victim think over about the offense committed, putting an end to possible distress of the victim, as the question "Why me?" or "What did I do?".

1206 - THE INFLUENCE OF FORENSIC EVIDENCE IN THE CHOICE OF VERDICT

Raluca Enescu (Germany)[1]

1 - University of Hamburg

Until the emergence of forensic evidence at the beginning of last century, witnesses were for centuries a privileged source of information for trials. This evidential mutation gave rise to forms of specialist knowledge delivered by witnesses called forensic experts. This study addresses the question of the responsibility for a verdict with an emphasis on the positioning of forensic experts in a judicial setting. Our focus lies in the complex distribution of roles between expert witnesses and judges in the practice of courts.

Our material consists of thirty decisions taken by courts in Germany from 2013 until 2015, in which a forensic expert is heard. A minority of cases deal with a counter-expertise and this feature is taken into account in the analyses. The argumentation of each judgment is

presented by means of a content analysis in order to highlight the categories of arguments used by the judges. An interaction between the type of argument and the verdict chosen at the end of the trial shows the weight of forensic evidence in the legal decision-making.

While the role of forensic experts is clearly stated from the beginning of their use by courts – not to substitute for the judge, i.e. not to express or decide if the defendant is innocent or guilty – their deposition and the choice of verdict shows a tendency to determine cases solely by means of specialist knowledge. The results will be discussed in the light of recent studies exploring potential biases in the interpretation of forensic evidence.

1207 - ASSESSING RISK FOR RECIDIVISM IN SPANISH JUVENILE OFFENDERS INSTITUTIONALIZED

Raquel Bartolomé Gutiérrez (Spain)[1]; Cristina Rechea (Spain)[1]; Alejandro Segura (Spain)[1]; Carmen Olivet (Spain)[1]

1 - University of Castilla-La Mancha

The juvenile justice system in Spain is gradually adopting a need-oriented model. However, the implementation is still scarce; for example, validated risk assessment tools are rarely used to manage reoffending juveniles' risk. Consequently, there is very little information available on recidivism risk and associated factors in Spanish juvenile offenders. According to this, the aims of this poster are:

a) To describe the levels of risk for violence in Spanish juvenile offenders

b) To know the weight of the risk factors in the final assessment and

c) To explore whether the implementation of validated tools affect to assessment of juvenile offenders

The sample was made up of 125 juvenile offenders institutionalized in Castilla-La Mancha and Catalonia. The assessment tool used was SAVRY. Catalonia is the only region in Spain, to our knowledge, in which SAVRY is implemented. The results show that 53% of cases present an assessment of high risk, with no differences by region. The degree of agreement between the final risk assessment by the professional and the overall score was very high. Furthermore, it is observed that the factors most strongly associated with professional structural assessment are individual factors; however, historical factors outweigh in the overall score. Protective factors do not appear to significantly influence the risk assessment. These results are discussed in comparison with Spanish and international studies

1208 - GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS: THE NATURALIZATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Regina Célia Barbosa (Portugal)[1]; Maria João Guia (Portugal)[1]

1 - University of Coimbra

Society in the 21st century has been finding solutions to old conflicts, along with the construction of new ones, but always using the discourse in favour to the implementation of peace. Re-reading History in what concerns violence against women in Brazil and in Portugal, we observe that the interest for the peace between men and women needs, in each context, juridical instruments able to refrain the behaviours of aggressors (men and women) who justify the committed violence.

In what concerns violence against women, we recognize that Conventions, Agreements and Treaties are fundamental instruments to strengthen procedures used to combat gender violence, violence against women, domestic violence and intra-family violence. However, we observe that, contradicting these "good intentions", there are still obstacles such as a strong presence of a patriarchal culture that, in a certain point of view, guides actions who promotes inefficiency of the Public Power and the lack of celerity in the application of Laws, in an effective and responsible way by the judiciary system.

The discussion that we propose with this poster is the re-evaluate the historical, social and juridical scenario that has promoted the naturalization of violence against women in Brazil and in Portugal. We also want to discuss how, ideologically, legal instruments have helped to minimize gender conflicts, but have also revealed other conflicts that prevented the consolidation of women empowerment, stopping the break-out of the patriarchal culture. Finally we want to reflect upon how the elaboration of Laws such as the recent Law of Feminicide, in Brazil, obliges the debate about gender and equality of rights.

1209 - REFLECTIONS ON CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY

Robert Johnson (United States of America)[1]

1 - School Of Public Affairs - American University, Washington DC

Accountability is one of perhaps several underlying issues that unite this panel. If police are accountable to the community, surely the community is in some sense accountable to the police force that serves it. Juveniles are in varying degrees accountable for their actions, and the community is almost certainly accountable to juveniles in the important sense that the care and nurturing essential to human development is rooted in the experiences provided by communities which are, or should be, accountable to juveniles who depend on them for essential care. When invoking the death penalty, the courts lay out ground rules for fair sanctioning. These guidelines make it possible to determine if the courts are accountable to the legal system they reflect and the communities they serve. It is possible that the rise of the Islamic State reflects a breakdown of accountability for proper governance in several countries

in the Middle East, with failed and impaired state governance systems giving rise to this radical alternative governance institution, with its exceedingly harsh notion of accountability embodied in brutal punishments that showcase the worse we can imagine in failed policing, disregard for human development, and fair sentencing.

1210 - THE FAMILY IN PRISON

Rodrigo Guerra (Brazil)[1,2]

1 - Social Studies Center (CES), Coimbra University; 2 - University of Bahia State (UNEB)

Inserted within the research line of Family in the Social Sciences, the present dissertation focuses on the Brazilian system of fulfilment of sentences, which deprive the individual of freedom. In a context of alarming numbers and enormous violations, the penalty is seen as a promoter of the loosening, if not the rupture, of the inmate's family ties. The investigation aims to develop the notion of the relation between family and human dignity, and furthermore observe how the norms and public policy related to incarceration consider the social subject of the family. By field research, it analyses a model of sentence serving in which the preservation of family ties is one of the fundaments for the achievement of the objective of the inmate's (re)integration to the community. It is a qualitative research outlined by the case study of the system of the Association for the Protection and Assistance to the Condemned – APAC, in the city of Itaúna, in the countryside of Minas Gerais state, in the male prison. The theoretical approach used is the Tridimensional Law Theory and the axiological aspect of the Sacredness of the Peron. As for the Family approach and the family public policy, Singly (2000; 2007) and Donati's (2008) are the theoretical fundaments in the analysis of norms and policies directed to the criminal justice system. The conclusion reached at the end of the investigation is that there is no way of reintegrating someone not yet integrated to the society as a human being, considering Human Rights are not for all human beings, or expecting that once deprived of their family ties the inmates have any structures left to prevent them from returning to the cycle of violence/incarceration.

1211 - DIGITAL BANK ROBBERIES: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO TACKLE CYBERCRIMINAL NETWORKS

Sanne Boes (Netherlands)[1]; Rutger Leukfeldt (Netherlands)[1]

1 - Open University of the Netherlands, NHL University of Applied Sciences and Dutch Police Academy

A majority of the Dutch citizens and business use online banking. However, digital money flows attract criminals. As a result, phishing and malware attacks are a substantial problem for our current society. In 2012, the Dutch police and the Dutch banking sector decided to fund a research program to gain insight into this problem. The Dutch Research Program on Safety and

Security of Online Banking aims to improve the safety and security of online banking by studying this topic from a multidisciplinary perspective: criminological, psychological, technological and judicial. All these studies yield knowledge for their own specific field, but also contribute to a mutual barrier model which can be used by the police and banks to fight this type of crime more effectively. This poster presents the theoretical frameworks and first results of the criminological and judicial studies.

Based on the social opportunities structures perspective, the criminological study tries to unravel cybercriminal networks. The goal is to gain insight into the structure of the networks (e.g. pyramid or fluid), the composition of the networks (e.g. roles and functions within networks, ties between members), the criminal capabilities of the networks, and the similarities and differences between cybercriminal networks and traditional criminal networks. More knowledge about cybercriminal networks enables law enforcement agencies and banks to identify possibilities for situational crime prevention and/or to develop effective countermeasures. In order to obtain this knowledge, police files in the Netherlands, Germany, UK and USA were analysed. The primarily results suggest that cybercriminal networks not only provide law enforcement with new problems (e.g. fluid international online networks and the use of encryption), but that there are often also opportunities to frustrate networks (e.g. because of the need of local money mules and the importance of trust and social ties).

The judicial study examines the involvement of private actors, such as banks and private investigation companies, in the fight against online banking fraud. Law enforcement agencies always have played an important role in fighting crime. However, in this digital era, several problems hamper the effectiveness of policing cybercrimes. A strategy to overcome some of these difficulties is forming alliances with private organizations, the so-called public-private partnerships. However, such a cooperation is no sinecure, neither from a judicial nor from an organisational point of view. The main problem is that legislation concerning criminal justice is only applicable to the public authorities, and not to the private investigators. Therefore, the legal boundaries of private contribution to criminal justice have been – and still are – unclear, and thus also the allocation of tasks and responsibilities.

1212 - THE AMBIGUOUS IMPACT OF GRAFFITI ON THE PUBLIC SPHERE. A PHENOMENON BETWEEN ART AND CRIME

Sebastian Kleele (Germany)[1]; Marion Müller (Germany)[1]

1 - Sine-Institut gGmbH

Initiated by the European Commission, the Project "Graffolution - Awareness and prevention solutions against graffiti vandalism in public areas and transport" seeks to counteract the increase of graffiti vandalism in public areas and transportation networks by focusing on smart awareness and positive prevention solutions for all affected stakeholder groups. This includes also those who have utilised street art as part of city regeneration and placemaking strategies.

As the findings of the project show, graffiti are perceived differently by the general public and have an ambiguous effect on the public sphere. Thereby, a popular position is the "Broken windows theory", published by Kelling and Wilson in the early 80s. It says that already single incidents of vandalism can facilitate further acts of anti-social behaviour and lead to an increased feeling of insecurity in the respective area. Parts of this theory can be approved by the project – for example some sort of "dam breaking" effect of a first graffiti on an unsprayed wall – and are the basis of the prevention strategy of various stakeholders.

On the other hand, the estimation that graffiti may facilitate the decline of a district cannot be proved, as not all kinds of graffiti are perceived negatively. Especially "street art", a highly artistic form of graffiti is rated positively by a wider general public and advancing to an established part of the modern pop culture.

The poster presentation seeks to outline the different perceptions of the graffiti phenomenon and how they are influenced by aspects like the respective style of the graffito, the place it is attached to and whether it goes ahead with other aspects of vandalism. Thereby, the whole spectrum of the phenomenon is demonstrated - from a promoted tourist attraction to a factor of perceived insecurity - and critically reflected

1213 - VIOLENCE PREVENTION IN FREEDOM PRIVATION CONTEXTS – CASE STUDY IN PORTUGUESE PRISONS

Sónia Brito-Costa (Portugal)[4,5]; Maria Joao Guia (Portugal)[1]; Diamantino Santos (Portugal)[4,6]; Miguel Ferreira (Portugal)[4,7]; Filipa Santos (Portugal)[4,7]; Severino Oliveira (Portugal)[4,8]; Joana Florido (Portugal)[4,8]; Duarte Nuno Vieira (Portugal)[2,3,4]

1 - Immigration and Borders Service; 2 - Centre of Forensic Sciences, Faculty of Medicine of Coimbra, University of Coimbra; 3 - President of the Scientific Council of the Agency for the Prevention of Trauma and Human Rights Violation, Coimbra; 4 - Agency for the Prevention of Trauma and Human Rights Violation, Coimbra; 5 - Institute of Nuclear Sciences Applied to Health (ICNAS), University of Coimbra; 6 - Educational Centre of Olivais, Coimbra; 7 - International Amnesty, Coimbra; 8 - Portuguese Red Cross, Coimbra

In a recent created Agency for the Prevention of Trauma and Human Rights Violation context, within Coimbra Academic and Professionals, several group studies have been created to deep-in studies in multiple forms of violence. This group has engaged to develop case studies in some Portuguese prisons and other institutions of depriving liberty, aiming to consider forms of violence installed and focusing on presenting propositions to prevent these kinds of violence, promoting prevention of violent behaviours and new approaches to privation of freedom.

To frame the Portuguese case, one should be aware that national statistics presented in 2013 a total of 14.294 inmates (preventive and convicted, but excluding other forms of privation of freedom). Establishing a connection with the total Portuguese population, we account for

137.08 inmates per 100.000 inhabitants (which reveals a growing of 25,7% if we compare this values with 2010 statistics).

Our aim is to present preliminary results of the study that we are now develop, using qualitative methods, from 3 series of Focus Group that we are organizing with inmates, young inmates and foreign detained individuals, and 3 series of Focus Group with professionals involved those different spaces. This analysis will focus mainly on violence perceptions, including types of violence, spaces, moments and those actors. Another specific goal is to propose an intervention action on the prevention of violence and implementing the respect of the human rights during the freedom privation.

1214 - AN EXPLORATIVE STUDY ON STALKING CHARACTERISTICS: IS INTIMATE PARTNER STALKING DIFFERENT?

Sonya Cacace (Italy)[1]; Anna Baldry (Italy)[1]; Vincenza Cinquegrana (Italy)[1,2]

1 - Seconda Università degli studi di Napoli, Department of Psychology, Caserta; 2 - Università degli studi di Napoli, Federico II , Department of Humanities Napoli

Introduction

Numerous definitions of stalking exist, but most of these definition share several key elements, including the occurrence of repetitive, unwanted contact that is perceived by the victim as an intrusive and/or threatening. Stalking is therefore not a single act or behaviours, but pattern of behaviour over an extended period of time (Spitzberg & Cupach,2007). Despite the heterogeneity, stalking behaviours can be grouped into eight clusters, specifically: hyper intimacy, mediated contacts, interactional contacts, surveillance, invasion, harassment and intimidation, coercion and threat, and aggression (Cupach & Spitzberg, 2004; Spitzberg, 2002; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2007). The literature about relational stalking allows us to understand that the stalking perpetrated by ex-partners has large and specific dynamics essentially related to highly intrusive and threatening strategies, high risk of physical violence, high risk of persistence and relapse of the behaviours and high risk of psychological and social damages to the victim (Ferreira & Matos, 2013). Some studies have also tried to analyse the role that specific characteristics of the relationship have on the stalking experience, documenting a directly proportional relation between the severity and frequency of different previous violence behaviours and the severity and frequency of subsequent stalking (Logan & Walker, 2009).

