



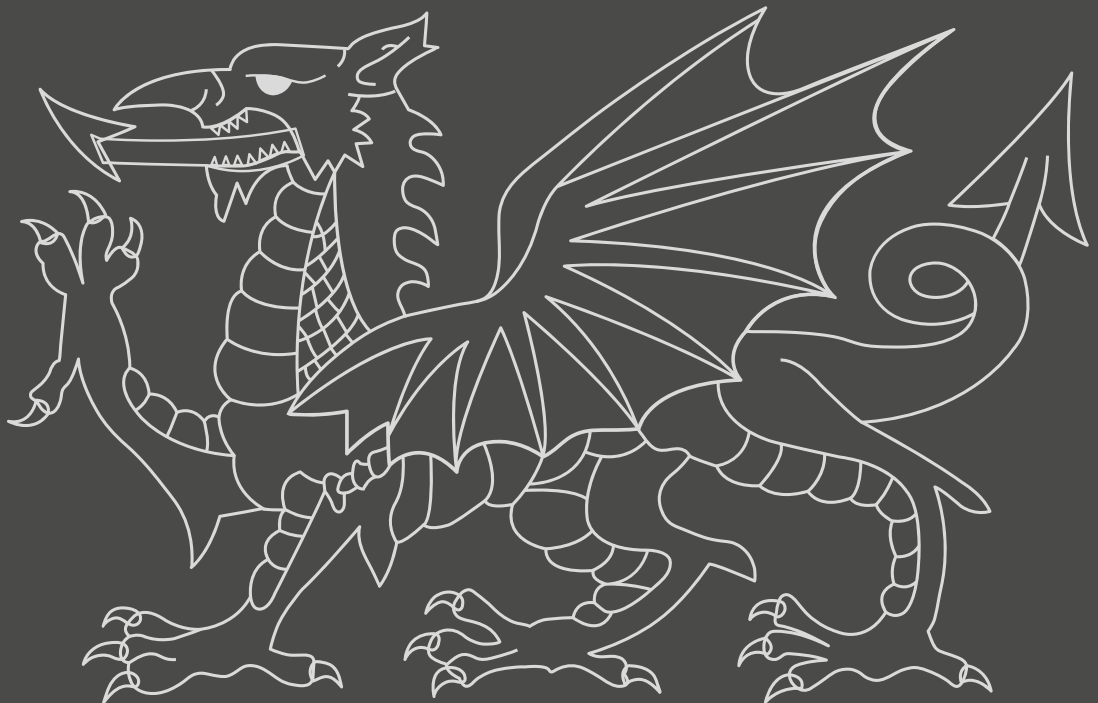
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Challenging 'Crime' and 'Crime Control' in Contemporary Europe

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Book of Abstracts

P6.1 - 1 Theorising the Electronic Monitoring of Offenders as “Coercive Connectivity”: Locatability and Penal Control in a Digital Era

Mike Nellis (University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland)

For all that it has been in use in many parts of the world since the 1980s, and especially since the 2000s, electronic monitoring (EM) of offenders remains seriously undertheorised, and somewhat resistant to insights from digital sociology. Yet its “conditions of possibility” lie entirely within the multiple forms of real-time digital connectivity that contemporary information and communication technologies enable. EM, is at root, a form of “coercive connectivity”, customizing everyday digital technology – especially its capacity for pinpointing locations – at the behest of judicial and penal authorities. The businesses and governments which promote EM do so in a language of “technological humanism” (to make social life more efficient and convivial). Its apparently growing appeal to penal decision-makers can’t be understood apart from its normality and ordinariness as a digital technology which mirrors, and gains legitimacy from, many of the everyday uses to which such technologies are put. Nonetheless, there are pertinent questions to be asked of EM, as with digital technology more generally, about the scale and purposes of its use in particular fields of social life, about what we might want (and not want) it to replace or augment, and how – if possible – this might

P6.1 - 2 Electronic Monitoring – Nordic Perspectives

Tapio Lappi-Seppälä Lappi-Seppälä (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Noora Lähteenmäki (University of Helsinki, Finland)

The overriding motive for the adoption of EM originates from its potential as a noncustodial alternative to imprisonment. In this respect, the success rates vary across the countries. Target groups consist of offenders either sentenced to short-term prison sentences (front-door) or prisoners serving longer sentences (back-door). EM as a front door measure is used instead of prison sentences of maximum four (Norway) or six (others) months. As a back door strategy, prisoners under EM supervision may be granted early release six month before the standard period of time when early release is normally granted. Executing the sentence under EM requires commitment to work, education or rehabilitation programmes. The content of EM is thus not confined to mere stand-alone supervision or “house arrest”; on the contrast, EM is integrated with other support approaches. The numbers of EM measures in all Scandinavian countries remain small, but nevertheless there are some quantitatively important measures of EM, such as the back-door early release scheme in Finland. Diversified practices of EM have expanded beyond the purpose to find alternatives to imprisonment. In this respect, risks of expansion of formal social control onto the civil society and everyday-life have actualized.

P6.1 - 3 Electronic Monitoring and Crime Policy – A Critical Review on Different Practices in Europe

Frieder Duenkel (University of Greifswald, Germany)

Judith Treig (University of Greifswald, Germany)

The paper summarises a comparative research on 17 jurisdictions in Europe with regard to legal conditions and practices of Electronic Monitoring of offenders. In particular, it emphasises the crime policy and its sociological background. It focuses on different target groups and the dynamic expansion in some states. Major problems, such as if EM serves primarily to expand social control, if it contributes to net-widening or if it may serve as a promising strategy to reduce prison population rates are discussed. The results reveal that

positive effects of reducing prison population rates can be identified only rarely. Net-widening is a major effect and the principle of proportionality is widely neglected. With regard to that principle EM must not only be seen as an alternative to imprisonment, but also be justified as necessary compared to other, less intrusive community sanctions. Therefore, EM for low-risk offenders who could be easily supervised by traditional forms of probation, must be rejected. There are only few countries which take the principle of proportionality sufficiently into account. One of the reasons for the pan-European “epidemic” of expanding EM may be found in the overwhelming fascination of technical solutions to crime problems.

P1.2 - 4 Grand Theft Auto V and registered juvenile crime in the Netherlands

Marinus Beerthuizen (WODC, Ministry of Security and Justice)

Gijs Weijters (WODC, Ministry of Security and Justice)

André van der Laan (WODC, Ministry of Security and Justice)

Prior research suggests that playing videogames can have a voluntary incapacitating effect on criminal behaviour. The current study investigates whether this negative association between videogames in general and crime rates can also be found for the release of a single videogame—Grand Theft Auto V (GTAV)—and for registered juvenile crime in the Netherlands. A diminishing effect was modelled to estimate the active player base of GTAV (i.e., the most players are active on and directly following release, with a decline in the weeks thereafter) and correlated with the number of registered offences in 2012-2015 committed by male 12-18 and 18-25 year olds in a time series analysis. The effect of the release of GTAV was negatively associated with the number of registered offences in both age categories, while controlling for covariates (e.g., day of the week). Implications are discussed.

P1.2 - 5 Storytelling in court cases concerning violence towards police officers

Julie Høivik (Norwegian Police University College)

The last couple of years the reported cases concerning violence against police officers in Norway have increased. Regardless what this increase might be caused by, it is interesting to explore what these cases are about, who is charged and when, where and in what context the incidences occur. Through observation of main hearings in the district court where someone stands accused for this particular crime I’ve tried to form a better understanding of this offence as it appears in the proceedings. This paper also uses narrative analysis to deconstruct how the different parties involved use a certain range of rhetorical devices in their storytelling, for example to build up the dramatic tension or make the story seem more authentic. There are certain similarities between both the incidents in question on their own, but also in the stories which are used to project meaning and/or intent to their actions. The different ways the two parties build their own argument, sometimes very skillfully, seems to follow certain patterns, both because of the formalized situation their story is told in, but also with the use of references to known cultural narratives.

P1.2 - 6 Arab adolescents' religiosity as a moderating factor in the association between peer delinquency and youth violence

Mona Khoury-Kassabri (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Adeem Massarwi (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Rana Eseed (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

The association between religiosity and youth involvement in violence has been explored in many previous studies focusing mainly on Christian youth from Western cultures. The

current study expands previous works in the field by examines the involvement of Arab Muslim youth in violent behaviors and explore the direct and moderating effects of religiosity on their involvement in violence. This association was explored after controlling for family socio-economic status, gender, age, parental support and youth exposure to community violence. The data used in this study is based on a large and representative sample of 2,948 Arab Muslim students from Israel, aged 11-18. The results showed that almost 30% of the adolescents reported using sever physical violence and almost 50% reported using moderate physical violence toward another student at least once during the last month. The findings indicated, as expected, that greater affiliation with delinquent peers is associated with higher adolescent's reports of sever and moderate physical violence involvement. While the stronger the adolescents' religiosity the lower were their reports on violence involvement. Furthermore, it was found that stronger level of religiosity serves as a protective factor that mitigates the negative impact of association with delinquent peers.

P1.2 - 7 Situational Influences of Co-Offending on Juvenile Violence

Kevin P. Conway (National Institute on Drug Abuse)

Patrick McGrain (Gwynedd Mercy University)

Marushka L. Silveira (National Institute on Drug Abuse)

One of the most robust and distinguishing features of youth crime is its collective nature, but how the social nature of youth crime relates to violence is less clear. Co-offending may trigger violence for reasons associated with the collective nature of the incident itself. An alternative view discounts the influence of the situation, arguing instead that co-offending brings together individuals with violent backgrounds. To date, no study has directly contrasted these opposing viewpoints. In the current study, we ask whether co-offending associates with violence because of its offense-specific factors or because of offender-specific factors. This study analyzes data from the Philadelphia Co-Offending Study, which gathered crime data from court records for a random sample of 400 offenders and the universe of their known accomplices from 1976-1994. Violent crime was defined as attempted murder, rape, robbery, or aggravated assault. Among offenders who committed both co-offenses and solo offenses, violence was more likely among co-offenses ($p < .001$). However, co-offending with accomplices with histories of violent criminality was unrelated to subsequent violent crime. Results suggest that the co-offending situation, and not the criminal histories of accomplices, stimulates violence.

P1.3 - 8 Cybercrime and Bitcoin: An Exploratory Study of Bitcoin and its relations to Cybercrime

Kyung-shick Choi (Bridgewater State University)

Sinchul Back (Florida International University)

This study is designed to facilitate an important role in raising awareness of the evolution of cybercrime scheme -- such as ransomware -- while potentially minimizing cybercrime victimization in an advanced information era. The data were mainly derived from the Internet Crime Complaints Center (IC3) reports, the Uniform Crime Report (UCR), and Bitcoin Price Index from 2010 to 2014. In addition, the Bitcoin Price Index from January 2015 to June 2017 were collected to explore the potential link between major incidents and Bitcoin price changes. The study aims to examine: (1) the correlation between the overall cybercrime monetary loss and Bitcoin price changes via a bivariate correlation analysis on the longitudinal data; and (2) the link between major cybercrime events and Bitcoin price changes via an ARIMA interrupted time-series analysis for examining the impact of Silkroad

and the WannaCry case. Changes in Bitcoin currency rates are strongly correlated with cybercrime monetary loss, and major historical cybercrime events substantially influence Bitcoin currency rates. Cybercrime prevention measures are discussed.

P1.3 - 9 Spatial and Temporal Patterns of Cyber-Attacks: An Empirical Test of The Space Transition Theory

Sinchul Back (Florida International University)

Kyungshick Choi (Bridgewater State University)

The purpose of this study is to empirically examine spatial and temporal patterns of cyberattack hotspots via an application of the space transition theory (Jaishankar, 2008). Simple random sampling is utilized to systematically establish the appropriate sample. Data was collected from the Norse website from February 15-16, 2017 and June 28-29, 2017, which feeds a live stream of cyberattacks worldwide. The data includes cyberattack origins, types, targets, times, IP addresses, locations, and ports. Geospatial Information System (GIS) technique is employed to identify the patterns of cyberattacks. Thus, the findings of the current study indicate that (1) the hot spots for cyberattack origins differ from the hot spots for cyberattack victimizations, and (2) there is no difference of temporal pattern of cyberattack hotspots between daytime and nighttime. The policy implications are discussed.

P1.3 - 10 The harassment of feminists online: the experiences of recipients and bystanders

Jo Smith (University of Surrey)

In the age of the Internet violence against women has spread into the online arena, a globalized, anonymized space in which women can face abuse. The absence of physical bodies in these online spaces does not prevent harm to offline selves. This research focuses on one form of abusive online conduct: aggressive, threatening or offensive communications and behaviours directed at feminist women in public online spaces. Despite interest from social and news media, academia has been reluctant to explore this behaviour and virtually silent in gathering women's experiences. This study examines the victimization of women who identify as feminists, by exploring their experiences, interpretations, explanations and management of this form of abuse. This paper will set out the background to this ongoing PhD research and some early analysis; this bears upon those women with indirect experience of online abuse. The findings reveal that despite not having been targeted for abuse themselves, they have nevertheless received a clear message: that participation in public online discussion about feminism may lead to them receiving abuse. This message has led participants to adjust their online behaviour by restricting their engagement in online public life, and to seek private online feminist spaces.

P1.3 - 11 The Victimization Implications of Social Capital in a Digital World

Shawn Smith (Radford University)

This paper proposed to expand upon extant literature purporting a significant (and generally, inverse) relationship between social capital and criminal victimization. People today are inclined to communicate and interact digitally in a variety of respects. Text messaging, online messaging, and "tweeting" are just some of the avenues by which social interactions – and thus, social capital – may be fostered and maintained online. However, as victimization threats online are still relatively obscure, less likely to be known preemptively, and thus poorly anticipated versus comparable threats in the physical world, the premise of this paper

is that online social capital is not nearly as strongly associated with reduced victimization in the digital world. Upon reflection, the author believes that online social capital does not carry the same capacity to generate and support social control. In fact, the aforementioned avenues by which social capital is fostered online may actually facilitate online victimization by way of exposing individuals to a strain of offenders requiring anonymity and adept at leveraging the multiplicity of profiles (e.g., online footprints) one maintains in the act of maintaining their online relationships. A broad sample of UK Internet users and nationally representative crime data are featured heavily throughout the study.

P1.4 - 12 Towards a post-colonial victimology

Christopher Collstedt (Stockholm University)

Anita Heber (Stockholm university)

This presentation's argument is that we need to move beyond a Western, Eurocentric and Anglo-Saxon victimology, instead we need to develop a victimology that is truly global. We draw our theoretical arguments from researchers such as Connell, Spivak, Loomba, and Mignolo. By moving beyond the hegemony of the Metropolis (see Connell 2007), and including marginalized knowledge, we can rethink previous theoretical frameworks within victimology, and reframe them into more critical ideas about e.g. human rights crimes, state crimes, and transitional justice. This is essential not only in former colonial states, but also in Scandinavia. In Scandinavia, we do not tend to see ourselves as colonizers, despite our history of dominating indigenous people such as the Sami people and Greenlanders. Empirically, we have looked at how certain criminological journals describe victimhood. We will discuss how these articles produce knowledge, and how we could move forward and also include a 'Southern' perspective. Some critical researchers (e.g. Franko Aas 2012, Cunneen 2011) have already argued that we need a post-colonial criminology. We would like to expand their argument, focusing on victimology, and outline how a post-colonial victimology could look like, especially in Scandinavia.

P1.4 - 13 Crime and Punishment in the Context of Social Capital

Gonul Demez (Author)

Elife Kart (Author)

Meral Timurturkan (Author)

Cihan Ertan (Author)

Selim Cankurtaran (Author)

Salih Aktin (Author)

Crime and punishment need to be examined by considering the social dimensions and the position of the individual in society. An individual who has been stigmatized and punished as an offender is being faced with losing his/her social environment, family, and work. Even with the most optimistic estimate, since he/she can be labelled as offender the individual will be at a disadvantage than before. When the sanction is over, the individual will have to start reestablishing his whole life from private and intimate relationships to the social environment, from work to leisure. Social integration is about social capital, social resources and social networking. Social integration becomes more difficult in the absence of social relations. From the perspective of gender and age variables, it can be emphasized that conviction status of people places them in a disadvantageous position in work life, social environment and influences negatively their family relations. In this study, the issue will be addressed in this framework and the individual's experiences will be analyzed based on the findings of a field survey with 2560 people.

P1.4 - 14 The Influence of Reform Developments on Restorative Approaches to Youth Offending in Aotearoa/New Zealand

Andrea Parosanu (Victoria University of Wellington/New Zealand and University of Greifswald/Germany)

Since 2010, specific strategies and action plans have been introduced and further developed in Aotearoa/New Zealand, which aimed at reducing crime by children and young people. Besides more effective interventions to prevent and reduce re-offending, these reforms focus on increasing community involvement, early intervention and enhancing the quality of responses, such as family group conferencing. Substantial reforms are also underway to extend the Youth Court jurisdiction and include 17 year olds. The paper will examine what impact the implemented reforms have had on youth justice practice. It will analyse trends in youth offending as well as in diversionary and sentencing practices. Of particular focus will be the practice of Family Group Conferencing, long-regarded as the cornerstone of the youth justice system for its innovative and restorative approach to youth offending in New Zealand. Finally, an outlook on future directions in youth justice policy will be given, taking into account envisaged legislative reforms.

P1.4 - 15 Punish, educate, and repatriate: Solutions to sex trafficking in Swedish media, political debate and law enforcement reports.

Anita Heber (Stockholm University)

Sex trafficking is often described as a modern-day slavery, and linked to organised crime and immigration. This presentation draws on a previous study that analysed how sex trafficking emerged as a social problem in Sweden between 2000 and 2010. Here I will highlight which solutions emerged in the aftermath of the trafficking debate. The purpose of this presentation is thus to analyse solutions to sex trafficking suggested by Swedish politicians, media, and the Police. It will look at how sex trafficking is related to the concept of organised crime, and to the immigration debate, and how these links are used to introduce solutions to sex trafficking, and to strengthen the rationale of the arguments. The method is a qualitative text analysis of newspapers, political documents, and reports by the Swedish National Police and the Swedish National Crime Prevention Council. I will discuss, from a critical criminology perspective, the implications of the suggested and sometimes implemented solutions for the sex trafficking victims, sex traffickers, the law enforcement, and the public.

P1.5 - 16 Effects of neighborhood-level and house-level attributes on residential burglars' target selection

Christophe Vandeviver (Ghent University, Belgium; Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP); Research Foundation – Flanders (FWO))

Wim Bernasco (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR); VU University Amsterdam)

Burglars' target selection process is described as a hierarchical spatial decision-making process that involves multiple decisions at increasingly finer levels of spatial resolution. Environmental cues at each of these spatial levels inform their target selection. A number of previous studies identified what house-level attributes influence burglars' target choices, while other studies focused on the importance of area-level attributes in burglars' spatial decision-making. No studies have yet considered the hierarchical nature of burglars' target spatial decision-making and research has largely ignored the simultaneous importance of

area-level and target-level attributes on burglars' target choices. We rely on the discrete spatial choice approach to test a theoretically derived hierarchical spatial decision-making process for residential burglary and quantify the impact of neighborhood-level and house-level attributes on residential burglary target selection. We combine police recorded crime data on 857 home burglary cases committed between 2005 and 2014 with property-level data from the 2011 Belgian Census on 196 neighborhoods and 138,000 properties in Ghent, Belgium.

P1.5 - 17 Buildings, neighbours and communities: defining a composite risk indicator for domestic burglaries.

Marco Dugato (Transcrime – Università Cattolica)
Antonio Bosisio (Transcrime – Università Cattolica)
Serena Favarin (Transcrime – Università Cattolica)
Marco Ferrarini (Transcrime – Università Cattolica)
Lorella Garofalo (Transcrime – Università Cattolica)

Existing literature about domestic burglaries is extensive. Several scholars investigated and demonstrated how and why the occurrence of this crime can be influenced by the characteristics of the targeted buildings or victims and by the surrounding physical and social context. Following this stream of research, this paper analyses and discusses how these different risk dimensions combine and impact on the overall likelihood of a future domestic burglary to happen. The main aim is the definition of a place-based composite risk indicator for this crime. Data on two main Italian cities are analysed

P1.5 - 18 Individual variation in graffiti writers' target selection

Elias Neiryck (Ghent University)
Christophe Vandeviver (Ghent University)
Tom Vander Beken (Ghent University)

Offenders are assumed to maximize their gains, while minimizing costs and risks when choosing between suitable targets. In order to do so, scholars hypothesize that optimal foraging strategies are deployed given the constraints under which criminals operate. A previous study explicitly adopted Charnov's classic prey selection model to account for variation in criminal target selection. However, no earlier studies have used individual data to examine criminal target selection from an optimal foraging perspective. Yet, the use of aggregate data obscures potential between-offender variation: what seems like unspecialized foraging at the population level may in fact arise due to distinct individual preferences in target types. We used 2016 graffiti removal data from Ghent, Belgium to simultaneously evaluate individual and group target selection variation through a variance partitioning framework. Drawing upon ecological methods, the use of both qualitative and quantitative resource networks allows closer examination of the selectivity (degree of nestedness) and preferences (degree of modularity) of graffiti writers' target selection.