The Research

This study describes the type and extent of stalking in a sample of victims that have requested protection orders. The aim is to examine how partner stalking is distinct from non-partner forms of stalking. Different categorizations of stalking were analysed with structured interviews.

Procedure and Sample

In study were interviewed 188 victims of stalking (F = 166, M = 22), from ex-partner or not partner. Mean age of victims is 41 (*SD*= 9,93).

Results

The results suggest that stalking by (ex) partner is a distinctive category with respect to his prevalence, violence risk and recidivism. In particular, these areas of research include the prevalence of the type of stalker (Intimate partner or not in relationship), the type of threats/stalking received by the victim and their frequency in both category (in relation or no with the victim). Finally we found that the prior relationship between the stalker and the victim characterized by psychological abuse and physical assault is associated to threats and violence during stalking.

Ferreira, C., & Matos, M., (2013). Post-relationship Stalking: The experience of Victims With and Without History of Partner Abuse. *J Fam Viol,* 28:393-402

Logan, TK., & Walker, R., (2009). Partner stalking, Psychological "dominance or business as usual?". *Trauma, Violence & Abuse* , 10 (3), 247 – 270.

Spitzberg, B.H. (2002). The tactical topography of stalking victimization and management. *Trauma, Violence & Abuse* (3), p. 261-288.

Spitzberg, B. H., & Cupach, W. R. (2007). The state of the art of stalking: Taking stock of the emerging literature. *Aggression and Violent Behaviour*, 12, 64–86.

1215 - RISK MANAGEMENT OF CORRUPTION (RIKO) - POLICE ASPECTS OF CORRUPTION RISK MANAGEMENT: CORRUPTION NETWORK ANALYSIS

Stefanie Koel (Germany)[1]; Daniela Trunk (Germany)[2]

1 - RiKo-Project, Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg, Faculty of Law and Economics, Halle (Saale); 2 - RiKo-Project, Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg, Faculty of Law and Economics, Halle (Saale)

How do business firms, municipalities, public authorities, and the general public experience and evaluate corruption risks?

The joint research project "Risk Management of Corruption (RiKo)" deals with the perception of corruption within German society, and aims to create a corruption prevention concept for companies, local governments, and public authorities. The project's module "Police Aspects of Corruption Risk Management: Corruption Network Analysis" focuses on relationships between key players of corruption networks to investigate how corruption networks between municipalities and small to medium-sized businesses get organized, how flexible these networks are, how the networks adapt to a crisis, and what makes them collapse.

Approximately 20 to 30 investigation files from the State Offices of Criminal Investigation in Saxony-Anhalt, North-Rhine-Westphalia, and Baden-Wuerttemberg will be analysed with criminological methods. These files deal with cases of corruption between private businesses and public authorities. Additionally, the investigation process will be evaluated by conducting expert interviews with investigators.

Network analysis will be used as a qualitative method to enable insights into the structure of corruption networks. By using investigative analysis software (IBM i2 Analyst Notebook, UCINET 6, and VennMaker), the key players and key relationships of corruption networks can be identified in a visual representation of the network. Furthermore, power structures within corruption networks, as well as hidden connections between key players can be visualized.

The evaluation of corruption networks by criminological analysis of investigation files aid in the identification of corrupt structures and corruption networks, as well as factors which promote corruption (corruption risk factors). The results will additionally be used to provide subject matter expert training in corruption prevention for investigative authorities.

1216 - ILLICIT WASTE TRAFFICKING AS A GROWING GLOBAL PROBLEM

Terhi Kankaanranta (Finland)[1]; Iina Sahramäki (Finland)[1]

1 - Police University College

Illicit waste trafficking across borders as well as other types of environmental crimes is an increasingly growing problem globally. Risk to be coughed from environmental crimes is quite low, therefore facilitating criminal activities considerably.

The aim of this study was to create a snapshot of the extent and forms of illicit waste trafficking in Finland and Baltic Sea area. The results can be utilized to develop prevention of illicit waste trafficking and to increase general understanding about the phenomena as one aspect of the shadow economy.

Data for the study was obtained via Delphi Method, which is an iterative, multistage process consisting from two to several phases. In addition to consensus, also divergences among the experts' opinions were sought. First, totally 28 experts working in preliminary investigation, environmental supervision, Ministry of the Environment and private/third sector, were interviewed. Based on the analysis of interviews, topics for the Delphi Study were opted. Panelists for Delphi were selected utilizing a snowball method. A link to an electronic questionnaire was sent to 74 persons. The response rate was about 90 %. Totally three electronic rounds will be conducted.

Preliminary results of the first round of the study reveal that operators in waste collecting, trafficking and handling are assumed to network increasingly in the future. Often it is difficult to define unambiguously what waste is. As a result, the evaluation of what is legal or illegal business is also complicated.

1217 - THE SHADOW ECONOMY IN TRANSITION ECONOMIES: CONTRABAND AS A PROXY FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN LITHUANIA

Vincentas Giedraitis (Lithuania)[1]; Ilona Cesniene (Lithuania)[2]; Aleksandras Dobryninas (Lithuania)[2]; Rimantas Stukas (Lithuania)[3]; Valerij Dobrovolskij (Lithuania)[3]

1 - Vilnius University - Faculty of Economics; 2 - Vilnius University - Faculty of Philosophy; 3 - Vilnius University - Faculty of Medicine

This poster summarises our research findings on the perception of contraband use among Lithuanians and presents our theoretical explanations. Our research indicates that the Lithuanian population is quite tolerant of contraband use. Our representative survey indicated that fully 61% of the population justify contraband use. As Schumpeter (1942) would argue, it is such "innovators" in the economy who are celebrated, thus acting as proxies for entrepreneurs. Moreover, "contraband-buyers" were significantly younger (M=46.36, SD=16.55) than those who do not have an intention to buy contraband (M = 55.98, SD=18.17), which may indicate that the young are more likely to take risks than the old. As our previous research indicates, those who would buy contraband tend to be less satisfied with their lives than people who would not buy contraband (Cesniene et. al. 2014). According to the analysis of the age groups, the highest rate of satisfaction with life and was among the youngest and oldest of survey participants groups (M = 4.33, SD = 2.01 and M = 4.05, SD = 1.64), and the lowest - among those aged 40-49. and 50-59 (M = 3.49, SD = 1.72 and M = 3.38, SD = 1.59). These differences between these groups were statistically significant (F = 7.25, df = 5, p <0.001). This may also be seen as an example that the less satisfied one is, the more likely one is to take chances by buying contraband. Socioeconomic status plays a large role in influencing attitudes about contraband. The results showed also that there are significant differences

among respondents' attitudes towards contraband depending on their income, i.e. "contraband-buyers" have lower-income (M=230.63, SD=596.21) than those who would not buy contraband (M=261.19, SD=558.16). This supports our theoretical explanation that the criminal contraband "sector" of the economy fits into a Mertonian scheme for citizens to gain what they cannot legally have, while at the same time driving economic growth. This Mertonian explanation reaches to the core of our project: those less satisfied with their lives are more likely to buy contraband, and have a negative perception precisely of the agents of social control that they may see as hindering their ability to acquire the goods they would like.

1218 - FROM STIGMATIZATION OF CONTROL TO THE REFRAMING THE PRISON: ETHNOGRAPHY OF VIGILANCE MECHANISMS AND SUBVERSION OF VIOLENT MASCULINITIES IN BELO HORIZONTE, BRAZIL

Welliton Caixeta Maciel (Brazil)[1]

1 - Faculty of Law, University of Brasilia; Candango Group of Criminology (GCCrim/UnB), and Center for Research on Violence and Public Safety at the University of Brasilia (NEViS/UnB)

The electronic vigilance of people in situation of fulfilment of judicial measures is situated in the broader discussion about the application of alternative to imprisonment and the construction of public polices of rationalization of the punitive power. In the context of the Brazilian penal law and public policies that has given ballast, consist basically in the control by means by the use of an electronic dispositive, nicknamed 'electronic ankle bracelet', which is coupled to the body of people who are being monitored for a Central of Monitoring created by State's Government. In Belo Horizonte (Brazil), this mechanism has been used also as way to ensure the fulfilment of protective measures applied by judges in male perpetrators of family and domestic violence against women. Through the ethnographic method, I followed, between November 2012 and November 2013, the implementation of that policy and the use of electronic ankle bracelets that locality, I sought, with this work, to analyse the perception of the various institutional actors involved, and especially of own monitored on daily compliance these measures (protective and alternative) and the construction of an 'responsabilization' attributed to these men through the dynamics of psychosocial interventions as a way of confrontation to family and domestic violence in Belo Horizonte. Considered the technical and methodological limitations of conducting research, as well as the fact that the policy of electronic monitoring was in an early stage of implementation, however, from the analysis focused on the use of electronic surveillance technology combined with the reflection of gender propitiated by the groups, the results revealed that public policies with a gender perspective implemented in that locality have being strengthened through the years, is aiming with this to break up cycles of violence between men and women, under the auspices of specific legislation, using even the new technologies and control devices on/over the bodies. However, this type of surveillance can, as characteristic of a panoptic architecture, lead to consequent processes of stigmatization of individuals subjected to it, whether or not they passed the experience of incarceration in common prisons. With respect to the issue of the judicialization of intrafamily and domestic violences and the fulfilment of legal measures

(preventive and/or protective), I note that the issue of violent masculinities is applicant's most significant cultural changes. The legal framework is not capable of contain all the legitimate ethical and moral demands of the parties, making it difficult equitable or equanimous solutions are reached. Given this context, I affirm the importance the logic of the mediation of conflicts.

0157 - SELECTED PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF VIOLENT CRIME PERPETRATOR AND THEIR RELATION TO THE FEATURES OF THEIR OFFENCE

Zuzana Fajtlová (Czech Republic)[1]

1 - Department of Psychology, Charles University in Prague

The research is focused on the topic from the field of forensic psychology, mainly on the relationship between the personality of criminal offender and its reflection in the commission of crime.

First important point for the analysis of data is the topic of crime scene analysis and investigation of MO. Also involving the current knowledge about the different typologies of crime scene characteristics and their connections with offender characteristics, used mainly as a part of psychological profiling, but also other forensic psychological branches. Another important basis is the so called "psychological autopsy" - covering the forensic medical issues, injuries of the victim, from the point of view of forensic psychology. The third main topic is the personality of the offender, especially potential psychopathology.

The analysis is focused on searching for the relationships between personality variables of the offender and the way how the violent crime (murder) was committed. What was the behavior of the offender at the crime scene, what are the injuries caused to the victim, what was the relationship of the offender and the victim and other variables are connected with the characteristics of the offender.

The research is based on analysis of evidence and psychologist's – experts testimony. The sample consisted of 40 murder cases, all committed by adult men and was based on the detailed analysis of the file information and expert testimony.

The results revealed multiple significant connections between the behaviour of the offender and his personality characteristics. Generally it refers to the disorganized offender and behaviour at the crime scene.

AUTHOR INDEX

Author	Abstracts
Aarten, Pauline	4.7 - 0305
Abad, Judit	PO - 1189
Abrunhosa Gonçalves, Rui	3.22 - 0272; 4.24 - 0369; 6.22 - 0538
Abulafia, Judith	9.23 - 0818
Achutti, Daniel	6.12 - 0501
Acik, Necla	6.17 - 0522
Adak, Nurşen	5.10 - 0408
Adjiembaks, Sheila	2.12 - 0136
Adriaenssen, An	9.12 - 0773
Aebi, Marcelo	5.25 - 0462; 7.1 - 0551; 8.13 - 0684; 9.24 - 0820; 10.12 - 0863
Aertsen, Ivo	6.6 - 0481
Agra, Cândido Da	PL1-1; 7.18 - 0617; 8.5 - 0654; 12.14 - 1029
Aguiar Pellizzaro, Ana Luisa	6.18 - 0526; 8.24 -0727
Aguilar, Araceli	2.6 - 0116
Ahlig, Nadine	2.7 - 0118
Aizpurúa, Eva	2.24 - 0182
Aksenova, Marina	8.16 - 0693
Alarcão, Madalena	1.7 - 0026
Albanese, Jay	3.7 - 0209
Albani, Eugenia	2.14 - 0146
Albertetti, Fabrizio	7.2 - 0552
Albrecht, Hans-Jörg	PL4-2
Albuquerque, Cristina	9.16 - 0788; 11.1 - 0907; 13.17 - 1116
Aldridge, Judith	5.15- 0423
Alink, Lenneke	5.7 - 0400
Allard, Troy	7.19 - 0620
Almeida, Fernando	4.19 - 0350
Almeida, Pedro	5.21 - 0446; PO - 1187
Alper, Mariel	8.11 - 0678
Althoff, Martina	1.10 - 0038
Álvarez-Lister, María Soledad	PO - 1189
Alvesalo-Kuusi, Anne	1.23 - 0087
Alvim, Nuno	2.9 - 0127
Amélie, Baylon	7.2 - 0555
Amorim, José	5.14 - 0421
Anagnostaki, Maria	1.11 - 0044; 8.11 - 0677
Anderson, Kjell	12.8 - 1004
Anderson, Sarah	10.14 - 0871
Andrés-Pueyo, Antonio	3.22 - 0270; PO - 1138
Andreu Villasevil, Ariadna	11.5 - 0923
Annison, Jill	12.11 - 1018

Ansbro, Maria	5.23 - 0455
Anthony, Thalia	10.21 - 0897
Antinori, Arije	11.1 - 0909
Antokolskaia, Masha	5.7- 0399
Antonietti, Anna	7.4 - 0562
Antonopoulos, Georgios	3.5 - 0201; 3.5 - 0202
Applegate, Brandon	11.3 - 0914
Appleton, Catherine	9.13 - 0777
Aranburu, Xabier Agirre	11.19 - 0965
Ariel, Barak	4.20 - 0355
Armborst, Andreas	10.16 - 0878
Armstrong, Ruth	13.21 - 1126
Armstrong, Sarah	10.4 - 0836
Arnez, Jasmina	2.21 - 0171
Artinopoulou, Vasiliki	PO - 1190; 12.14 - 1028; 13.15 - 1109
Asancaic, Valentina	4.20 - 0357
Askew, Rebecca	3.15 - 0243; 9.11 - 0769
Aston, Liz	6.3 - 0471; 12.3 - 0988
Atkinson, Rowland	1.12 - 0047
Auty, Katherine	9.4 - 0746
Ayling, Julie	1.3 - 0010
Ayya, Hady	12.17 - 1037
Aziani, Alberto	6.15 - 0512
Bacon, Matthew	2.3 - 0103
Baidawi, Susan	7.21 - 0623
Baier, Dirk	2.24 - 0184; 9.19 - 0802
Bajraktarević Pajević, Dina	7.16 - 0609
Baker, David	10.20 - 0890
Baker, Estella	PO - 1156
Bal, Michèlle	5.21 - 0447
Balcells, Marc	2.15 - 0148
Baldani, Greta	5.5 - 0389
Baldry, Anna	10.8 – 0757; PO – 1144; PO - 1214
Bannister, Jon	9.5 - 0748; 9.5 - 0749
Barbosa, Fernando	4.19 - 0350; 4.19 - 0353
Barbosa, Regina Célia	PO - 1208
Barceló, Carlos	4.23 - 0366
Barker, Anna	9.3 - 0740
Barker, Vanessa	1.17 - 0064; 2.1 - 0092
Barland, Bjorn	PO - 1149
Barletta, Roberta	5.22 - 0453; 8.18 - 0703
Barlow, Charlotte	9.23 - 0816
Barn, Balbir	6.14 - 0510
Barn, Ravinder	6.14 - 0510
Barradas, Antónia	8.1 - 0643; 12.1 - 0981

Barrett, Doug	PO - 1162
Barros, Susana	4.19 - 0350
Barry, Monica	10.14 - 0872
Bartolomé Gutiérrez, Raquel	12.2 – 0986; PO – 1155; PO – 1204; PO – 1207
Barton-Crosby, Jenni	7.24 - 0633
Bartsch, Tillmann	5.7 - 0397
Basic, Goran	2.20 - 0167
Basto-Pereira, Miguel	2.14 - 0144; 8.18 - 0702
Bates, Ellie	9.5 - 0748
Battistini, Alessio	5.19 - 0441
Baumann, Pia	PO - 1147
Bautista, Rebeca	6.16 - 0515
Bauwens, Aline	7.11 - 0589
Baz Cores, Olalla	11.20 – 0967; PO – 1201
Beauchesne, Line	1.15 - 0055
Beaumont, Alex	PO - 1137
Beaver, Kevin	7.19 - 0619
Becerra, José	2.6 - 0116
Becucci, Stefano	11.10 - 0934
Behan, Cormac	2.4 - 0108
Beichner, Dawn	3.10 - 0223
Běláčková, Vendula	6.15 - 0514
Belenko, Steven	8.21 - 0715; 9.15 - 0787
Benbouzid, Bilel	5.13 - 0418
Bendalak, Judy	2.23 - 0178
Bender, Doris	7.19 - 0621
Beneby, Darren	12.22 - 1056
Benekos, Peter	3.1 - 0186
Benítez Jiménez, María José	1.10 - 0039
Bennallick, Morwenna	9.4 - 0746
Bensimon, Moshe	7.17 - 0611; 9.4 - 0743
Benson, Katie	4.8 - 0308
Bentrup, Christina	7.10 - 0585
Ben-Zvi, Kathrine	PO - 1179
Berardi, Luca	4.14 - 0333
Berasaluze Gerrikagoitia, Leire	PO - 1183
Berenblum, Tamar	8.19 - 0704
Berg, Mark	6.13 - 0505
Bergmann, Marie Christine	1.21 - 0081
Berk, Erin	12.10 - 1012
Berlusconi, Giulia	6.15 - 0512
Bernasco, Wim	1.5 - 0019; 3.9 - 0221; 6.9 - 0493; 7.5 - 0565; 7.5 - 0567
Bernuz Beneitez, María José	1.2 - 0006
Bertrand, Karine	9.15 - 0785

Berube, Maxime	9.16 - 0791
Beyens, Kristel	1.11 - 0043; 4.11 - 0320; 9.22 - 0811; 10.4 - 0834
Bezić, Reana	12.15 - 1033; 13.2 - 1069
Bia, Alejandro	10.2 - 0828
Bijleveld, Catrien	5.7 - 0399; 5.7 - 0400
Bikelis, Skirmantas	10.17 - 0882
Bilen, Ömer	5.3 - 0380
Bing, Robert	4.18 - 0348
Bircan, Tuba	6.23 - 0544
Bishop, Liz	6.6 - 0482
Bjelland, Heidi Fischer	4.13 - 0327
Bjørgo, Tore	10.3 - 0830; 10.3 - 0831; 12.16 - 1034
Blagg, Harry	6.12 - 0500
Blanco-Martos, Beatriz	PO - 1159
Blasko, Brandy	10.6 - 0842
Blatnikova, Sarka	4.22 - 0363
Blay, Ester	1.11 - 0040; 8.11 - 0676; 12.11 - 1016
Bloch, Charlotte	3.9 - 0220
Blokland, Arjan	1.3 - 0011; 10.22 - 0898
Blom, Martine	6.16 - 0517
Blondin, Odrée	9.18 - 0798
Body-Gendrot, Sophie	4.3 - 0291; 12.6 - 0998
Boeckler, Nils	9.16 - 0789
Boeije, Hennie R.	6.18 - 0524
Boels, Dominique	13.6 - 1085
Boes, Sanne	PO - 1211
Bogdanović, Damir	3.14 - 0238
Boivin, Remi	3.12 - 0230
Boldú, Ariadna	4.5 - 0298
Bollen, Lidewij	7.7 - 0573
Bono, Elvio	4.15 - 0338
Boone, Miranda	1.11 - 0040; 4.11 - 0321
Borovanska, Michaela	5.23 - 0454
Bosma, Alice	10.8 - 0756
Bossler, Adam	1.5 - 0018; 13.7 - 1087
Boswell, Gwyneth	12.11 - 1017
Botelho, Monica	4.24 - 0369
Bouffard, Leana	4.7 - 0303
Bouhana, Noemie	1.8 - 0031
Boukalová, Hedvika	PO - 1165
Bowden, Matt	10.19 - 1000
Bowers, Kate	1.9 - 0033; 6.9 - 0494
Bows, Hannah	4.22 - 0361
Boxberg, Verena	3.4 - 0197
Boxer, Paul	5.24 - 0459

Boxstaens, Johan	12.11 - 1016
Boyd, Katharine	8.14 - 0689
Brackett, Charles	6.1 - 0465
Bradford, Ben	1.20 - 0077; 5.3- 0381; 7.3 - 0558
Bramwell, Richard	11.4 - 0920
Branco, Patrícia	10.1 - 0821; 11.7 - 0928
Brandariz-Garcia, Jose A.	2.1 - 0093; 8.9 - 0668
Brants, Chrisje	9.6 - 0754
Bratu, Roxana	8.8 - 0667
Bräuchle, Anne	1.18 - 0068
Breen, Clairissa	5.22 - 0450
Bren, Matevž	5.1 - 0373
Brennan, Iain	11.15 - 0952
Brennan, Pauline	3.1 - 0188
Bressan, Serena	8.20 - 0710
Brettfeld, Katrin	10.11 - 0862; 11.2 - 0912; PO - 1142
Brito, Andreia	6.19 - 0529
Brito, Michelle	11.15 - 0949
Brito-Costa, Sonia	PO – 1139 - PO – 1213
Broad, Rose	6.17 - 0521
Brochu, Serge	9.15 - 0785
Broekaert, Eric	13.14 - 1107
Brooks, Graham	10.20 - 0891
Brown, David	12.21 - 1052
Brown, Sheryl	3.18 - 0256
Bruinsma, Gerben	PA; 2.9 - 0126
Brunelle, Natacha	9.15 - 0785
Brunton-Smith, Ian	11.5 - 0922
Bucerius, Sandra	5.9- 0405; 10.22 - 0898
Buciu, Andra-Camelia	PO - 1140
Buczkowski, Konrad	13.23 - 1131; 13.23 - 1132
Burianek, Jiri	9.18 - 0799
Burke, Lol	3.11 - 0228
Burman, Michele	2.10 - 0130; 11.23 - 0977
Burssens, Dieter	13.11 - 1096
Burton, Polly	11.12 - 0943
Bussmann, Kai.-D.	2.16 - 0153
Butler, Randall	5.5 - 0390
Byron, Christos	3.14 - 0240
Cacace, Sonya	PO - 1214
Caixeta Maciel, Welliton	11.20 – 0969; PO – 1218
Cajner Mraović, Irena	1.19 - 0074; 3.14 - 0238; 4.20- 0357
Calderoni, Francesco	2.15 - 0150
Caless, Bryn	3.20 - 0261
Çalıcı, Can	PO - 1160

Calverley, Adam	11.21 - 0972
Camerini, Diana	9.7 - 0848
Campana, Aurelie	9.16 - 0791
Campana, Paolo	10.22 - 0898
Campbell, Jacquelyn	3.18 - 0256
Campbell, Liz	4.8 - 0306
Campesi, Giuseppe	4.1 - 0282
Campillo Sánchez, Francisco José	13.19 - 1119
Campistol, Claudia	5.25 – 0462; 7.1 - 0551
Caneppele, Stefano	13.22 - 1130
Cankurtaran, Selim	5.23 - 0456
Cao, Jing	5.1 - 0372
Caraba, Athina	2.7 - 0119
Caravaca Sánchez, Francisco	3.22 - 0269
Cardoso, Carla	1.19 - 0073; 5.24 - 0460; 8.5 - 0654; 11.22 - 0975
Carl, Sabine	7.8 - 0575
Carline, Anna	8.14 - 0687
Carlone, Teresa	11.7 - 0926
Carmel, Tomer	8.6 - 0656
Carney, Phil	9.1 - 0733
Carpentier-Laberge, Cassandre	7.2 - 0553
Carraro Rossetto, Patrícia	4.17- 0345
Carrasco Andrino, María Del Mar	12.20 - 1048; PO - 1185
Carrington, Kerry	3.19 - 0259
Carson, Jennifer	8.26 - 1111
Caruso, Palmina	5.19 - 0441
Carvalho Relva, Inês	1.7 - 0026
Carvalho, Ana	5.22 - 0451
Casaleiro, Paula	10.1 - 0821; 11.7 - 0928
Casier, Ineke	4.10 - 0317
Castanho, António	7.18 - 0616
Castro Corredoira, María	PO - 1193; PO - 1163
Castro, Josefina	1.19 - 0073; 11.22 - 0975
Catalá-Miñana, Alba	PO - 1191
Čebulj, Nace	5.1 - 0373
Ceccato, Vania	11.6 - 0925
Cepas, Algimantas	8.25 - 0731
Cerezo Domínguez, Anabel	1.10 - 0039
César, San Juan	8.8 - 0665
Čėsnienè, Ilona	13.19 – 1121; PO – 1217
Chaim, Demarée	2.3 - 0105
Chalkia, Anastasia	9.12 - 0774
Chalkia, Maria-Eleni	PO - 1190
Chambers, Sophie	12.6 - 0997
Champetier, Brice	11.16 - 1060

Chapman-Schmidt, Ben	9.17 - 0793
Charette, Yanick	10.21 - 0896
Chen, Gila	5.6 - 0396
Chevallier, Christine	PO - 1147
Chiang, Chau-Pu	12.19 - 1044
Chopin, Julien	8.13 - 0684
Christiaens, Jenneke	1.2 - 0005; 4.2 – 0285; 6.3 - 0470; 9.22 - 0812
Christine, Burkhardt	8.23 - 0867
Chrzanowski, April	7.19 - 0620
Cid, José	1.11 - 0044; 2.14 - 0144; 2.14 - 0146; 11.14 - 0948
Cinquegrana, Vincenza	PO - 1214
Ciotti, Silvia	8.16 - 0695
Claes, Bart	4.6 - 0301
Claeys, Camille	1.2 - 0008; 2.3 - 0101
Claire, Gavray	13.2 - 1071
Cliquennois, Gaëtan	11.16 - 1062
Cobbs, Rochelle	12.22 - 1056
Cochran, Joshua	6.6 - 0479
Cockbain, Ella	6.9 - 0494
Cockshut, Ladan	5.5 - 0391; 7.13 - 0597
Coenen, Ena	4.19 - 0351
Cohen, Mark	4.16 - 0341
Columb, Sean	2.15 - 0149
Começanha, Rita	2.14 - 0144; 6.7 - 0486
Conchell, Raquel	PO - 1191
Conde, Rita	4.24 - 0369
Contreras, Maria	6.24 - 1221
Contreras, Roberto	4.9 - 0311
Conway, Martin	2.17 - 0155
Cook, Elizabeth	6.8 - 0488
Cools, Marc	2.20 - 0168
Copeland, Chris	5.5 - 0390
Copic, Sanja	3.6 - 0206; 5.6 - 0395
Cops, Diederik	6.23 - 0541
Corazziari, Isabella	8.18 - 0703; 9.18 - 0797; 11.5 - 0924
Corda, Alessandro	8.24 - 0725
Cornelia, Andrea	PO - 1140
Corner, Emily	8.16 - 0694
Correia-Santos, Patrícia	1.7 - 0028
Costa García, José Luís	13.19 - 1119
Costa, Diogo	7.2 - 0554
Costa, Eleonora	9.18 - 0796
Costa, Patrício	5.21 - 0446; PO - 1187
Costantino, Fabrizio	5.17 - 0433
Côté, Anne-Marie	6.5 - 0475