P1.5 - 19 Sex offenders' crime location choices

Marre Lammers (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)
Chantal van den Berg (VU University)

Crimes against people have been mostly neglected in crime location choice studies, as the focus of these studies has been on burglary or different crime types combined. This study thus takes a new approach by studying crime location choices of sex offenses. The motivation

to commit sex offenses differs greatly from the motivation to commit property offenses such as burglary. The choice for a crime location is probably also motivated by different aspects (e.g. the possibility to get the victim to that specific location), while other aspects are comparable (e.g. the absence of guardians). Location choices of offenders who have committed at least one sex offense will be analyzed using discrete spatial choice models. The goals of this study are 1) to explore which geographic characteristics of the offender (e.g. where the offender lives) and which characteristics of locations influence the choice for a sex offense location, 2) whether this differs from property crimes, and 3) whether differences exist between different types of sex offenders in where crimes they commit their crimes.

P1.6 - 20 Safe Places: The case for studying low crime places

Ellie Bates (University of Edinburgh)

The criminology of place has, perhaps understandably, focused on concentrations of high crime, crime 'hot spots' and the places at most risk of crime. This paper will argue this focus on the most risky crime places has led to a neglect of studying the distinct characteristics of low crime, crime 'cold-spots' and crime-free places. Although not the focus of the research, recent crime trajectory studies indicate the existence of a number of places with consistently low levels of crime, yet we understand little about the nature of these places. Just as in health research the characteristics of those who are healthy are studied, especially those in populations who often have poor health, we need to identify low crime neighbourhoods in high crime cities and low crime pockets in high crime neighbourhoods to better understand why these places are low risk. This research agenda can not only inform policies to encourage development of safe and inclusive communities, but may be key to improved modelling of future crime levels as we better understand the stable low crime element of crime at places.

P1.6 - 21 Exploratory analysis of crime patterns in a low-crime context: the law of crime concentration at places and social disorganisation theory

Martin Šimon (Charles University)

Jana Jířová (Charles University)

Current body of knowledge analysing spatial concentration of crime in cities is mostly based on research in United States or in other Western countries. The number of analysis beyond this context is limited. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to explore patterns of crime concentration and test social disorganisation theory in a low-crime context, in 'regional' city in Czechia. First, the paper test proposed 'law of concentration of crime at places' (Weisburd, Groff, Yang 2012). 'Regional city' is typical post-socialist city with a significant role of housing estates and an absence of CBD district, which is a typical structure for East European cities. We expect, that the level of crime concentration at street segments will be lower than in the US/Western cities. Generally lower crime rates could result in lower degree of spatial clustering in 'regional city'. Secondly, the paper evaluate explanatory power of social disorganisation theory by analysing links between neighbourhood characteristics and crime patterns. We plan to utilise alternative data sources (welfare benefits, ethnic structure) measuring social disorganisation at local level due to overall unavailability of detailed income data.

P1.6 - 22 Public housing as a crime generator?

Petri Danielsson (University of Helsinki)

While the association of neighbourhood disadvantage and crime has been a central focus in

the spatial analysis of crime, little explicit attention has been paid to the role of public housing in creating such patterns in the urban landscape. In the Finnish context, public housing projects are mostly financed by government-backed loans that place strict regulations on tenant selection, including criteria such as wealth and income, with a special emphasis on need for residence. Thus, almost by design, the execution of these criteria often leads to pockets of concentrated disadvantage. Using aggregated point data on police-recorded violent crimes and demographic information on both city district level as well as on detailed 250 meter grids, this study explores the spatial distribution of violent crime in relation to public housing clusters and the potential crime spillovers from public housing to the neighboring residential areas in the Helsinki Capital Region. Preliminary results indicate that publicly subsidised housing, in selecting less well off people as tenants, may contribute to the observable patterns of violent crime in the capital region. However, this finding seems to be mediated by neighbourhood disadvantage in general. Results concerning spillover were ambiguous and sensitive to model specifications.

P1.6 - 23 CPTED risk factors for residential burglary in and outside the city center of Ghent

Marlijn Peeters (Leiden University)

Tom Vander Beken (Ghent University)

Many factors are related to the risk of residential burglary, and these factors are believed to be different for houses in and outside city centers. Underlying these differences is a higher overall risk of burglary in city centers than in suburbs. This paper studies the differences using environmental characteristics derived from CPTED. Observations were made of 1,551 houses in Ghent, both burglarized and not burglarized. It is hypothesized that the risk of burglary for houses in the city center is related more to characteristics of access control, and less to surveillance and territoriality. Geographical analysis shows that the distribution of characteristics across the city differs. The risk of burglary is higher in the city center than in the suburbs, but the multilevel analyses show that CPTED is still related to the risk of burglary, once the distance from the city center has been taken into account. The risk of residential burglary closer to the city center is indeed more related to characteristics of access control, while the risk outside the center is related to characteristics of surveillance. Surveillance has the strongest relation to the risk of burglary, once the distance from the city center has been taken into account.

P2.7 - 24 Are sex offenders really different? A comparison of criminal career dimensions of sex offenders and non-sex offenders in Belgium and the Netherlands

Luc Robert (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology)

Arjan Blokland (NSCR, Amsterdam & Leiden University)

Pascalie Spaan (Erasmus Medical Center)

Eric Maes (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology)

Lieven Pauwels (University of Gent)

Martine Blom (WODC, the Hague)

The belief that sex offenders constitute a different kind of offenders continues to exist today. The assumption remains present in media portrayals, public debates and is shared by policy-makers too. One way to assess this public belief and to provide scientific evidence about this issue is to look at the criminal careers of sex offenders as compared to other offenders. In this presentation, the results are presented of a study that addresses this issue. Drawing on national conviction data sets of Belgium and the Netherlands, the study focuses on criminal

career dimensions of persons convicted at one point in time for a sex offence as compared to others convicted for another type of offence. Criminal career dimensions that are studied include onset, duration, termination, frequency, and versatility. Results of a frequency-based GBTM analysis of sex and non-sex offenders are also presented. Furthermore, the study adds a comparative dimension. The research assesses whether the criminal career dimensions of sex offenders and non-sex offenders in Belgium differ from those of sex offenders and non-sex offenders in the Netherlands. The results shed light on whether sex offender criminal careers are different from non-sex offenders.

P2.7 - 25 Training, diagnosis and treatment of sex offenders: Identification of therapists' attitudes towards sexuality

Tali Bustnay (Zefat Academic College)

Training programs for the assessment and treatment of sex offenders emphasize law, ethics, theories of sexually deviant behavior, sex offender and sexual deviant classifications, risk-assessment tools and treatment approaches. However, during training the therapists' emotional and cognitive attitudes towards sexuality and sexual deviancy, often adopted from their surroundings, family and friends, are not sufficiently addressed, hence there is a lack of reflection tools. Identifying such attitudes is crucial for sex offenders' therapists, in order to not become an obstacle during diagnosis, assessment and treatment. This presentation will describe the current training programs in the Welfare Department's Central Training School for Social Workers, wherein participants confront their attitudes towards sexuality and the barriers regarding open, direct conversation involving brutal and deviant sexual content with sex offender clients. At the beginning of the program a questionnaire is administered to identify therapists' attitudes; based on the results, a reflective group session is conducted. In conclusion, the importance of practice groups and their role as a safe place to reflect on and confront the impact of the therapists' emotional and cognitive attitudes as well as cultural values regarding the assessment and treatment of sex offenders is emphasized.

P2.7 - 26 Self Psychology, Risk Assessment of Individuals with Exhibitionistic Disorder and the Good Lives Model – More Than Meets the Eye

Gadi Rozenberg (Ashkelon Academic College)

The exhibitionistic disorder is characterized by repetitive behavior, and there are no recommended or effective treatment methods for this condition. This article tries to generate renewed thinking about an old phenomenon by addressing the etiology of exhibitionism, the clinical encounter with those sex offenders during risk assessments, and the provision of the proper treatment. A developmental explanation of the etiology of an exhibitionistic disorder is presented, based on psychoanalytic self psychology. We argue that some of Kohut's ideas and, especially, the idea of empathy as vicarious introspection have strong relevance to the risk assessment of exhibitionists since they provide the risk assessor a better understanding of the subject's inner world. The issue of empathy, as well as a variety of other reactions toward exhibitionists which appear during countertransference are also discussed. Finally, we suggest that the Good Lives Model can be an effective treatment method for this population since it answers many of patients' unfulfilled mental needs and enables them to acquire essential skills for interpersonal and social integration.

P1.7 - 24 Inspection and monitoring of prisons: the role of European human rights law

Mary Rogan (Trinity College Dublin)

Inspection and monitoring by external bodies and complaints mechanisms for prisoners play an important role in upholding the rule of law in prison. While the importance of inspection and oversight as mechanisms of upholding rights in prison is clearly recognised by the Council of Europe, the precise requirements for how such mechanisms should operate are not clear. This paper examines the position of the European Court of Human Rights in this area. Drawing on decisions involving the exhaustion of domestic remedies requirement, and the right to an effective remedy, as well as materials from enforcement proceedings and cases from the Court of Justice of the European Union, the paper suggests there are minimum standards emerging for such mechanisms. The paper argues that the European Court of Human Rights in particular should clarify the expectations it has of states to establish inspection and oversight mechanisms, and the form these should take.

P1.7 - 25 The influence of staff working atmosphere on prisoners' misconduct: The case of the Swiss Penal System

Anna Isenhardt (University of Bern)

Ueli Hostettler (University of Bern)

Studies show, that educated and motivated staff have a positive influence on the operation of correctional facilities and that the well-being of inmates is related to the situation of staff. Based on these former findings, this paper deals with the question whether (a) the working atmosphere in Swiss correctional facilities is connected to prisoner misconduct and (b) whether a less favorable working atmosphere (e.g. poor collaboration with supervisors and colleagues, participation in decision making) leads to an increase of prisoner misconduct. In addition, the effect of a positive relationship between staff and inmates is taken into account. Next to the direct effects of this relationship on prisoners' misconduct, we tested whether the staff-inmate-relationship is influenced by staff working atmosphere and whether it has a mediating role in the link between staff working atmosphere and inmate misconduct. The data used are, (1) a full population survey of staff, (2) all registered prisoner misconducts in 22 Swiss correctional facilities collected from inmate files, and (3) data from the Swiss Federal Office for Statistics on different prisoner characteristics. The latter have been found to influence prisoner misconduct and were used to control for.

P1.7 - 26 Supermax and the Overuse of Solitary Confinement in the United States

Ann Marie Rocheleau (Stonehill College)

The number of supermax facilities and the use of solitary confinement have exploded in the United States beginning in the 1990s. Though criminologists began their research and critique of supermax soon after, it was not until the past two years that the federal government has begun to evaluate the trend and its consequences. This paper examines supermax and solitary confinement (hereafter referred to simply as supermax) through a review of the literature and the author's research on supermax and prison violence. Both the definition of supermax and its operational aspects differ across the country, and indeed across the world, with the latter affecting variously how inmates cope. A review of the research questions the efficacy of supermax with respect to recidivism, incapacitation, deterrence, and the reduction of violence. The paper will outline some of the challenges of supermax, such as the process of getting into and out of supermax, including the use of supermax for gangs and the mentally ill. Other failures are explored including its contribution to the cycle of violence, the deterioration of mental health, and how it is, in fact, anti-rehabilitative and anti-public safety. Recommendations for moving forward conclude the paper.

P1.7 - 27 Social logistics and discretion in prisoner transportation

Kerstin Svensson (Lund University)

Marcus Knutagård (Lund University)

The Swedish Prison and Probation Service (SPPS) is a state-run organization that takes care of prisons, probation and remand prison, but also the transportation of prisoners. The transports facilitate the differentiation and thereby uphold the system with prisons targeted for specific categories. Each week more than 900 prisoners are transported between units within the SPPS after vigilant, individual assessments and thorough planning. The prisoners are assessed before, but also during the transportation. The transporters work, on the one hand, in a very fixed frame of regulations and on the other hand, they have a discretionary space in the continuous performance of their work. Our study is based on field work during transportations and in units for planning the transports as well as on interviews with transporters. The results show how the transporters use their professional skills in the very tight frame that they work within. As we have taken a micro perspective on assessments, decisions and actions in this practice, we have been able to see how the professional discretion is used and performed. Which, in a wider sense, could be understood as an example of how staff act in a welfare state prison system.

P1.8 - 28 Security Co-production? The Messy Nature of the Security Field

Matt Bowden (Dublin Institute of Technology)

The paper utilises two key organising concepts: ‘security field’ as the relational engagements and positions of actors relative to one another in the production and distribution of security, and ‘security capital’ as the production and consumption of technologies cultural goods. The focus is on actors in state, civil and private sectors and the positions they adopt to security problems. Looking at the way in which actors co-produce security in the context of rebranding the city for consumption, security actors share a commonsense of eliminating disruptions to flows of economic capital. The paper presents a number of preliminary discussion points: (i) field actions take place within weak institutional contexts, in parallel with formal systems of accountability; (ii) field action is present but the constitution of the security field itself remains elusive without reference to the role of municipal politics; (iii) a habitus might exist amongst security producers that politics delimits the penetration of neo-liberal municipal security. State policy in the Republic of Ireland has supported the formation of Joint Policing Committees (JPCs) and Local Policing Fora (LPFs) to formalise the co-production of security. The extent to which these structures constitute a security field remains an empirical challenge.

P1.8 - 29 Co-operation or competition? Perceptions and discourses on the historical role and function of the private security industry in Belgium

Pieter Leloup (Vrije Universiteit Brussels; Ghent University)

Near the last quarter of the twentieth century, the question of an expanding private security sector in Belgium gained more and more attention among several contemporaries and interested parties. Various commentators, despite showing different professional backgrounds, expressed their worries about the expansion of duties of private security personnel and the alleged shifting of the role and function of the private sector in relation to the public police. This long term changing distribution of security through both state and market providers, deserves further attention. Thus, the main purpose of this draft article is to investigate the different interpretations and perceptions of these commentators concerning the

(alleged) blurring of public and private policing functions since the interwar period until 1990. It wishes to critically assess the degree to which the growing security industry was either perceived – in a complementary way – as a partner in crime prevention, or more as a competitor involved in what should be exclusive public policing tasks. Drawing extensively on parliamentary discussions, writings of members of law enforcement bodies, social and legal researchers, and so forth, it provides new findings on twentieth-century perceptions and understandings of a phenomena that seemed, for some, obscure and suspicious.

P1.8 - 30 Policing labor in Brazil: the power of private security to conduct searches in the workplace

CLEBER DA SILVA LOPES (State University of Londrina)

FABRICIO SILVA LIMA (State University of Londrina)

One of the characteristics of policing labor is the realization of an instrumental social control committed to the preservation of corporate profits. Controlling the capacity of political pressure and/or the work of employees in order to avoid losses due to theft are important issues for profit and, therefore, one of the focuses of policing labor. This article investigates the foundations and legal limits of an important tool used in policing labor in Brazil: the search of employees in the workplace. We analyzed 376 judicial decisions involving searches in two Brazilian states. The data show that some searches are based on "directive/supervisory power" and the "right to self-defense" inherent in property rights. They also indicate the existence of divisions within the Courts over what is allowed in terms of searches: while some magistrates permit searches only through technological resources, others allow visual and tactile invasive inspections. The article concludes with some considerations about the need to pay more attention to the legal power used in policing labor in contemporary society.

P1.8 - 31 Acquaintance and satisfaction with the work of private security guards among the residents of Ljubljana

Matevž Bren (University of Maribor)

Lavra Horvat (University of Maribor)

Andrej Sotlar (University of Maribor)

The field of acquaintance with work of private security guards and the satisfaction with their work is substantially unexplored since previous research was mainly conducted on the student population. Our research was carried out among a representative sample of Slovene capital Ljubljana residents. Participants in the research are coincidental residents, from the ages of 18 to 75 years. Research shows that as opposed to previous studies among student population, the general population is satisfied with the work of security guards. Research findings indicate that the inhabitants of Ljubljana appraise the work of private security guards as dangerous, stressful as well as demanding and evaluate them as educated and well trained. It is also evident from the research that the opinion on security guards' professionalism is influenced by the age but not by gender of Ljubljana's residents. In reference to the cooperation of private security guards and police officers, Ljubljana's inhabitants deem it successful when it comes to ensuring the safety in the citizens. In conclusion, we will discuss and compare our results with the ones of the previous studies.

P1.9 - 32 Burl Poaching: A Spatial Analysis of Theft in Redwood National and State Park

Justin Kurland (Rutgers University)

Stephen Pires (Florida International University)

Nerea Marteache (California State University)

Poaching redwood tree burls is a serious problem for the Redwood State and National Parks (RSNP). Poachers remove burls by chainsaw and sell them for profit. As a consequence, targeted trees are susceptible to disease and can ultimately perish. Given the limited number of state (N=4) and federal (N=8) rangers and other resources the RSNP has at their disposal in juxtaposition to the high profits made from burl poaching, the problem may persist unless interventions are put in place. Within the RSNP, it may be that certain areas are more vulnerable as a result of their accessibility due to the presence of roads or trails, their proximity to park access points and campsites, or the number of potentially suitable targets in the form of old growth redwood trees. To better understand this problem, the current study identifies if poaching events are spatially concentrated and examines why that might be. A GPS device was used to collect poaching incident location data to analyze the spatial relationship of areas where poaching occurred to trails, roads, campsites, access points, and area-level target richness.

P1.9 - 33 'War', what is it good for?

siv runhovde (Norwegian Police University College)

The paper discusses the 'war on wildlife crime' discourse in light of the specific challenges of wildlife crime enforcement in Uganda. In the context of Uganda, the discourse seems profoundly unhelpful because of a lack of alignment between the problems highlighted by Ugandan law enforcement officers interviewed and the solutions typically favored in the 'wars on crime'. Most wildlife crimes are subsistence-driven and interviewees' requests are for basic equipment and conventional capacity building. Findings suggest that the language of war, militarization and securitization should be used with caution as it risks constructing an image of wildlife crime that is misleading and one that prevents responses that are effective in the long term.

P1.9 - 34 Eagles v. Drones: Police Animals and the Significance of 'Species Justice'

James Gacek (University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh Law School)

In late 2016, Dutch national police became the world's first force to train and employ a convocation of eagles to combat the growing frustrations of drone usage within the Netherlands. While it is yet to be seen whether other police agencies in the West will follow suit, this paper highlights the need to focus on concerns for 'species justice' and questions anthropocentric logics of security. Building upon considerable green criminological and critical security scholarship, I argue that safeguards and protections be revised, amended and extended to non-human animals being utilized for humanly formed ends and desires. By examining media reports of the Dutch 'flying squad,' I examine how state securitization and the eagles' 'animal instincts' are reported and discussed. The incorporation of eagles into the 'police animal' category generates a worrisome view for species justice, and a greater concern for the rights of the eagles to be free from unreasonable stress, injury and harm. In effect, I endeavour to engage in a discussion which asserts that species justice is a contemporary justice issue we must all face.

P1.9 - 35 Perceptions and law enforcement of illegal and legal wolf killing in Norway

Ragnhild Sollund (University of Oslo)

On April 20, 2015, five men were convicted in a Norwegian court for breaching the penal

law, namely for attempting to reduce the natural population of a protected endangered species on February 15, 2014. One was also charged with having killed a wolf on March 14, 2014. The sentences were the strictest ever imposed for similar crimes in Norway, with 20 months' imprisonment for the main offender, partly because they were charged with organised crime—an aggravating circumstance. The verdict was appealed and a new conviction made on April 5, 2016, where the prison sentences for the five convicted men were considerably reduced, the strictest from 20 to 9 months, and with the law applied differently. The state appealed the decision from the Appeal Court to the Supreme Court [Høyesterett], concerning the application of law, and there four of the men were again found guilty of attempting to reduce the population of an endangered species. These paper discusses of how such crimes should be perceived, as serious organised crime or as “folk crimes”. Either way, they were theriocides that cannot be viewed in isolation but must be seen in context of state policy towards large predators.