Crawford, Adam	9.3 - 0741
Crewe, Ben	1.24 - 0091; 12.4 - 0990
Crijns, Jan	10.9 - 0852
Crocitti, Stefania	4.1 - 0284
Crowhurst, Isabel	8.1 - 0642
Crowley, Annie	2.10 - 0131
Cruz Máquez, Beatriz	10.6 - 0841
Cruz, Ana Rita	4.19 - 0353
Cruz, Jose	9.22 - 0815
Cruz, Olga	8.22 - 0719
Cunha, Olga	1.19 - 0072; 3.22 - 0272; 6.22 - 0538
Cunliffe, Jack	3.12 - 0231
Curca, Cristian George	PO - 1147
Czabanski, Jacek	PO - 1169
Daems, Tom	11.19 - 0964
Dahl, Johanne Yttri	4.13 - 0327
Daigle, Leah	13.15 - 1108
Dancig-Rosenberg, Hadar	5.6 - 0394
D'arbois De Jubainville, Hugo	8.22 - 0717
Davidson, Julia	2.5 - 0112
Davies, Jon	PO - 1172
Davies, Matthew	3.20 - 0263
Davies, Pamela	7.7 - 0574
Davies, Toby	1.9 - 0033
Dawkins, Marika	12.21 - 1051
De Almeida, Hugo	PO - 1139
De Backer, Mattias	7.5 - 0566
De Boeck, Arne	9.23 - 0819
De Bus, Sofie	2.10 - 0129; 11.12 - 0942
De Cock, Michaelle	7.1 - 0548
De Graaf, Bart	9.8 - 0760
De Graaf, Esther	1.2 - 0005
De Jong, Jan Dirk	10.10 - 0859
De Jong, Jeanet	11.7 - 0929
De Jong, Jessica	12.10 - 1013
De Jong, Rinke	5.7 - 0400
De Keijser, Jan	10.9 - 0852
De Kimpe, Sofie	1.2 - 0008; 2.3 - 0101; 6.3 - 0470
De Leeuw, Tom	9.12 - 0772
De Noronha, Luke	1.1. - 0002
De Oliveira Cubas, Viviane	5.3 - 0383
De Pauw, Evelien	2.20 - 0169; 13.3 - 1074
De Ridder, Steven	1.1 - 0004
De Vos, Helene	9.14 - 0781
De Waele, Maarten	9.16 - 0790

Deakin, Jo	6.17 - 0522; 11.2 - 0913
Decarpes, Pascal	11.16 - 1059
Décary-Hétu, David	5.15- 0423
Del Carmen, Alejandro	8.23 - 0720
Delgrande, Natalia	8.23 - 0867
Dellasoppa, Emilio Enrique	7.14 - 0601
Delsol, Rebekah	7.3 - 0556
Demarco, Jeffrey	2.5 - 0110
Demez, Gönül	5.23 - 0456
Demir, Serdar	5.12 - 0414
Dennison, Susan	7.6 - 0568
Derfoufi, Zin	7.3 - 0559
Derk, Dubravko	1.19 - 0074
Désesquelles, Aline	6.20 - 0531
Dessecker, Axel	6.20 - 0533
Devroe, Elke	8.3 - 0644
Devynck, Caroline	1.4 - 0016
Di Giorgio, Domenico	3.5 - 0202
Di Nicola, Andrea	3.5 - 0204; 8.20 - 0710
Di Ronco, Anna	7.12 - 0593
Dias, Jorge	12.2 - 0982
Dickson, Maria Michela	8.20 - 0710
Diéguez Méndez, Rebeca	PO - 1193; PO - 1163
Diez Ripolles, Jose Luis	13.18 - 1117
Dirga, Lukáš	7.9 - 0579
Dirkzwager, Anja	1.4 - 0015; 3.4 - 0199; 7.4 - 0560; 7.4 - 0561
Doak, Jonathan	1.6 - 0023
Dobbs, Rhonda	8.23 - 0720
Dobrovolskij, Valerij	PO - 1217
Dobryninas, Aleksandras	PO - 1217; 8.25 -0731; 10.24 - 0906
Dodge, Cassandra	11.15 - 0951
Doekhie, Jennifer	7.4 - 0560
Doering, Bettina	1.21 - 0081
Dollinger, Bernd	2.18 - 0159
Dominey, Jane	12.11 - 1017
Domínguez Fernández, Mercedes	PO - 1193; PO - 1163
Dominguez, Alejandro	PO - 1147
Döring, Linn Katharina	12.9 - 1007
Dormaels, Arne	13.3 - 1076
Doszpoth, Anna	3.21 - 0265
Doufexi-Kaplani, Maria-Elli	12.14 - 1028
Dragičević Prtenjača, Marta	7.8 - 0577
Dragiewicz, Molly	5.10- 0407
Drápal, Jakub	4.18 - 0347
Dreissigacker, Arne	5.22 - 0452

Drenkhahn, Kirstin	1.4 - 0013
Driessen, Zoë	7.5 - 0567
Droppelmann, Catalina	2.14 - 0145
Duarte, Vera	13.1 - 1066
Dubow, Eric	5.24 - 0459
Dumortier, Els	1.2 - 0005; 1.2 - 0008; 2.3 - 0101
Dunkel, Barbara	9.21 - 0808
Dünkel, Frieder	4.11 - 0319
Dupont, Benoît	6.5 - 0475
Durbas, Bingul	10.23 - 0901
Durnescu, Ioan	2.11 - 0132; 13.21 - 1127
Dvir Gevirsman, Shira	5.24 - 0459
Dzamukashvili, Shamil	PO - 1195
Dzhekova, Rositsa	3.17 - 0251
Dzmitryieva, Aryna	2.19 - 0163
Eager, James	6.23 - 0543
Earle, Rod	12.12 - 1021
Easton, Marleen	12.3 - 0987
Edelbacher, Maxmilian	PO - 1202
Edri, Ortal	7.17 - 0611
Edwards, Adam	5.13- 0417; 8.3 - 0645
Egge, Marit	PO - 1192
Eichelsheim, Veroni	2.9 - 0126
Eifler, Stefanie	3.13 - 0234
Einat, Tomer	9.4 - 0743
Eisikovits, Zvi	3.24 - 0280
Eisner, Manuel	8.6 - 0659
El Khoury, Julie	12.17 - 1037
Elffers, Henk	1.9 - 0035; 6.16 - 0517
Elias, Robert	10.7 - 0846
Elizabeth, Grant	10.4 - 0837; 10.21 - 0897
Elliott, Charles	8.4 - 0649
Ellis, Ben	8.23 - 0723
Elonheimo, Henrik	8.6 - 0658; PO - 1141
Els, Enhus	2.3 - 0105
Eman, Katja	3.23 - 0276
Enes, Graça	9.14 - 0782
Enescu, Raluca	PO - 1206
Enosh, Guy	2.23 - 0180
Enzmann, Dirk	9.2 - 0735; 11.18 - 0959; 11.18 - 0960; 11.18 - 0961
Ertan, Cihan	5.23 - 0456
Eryilmaz, Sevinc	12.9 - 1010
Esbensen, Finn-Aage	10.10 - 0856
Eski, Yarin	6.15 - 0511
Espa, Giuseppe	8.20 - 0710

Estevão, Ruth	4.15 - 0338
Esteves, Silvia	8.12 - 0680; 11.1 - 0908
Estrada, Felipe	6.13 - 0506
Euvrard, Elsa	11.15 - 0950
Evenepoel, Anneke	11.12 - 0942
Eysink Smeets, Marnix	5.12 - 0415
Fagerlund, Monica	3.18 - 0254
Fajtlová, Zuzana	PO - 0157
Falcão, Maria João	6.6 - 0480
Faraldo Cabana, Patricia	4.18 - 0346
Faria, Rita	9.22 - 0814
Faridova, Petra	4.22 - 0363
Farren, Diego	10.11 - 0862; PO - 1168
Farrimond, Hannah	8.14 - 0689
Fehrmann, Sarah	2.4 - 0106
Feilzer, Martina	2.12 - 0135
Fekjaer, Silje Bringsrud	1.9 - 0036
Felson, Marcus	3.12 - 0230
Fernandes Da Silva, Carlos	PO - 1139
Fernandes, Luís	7.17 - 0614
Fernandes, Otília	1.7 - 0026
Fernandes, Pedro	8.5 - 0654
Fernandez Bessa, Cristina	4.1 - 0281
Fernández Molina, Esther	PO - 1201; PO - 1159
Fernández, Esther	2.24 - 0183
Fernández-Pacheco Estrada, Cristina	PO - 1153
Fernández-Pacheco, Gloria	4.14 - 0331; 5.1- 0375; 9.19 - 0803
Fernau, Sandra	5.7 - 0397
Ferreira, Joana	PO - 1171
Ferreira, Miguel	PO - 1213
Ferreira-Santos, Fernando	PO - 1187
Figliomeni, Vincent	13.17 - 1115
Fink, Daniel	8.13 - 0683
Finkenauer, Catrin	5.7 - 0400
Fischbacher, Rahel	13.2 - 1072
Fischer, Tamar	2.23 - 0179; 12.10 - 1013
Fitzgibbon, Wendy	7.11 - 0587
Fitzpatrick, Claire	6.10 - 0497
Florek, Stefan	2.12 - 0137; 10.18 - 0885;
Florido, Joana	PO - 1213
Flowe, Heather D.	2.17 - 0158
Flyghed, Janne	2.19 - 0165
Fohring, Stephanie	8.7 - 0660
Fonseca, António	8.12 - 0682; 10.14 - 0874
Fonseca, David	9.9 - 0764

Fournet, Caroline	3.21 - 0266
Foussard, Cedric	7.24 - 0638; 7.24 - 0639
Fowler, Andrew	3.11 - 0229
Fox, Claire	6.17 - 0521; 6.17 - 0522
Fox, Gina	9.4 - 0745
Francis, Brian	2.13 - 0141; 2.13 - 0142; 6.16 - 0518
Franco, Priscila	PO - 1205
Franko, Katja	PL4-1; 2.1 - 0094; 6.11 - 0499; 10.1 - 0823
Fransson, Elisabeth	4.4 - 0293; 11.12 - 0944
Fraser, Alistair	5.9 - 0405
Frazzica, Giovanni	4.23 - 0367
Frevel, Bernhard	10.3 - 0830
Friis Søgaard, Thomas	3.3 - 0191
Fuchs, Saskia	2.13 - 0139
Fussey, Pete	5.16 - 0429
Gabunia, Mikheil	PO - 1195
Gallo, Carina	6.18 - 0523; 10.7 - 0846
Ganpat, Soenita	4.21 - 0360
Gao, Huan	12.19 - 1044
García, Eva Maria Souto	5.14- 0419; PO - 1157
García Ruiz, Ascensión	4.17 - 0344
Garcia-España, Elisa	6.24 - 1221
Garius, Laura	5.19 - 0440; 13.10 - 1094
Garrihy, Joe	4.4 - 0294
Garro Carrera, Enara	9.20 - 0804
Gatti, Uberto	9.2 - 0737
Gelsthorpe, Loraine	11.23 - 0977
Georgiadi, Ioulia	13.15 - 1109
Germán-Mancebo, Isabel	3.24 - 0278
Gernbeck, Ursula	1.14 - 0054
Gerstenfeld, Phyllis	12.19 - 1044
Gerstner, Dominik	7.10 - 0583; 8.5 - 0653
Getoš Kalac, Anna-Maria	7.20 - 0622; 12.15 - 1032
Gibson, Camille	12.22 - 1056
Giedraitis, Vincentas	PO - 1217
Giedrytė-Mačiulienė, Renata	10.17 - 0879
Gilbert, Elli	7.13 - 0596
Gill, Paul	1.8 - 0029; 8.16 - 0694
Giménez-Salinas, Andrea	4.22 - 0364; 4.23 - 0366
Giommoni, Luca	6.15 - 0512
Glaubitz, Christoffer	7.22 - 0628
Godefroid, Manuel	11.21 - 0970
Goede, Laura-Romina	PO - 1140
Goedseels, Eef	2.2 - 0098; 11.7 - 0927
Goldhill, Rachel	4.10 - 0314

Goldson, Barry	2.2 - 0096; 4.2 - 0286; 6.2 - 0468
Gomes, Alexandra	1.9 - 0034
Gomes, Ana	PO - 1139
Gomes, Hugo	PO - 1167
Gomes, Sílvia	1.1 - 0001; 6.19 - 0529; 7.18 - 0615; 12.1 - 0979; 13.1 - 1064
Gómez, Mª Jesús	4.5 - 0296
Gonçalves, Carina	PO - 1151
Gonçalves, Fernando	4.14 - 0331
Gonçalves, Leonel	1.4 - 0014
Gonçalves, Mariana	9.15 - 0786
Gonçalves, Rui	12.2 - 0982
Goni, Cristina	7.24 - 0638
González Álvarez, José Luis	4.22 - 0364
González Sánchez, Ignacio	4.1 - 0283
Görgen, Thomas	2.7 - 0120
Gormley, Caitlin	7.9 - 0582
Gosselin, Denise	11.3 - 0916
Gottfredson, Michael	5.24 - 0458
Gouseti, Ioanna	5.12 - 0412
Gouveia Pais, Lúcia	7.17 - 0614
Gouveia-Pereira, Maria	PO - 1167
Grabherr, Silke	PO - 1147
Graca, Sofia	5.10 - 0406
Grace, Jamie	12.20 - 1049
Grace, Sara	8.14 - 0686
Gracia, Enrique	PO - 1198; PO - 1191
Gracia, Jorge	3.24 - 0277
Gradon, Kacper	1.8 - 0032
Graeff, Peter	2.13 - 0139
Graham, Hannah	4.11 - 0322
Grangeia, Helena	8.22 - 0719; 13.1 - 1067
Granja, Rafaela	13.1 - 1063
Grech, Diana	4.12 - 0323; 0325
Green, Simon	1.6 - 0024; 11.15 - 0952
Greene, Jack	13.24 - 1134
Greenfield, Victoria A.	8.15 - 0692
Grégoire, Julie	PO - 1173
Grohmannová, Kateřina	6.15 - 0514
Grossrieder, Lionel	7.2 - 0552; 9.12 - 0775
Guay, Stéphane	6.18 - 0525
Gudders, Danique	9.14 - 0780
Guerra, Rodrigo	PO - 1210
Guerra, Vanessa	5.14 - 0422
Guerreiro, Ana	4.14 - 0331; 9.19 - 0803; 13.1 - 1066