P1.11 - 40 Tensions between the global and the local: challenges of privacy protection in the fight against crime in the European Union

Sara Matos (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra)

Helena Machado (University of Coimbra)

Filipe Santos (University of Coimbra)

The simultaneous localisation and globalisation of 'terrorist threats' and cross-border criminality has rekindled the need to deepen cross-border police and judicial cooperation on the political agendas in the EU. In this scenario, the expansion of technological systems for monitoring and exchanging large-scale citizens' personal data play a pivotal role in the fight against crime. This paper explores the multiplicity of regimes of data protection in different EU Member States. While EU regulation establishes minimum standards for the circulation of personal data at the transnational level, local and domestic practices are highly heterogeneous. The ethical and regulatory challenges are enormous. This paper provides empirical examples that highlight multiple and diverse modes of governance of criminality across borders in the EU. Based on the analysis of a set of interviews conducted with professionals who are involved in the automated exchange of genetic profiles to combat crime and terrorism we address the tensions between the local and the global. These tensions relate to differentiated conceptions regarding the protection of personal data that should be exchanged for criminal intelligence purposes. The debate about transparency and accountability in the processes of transnational data exchange is an urgent matter.

P1.11 - 41 The European perspective of the joint work of police and community in preventing and controlling crime

Ruža Karlović (Police College)

Ines Sučić (Institute of Social Sciences)

The absence of crime and the presence of social cohesion are some of the factors influencing the quality of life within a community. We live in an interconnected world which brings significant benefits and challenges to our society. Crime is a dynamic social phenomenon that needs to be studied using an interdisciplinary approach. The aim of this paper is to present the interdisciplinary work that resulted from the Horizon 2020 (Unity) project “Strengthening the connection between police and communities to maximise the safety and security of all citizens”, financed by the EU (653729) www.unity-project.eu. Although European societies are very diverse they have a joint interest in safety issues, from crime to other deviant behaviour. The goals of this project were to collect, through a comparative study, best

practices of cooperation between police and communities in EU countries; to develop a communication platform, as a tool for enhancing the interaction between police, citizens and other stakeholders; and to create a training plan for providing information on modern police structures, activities and technology platforms aimed at joint problem solving and crime prevention with particular emphasis on ICT.

P1.11 - 42 The cultural dimensions of perceived risk and criminal risk taking in contemporary Europe

Amadeus Kubicek (Rabdan Academy)

Abstract Transnational crime across contemporary Europe and the drivers of cultural preferences to risk and risk taking in criminal pursuits draws upon many sociological theories and paradigms. Conceptualizing and mapping cultural values and the associated perceived degree of risk taking in crime within country clusters may provide scope to the use of terms and application within the definitions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) – The Palermo Convention. Extending on the application of social theory and the perception of risk (Douglas & Wildavsky, 1982), the National Culture Dimensions Chart (Hofstede, 2004) country cluster characteristics (Ronen & Shenkar, 2013), and statistical crime data across Europe, a representation of cultural dimensions that distinguish countries may be mapped to link projected variance in criminal risk-taking. These may be based on country scores that include Power Distance Index, Individualism versus Collectivism, Masculinity versus Femininity, Uncertainty Avoidance Index, Long Term Orientation versus Short Term Normative Orientation, and Indulgence versus Restraint. By exploring these predictors of country cluster formation, a conceptual framework may be developed to highlight eco-cultural perspectives of potential crime outputs to contextualize risk perception and risk-taking across national cultural dimensions associated with European trans-national crime.

P1.11 - 43 Out of control: Iceland and the Panama papers

Snorri Arnason (University of Iceland)

Iceland recently captured the attention of the international media for dubious reasons. A vast number of Icelandic offshore accounts were revealed in the Panama papers. The Icelandic prime minister had to step down after political pressure and mass public protests, being linked to an offshore account. Hundreds of Icelandic citizens were named in the Panama papers and it is estimated that Icelandic tax authorities may have been evaded tax returns of between 24 and 55 million EUROS annually. Icelandic tax-authorities have since investigated a number of cases. What is the scope of Icelandic off-shore accounts compared to other countries? What do the Panama papers reveal about the Icelandic financial sector? What do they reveal about Icelandic regulation of business? What can be learned from the Icelandic experience of banking scandals? This paper takes a look at the scope of Icelandic off-shore accounts compared to other countries and seeks to explain how it is possible that a nation of 330 thousand seems to hold the record for off-shore accounts in the Western world.

P1.12 - 44 Who are the strangers among us? Transmitting inter-ethnic solidarity through social media among EU migrants

Veronika Nagy (Utrecht University)

It has frequently been argued that social boundaries are radically changing in neoliberal societies not only due to increasing spatial mobility but also due to the use of social media.

Several studies have focused on how relations are shaped by technologies and online information exchange that also interrupt offline interconnections. However, hardly any research included the changing effects of virtual networks in relation to inter-ethnic structures and new spaces of solidarity created by social and special fluidity. These so-called routines of ordinary co-presence on social media reflect the inherent features of the 'everyday' and the 'fluidity' of 'doing family' processes within migrant transnational families, which functions as any other face-to-face interaction and are related to gender in similar ways. Skype and Facebook, as 'polymedia environments' facilitate the 'ordinary co-presence' routines that nourish a sense of continuously 'doing family' across distance within transnational families. These routines not only shape intergroup solidarity through geographic distance, but also facilitate exploitation. Based on a multi-sited field work, this paper will present how these online references in social media conversations are generating ambivalent effects referring to inter-ethnic relations and how are these changing expectations of solidarity and

P1.12 - 45 Justice gaps on female migrants within the 'refugee crisis'

May-Len Skilbrei (University of Oslo)

Maria Joao Guia (University of Coimbra)

Several NGOs have in the last 1 ½ years raised concerns over levels of sexual violence towards and exploitation of migrant women en route to Europe. While possible gendered forms of vulnerabilities were also taken up in European policy debates, it remains unclear what extent such violations had during the 'refugee crisis' and what characterized them. It also remains unclear what responsibilities EU and European states have towards migrants travelling irregularly to Europe or are in transit. In this paper we will present and discuss evidence of a justice gap in the face of particular harms that affects female migrants. This will be based on our own research among migrants, police officers and service providers, and in light of the formulation and implementation of European policy frameworks designed to protect women from such harm.

P1.12 - 46 The gender of (in)mobility. Crimmigration and migrant women in Spain

Cristina Fernández (Bessa- Autonomous University of Barcelona)

Crimmigration studies and several indicators of migration enforcement show a strong connection between migration control and criminal law enforcement, a field in which women are strikingly underrepresented. The analysis of the existing data on migration control in Spain taking into account a gender perspective and a feminist theoretical framework is insightful to analyse the changing geographies of exclusion and inclusion that migrant women are experiencing both in the external borders and in the everyday experience of the border regime. Since the consequences of migration control mirror the effects of the criminal justice system, the analysis of the existing data on detention and deportation of migrant women in Spain taking into account the feminist criminological literature regarding both the relation between women and crime and social control and the gender-based differential use of public space is particularly telling of the actual selectivity of borders and the rationale of migration control policies.

P1.12 - 47 Assessing convicted traffickers: Negotiating migration, employment and opportunity through restricted networks

Rosemary Broad (University of Manchester)

This paper draws on research undertaken using risk assessment data from criminal justice

sources relating to those convicted for trafficking offences in the UK between 2004 and 2008. Analysis of criminal justice outcomes indicated that there is a need to contextualise the management of this group with knowledge of their backgrounds, often including migratory experiences. Developing an awareness of these offending pathways is important in understanding the nexus between the movement and exploitation of victims and the structures that control access to employment and income as well as for developing effective interventions for those involved in these offences

P1.13 - 48 Policing Inside Out: How to Build Trust With Minority Communities and Police

Tarrick McGuire (Arlington Texas Police Department)

This paper provides a law enforcement perspective of the importance of promoting successful community-police relations. Examples from participation in Policing Inside Out will be highlighted.

P1.13 - 49 Policing Inside Out: Effective Communication to Enhance Community-Police Relations

Shameka Johnson-Stanford (Howard University)

This presentation highlights the findings from a pre and post test administered during the Policing Inside Out inaugural class. Officers and students engaged in a discussion about law enforcement in the age of disability. Communication is vital to relationship building. This paper will highlight the importance for mandatory training for all law enforcement in dealing with citizens with disabilities, specifically communication disorders.

P1.13 - 50 Policing Inside Out: A Graduate Student Perspective

Ebony Russ (Howard University)

Shameka Johnson-Stanford (Howard University)

Tarrick McGuire (Arlington Texas Police Department)

This paper will highlight my experience in Policing Inside Out during the inaugural course at Howard University. As a graduate student of color, community police relations is of dire importance. In this paper, I highlight the advantages and disadvantages of my participation.

P1.13 - 51 Policing Inside Out: Perspectives From My Undergraduate Experience to Present

Cameron Clarke (Howard University/Oxford University)

This paper highlight the journey of an undergraduate participant in the Policing Inside Out course at Howard University. In this session, the panelist will discuss his journey from Undergraduate to present, showing how the course has impacted him throughout.

P1.14 - 52 Police discretion on Anti-Social Behaviour - Polish and English approaches.

Monika Baylis (University of Huddersfield)

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) has become a popular key topic of public and political concern in the UK, the introduction of the Crime, ASB and Policing Act(2014) and the recent proposal of Policing and Crime Bill (2016) go some way to demonstrating that commitment. However, Police can play a major role in the process of criminalisation as well as being a

vital link of improving community relationships in general. Therefore, one of the main aims of the research is to develop a better understanding of the relationships between cop culture, practice and the acculturation process by exploring the notion of police discretion itself while addressing ASB amongst young people (under 18 years old) in Poland and England. This comparative study examines the course of action taken by 32 serving police officers (16 from England and 16 from Poland) and their explanations for their decision making. It is hoped that the findings will be used to strengthen the capability and accountability of the police service and improve future police training by offering a valuable 'insight' into the decision making process and other factors surrounding it.