Gueta, Keren	5.6- 0396
Guia, Maria João	1.1 - 0001; 8.1 - 0640; 10.1 - 0821; 12.1 - 0980; 12.14 - 1030; PO – 1186; PO - 1213; PO - 1208
Guilera, Georgina	PO - 1189
Guillén Jara, Vicente	13.19 - 1119
Guimarães, Ana Catarina	4.14 - 0331; 9.19 - 0803
Guinarte Cabada, Gumersindo	PO - 1193; PO - 1163
Guminny, Bailey	12.22 - 1055
Gunby, Clare	8.14 - 0687
Gundhus, Helene	10.1 - 0823
Gundur, Rajeev	5.15 - 0425
Gunnlaugsson, Helgi	1.22 - 0085
Günther, Tobias	6.5 - 0478
Gurinskaya, Anna	2.19 - 0163
Gustafsson, Nina-Katri	7.24 - 0632
Gutheil, Mirja Anika	5.17 - 0434
Gutkowska, Agnieszka	1.8 - 0032
Gutwirth, Serge	9.22 - 0812
Gyllenberg, David	PO - 1141
Haas, Nicole	10.20 - 0892
Hacin, Rok	10.24 - 0904
Hadar, Keren	2.23 - 0180
Hadjigeorgiou, Demetris	9.17 - 0795
Hagemann, Otmar	3.10 - 0223; 11.22 - 0974
Hail, Yvonne	2.3 - 0104
Hall, Alexandra	3.5 - 0201
Hall, Matthew	12.5 - 0994
Hallsworth, Simon	5.9 - 0405; 9.1 - 0732
Hammond, Natalie	1.22 - 0086
Hanley, Quentin	PO - 1164
Hanslmaier, Michael	2.24 - 0184
Harald, Beier	7.10 - 0584
Harrendorf, Stefan	5.25 - 0463
Hart, Emily Luise	3.10 - 0222
Hasisi, Badi	1.8 - 0030; 12.14 - 1027
Hasselberg, Ines	1.1. - 0003; 6.21 - 0534; 12.1 - 0978
Haverkamp, Rita	4.20 - 0356
Haviv, Noam	2.23 - 0178
Hayes, Hennessey	PO - 1166
Hayes, Rebecca	6.14 - 0509
Haymoz Pantillon, Sandrine	9.2 - 0737; 10.10 - 0858
Heber, Anita	12.19 - 1046
Hecker, Meike	4.20 - 0356
Heerdink, Suzanne	3.17 - 0250
Heetman, Aurelie	5.17 - 0435

Heinskou, Marie	3.9 – 0217; 3.9 – 0218; 3.9 - 0220
Heinz, Andreas	4.13 - 0328
Heiskanen, Markku	5.25 - 0461
Hellmann, Deborah F.	5.7 - 0397; 7.22 - 0628
Henderson, Melissa	3.10 - 0224
Henninger, Alana	10.23 - 0900
Herlitz, Lauren	PO - 1168
Hermansson, Klara	11.17 - 0955
Hernandez, Adrian	12.10 - 1012
Hernandez, Wilson	8.5 - 0652
Hernández-Hidalgo, Patricia	3.18 - 0253
Herzog-Evans, Martine	11.16 - 1060; 13.14 - 1105
Heydon, James	5.18 - 0438
Heylen, Ben	13.25 - 1135
Hiller, Sigrid	8.25 - 0729
Hilman, Dana	PO - 1154
Hinch, Ronald	12.22 - 1055
Hine, Jean	2.6 - 0115
Hirschelmann, Astrid	7.21 - 0625
Hirtenlehner, Helmut	5.2 - 0377; 5.2 - 0378
Hoare, Jackie	3.14 - 0240
Hohl, Katrin	2.17 - 0155
Hola, Barbora	6.8 - 0489; 11.19 - 0963
Holas, Jakub	PO - 1170
Holger, Schmidt	3.4 - 0196
Holmboe, Morten	7.25 - 0636
Holt, Amanda	3.19 - 0257
Holt, Thomas	1.5 - 0018
Holtfreter, Kristy	8.18 - 0701
Homolová, Pavla	13.25 - 1136
Hong, Young-Oh	7.18 - 0618
Hooper, Clare	2.22 - 0176; 5.5 - 0392
Hope, Tim	5.13 - 0416
Hopkins, Matt	9.7 - 0851
Horgan, John	8.16 - 0694
Hostettler, Ueli	4.4 - 0292; 7.21 - 0624
Houge, Anette Bringedal	3.21 - 0267
Hough, Mike	2.24 - 0185; 5.3 - 0381; 11.18 - 0961
Hoyle, Carolyn	9.21 - 0809
Hucklesby, Anthea	1.11 - 0044; 4.11 - 0318
Huesmann, Rowell	5.24 - 0459
Huff, Ronald	9.21 - 0807
Hufnagel, Saskia	2.8 - 0123; 3.23 - 0273
Hughes, Caitlin	8.15 - 0690
Hughes, Gordon	13.12 - 1098

Hughes, Tom "Tad"	12.10 - 1011
Huisman, Wim	3.8 - 0216; 11.8 - 0930
Hulley, Susie	12.4 - 0991
Humblet, Diete	7.21 - 0626
Humm, Jakob	1.14 - 0052
Hummelsheim, Dina	5.12 - 0413
Humphreys, Les	2.13 - 0141; 2.13 - 0142; 6.16 - 0518
Hunold, Daniela	4.3 - 0290
Hunter, James	4.21 - 0358; 13.10 - 1092
Hutton, Marie	1.24 - 0091; 7.6 - 0569
Huttunen, Jukka	PO - 1141
Hyrjak, Laura	7.12 - 0594
Ibàñez, Aina	11.14 - 0948
Ichikawa, Takehito	7.14 - 0604
Ignjatovic, Djordje	4.22 - 0362; PO - 1196
Ildırım, Ezgi	PO - 1148; PO - 1160
Imad, Joanna	9.15 - 0784; 12.17 - 1037
Inzelt, Eva	2.16 - 0152
Ioannou, Charitini	13.15 - 1109
Irving, Adele	3.15 - 0241
Isenhardt, Anna	4.4 - 0292
Ishizuka, Shinichi	7.15 - 0603
Istrate, Andrada	9.11 - 0771
Iwakami Beltrao, Kaizo	7.14 - 0601
Jablonska, Anastasia	3.10 - 0225
Jackson, John	2.6 - 0113
Jackson, Jonathan	5.3 - 0381
Jacobson, Jessica	6.12 - 0503
Jahnsen, Synnøve	10.1 - 0822
Jakic, Ivo	10.19 - 0889
Jamieson, Fiona	10.9 - 0855; 13.11 - 1097
Jansen, Jurjen	PO - 1174
Janssen, Heleen	2.9 - 0126
Jansson, Julia	8.8 - 0664
Jaspers, Jelle	1.23 - 0089
Jaspers, Yana	12.21 - 1053
Jeangeorges, Caroline	8.13 - 0685
Jehle, Jörg-Martin	5.25 - 0464; 9.24 - 0820
Jendly, Manon	7.2 - 0555; 9.12 - 0775
Jewkes, Yvonne	1.24 - 0091; 10.4 - 0835; 12.12 - 1022
Jiang, Bo	9.17 - 0792
Johansen, Anja	10.12 - 0865
Johnsen, Berit	4.4 - 0293
Johnson, Brian	4.16- 0339; 4.16 - 0342
Johnson, Robert	PO - 1209; PO - 1143

Johnson, Shane	7.5 - 0565
Jon, Nina	10.3 - 0830; 10.3 - 0831
Jones, Richard	13.3 - 1075
Jongenelen, Inês	1.7 - 0028
Jonsson, Anna	13.13 - 1103
Jordá, Carmen	4.23 - 0366
Jordanoska, Aleksandra	8.25 - 0730
Juarez Ramos, Samantha Yunuen	4.14 - 0334
Kabbaha, Ahmad	8.26 - 1113
Kalampali, Danai-Varvara	PO - 1190
Kālis, Emīls	13.19 - 1120; PO - 1146
Kalkhoff, Will	4.16 - 0339
Kalogeraki, Aikaterini	12.14 - 1028
Kammigan, Ilka	11.18 - 0959; 11.18 - 0960; PO - 1168
Kangaspunta, Kristiina	7.1 - 0549
Kankaanranta, Terhi	7.12 – 0591; 9.10 – 0765; PO - 1216
Kant, Deborah	13.4 - 1079
Kanz, Kristina-Maria	2.2 - 0097
Kapardis, Andreas	9.19 - 0801; 10.24 - 0905
Kapardis, Dina	9.19 - 0801
Karasek, Piotr	8.16 - 0696
Karlovic, Ruza	10.19 - 0889
Karpanos, Ilona	12.13 - 1025
Karstedt, Susanne	3.8 - 0215; 9.6 - 0751
Kart, Elife	5.23 - 0456
Kausar, Rukhsana	1.21 - 0082
Kay, Ramona	9.2 - 0736
Kaye, Julie	6.24 - 0545
Kearns, Ade	9.5 - 0748; 9.5 - 0749
Kędzierski, Bartosz	1.18 - 0070
Kelley, Erin	8.19 - 0706
Kemme, Stefanie	9.21 - 0808
Kemp, Vicky	2.6 - 0113
Kennes, Philippe	10.6 - 0843
Kennis, Maria	1.22 - 0084
Kensey, Annie	6.20 - 0531; 8.13 - 0685
Kerezsi, Klara	1.11 - 0041
Kerr, Bridget	12.11 - 1015
Kerr, John	3.14 - 0237
Kerschke-Risch, Pamela	8.23 - 0722
Kersten, Loes	8.15 - 0692
Kesetovic, Zelimir	1.19 - 0074; 3.14 - 0238
Kethineni, Sesha	11.15 - 0951
Khoury-Kassabri, Mona	10.11 - 0860
Kilchling, Michael	7.8 - 0578

Kiljan, Sven	PO - 1174
Killias, Martin	11.18 - 0961; 12.22 - 1058; 13.2 - 1068
King, Colin	4.8 - 0309
King, Ryan	4.16- 0342
Kingston, Sarah	1.22 - 0086
Kinkade, Patrick	PO - 1178
Kinzig, Jörg	1.18 - 0068
Kivivuori, Janne	11.18 - 0957; 11.18 - 0961
Klatt, Thimna	2.17 - 0158
Klaus, Witold	8.17 - 0697; 13.23 - 1131
Kleele, Sebastian	5.19 - 0439; PO - 1212
Kleemans, Edward	8.15 - 0691; 9.7 - 0850
Klein, Aviad	8.6 - 0656
Klement, Christian	1.3 - 0009; 10.10 - 0857
Klerks, Peter	9.8 - 0758; 11.10 - 0935
Kluin, Marieke	1.23 - 0088
Kmetonyová, Daniela	6.15 - 0514
Knepper, Paul	3.19 - 0258; 5.11- 0411
Knop, Julian	3.4 - 0198
Knust, Nandor	5.8 - 0403; 12.8 - 1005
Kobayashi, Emiko	1.21 - 0080
Köber, Göran	1.13 - 0050; 8.5 - 0653
Kock, Maximilian	PO - 1140
Koel, Stefanie	PO - 1215
Kokoliou, Panagiota	PO - 1190
Koller Trbović, Nivex	7.24 - 0637
Kolopp, Lea	8.13 - 0683
Konopatsch, Cathrine	7.8 - 0576
Konstantinou, Maria	9.19 - 0801
Kontopoulou, Eleni	12.21 - 1054
Kool, Renée	10.7 - 0847
Korajlić, Nedžad	7.16 - 0609
Korkodeilou, Jenny	6.7 - 0483
Korsell, Lars	1.16 - 0062
Koster, Nathalie	10.8 - 0755
Koubalikova, Sylvie	5.23 - 0454
Koufouli, Alexandra	12.14 - 1028; 13.15 – 1109; PO – 1190
Kouwenberg, Ruud	9.7 - 0850
Kovacevic, Milica	PO - 1197
Kovanic, Martin	5.16- 0427
Kovčo Vukadin, Irma	12.19 - 1044
Koziol, Angelika	PO - 1142
Krajewski, Krzysztof	1.15 - 0057
Kratcoski, Peter	PO - 1202
Kraus, Benjamin	2.7 - 0120

Krause, Agata	6.3 - 0471; 12.3 - 0988
Kreis, Christian	2.9 - 0124
Kruisbergen, Edwin	9.7 - 0850
Kudlacek, Dominic	9.23 - 0817
Kuijpers, Karlijn	7.7 - 0573
Kumar, Anita	1.16 - 0059
Kunst, Maarten	7.7 - 0573
Kunz, Franziska	5.2 - 0378
Kupchik, Aaron	11.2 - 0913
Kurtovic, Elina	6.1 - 0466
Kury, Helmut	3.7 - 0208
La Spina, Antonio	4.23- 0367; 8.10 - 0674
Lafree, Gary	8.26 - 1111; 9.17 - 0792
Lähteenmäki, Liisa	1.23 - 0087
Lamallari, Besfort	11.9 - 0933
Lamas Leite, André	7.18 - 0617
Lambropoulou, Effi	7.6 - 0570
Lammers, Marre	6.9 - 0493; 7.5 - 0567
Lampe, Dirk	2.18 - 0159
Landau, Simha Frederic	2.23 - 0178; 5.24 - 0459
Landry, Michel	9.15 - 0785
Langlade, Aurélien	8.22 - 0717
Lanskey, Caroline	9.11 - 0770; 13.5 - 1081
Large, Jo	2.15 - 0147
Larrauri, Elena	6.1 - 0467
Lätsch, David C.	7.22 - 0629
Lau, Mandy Pui Yi	7.24 - 0634
Laurinavicius, Alfredas	1.11 - 0041; 13.19 - 1121
Laursen, Julie	13.4 - 1077
Lauwaert, Katrien	3.6 - 0207; 4.6 - 0302
Lavis, Victoria	8.4 - 0648; 8.4 - 0649; 8.4 - 0651
Lavorgna, Anita	7.12 - 0592
Lazary, Donny	5.1 - 0372
Leclerc, Chloé	9.18 - 0798; 11.15 - 0950
Leferink, Sonja	7.22 - 0630; 8.7 - 0663
Lehmann, Lena	2.20 - 0166
Leitgöb, Heinz	1.13 - 0049; 11.13 - 0945
Leloup, Pieter	2.19 - 0162
Leonardsen, Dag	2.18 - 0161
Letschert, Rianne	9.6 - 0752
Leukfeldt, Rutger	1.5 - 0021; PO - 1211
Leuschner, Vincenz	2.7 - 0117; 2.7 - 0118; 2.7 - 1124
Lévay, Miklós	9.13 - 0776
Leveillee, Suzanne	7.21 - 0625
Levi, Michael	9.7 - 0849; 11.8 - 0930