P1.14 - 53 False Confessions: Psychological Aspects in the Work of Police Interrogators in Israel

Shirley Yehosha-Stern (Ashkelon Academic College)
Efrat Shoham (Ashkelon Academic College)

Abstract A criminal investigation should ultimately point to the person who committed the crime. But does it? The question this paper is raising is what motivates a police interrogator to extract a false confession from a suspect, using unacceptable means, when that suspect's innocence can be proved. There are several psychological theories that could shed some light on this matter. This paper discusses false confessions from the perspective of police interrogators. It focused on judgmental modularity among police interrogators, Processes of justification and self-perception, Dehumanization and psychological mechanisms during police interrogation. The theoretical study is examining the numerous psychological components - both external and internal - that can affect the interrogator's decision-making process. These may motivate him to adhere to his position regarding the suspect's guilt even when it is highly possible from the information available that the man is not guilty of the alleged crime.

P1.14 - 54 Using visual representations of complex systems to identify challenges and provide understanding of policing processes

Annette Crisp (De Montfort University)

This presentation will show how differences between police practice and public expectation might be visually represented to show the impact of complexity on general community-based policing duties. An appreciation of complex systems and their impact on human behaviour is essential to agencies working within the criminal justice system (Pycroft et al 2014). Policing however, has historically taken a more linear path when looking to the resolution of crime. Whilst the introduction of research-based practice, as advocated by the College of Policing, engages the police with a potentially refreshing opportunity to respond more relevantly to crime-centric community challenges, the new police practitioner/ researchers may be doomed to repeating serious errors in practice; like the Probation Officers of the 1990's- who were associated with the 'What Works' initiative (see Ward 2008), unless officers understand the nature and impact of complexity. This paper will show how visual media-based representations of police responses to crime and community concerns can show clearly the need for a multi layered response to community problems and consequently act as a base for the training and professional development of more critically astute police researcher practitioners.

P1.14 - 55 Experience is not a dirty word, but is it evidence? Police decision-making in the UK.

Jenny Fleming (University of Southampton)

There is a vigorous debate in policing about the relative merits of evidence-based and experiential decision-making. This paper draws on a study that explores the debate surrounding the use of evidence in police practice and asks what varieties of knowledge are drawn on by the police when making decisions. In moving beyond the science versus experience debate, the paper explores the notion of experience and identifies four ideas entwined with the notion of experience: occupational culture; institutional memory; local knowledge, and craft. These terms are used to provide a thematic analysis of focus groups drawn from four UK police forces – a case study that highlights the varieties of knowledge the police draw on. The paper demonstrates that in decision-making police officers weave together several sources of knowledge including craft knowledge, organizational and political knowledge and research-based knowledge. While acknowledging the limits to experiential knowledge, the paper concludes that experience is the key to weaving the varieties of knowledge together. The paper argues for a systematic approach to collating local, political and organizational knowledge with research-based evidence into a wider evidence base. The paper does not argue against evidence-based policing, only against an exclusive reliance

P1.15 - 56 INFORMALITY, EVERYDAY CORRUPTION AND STATE LEGITIMACY

Sarah Adu-Poku (University of Ghana)

Corruption describes the abuse of authority for private gain. It affects the rule of law and how criminal justice agencies work. However, much of what we know comes from studies on practices in formal spaces, such as judicial and police corruption, and procurement corruption. We know little about corruption in informal spaces. Yet, as with the formal sector, there is widespread perceptions of corrupt exchanges between local government officials and actors in the informal sector. What is the nature of these exchanges? How are corrupt exchanges created, and what form do they take? What norms characterise corrupt exchanges? Drawing on in-depth interviews with shopkeepers and traders in sprawling market in a peri-urban town in Ghana. The study help us to understand the mechanisms of corruption, and how corrupt exchanges between traders and lower-level bureaucrats mean both for legitimacy of the State and anti-corruption efforts.

P1.15 - 57 RESILIENCE, SENSE OF COHERENCE AND STRESS-COPING STYLES IN THE GROUP OF JUVENILES

Karol Konaszewski (University of Bialystok)

The objective of the article is the answer to the question if the level of the sense of coherence and resilience is linked with stress-coping styles in the group of subjects. The study was conducted on a group of 210 juveniles, aged 13-18 years in the case of whom the family court applied the educational means of placing them in the probation centers. The research employed the Life Orientation Questionnaire by Antonovsky, RS14 by Wagnild and the Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations Questionnaire by Endler and Parker. In the group of youth, correlation coefficients indicate a moderate, positive relationship of the sense of coherence and its three components: a sense of comprehensibility, a sense of manageability and a sense of meaningfulness with a task-focused style. Also in the group of juveniles, correlation coefficients indicate a moderate, positive relationship of the resilience and stress coping styles based on problem-solving. The analysis model (regression analyses) showed that the significant predictors of stress-coping styles were sense of coherence and resilience.

The results of this study have important implications for social rehabilitation. Future interventions could be based on the strengthening of sense of coherence and resilience in analyzed group.

P1.15 - 58 Policing Rights in Northern Ireland: Human Rights as Legitimation in the Political Arena

Richard Martin (Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford)

Human rights remain a defining feature of police discourse in Northern Ireland, even a decade after major police reform was realised. This paper explores how and why the vernacular of human rights law has survived – prospered even – in such a politically contested policing environment. Adopting a contextualised, interpretive style of analysis, this paper seeks to account for the political and reputational motives for, and consequences of, the rights-discourse cultivated by the police. Using a re-worked version of Bottom and Tankebe's 'dialogic' concept of legitimacy, it argues that human rights have become intimately linked to the project of police legitimation. The appeal of rights language lies in its ability to promote the police's ethical credentials, political neutrality and accountability to high-level audiences (politicians, oversight bodies and the media) that remain carefully attuned to signs of police partisanship or impropriety. It shows how the police's ability to sustain a convincing human rights narrative is crucially dependent on the endorsement of these high-level actors. Critically de-constructing this discourse emphasizes the importance of incorporating the political climate and role of powerful actors in studies of police legitimacy.

P1.15 - 59 The penal voluntary sector in England & Wales: Adaptation and resilience in a turbulent era.

Mary Corcoran (University of Keele)

Kate Williams (University of South Wales)

Mike Maguire (University of South Wales)

Kelly Prince (University of Keele)

This paper will report on the findings from a major research project on voluntary sector adaptation and resilience in a mixed penal services market during a period of deep disruption to the social economy. The study took place in England and Wales from Spring 2015 to Spring 2017 and involved participants from over 100 agencies. Our findings show how the combination of marketisation, austerity, conflicting policy demands and the decentralisation of criminal justice management have (i) directed the voluntary sector's evolution towards certain adaptive strategies; (ii) impacted on the sector's interactions and relationships with its stakeholders including the national and local state, statutory criminal justice services, the private sector, beneficiaries and the public. The paper will present evidence of the various types of repositioning that have taken place within the sector in order to meet current challenges. We propose, *qua* Saloman's 'The Resilient Sector' (2013), that while the voluntary/third sector has demonstrated endogenous capacity to ride the tides of neoliberal turbulence, regeneration has come at a cost to 'core' identities and approaches.

P1.16 - 60 Empirical Evaluation of a Public Participation Process for Designing and Implementing an Enforcement Program among Minorities

Roni Factor (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

The current study develops and empirically tests an innovative public participation process aimed at designing a traffic violations enforcement program for Israeli Arab localities. This

process draws on the principles of public participation, problem-oriented policing, and hot-spot policing, along with the social resistance framework and the procedural justice model. The intervention was evaluated through a quasi-experiment using before-and-after comparisons in four randomly selected localities – two experimental and two matched control localities. Participants in the experimental localities identified “soft” hot spots for traffic violations and designed an enforcement program to deal with them. This enforcement program was then implemented by the Israeli police for about five months. More than 12,000 systematic field observations provide clear evidence that the intervention significantly reduced traffic violations in the experimental localities.

P1.16 - 61 Community Policing and Information Sharing: findings from the Unity H2020 project

Elizabeth Aston (Edinburgh Napier University)

Megan O'Neill (University of Dundee)

Yvonne Hail (Edinburgh Napier University)

Unity, a three-year EU Horizon 2020 project on Community Policing (CP), aims to enhance communication between citizens and the police. In order for the public to view policing organisations as legitimate and bolster trust and confidence in policing the police need to understand specific issues faced in local communities. Research was undertaken to identify key aspects of CP across Europe, in order to shape the development of communications technology and CP training. Interviews (n=323) were conducted with police, young minority people, intermediaries (who work with minorities), advocates, legal and academic experts in eight partner countries. Unity has identified six pillars of CP and this paper will focus on one: information sharing and communication. This will involve exploring how police personnel, young members of minority communities and intermediaries who work with these groups in various countries view information sharing in CP. Lack of trust in the police is more evident in some countries and this will impact on the likelihood of sharing information with the police. Information sharing is central in delivering effective CP, yet the police may also be reluctant to do so. This paper will reflect on the implications of these findings for the development of CP

P1.16 - 62 Ambivalent and Resilient: Attitudes towards crime in a rural community

Tim Holmes (Bangor University)

Crime against farms and rural communities in the UK has been characterised in recent years as an underreported and increasingly problematic issue. The National Rural Crime Survey noted that the Home Office figures of 294,000 rural crimes between April 2014 and May 2015 could be incorrect and the actual number of crimes could be as high as 403,000. It can be argued that reasons for this potential variation in reporting of crime may be due to a lack of confidence in rural policing strategies or an ambivalence towards crime within rural communities. Research on fear of crime is divided on the extent to which residents in rural communities experience anxiety and concern over crime threats. Drawing on empirical research conducted with farmers on the Isle of Anglesey, this presentation examines attitudes of residents of rural communities to the threat of crime. Highlighting how respondent's demonstrated a determination to maintain a lifestyle with very limited fear of crime and a reluctance to engage with local government support and the police on matters of crime prevention and security. The findings of this paper have implications for our understanding of how to police rural crime and engage rural communities.

P1.16 - 63 Excluding Unpopular Minorities From Public Space

Kevin Brown (Queen's University Belfast)

Contemporary state authorities in the United Kingdom and elsewhere have increasingly sought to regulate the use of public space. This paper explores through a doctrinal and socio-legal analysis how recently introduced Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs) are being used in England and Wales to enforce majoritarian sensibilities at the expense of due process and civil liberties. PSPOs were introduced in October 2014. These orders grant considerable discretion to local authorities to use the threat of criminal sanction to regulate activities in public spaces that they regard as being detrimental to the quality of life of residents. This paper provides comprehensive critique of how these orders are used to target minority and vulnerable groups, while curtailing fundamental freedoms. The paper includes suggestions for reforms to make the PSPO function in a manner that is more compatible with a rights-based approach.