Levine, Mark	3.9 - 0219
Levins, Alice	13.4 - 1078
Lewis, Sam	4.12 - 0324
Liebig, Isabell	PO - 1142
Liebling, Alison	11.4 - 0918; 11.4 - 0919
Liebst, Lasse	3.9 - 0217; 3.9 - 0218; 3.9 - 0220
Liefaard, Ton	1.2 - 0007
Lietonen, Anni	5.25 - 0461
Liger, Quentin	4.13 - 0329
Light, Matthew	11.9 - 0932
Lightowlers, Carly	8.6 - 0657
Lila, Marisol	PO - 1198; PO - 1191
Limones Silva, Daniel	PO - 1155
Linde, Antonia	10.12 - 0863
Lindegaard, Marie	3.9 - 0220
Lindegaard, Marie Rosenkrantz	3.9 - 0221
Lindekilde, Lasse	1.8 - 0031
Linderborg, Henrik	8.21 - 0714
Lister, Stuart	9.3 - 0742
Ljubicic, Milana	PO - 1196
Loader, Ian	9.9 - 0762
Lobnikar, Branko	4.20 - 0357; 8.3 - 0647
Loewe-Baur, Mirjam	13.19 - 1118
Loff, Bebe	6.6 - 0482
Lohne, Kjersti	6.8 - 0490
Lomell, Heidi Mork	8.20 - 0709
López Riba, José María	3.16 - 0247
López-Quílez, Antonio	PO - 1198
Lord, Nicholas	4.8 - 0307
Lösel, Friedrich	7.19 - 0621; 9.11 - 0770
Loughran, Thomas	4.16 - 0341
Loup, Stephanie	5.21 - 0449; 9.12 - 0775
Lub, Vasco	9.12 - 0772
Lučić-Ćatić, Marija	7.16 - 0609
Ludlow, Amy	6.4 - 0472; 13.21 - 1126
Lugo, Alison	12.10 - 1012
Lukas, Tim	4.3 - 0290; 7.13 - 0599
Lukić, Natalija	4.22 - 0362
Lumsden, Karen	12.12 - 1019
Lundgaard, Jenny Maria	10.19 - 0887
Luyten, Ilse	2.21 - 0172
Machado, Andreia	3.24 - 0279
Machado, Helena	10.2 - 0826
Macqueen, Sarah	1.20 - 0077; 5.3 - 0381
Madge, Nicola	6.17 - 0520

Madoc-Jones, Iolo	10.18 - 0886
Maes, Eric	13.11 - 1096
Magnuson, Shannon	10.6 - 0842
Maguire, Niamh	1.11 - 0044
Mahmutovic, Dzevad	10.17 - 0880
Maia, Ângela	2.14 - 0144; 6.7 - 0486; 8.18 - 0702; 9.15 - 0786
Maimon, David	8.19 - 0704
Mair, George	7.11 - 0589
Malheiros, Jorge	8.1 - 0640
Maljevic, Almir	7.20 - 0622; 12.2 - 0985
Mallén, Agneta	6.14 - 0508
Malthaner, Stefan	1.8 - 0031
Manita, Celina	10.2 - 0825
Manning, Matthew	3.18 - 0255
Manzoni, Patrik	13.2 - 1072; 13.19 - 1118
Marchetti, Elena	12.9 - 1008
Marco, Miriam	PO - 1198; PO - 1191
Marcucci, Ambra	12.19 - 1045
Marcucci, Martika	2.17 - 0156
Marder, Ian	4.12 - 0323
Markovska, Anna	8.12 - 0679
Markson, Lucy	9.11 - 0770
Markwalder, Nora	1.16 - 0060
Maroto, Manuel	5.16 - 0430
Márquez, Jerónimo	12.13 - 1026
Marsavelski, Aleksandar	13.9 - 1089
Marshall, Ineke Haen	10.15 - 0875; 11.18 - 0961; PO - 1168
Marteache, Nerea	12.10 - 1012
Martellozzo, Elena	2.5 - 0111
Marti, Irene	4.10 - 0316; 7.21 - 0624
Martí, Joel	2.14 - 0146
Martín Ríos, Blanca	10.6 - 0841
Martin, Richard	5.20 - 0444
Martínez Marín, José	13.19 - 1119
Martínez Ortiz, Antonia	13.19 - 1119
Martínez-Catena, Ana	3.22 - 0270; PO - 1138
Martín-Fernández, Nerea	8.8 - 0665
Martini, Elisa	3.5 - 0204
Martinovic, Nina	4.9 - 0313
Martín-Pozuelo, Francisco	4.23 - 0366
Martins Mealha, Tãnia	7.17 - 0614
Martins, Paula	12.2 - 0984
Martins, Paula Cristina	5.1 - 0375
Martinsen, Trond	11.12 - 0944
Martynowicz, Agnieszka	6.21 - 0537

Maruyama, Yasuhiro	7.14 - 0605
Massarwa, Adeem	1.21 - 0079
Masson, Isla	7.4 - 0563
Maszczynska, Magda	4.9 - 0312
Mathys, Cécile	PO - 1173
Matos, Marlene	3.24 - 0279; 10.23 - 0899
Matos, Raquel	13.1 - 1065
Matthews, Ben	6.16 - 0516
Mattos, Daisy Beatriz De	7.17 - 0612
Maxson, Cheryl	10.10 - 0858
Mcara, Lesley	3.2 - 0190; 4.2 - 0285; 5.9 - 0405
McClellan, Dorothy	12.19 - 1044
McEvoy, Kieran	13.21 - 1128
McGarry, Ross	7.7 - 0572
McGregor, Kirsty	PO - 1180
McGuire, Michael	6.5 - 0476; 9.1 - 0734; 13.12 - 1100
McIvor, Gill	1.11 - 0043; 4.11 - 0322
McNamara, Donna-Marie	12.17 - 1038
McNeill, Fergus	5.6 - 0393; 7.11 - 0587
McVie, Susan	2.2 - 0100; 2.13 - 0141; 4.2 - 0285; 9.5 - 0747; 9.5 - 0750
Medina, Juanjo	10.10 - 0858
Meek, Rosie	1.4 - 0017
Meerts, Clarissa	2.19 - 0164
Mehay, Anita	1.4 - 0017
Meiklejohn, Sarah	13.22 - 1130
Meinert, Julia	8.19 - 0705
Meléndez, Anna	10.14 - 0873
Melgaço, Lucas	7.5 - 0564
Melossi, Dario	6.11 - 0499; 8.9 - 0669
Mendes, Silvia	5.1- 0375; 12.2 - 0984
Mennereau, Caroline	7.21 - 0625
Menting, Barbara	7.5 - 0567
Mercante, Jessica	10.6 - 0842
Merefield, Matt	8.4 - 0650
Merlo, Alida	3.1 - 0186
Mertens, Anouk	4.10 - 0315
Meško, Gorazd	3.23 - 0276; 4.20 - 0354; 7.23 - 0631; 8.3 - 0647; 10.24 - 0904
Messing, Jill	3.18 - 0256
Messu, Michel	9.16 - 0788
Mesters, Geert	9.19 - 0800
Mickevic, Alina	1.7 - 0025
Middleton, Stuart E.	2.22 - 0176; 5.5 - 0392
Mignone, Mara	3.5 - 0203; PO - 1184

Mikuska, Jakub	8.19 - 0706
Milani, Riccardo	3.16 - 0247
Militello, Vincenzo	4.23 - 0367
Millings, Matthew	3.11 - 0228
Mink, Alexander	PO - 1140
Minoiu, Aurelian Costin	PO - 1147
Miranda, Adam	12.10 - 1012
Miranda, Ana	8.18 - 0702
Miranda, Diana	9.20 - 0806
Miró-Llinares, Fernando	6.16 - 0515
Mirosavljević, Anja	7.24 - 0637
Mischler, Antonia	PO - 1142
Modic, Maja	4.20 - 0354; 5.8 - 0404; 8.3 - 0647
Moisão, Ana	PO - 1139
Möller, Veronika	PO - 1142
Monnet Lukash, Anastasiia	13.2 - 1068
Montana, Riccardo	11.17 - 0953
Monteiro, Olinda	3.22 - 0272
Montero Perez De Tudela, Esther	13.21 - 1127
Moors, Hans	9.8 - 0761
Morales, Hugo	4.15 - 0336
Moran, Dominique	1.24 - 0091; 10.4 - 0835
Moravcová, Eva	13.2 - 1070
Moreira, Diana	4.19 - 0350
Moreira, Paulo	1.19 - 0072
Moreira, Pedro	5.21 - 0446
Moreira, Pedro S.	PO - 1187
Moreira, Sara	10.2 - 0827; 12.14 - 1030
Moretti, Diego	5.22 - 0453; 6.22 - 0540
Morgado, Alice	11.2 - 0911
Morgan, Gemma	12.11 - 1015
Morgan, Nick	3.14 - 0240
Morgenstern, Christine	1.11 - 0042; 7.11 - 0588
Morris, Nancy	3.16 - 0248
Moseley, Annie	12.11 - 1017
Mouhanna, Christian	13.12 - 1099
Mounteney, Jane	5.15 - 0426
Mouta, Lucinda	4.14 - 0331
Moya Fuentes, María Del Mar	12.20 - 1048; PO - 1185
Mravčík, Viktor	6.15 - 0514
Muftic, Lisa	4.7 - 0303
Mugellini, Giulia	4.13 - 0330; 5.19 - 0441
Mujica, Jaris	3.16 - 0247; PO - 1200
Mulcahy, Aogán	5.20 - 0442
Mulder, Eva	10.7 - 0845

Müller, Marion	5.19 - 0439; PO - 1212
Mullin, Annabel	2.14 - 0143
Muñoz Barús, José Ignacio	PO - 1193; PO - 1163
Muñoz De Morales Romero, Marta	10.13 - 0870
Muratore, Giuseppina	5.22 - 0453; 6.22 - 0540; 9.18 - 0797
Murray, Conor	9.11 - 0768
Mynaříková, Lenka	PO - 1165
Mythen, Gabe	10.16 - 0877
Nagy, Anita	6.19 - 0530; 8.21 - 0712
Nalla, Mahesh	2.19 - 0163; 4.20- 0354
Natal, Ariadne	5.3 - 0383
Naylor, Bronwyn	5.4 - 0384; 6.6 - 0482
Neissl, Katharina	PO - 1168; PO - 1176
Nelen, Hans	5.14 - 0420
Nett, Jachen C.	7.22 - 0629
Neves, Sofia	7.18 - 0615
Newburn, Tim	4.3 - 0289
Newman, Graeme	9.24 - 0820
Neyroud, Peter	PO - 1203
Niemeczek, Anja	2.16 - 0153
Nieuwbeerta, Paul	1.4 - 0015; 3.4 - 0199; 7.4 - 0560; 7.4 - 0561; 10.21 - 0895
Nikolic Ristanovic, Vesna	3.6 - 0206; 5.6 - 0395; 8.7 - 0662; 12.2 - 0983
Nilsson, Anders	6.13 - 0506
Nimer, Hana	9.15 - 0784; 12.17 - 1037
Norris, Paul	9.5 - 0750
Nowak, Aleksandra	9.10 - 0766
Nowicka, Izabela	9.10 - 0766
Noyon, Lucas	10.9 - 0852
Nugent, Briege	4.2 - 0287
Nuytiens, An	2.10 - 0129; 12.21 - 1053
Oberwittler, Dietrich	5.12 - 0413; 8.5 - 0653
Ocáriz, Estefanía	PO - 1158
Ochoa, Rolando	4.23 - 0365
Oda, Makoto	7.14 - 0606
Odriozola, Miren	12.8 - 1006
Ogden, Jane	1.4 - 0017
O'Hara, Kate	8.11 - 0675
Okun, Jannis	PO - 1140
Olatunbosun, Adeniyi	12.20 - 1050
O'Leary, Nicola	10.7 - 0844
Olesk, Margot	13.21 - 1129
Oliveira, Cláudia	4.14 - 0331; 9.19 - 0803
Oliveira, Marta	8.12 - 0682
Oliveira, Severino	PO - 1213

Olivet, Carmen	PO - 1207
Olivier, Ribaux	7.2 - 0552; 7.2 - 0555
O'Mahony, David	1.6 - 0023
O'Neill, Megan	3.20 - 0262; 6.3 - 0471; 12.3 - 0988
Orçan, Mustafa	5.12 - 0414
O'Reilly, Conor	13.6 - 1086
Orlova, Alexandra	13.13 - 1101
Orsini, Sante	11.5 - 0924
Osorio, Frank	4.24 - 0371
Ouellet, Frédéric	8.12 - 0681; 9.18 - 0798
Ouellette, Heather	11.3 - 0914
Özaşçılar, Mine	2.6 - 0114; 4.5 - 0299
Özer - Güçlü, İpek	4.5 - 0299
Pacheco, Marta	1.19 - 0072
Paiva, Carla	9.18 - 0796
Paiva, Tiago	5.21 - 0446;
Paiva, Tiago O.	PO - 1187
Pakzad, Batoul	3.7 - 1219
Páleníček, Tomas	6.15 - 0514
Pali, Brunilda	9.17 - 0794
Pallamolla, Raffaella	11.22 - 0976
Palmen, Hanneke	7.4 - 0561
Palomo, Jesús	12.13 - 1026
Paoli, Letizia	8.15 - 0692; 9.12 - 0773; 11.8 - 0930
Pascual, Alejandra	4.22 - 0364
Pasculli, Lorenzo	12.16 - 1035
Pashley, Veerle	2.20 - 0168
Patchell, Beverly	3.18 - 0256
Patenaude, Catherine	9.15 - 0785
Pauwels, Lieven	7.24 - 0635; 10.22 - 0898
Pauwels Jr, Lieven	13.25 - 1135
Pavesi, Irene	4.13 - 0330; 13.20 - 1125
Pažitný, Martin	6.15 - 0514
Pecile, Veronica	4.9 - 0310
Pedersen, Willy	1.9 - 0036
Pedrosa Bou, Albert	10.21 - 0894
Pedrosa, Albert	3.16 - 0247
Pedroso, João	10.1 - 0821; 11.7 - 0928
Peligero Molina, Ana María	7.13 - 0598
Pemberton, Antony	1.6 - 0022; 4.7 - 0305; 9.6 - 0752
Pereda Aguado, Luis Valentin	12.18 - 1042
Pereda, Noemí	4.5 - 0298; 8.18 – 0700; PO – 1189
Pereira, Ana Catarina	11.22 - 0975
Pérez Ramírez, Meritxell	4.22 - 0364
Pérez Rivas, Natalia	PO - 1199; PO - 1193; PO - 1163

Pérez Ruiz, Miguel	13.19 - 1119
Pérez-Jiménez, Fátima	2.6 - 0116
Perkowska, Magdalena	13.23 - 1133
Perry, Gali	1.8 - 0030
Perry, Simon	1.8 - 0030
Persak, Nina	7.14 - 0602
Persson, Anders	1.11 - 0043; 3.11 - 0226
Phillips, Jake	3.11 - 0229
Philpot, Richard	3.9 - 0219; 3.9 - 0220
Piacentini, Laura	11.9 - 0931
Pillinger, Rebecca	6.16 - 0518; 9.5 - 0750
Pinto, Marta	4.19 - 0350
Pinto, Ricardo	1.7 - 0028
Piotrowski, Przemysław	2.12 - 0137; 10.18 - 0885
Pipini, Magdalini	4.5 - 0297
Platts-Fowler, Deborah	10.5 - 0840
Pleshkova, Olga	3.20 - 0264
Plesničar, Mojca	6.20 - 0532; 7.9 - 0581
Pleysier, Stefaan	2.2 - 0098
Plywaczewski, Emil	3.7 - 0212
Podaná, Zuzana	13.2 - 1073
Poder, Paul	3.9 - 0217; 3.9 - 0218
Podoletz, Lena	2.22 - 0175
Poland, Fiona	12.11 - 1017
Policek, Nicoletta	8.17 - 0698
Polisenska, Veronika	5.23 - 0454
Polzer, Katherine	PO - 1178
Ponsaers, Paul	8.3 - 0644
Pontedeira, Cátia	8.22 - 0719; 9.19 - 0803
Poole, Helen	9.4 - 0744
Popa, Bogdan Valeriu	PO - 1147
Porter, Lauren	4.16 - 0339
Pósch, Krisztián	2.24 - 0185
Posick, Chad	9.2 - 0739; 13.7 - 1087
Pournara, Maria	PO - 1188
Pridemore, William Alex	6.13 - 0505
Prieto Del Pino, Ana María	10.13 - 0868
Prokop, Andreas	5.21 - 0448
Próspero-Luís, João	5.21 - 0446
Pruin, Ineke	1.11 - 0040; 11.14 - 0947
Pugach, Dana	5.6 - 0394
Punzo, Valentina	4.23 - 0367; 11.10 - 0937
Purshouse, Joe	9.20 - 0805
Put, Johan	11.7 - 0927
Pylväs, Kari	7.12 - 0591

Quaresma, Carina	6.22 - 0539
Queloz, Balthazar	8.12 - 0681
Quentin, Rossy	7.2 - 0555
Quertemont, Etienne	4.15 - 0335
Quintas, Jorge	PL3-1; 7.18 - 0617; 12.14 - 1029
Quirke, Brendan	13.13 - 1104
Ragonese, Ester	9.11 - 0769
Raimondi, Franco	6.14 - 0510
Ralph, Neil	8.14 - 0689
Ramos, Nelson	6.24 - 0547
Rando, Pablo	6.24 – 1221; 10.13 - 0869
Ransley, Janet	10.20 - 0893
Rap, Stephanie	1.2 - 0007; 4.11 - 0321
Ravagnani, Luisa	1.11 - 0042; 2.11 - 0133; 7.4 - 0562
Ravier, Isabelle	2.2 - 0098
Raymen, Thomas	8.14 - 0688
Raynor, Peter	12.11 - 1015
Rebocho, Maria Francisca	1.9 - 0034; 2.9 - 0127; 2.17 - 0156; 6.6 - 0480; 6.9 - 0491; 6.9 - 0492; 12.19 - 1045
Rechea Alberola, Cristina	11.20 - 0967; 12.2 – 0986; PO – 1207
Redman, Scarlett	1.22 - 0086
Redo, Slawomir	3.7 - 0211
Redondo Illescas, Santiago	3.22 - 0270; PO - 1138
Reef, Joni	3.4 - 0199
Rees, Carter	7.22 - 0627
Regev, Besora	PO - 1154
Reichel, Philip	3.7 - 0209; 11.3 - 0915
Reichman, Nancy	11.8 - 0930
Reinecke, Jost	1.13 - 0048; 5.2- 0377
Reis, Carlos Sousa	8.12 - 0682; 10.14 - 0874
Reis, Carlos Sousa	8.12 - 0682; 10.14 - 0874
Reisig, Michael	8.18 - 0701
Ressler, Karlo	3.17 - 0252; 13.9 - 1091
Reuven, Yaacov	11.2 - 0910
Rezende Bazon, Marina	4.15 - 0338
Ribeiro, Sofia	2.14 - 0144; 8.18 - 0702
Riccardi, Michele	9.6 - 0752; 9.7 - 0848
Rice, Lindsey	3.23 - 0275
Richards, Kelly	13.5 - 1080
Rigo, Enrica	4.1 - 0282
Rijken, C.R.J.J.	3.17 - 0249
Ristkari, Terja	PO - 1141
Ritchie, Joseph	1.15 - 0058
Robertson, Laura	2.21 - 0173
Robinson, Gwen	3.11 - 0228

Roche, Sebastian	5.3 - 0380; 11.20 - 0966
Rocheleau, Ann Marie	PO - 1143
Rodríguez, Elvira Carmen Cabrera	7.13 - 0598
Rodríguez Calvo, María Sol	PO - 1193; PO - 1163
Rodriguez Goyes, David	12.5 - 0993
Rodriguez, John	4.18 - 0348
Rodriguez, Jorge	6.1 - 0467
Roevens, Elke	6.10 - 0495
Rogan, Mary	8.11 - 0675
Rogers, Colin	10.3 - 0830; 10.3 - 0832
Roh, Myunghoon	9.2 - 0735
Romano, Carlo Alberto	7.4 - 0562
Romkens, Renee	10.23 - 0902
Roncon, Filipa	8.10 - 0672; PO - 1167
Ronel, Natti	8.7 - 0661
Rooney, Louise	1.10 - 0037
Roosen, Marijke	3.11 - 0227; 4.11 - 0320
Rosińska, Anna	13.17 - 1114
Ross, Lee	4.4 - 1182; PO - 1181
Roth, Viktoria	9.16 - 0789
Roux, Guillaume	11.20 - 0966; PO - 1168
Rovira-Sopena, Marti	6.1 - 0466
Rubio Arnal, Alejandro	6.19 - 0527
Rudes, Danielle	10.6 - 0842
Rudyk, Andrew	5.20 - 0443
Ruiter, Stijn	1.5 - 0019; 2.9 - 0125; 7.5 - 0565; 7.5 - 0567
Ruiz Ortiz, Salvador	13.19 - 1119
Runhovde, Siv Rebekka	9.10 - 0767
Rusev, Atanas	3.17 - 0251
Rypi, Anna	11.20 - 0968
Rzeplińska, Irena	13.23 - 1131
Saan, Marieke	6.18 - 0524; 7.7 - 0573; 13.9 - 1089
Sadaat, Nazly	9.8 - 0760
Saeed, Huma	3.8 - 0213
Sahramäki, Iina	9.10 – 0765; PO – 1216
Salecl, Renata	1.12 - 0046
Salem, George	9.15 - 0784
Salet, Renze	8.8 - 0666
Salguero, José Alberto	11.5 - 0921
Sampilo, Raquel	9.19 - 0803
Sánchez Lázaro, Fernando Guanarteme	10.13 - 1220
Sandahl, Julia	1.19 - 0071
Sandberg, Sveinung	PL3-2; 5.9 - 0405
San-Juan, César	PO - 1158
Santos, Anita	10.23 - 0899

Santos, Clara	8.17 - 0699; 11.1 - 0907; 13.17 - 1116
Santos, Diamantino	PO - 1213
Santos, Filipa	PO - 1213
Santos, Filipe	10.2 - 0826
Santos, Gilda	5.24 - 0460
Santos, Margarida	1.19 - 0073; 9.14 - 0783
Sarre, Rick	13.20 - 1122
Sarrica, Fabrizio	7.1 - 0549
Sato, Mai	2.24 - 0185; 5.3- 0382; 9.21 - 0809
Saunders, Candida	PO - 1150
Savona, Ernesto	4.9 - 0310
Scaglione, Attilio	4.23 - 0367
Scarpate, J. Melissa	8.19 - 0707
Schaap, Dorian	1.20 - 0078
Schadee, Hans	9.2 - 0737
Scheinost, Miroslav	3.16 - 0245
Scheirs, Veerle	11.14 - 0946
Scheithauer, Herbert	2.7 - 0117; 2.7 – 0118; 2.7 - 1124
Schepers, Debbie	5.2 - 0379
Scherr, Albert	11.3 - 0917
Schierano, Christine	3.15 - 0242
Schliehe, Anna	1.24 - 0091
Schlittler, Maria Carolina	11.20 - 0969
Schmidt, Bethany	6.4 - 0474
Schmits, Emilie	4.15 - 0335
Schneider, Carolin	8.25 -0728
Schönhöfer, Johanna	5.1 - 0374
Schröder, Anke	13.6 - 1083
Schulz, Sonja	3.13 - 0236; 9.19 - 0802
Schulze, Verena	10.3 - 0830
Schuyt, Pauline	10.9 - 0854
Schwan, Alexandra	3.4 - 0195
Schwarzenbach, Anina	2.22 - 0174
Schwarzenegger, Christian	13.2 - 1072; 13.19 - 1118
Scicluna, Sandra	10.12 - 0864
Scioneri, Valentina	PO - 1184
Scott, Hannah	12.22 - 1055
Sebba, Leslie	9.13 - 0779
Seddig, Daniel	1.13 - 0049; 11.13 - 0945
Segev, Dana	13.14 - 1106
Segura, Alejandro	PO - 1207
Seixas, Maria João	PO - 1187
Selmini, Rossella	4.14 - 0332; 8.3 - 0646
Selzer, Nicole	6.5 - 0478
Serdyuk, Alexey	8.12 - 0679

Sergi, Anna	8.10 - 0671
Sevilla, Ido Sivan	8.19 - 0704
Seyyed Esfahani, Hesam	8.26 - 1113
Sezer, Sergender	1.20 - 0076; 5.12- 0414
Shahtahmassebi, Golnaz	PO - 1164
Shalev, Sharon	2.4 - 0109
Shanahan, Marian	8.15 - 0690
Shapland, Joanna	4.6 - 0300; 8.21 - 0713
Sharff Smith, Peter	5.4 - 0385
Shayya, Hady	9.15 - 0784
Shea, Evelyn	3.7 - 0210
Shelley, Tara	6.15 - 0513
Sherman, Lawrence	4.20 - 0355
Shields, Ryan	6.6 - 0479
Shikaki, Khalil	5.24 - 0459
Shiner, Michael	7.3 - 0557
Shoham, Efrat	12.14 - 1027
Shostko, Olena	2.16 - 0154
Shushak, Ivona	6.13 - 0504
Shute, Stephen	12.20 - 1047
Siegmunt, Olga	13.6 - 1083
Siino, Antonia Roberta	8.10 - 0673
Sijercic Colic, Hajrija	10.17 - 0880
Sillanmäki, Lauri	PO - 1141
Siller, Nicole	3.21 - 0266
Silva, Eliezer	5.20 - 0445
Silver, Jim	8.16 - 0694
Silvestri, Marisa	3.20 - 0261
Silvia, Staubli	3.23 - 0274
Simpson, Alexander	10.5 - 0838
Simpson, Sally	4.16 - 0340
Šimunová, Lucia	1.18 - 0069
Singh, Anne-Marie	12.9 - 1009
Sinhoretto, Jacqueline	11.20 - 0969
Şişman, Başak	PO - 1148
Skardhamar, Tobjorn	1.9 - 0036; 13.22 - 1130
Skilbrei, May-Len	8.1 - 0641
Skilling, Louise	10.3 - 0830; 10.3 - 0833; 13.6 - 1084
Skinns, Layla	3.3 - 0192;3.3 - 0193
Skoczylis, Joshua	2.8 - 0121
Skott, Sara	12.22 - 1058
Skvain, Petr	3.22 - 0271
Slade, Gavin	10.18 - 0884
Smadar-Dror, Ronit	1.7 - 0027
Smeulers, Alette	5.8 - 0401

Smirnova, Olga	1.5 - 0018
Smit, Anne	5.7 - 0399
Smith, Catrin	3.15 - 0244
Smith, Lisa	PO - 1162
Smith, Oliver	8.14 - 0688
Smith, Peter Scharff	1.17 - 0063
Smulders, Imke	3.3 - 0194
Snacken, Sonja	5.4 - 0387; 7.21 - 0626; 11.16 - 1062
Sollund, Ragnhild	12.5 - 0996
Sommer, Friederike	2.7 - 0117
Soppitt, Sarah	3.15 - 0241
Sorensen, Knut Mellingsaeter	8.26 - 1112
Soriani, Cristina	8.10 - 0672
Sorrentino, Anna	PO - 1144
Sorsby, Angela	8.21 - 0713
Sotlar, Andrej	8.3 - 0647
Soto, Carles	PO - 1152
Soto, Juan Enrique	4.22 - 0364
Soudijn, Melvin	1.3 - 0011
Soufia, Michel	12.17 - 1037
Souhami, Anna	12.12 - 1020
Sourander, André	PO - 1141
Sousa Guedes, Inês	8.5 - 0654
Sousa, Pedro	5.14 - 0422; 7.18 - 0617; 9.22 - 0815; 12.14 - 1029
Sousa, Ruben	8.22 - 0719
South, Nigel	5.18 - 0436
Souza Godoy, Guilherme Augusto	7.17 - 0612
Souza, Karen	9.11 - 0770
Sozzo, Maximo	8.9 - 0670; 9.9 - 0763
Spanoudes, Giorgos	9.19 - 0801
Spapens, Toine	9.8 - 0761
Sparks, Richard	9.9 - 0762
Spencer, Jon	4.8 - 0307; 6.17 - 0522; 13.13 - 1102
Spengler, Adriana	8.24 - 0727; 9.14 - 0783
Spivakovsky, Claire	8.24 - 0724
Spohn, Cassia	3.1 - 0188
Sprawson, Amy	3.3 - 0192; 3.3 - 0193
Srna, Jelena	3.6 - 0206
Standridge, Priscilla	8.10 - 0672
Stanojoska, Angelina	5.17 - 0432
Starcke, Jan	7.14 - 0599
Steenbeek, Wouter	2.9 - 0124; 2.9 - 0125
Stefanie, Eifler	5.2 - 0376
Steffgen, Georges	4.13 - 0328
Stefunkova, Michaela	1.15 - 0056