P1.17 - 64 Legislating 'Copwatching': Institutional Responses to Citizens Recording the Police

Ashley Farmer (Illinois State University)

Ivan Sun (University of Delaware)

With the rise of technology enabling individuals to film the police, the way citizens engage with law enforcement has changed and with it, so has the response of police institutions. Police officers are now navigating how to approach situations when being recorded, including controlling definitions of those recordings, and implementing restrictions on them. This paper describes how police departments and lawmakers respond to citizens recording the police, through departmental and statewide policies directed at the issue. This includes alleged threats that recording the police is illegal, to differing departmental level guidelines about private versus public areas, and legislation that requires citizens to be a certain distance from police while filming. Through policy analysis, this paper examines how responses to 'copwatching' from police institutions is driven by a desire to control the rhetoric around police-citizen encounters.

P1.17 - 65 Differences in Police Integrity within a Centralized Police System

Aleksandr Khechumyan (Max Planck Institute for Criminal Law)

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovic (Michigan State University)

This study explores the degree to which centralized systems, like the Armenian police, were able to create uniform levels of police integrity across the parts of this large system. The chapter relies on the police integrity survey conducted in 2013. The sample of 622 police officers from three police agencies evaluated hypothetical scenarios describing various forms of police misconduct. We compare the results across the three agencies. We found that their assessments of seriousness, knowledge of official rules, and willingness to report misconduct were very similar across the three agencies, confirming the notion that centralized systems create uniform levels of police integrity. On the other hand, we found large differences in the perceived disciplinary environments across the three agencies, thus suggesting that smaller units within centralized systems create their own cultures of police integrity.

P1.17 - 66 Community policing training and the code of silence in Slovenia

Branko Lobnikar (University of Maribor)

Kaja Prislan (University of Maribor)

This paper examines the differences in police integrity and the level of Code of Silence (i.e. unwillingness to report police corruption or other forms of police misbehaviour) between community policing officers in comparison with police officers on other duties within Slovenian Police. The study was conducted on a sample of 550 Slovenian police officers (22.1% were CPOs or received CP training). Code of silence as a construct was measured by 14 hypothetical case scenarios, describing a range of various forms of police misconduct, from those that merely give an appearance of conflict of interests to incidents of bribery and theft. The questions explored police officers' willingness to report misconduct. Analysing the Code of Silence, we discovered that there are significant differences in willingness to report police misbehaviour between CPOs and other police officers. Those police officers who work as community policing officers or those police officers who received some CP training were more willing to report police misbehaviour. The study demonstrates for the first time that training of community policing issues strengthens the integrity of officers and represents a way of general deterrence against police corruption and misbehaviour.

P1.17 - 67 The police officer and the complaint: thoughts on the control of police misconducts in Québec

Massimiliano Mulone (Université de Montréal)

Rémi Boivin (Université de Montréal)

To manage potential misconducts, police officers are usually subject to a very specific regulatory regime. In Québec, where this study takes place, police officers are under the umbrella of four different systems of control: ethics, internal affairs, the Bureau des enquêtes indépendantes (a civilian task force in charge of investigating police interventions which resulted in someone's death or severe injury) and criminal justice. This regulatory framework, in addition to its primary function of protecting the public, aims also at the reinforcement of the professional practices and standards of the police, and therefore at diminishing misconducts. But what is really happening when a police officer receives a complaint? Does the existing system contribute to positive reform of police practices? And how do police officers make sense of these procedures when they are targeted? Based on 71 interviews with police officers who received at least one complaint, this presentation will focus on the police experience of such an event and the impact of subsequent procedures on various dimensions: professional practices, perceptions of the various complaint management systems, and relationship to their employer and profession. Results show several crucial (mis)understandings which can significantly impede positive reform.

P1.18 - 68 Intimate partner violence across time and partners during young adulthood

Karin Beijersbergen (Research and Documentation Centre of Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice)

Arjan Blokland (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement / Leiden University)

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a serious problem worldwide. Despite increased attention for IPV from researchers in the past decades, still little is known about the longitudinal course of IPV across sequential relationships, especially outside the United States. This is notable, as relationship transitions do occur, especially during adolescence and young adulthood in which IPV peaks. Some theories emphasize the influence of (stable) characteristics of perpetrators in explaining IPV. Other theories emphasize the dynamic nature of IPV and suggest that IPV arises from characteristics and behavior of both partners and their

interactional patterns. The present study examined the longitudinal course of IPV across partners among young adults. Data was used from the Transitions in Amsterdam project, a longitudinal self-report study among a sample of emerging adults living in Amsterdam in the Netherlands. Of the sample, 200 young adults were in a romantic relationship during the first and last wave. The results show that the persistence rate of IPV was higher for the same-partner group than the different-partner group. Also stability across time in the level of IPV was higher in the same-partner group compared to the different-partner group.

P1.18 - 69 Victimization and the Life Course

Robin Gålnander (Department of Criminology, Stockholm University)

This presentation will focus on the link between victimization and life chances. In my doctoral project, I conduct repeated and prospective interviews with Swedish women that are right now striving towards desistance from crime. Drawing on findings from those in-depth interviews, I will discuss how exposure to violence against women have long-term effects on the life course and severely restricts the ability to act towards desistance from crime. Aside from the direct implications of experiencing ongoing and violent victimization, my research shows how experiences of violence against women linger on and affect the life course well after the violent relationship is over.

P1.18 - 71 The relationship between general criminal career development and IPV perpetration in middle adulthood

Janna Verbruggen (Cardiff University)

Arjan Blokland (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR); Leiden University)

Christopher Maxwell (Michigan State University)

Amanda Robinson (Cardiff University)

This study aims to examine how patterns in general criminal career development are related to intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetration in middle adulthood. The study uses data from the Criminal Career and Life-Course Study (CCLS), a longitudinal study following a cohort of individuals prosecuted for an offence in the Netherlands in 1977, their partners, as well as a group of age-matched comparison subjects and their partners. A total of 1256 individuals were interviewed in 2013/14 at an average age of 59. The current study uses data from males who were in a steady relationship at the time of the interview (N=585). Self-reported data on IPV perpetration is collected in the interviews, as is information on background characteristics, relationship characteristics, employment status, and mental health problems. Officially registered data on criminal convictions is used to reconstruct respondents' criminal careers from age 12 up to the time of the interview. Using this data, the relationship between respondent's general criminal behaviour, risk and protective factors, and IPV perpetration will be examined. Findings and implications for theory and future research on the relationship between general offending and IPV perpetration will be discussed.

P1.19 - 72 The risk of violent radicalisation in times of increased migration

Dominic Kudlacek (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)

Germany has seen strong movements of people from other countries seeking for safety and security in recent years. These movements pose challenges to domestic agencies dealing with integration. The terrorist militia ISIS alleges to have infiltrated Europe with sleeper cells. Besides that the risk of self-radicalisation among estranged refugees cannot be ignored.

Although the process of radicalisation involves a diverse range of factors, it can be generally understood in three different levels. Research indicates that the initial manifestation comes from a need for identity or belonging. Individuals struggling to define themselves may find joining groups or communities of believers attractive. The second level concerns socio-economic factors and suggests that mainstream rejection of minority groups and other forms of social exclusion can induce feelings of anger and alienation. The influence of the internet and media in sensitising violence and disseminating extremist positions presents the third level at which violent extremism can be reinforced. This presentation delivers results from quantitative surveys on refugee population in Germany. The views and beliefs of people who are exposed to risk factors will be presented here to generate an insight into the vulnerabilities and risks of radicalisation.

P1.19 - 73 Prevention of violent radicalisation in Europe: A critical workup of existing tools

Matthew Phelps (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)

The presentation delivers results from a critical review of existing prevention projects and programmes in Europe. This comprehensive review will raise awareness of which tools/measures practitioners require in order to better enable their ability to tackle radicalisation. Results indicate that a vast majority of the programs analysed within this review share a similar framework. Efforts often involve ‘softer’ preventive measures such as community driven projects, mentoring schemes and community partnerships. These counter-radicalisation efforts demonstrate a shift away from the terrorists themselves and focus more on community engagement and community empowerment. However, evaluations giving insight into the effectivity of such measures are largely inadequate. Furthermore, counter-measures that are often suggested in policies and programmes are sometimes not addressed in reality. It is recommended that existing prevention mechanisms should be strengthened and personalized for different populations. Projects and programmes should utilise a ‘bottom up’ approach and build networks and relationships with key players from local communities. Such de-radicalisation measures should not only be put in place for communities but also for individuals at different stages of the radicalisation process.

P1.19 - 74 Prevention programmes and their impact: preliminary lessons from UK and Ireland

Maja Halilovic-Pastuovic (University of Denver)

Brendan Marsh (University of Dublin, Trinity College)

Since the turn of the millennium few themes have shaped the global discourse as much as terrorism. With the recent attacks in Manchester, Paris, Brussels and Turkey the threat of terrorism and terrorism related radicalisation looms large in minds of many people and fears of further attacks are spreading fast across most European countries. Previous research has shown that radicalisation is a process that mostly affects young people who are marginalised, underprivileged and looking for orientation. Law enforcement agencies and stakeholders from the field of prevention have identified the risk potential that is related with radicalisation. Due to various research initiatives a remarkable amount of prevention programs and tools for counter radicalisation has been developed and set into motion. However, it is questionable as to whether the existing tools and programs complement current scientific knowledge. Moreover, it is debatable to what extent the existing prevention tools are matching the needs of affected people. The aim of this paper is to investigate the impact of radicalisation prevention programmes in the UK and Ireland.

P1.19 - 75 Dictionary of radicalisation: developing a bag of words for their implementation into a classifying machine learning model

Fernando Miró-Llinares (CRÍMINA, Research Center for the Study and Prevention of Crime (Miguel Hernández University, Spain))

Francisco Javier Castro-Toledo (CRÍMINA, Research Center for the Study and Prevention of Crime (Miguel Hernández University, Spain))

It is known that there are events that generate massive conversations on Twitter, as well as numerous messages are produced with violent and radical content. However, due to the nature of Twitter's environment, the big amount of data makes them virtually unmanageable for law enforcement agencies. In this sense, the main aim of the study is the development of a bags of words which contains: a) radical terms and b) non-radical terms but closely related to radical discourse. To achieve this aim, a set of data bigger than 250,000 tweets published in Spanish after the attacks on Charlie Hebdo and another sample bigger than 270,000 tweets referring to the 13-N Paris bombing have been used. Based on the taxonomy of violent communication and the online hate speech of the main author, radical and violent tweets were pragmatically detected and classified. Later, cluster analysis of the tweets was made establishing the semantic relations between radical and non-radical words associated.