Steketee, Majone	11.18 - 0958; 11.18 - 0961
Stelzel, Katharina	PO - 1177
Stenning, Philip	3.18 - 0255; 8.8 - 0664
Stenson, Kevin	6.17 - 0520
Stenström, Anders	13.13 - 1103
Stephenson, Svetlana	12.13 - 1024
Stetten, Lina	9.16 - 0789
Stevens, Alex	3.16 - 0246
Stevens, Alisa	7.9 - 0580
Stevkovic, Ljiljana	4.7 - 0304; 12.2 - 0983
Stewart, Anna	7.19 - 0620
Stiller, Anja	7.22 - 0628
Stinckens, Maud	12.6 - 0999
Stoffel, Kilian	7.2 - 0552
Storgaard, Anette	7.11 - 0590
Straus, Murray	1.7 - 0025; 1.7 - 0026; 1.7 - 0028
Strémy, Tomáš	4.18- 0349
Strudwick, Kate	3.19 - 0260
Struijk, Sanne	13.5 - 1082
Stukas, Rimantas	PO - 1217
Stummvoll, Günter	12.16 - 1036
Sturgeon-Adams, Louise	11.15 - 0952
Sugiura, Lisa	3.5 - 0200
Šugman Stubbs, Katja	6.20 - 0532
Sunata, Ulaş	6.23 - 0542
Surridge, Mike	2.22 - 0176; 5.5 - 0392
Susanne, Graciela	8.18 - 0700
Sutela, Mika	6.13 - 0507
Sutherland, Alex	8.6 - 0659
Svensson, Kersten	6.18 - 0523
Svensson, Kerstin	1.17 - 0066
Sylvestre, Emmanuel	9.12 - 0775
Szmodics, Peter	1.23 - 0090
Taboglu, Ezgi	5.10 - 0409
Taefi, Anabel	2.7 - 0120
Takemura, Noriyoshi	5.18 - 0437
Talpin, Jean-Marc	7.21 - 0625
Tamarit, Josep	5.7 - 0398
Tamas, Bezsenyi	12.13 - 1023
Tamminga, Wouter	5.21 - 0447
Tange, Carrol	13.11 - 1096
Tanner, Samuel	9.16 - 0791
Tarancón Gómez, Pilar	12.2 – 0986; PO – 1204
Tariq, Shahnila	1.21 - 0082
Tartarini, Fabio	12.17 - 1039

Tatiana, Resnikov	7.2 - 0555
Taverne, Michele	PO - 1194
Taxman, Faye	8.21 - 0715; 9.15 - 0787
Taylor, Clare	9.4 - 0746
Taylor, Emmeline	5.16 - 0431
Taylor, Robert	3.1 - 0189
Taylor, Stuart	8.14 - 0687
Teixeira, Cátia	5.21 - 0446
Tennant, Maryse	11.11 - 0939
Terenghi, Fiamma	5.15 - 0424
Terpstra, Jan	2.3 - 0102
Tham, Henrik	6.11 - 0499; 11.17 - 0954
Thane, Katja	4.15 - 0337
Thompson, Carleen	7.19 - 0620
Thompson, David	4.12 - 0323; 4.12 - 0326
Thompson, Rebecca	4.21 - 0359
Thomson, Anne	11.12 - 0941
Tihveräinen, Tero	7.16 - 0607
Titaev, Kirill	13.11 - 1095
Tomás Da Silva, José	8.12 - 0682; 10.14 - 0874
Tomczak, Philippa	7.17 - 0613
Tominc, Bernarda	8.3 - 0647
Tong, Steve	3.20 - 0261
Tops, Pieter	9.8 - 0759
Toulemon, Laurent	6.20 - 0531
Travaini, Guido	5.19 - 0441
Treadwell, James	6.21 - 0536
Tremblay, Richard	PL2-1
Triana, Sergio	5.23 - 0457
Trickett, Loretta	2.10 - 0128; 7.16 - 1222
Troonbeeckx, Sofie	10.11 - 0861
Trotter, Chris	2.21 - 0170
Trunk, Daniela	8.25 - 0728; 8.25 - 0729; PO - 1215
Truskolaska, Emilia Magdalena	7.14 - 0600
Tseloni, Andromachi	2.13 - 0140; 4.21 - 0359; 4.21 - 0360
Tubex, Hilde	2.18 - 0160; 5.4 - 0386
Tudela, Esther Ester Montero Perez De	2.11 - 0133
Turnbull, Sarah	6.24 - 0546; 12.1 - 0978
Turner, Emily	8.4 - 0651
Turner, Jennifer	1.24 - 0091; 10.4 - 0835
Turner, Jo	11.11 - 0940
Tzafrir, Shay S.	2.23 - 0180
Ugelvik, Thomas	1.17 - 0065; 1.24 - 0091
Ugwudike, Pamela	12.11 - 1015
Uit Beijerse, Jolande	2.2 - 0099; 13.5 - 1082

Ünal, Halime	1.20 - 0076; 5.12- 0414
Urban, Monika	4.15 - 0337
Ustinavičiūtė, Laura	13.19 - 1121
Ustundag-Budak, Ayşe Meltem	4.5 - 0299
Utsumi, Yuko	6.7 - 0484
Uttley-Evans, Sue	5.20 - 0445
Valdebenito, Sara	8.6 - 0659
Valdez, Raúl	4.4 - 0295
Vale Dias, Maria Da Luz	11.2 - 0911
Valente Gonçalves, Francisco	PO - 1162
Valente, Rafael	6.9 - 0492
Van Baar, Annika	3.8 - 0216
Van Brakel, Rosamunde	5.16 - 0428
Van Camp, Tinneke	12.7 - 1001
Van Daele, Stijn	3.12 - 0233
Van Damme, Anjuli	1.20 - 0075
Van Damme, Ellen	12.18 - 1043
Van De Bunt, Henk	9.22 - 0813; 10.17 – 0881
Van De Ven, Pien	3.17 - 0249
Van De Weijer, Steve	7.19 - 0619
Van Der Aa, Suzan	11.21 - 0971
Van Der Beek, Kees	6.9 - 0493
Van der Gaag, Renske	11.18 - 0958; PO - 1168
Van Der Kooij, Matthijs	4.11 - 0321
Van Der Leun, Joanne	2.1 - 0095; 6.3 - 0469; 10.1 - 0824
Van Der Wagen, Wytske	6.5 - 0477
Van Der Woude, Maartje	6.3 - 0469
Van Dijk, Jan	5.1 - 0372; 7.1 - 0550 7.1 - 0551
Van Erp, Judith	11.8 - 0930
Van Gelder, Jean-Louis	1.5 - 0019; 13.22 - 1130
Van Ginneken, Esther	6.21 - 0535
Van Halderen, Robin Christiaan	12.10 - 1014
Van Hardeveld, Gert Jan	2.22 - 0176; 5.5 - 0392
Van Horne, Sheryl	8.22 - 0716
Van Koppen, Vere	10.21 - 0896
Van Oorsouw, Kim	2.17 - 0156; 12.19 - 1045
Van Ooyen-Houben, Marianne	8.15 - 0691
Van Reemst, Lisa	2.23 - 0179; 12.10 - 1013
Van Roeyen, Sofie	13.14 - 1107
Van Staalduinen, Mark	1.5 - 0020
Van Swaaningen, René	6.11 - 0499; 9.22 - 0811
Van Wegberg, Rolf	1.5 - 0020
Van Wilsem, Johan	10.21 - 0895
Van Wingerde, Karin	10.17 - 0881
Van Wingerden, Sigrid	10.21 - 0895

Van Zyl Smit, Dirk	9.13 - 0778; 11.16 - 1061
Vandam, Liesbeth	5.15 - 0426
Vander Beken, Tom	11.11 - 0938
Vander Laenen, Freya	13.14 - 1107
Vandeviver, Christophe	3.12 - 0232
Váně, Jan	7.9 - 0579
Vanfraechem, Inge	3.6 - 0205; 12.7 - 1002
Vanhouche, An-Sofie	2.4 - 0107
Vanneste, Charlotte	4.24 - 0370
Varona, Gema	11.22 - 0973
Vasiljević-Prodanović, Danica	6.19 - 0528
Vázquez-Portomeñe Seijas, Fernando	PO - 1193; PO - 1161; PO - 1163
Vazsonyi, Alexander	8.19 - 0706; 8.19 - 0707
Veber, Sandra	10.19 - 0889
Vejvodová, Petra	7.16 - 0608
Velasquez, Javier	8.24 - 0726
Velentza, Eleni	1.18 - 0067
Venckevičienė, Judita	10.17 - 0879
Verda, Stavroula	12.14 - 1028
Verde, Alfredo	2.12 - 0138; 9.2 - 0737
Verdonck, Evi	4.19 - 0352
Verhage, Antoinette	13.6 - 1085
Verhallen, Tessa	6.10 - 0496
Verhoeven, Maite	1.22 - 0083
Verneuer, Lena	3.13 - 0235
Vestby, Annette	1.16 - 0061
Vesterhav, Daniel	11.10 - 0936
Vidlička, Sunčana Roksandić	3.8 - 0214; 5.8 - 0404; 13.9 - 1090
Viebach, Julia	5.8 - 0402
Vieira, Duarte Nuno	PO - 1213
Vieira, Joana	5.21 - 0446; PO - 1187
Vileikiene, Egle	2.22 - 0177
Villacampa, Carolina	4.5 - 0296
Villas Boas Nascimento, Ester	PO - 1139
Villettaz, Patrice	8.23 - 0867
Violante, Alberto	6.22 - 0540; 11.5 - 0924
Visschers, Jonas	2.23 - 0181; 11.19 - 0964
Vizcarra Castillo, Sofia Isabel	10.19 - 0888
Vlachou, Vicky	7.13 - 0595
Vockrodt, Marcel	2.16 - 0153
Voisard, Romain	9.12 - 0775
Vojta, Filip	6.8 - 0487; 12.15 - 1031
Von Denkowski, Charles	3.21 - 0268
Vozmediano, Laura	8.8 - 0665
Vujovic, Srdan	2.16 - 0151

Wahidin, Azrini	13.10 - 1093
Walker, Clive	2.8 - 0122
Walklate, Sandra	7.7 - 0572; 10.16 - 0877
Wall, David	5.5 - 0391; 7.13 - 0597
Wallwaey, Elisa Marie	9.2 - 0738
Walser, Simone	12.22 - 1058
Walsh, Maria	1.14 - 0051
Walters, Reece	5.18 - 0436
Wandall, Rasmus	10.9 - 0853
Warr, Jason	6.4 - 0473
Wartna, Bouke	6.16 - 0517
Wasserman, Daniel	3.16 - 0247
Watson, Sarah	13.20 - 1123
Weaver, Beth	2.11 - 0134
Webber, Craig	2.22 - 0176; 5.5 - 0392
Webster, Colin	13.7 - 1088
Wedge, Peter	12.11 - 1017
Weerdesteijn, Maartje	10.16 - 0876
Weerman, Frank	2.9 - 0126; 7.10 - 0586
Weigand, Ashley	6.14 - 0509
Weinborn, Cristobal	4.20 - 0355
Weistra, Dana	7.22 - 0630
Wendlandt-Dreyer, Melanie	PO - 1142
Wensveen, Maaike	7.4 - 0561
Wermink, Hilde	10.21 - 0895
West, Royce	4.18 - 0348
Wetzels, Peter	10.11 - 0862; 11.2 - 0912
Weulen Kranenbarg, Marleen	1.5 - 0019
White, Amanda	3.14 - 0240
White, Lisa	3.19 - 0260; 10.18 - 0883
Wicks, Alisa	12.21 - 1052
Wienhausen-Knezevic, Elke	1.14 - 0053
Wiesburd, David	12.14 - 1027
Wiktorska, Paulina	10.24 - 0903
Wiley, Stephanie	10.10 - 0856
Wilkowska-Płóciennik, Aneta	4.24 - 0368
Willems, Diana	6.10 - 0498
Williams, Ryan	11.4 - 0918
Wilson, Dean	8.20 - 0711
Wilson, Janet	3.18 - 0256
Winfree, Latham	7.22 - 0627
Winlow, Simon	1.12 - 0045
Winstok, Zeev	1.7 - 0027
Winterdyk, John	5.11 - 0410; 6.24 - 0545
Witvrouw, Line	12.18 - 1041

Wollinger, Gina Rosa	5.22 - 0452
Wooff, Andrew	1.24 - 0091; 3.3 - 0192; 3.3 - 0193
Woźniakowska-Fajst, Dagmara	13.23 - 1131; 13.23 - 1132
Wright, John Paul	PL-2
Wright, Serena	6.21 - 0535; 12.4 - 0992
Wubbels, Laurien	1.3 - 0011
Wyatt, Tanya	12.5 - 0995
Yakhlef, Sophia	2.20 - 0167
Yang, Sue-Ming	8.5 - 0655
Yeager, Peter	4.16 - 0340
Yehuda, Limor	11.2 - 0910
Young, Christopher	4.10 - 0316
Young, Gareth	10.5 - 0839
Young, Tara	2.10 - 0128
Ystehede, Per	10.12 - 0866
Zábranský, Tomas	6.15 - 0514
Zabyelina, Yuliya	8.12 - 0679
Zaehringer, Ulrike	9.21 - 0810
Zaharia, Constantin	PO - 1147
Zalewski, Wojciech	6.12 - 0502
Zarafonitou, Christina	9.12 - 0774
Zarpellon Da Costa, Victoria	6.18 - 0526
Zavackis, Anvars	13.19 - 1120; PO - 1146
Zavrsnik, Ales	8.20 - 0708
Zeman, Petr	4.22- 0363
Zevallos, Nicolas	PO - 1200
Zhang, Sheldon	7.1 - 0548
Zhilla, Fabian	11.9 - 0933
Zhong, Hua	6.17 - 0519
Zick, Andreas	9.16 - 0789
Zietlow, Bettina	9.21 - 0810
Zilinskiene, Laima	11.17 - 0956
Ziyalar, Neylan	2.6 - 0114
Zrihan Weitzman, Aviva	3.24 - 0280
Zysman Quirós, Diego	11.19 - 0962