P1.20 - 76 Social networks and the expansion of mafia phenomenon. New insights from a case study.

ANTONIA SIINO (University of Bologna)

One of the most serious problems in Italy is organised crime. Considering that mafia-type organisations are active both in the Southern and in the Northern Italy, one of the most worrisome signs is mafias' infiltration in the political domain - especially at a local level - since it is a threat for the democracy itself. If a designed Court of inquiry notices that mafia groups can concretely influence the activities of a municipality, the National government can dissolve it. Thus, the application of this measure in Northern areas is an alert sign since it shows the expansion of mafia influence in the so-called "not traditional areas" too. For these reasons, I present a case study personally conducted on Brescello, the first dissolved municipality in the rich region of Emilia-Romagna, applying the social network analysis approach. The analysis shows the three different networks involved - economic, politic, and criminal ones - describing who were the main actors and in which way they were tied to each other. In particular, I will present new insights on the role played by networks in the considered context. The analysis has been realized using the Python programming language and the Gephi visualisation software.

P1.20 - 77 The yakuza and the 'lost decades': economic crisis, new legal contexts, and their effects on Japanese organised crime.

Martina Baradel (Birkbeck, University of London)

The burst of the economic bubble in 1991 drove Japan into the longest stagnation period experienced by any economically developed country in the post-war. After the 'lost decade' of the 1990s, Japan was hit again by the global economic crisis in 2008 and brought to its knees by a major earthquake and nuclear disaster in 2011. The calamity and misfortune bestowed upon Japan in the last 25 years have contributed to a prolonged economic slump. Just after the beginning of the recession the Japanese government introduced harsher legislation against the yakuza, the Japanese crime syndicates. This paper analyses the

Japanese case in order to understand how mafia-type associations adapt to the challenges of a shrinking economy to further meet their economic and power goals. Moreover, it assesses the modifications of anti-organised crime regulations to meet these changes. By using an extra-European case often ignored in criminological scholarship, my paper will bring new insights in regards to the effects of prolonged economic crisis on organised crime, and the new legal context in which the yakuza must operate in lieu of the new countermeasures.

P1.20 - 78 Italian mafias and the Romania scene. Opportunities of expansion in a transition context

Davide Donatiello (University of Turin)

Joselle Dagnes (University of Turin)

Rocco Sciarrone (University of Turin)

Luca Storti (University of Turin)

The paper is part of a broader research project about the territorial mobility of Italian mafias across Europe and aims to present an overview of the presence and expansion of mafia-type criminal organizations in Romania, a context that has drawn the attention of Italian mobsters for over twenty years. First investigations by Italian police date back to the early 1990s when some affiliates of the Cosa Nostra organization began to be interested in doing business in some Eastern European countries, exploiting the socio-political instability characterizing the rapid transition from a planned economy to a market economy. More recently, some judicial investigations have revealed further attempts of expansion both in legal and illegal economic activities – money laundering; waste trafficking and waste management; infiltration in real estate sector – carried on by members from the Camorra and the 'ndrangheta organizations in different territories of the country (Bucharest, Brasov, Oradea). The paper provides a discussion of different forms the Italian mafia's presence takes in Romania, looking at the specific interplay and combination of agency and context factors. The case-study approach provides an in-depth analysis based on a reconstruction of judiciary sources and on semi-structured interviews with key-informants.

P1.20 - 79 Migrating 'ndrangheta and the paradigms of cultural policing of ethnic organised crime across borders

Anna Sergi (University of Essex)

International media and popular culture have perpetuated the presumption that criminals of Calabrian origins around the world must belong to, and replicate the structure of, the mafia-type Calabrian 'ndrangheta clans. This presumption has been largely confirmed by Italian authorities and recently been considered by Australian and Canadian ones. However, this importation of European policing models is in danger of replicating the flawed conceptualisation of organised crime as always hierarchical and monolithic from the USA while risking to miss the true nature of the Calabrian mafia phenomenon abroad.

P1.21 - 80 Smart Cities and Security: a narrative analysis

Adam Edwards (Cardiff University)

Marco Calaresu (University of Sassari)

Criticism of the idea of 'smart cities', enabled by Web2.0+, has gathered pace in the wake of the global ransomware attack of May 2017, which amongst its targets disabled the operation of many hospitals in the UK. Concern over the vulnerability of such critical infrastructure has also been signalled by those arguing that dependence on digital technologies for the

organisation of social and economic life has now gone ‘past the point of inflexion’ in many European countries. This paper considers the evolving controversy over smart cities and their security implications through a narrative analysis of urban security strategies in Europe. It relates this narrative analysis to broader arguments about the significance of city-regions as objects of security that cannot be restricted by conventional concepts of territorial governance. The advent of the smart city challenges a territorial understanding of crime and the city that has preoccupied academic and popular thought, from Henry Mayhew’s study of the ‘rookeries’ or criminal denizens of Victorian London through the Chicago School’s preoccupation with the mid-twentieth century inner-city ‘zones of transition’ to Mike Davis’ ‘ecology of fear’ in late-twentieth century Los Angeles.

P1.21 - 81 Organised Crime and Technology: evolving territories of extra-legal governance

Mark Berry (Cardiff University)

The fragmentation of working class neighbourhoods and industrial labour markets in Britain has led to the dissolution of traditional forms of organised crime. This change has been driven by globalisation and technological developments such as the internet. Organised crime has become stretched in time and space and is more fluid and temporal formed on new lines of kinship across social demographics. Furthermore, as criminal actors move online they become deterritorialised from their physical bodies and locales. Traditional means of governance become redundant as technology supersedes old ways of doing things rendering old skills and organizational practices obsolete. Actors must adapt within virtual environments to maintain their status and positioning and disable potential threats. Extra-legal mechanisms of social control maintain order in illicit markets as criminal enterprises are not protected by law leaving them open to predation from criminal actors and prosecution from the police. Without being able to rely on old forms of deterrence new mechanisms of social control must emerge to reduce these risks. This paper uses data from a 4 year ethnography on illicit drug dealing and trafficking in an English city to demonstrate how organised crime groups move online and adapt their modes and methods of

P1.21 - 82 Smart cities and internal security: researching cyber-space as a site of controversy and conflict

Chiara Poletti (Cardiff University)

New technologies are driving rapid changes in the architecture of urban security, with particular effects on the politics and policy of security regimes in city-regions. Overcoming geographical borders, new technologies such as social media platforms have been creating new territories beyond the scope of national governments, proving to be at the same time a source of insecurity (e.g. on-line abuse, extremism) as well as a means for redefining security (e.g. through surveillance). In this de-territorialised context, political authorities and law enforcement agencies compete and negotiate power and responsibilities with private companies and other actors (such as users, civil society, NGOs) that simultaneously occupy transnational and metropolitan, as well as national, ‘internal security fields’. In this context, the ‘smart city’ is emerging as an increasingly important site for the impact of new technologies on internal security. This paper considers the increasing significance of smart city-regions for internal security through a case study of the ‘Charlie Hebdo’ incident in Paris and the related importance of developing social research methods for investigating security in smart cities. Specifically, the paper discusses the use of innovations in digital social research, such as ‘controversy mapping’, to improve our understanding of

P1.21 - 83 Beyond Flatland: When smart cities make stupid citizens

Michael McGuire (University of Surrey)

The 'smart city' – insofar as the concept has any definitive purchase – is really what I termed in my book (2008) a 'hyperspatial' city. That is, its social world is not just connected, but hyperconnected. This means that the risks it generates are not just those of an everyday physical space, or even what was once termed a 'cyberspace', but perils with multidimensional properties - ones which go far beyond mass data-veillance, or the hacking of a home hub by tech-savvy burglars. For as McLuhan once warned, when citizens are multiply interconnected, the second order nervous system which emerges risks generating debilitation as much as facilitation, deformation rather than information and insecurity rather than security. In this paper I address the nature of this risk from two angles. First the way the advent of the smart city concept has also revealed a striking level of unpreparedness for managing everyday life and security within hyperconnected urban space. Given that cities have always been technologies rather than merely technologized, there are profound questions to be asked about why this latest evolution of our most successful tool for enabling mass proximity social organisation has been perceived to be so different from previous transitions.

P1.22 - 84 Did Nonviolent Resistance Fail in Kosovo?

Aleksandar Marsavelski (University of Zagreb / Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology)

Furtuna Sheremeti (Leuven Institute of Criminology)

John Braithwaite (RegNet, Australian National University)

A standard narrative is that nonviolence failed in Kosovo: the Milosevic regime was ended by a NATO bombing campaign. This essay exposes errors in this narrative. Nonviolent resistance inside Kosovo succeeded in unifying the Kosovar masses against the Milosevic regime. That solidarity was crucial to victory. A distinctive innovation of Kosovo's nonviolence was that it built solidarity by decisively reducing violence. In particular, it reduced murders in blood feuds. Kosovo emerged from war with a comparatively low rate of violence for a post-conflict, post-communist society with a large organized crime problem. We contrast Kosovo with post-conflict societies where more people are killed by criminal violence after their peace agreement than were killed in the war. Learning to reconcile blood feuds restoratively as part of Kosovo's nonviolent campaign for freedom contributed to this accomplishment. Nonviolent resistance campaigns can be evaluated through a criminological lens whereby averting war is just one means to reducing death rates from intentional violence.

P1.22 - 85 Researching perpetrators of international crimes: accounting for reflexivity and ethical challenges

Mina Rauschenbach (University of Lausanne)

This paper takes stock of experiences gained through a research project on the perspective of individuals accused by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY). Using interviews, we analysed the discourse of eighteen individuals accused of having indirectly (i.e. ordered, planned, not prevented) or directly (i.e. personally committing a crime) participated in international crimes. Taking as a point of departure the controversial and marginalised nature of a research perspective focused on perpetrators' perceptions, it

aims to reflect critically upon the challenges and concerns related to ethics and reflexivity in this study. We explore how identity positions and power relations resulting from the interview situation and its actors, but also stemming from social construction of the figure of the perpetrator in academia and beyond, affected our research. We demonstrate how the image our interviewees wish to self-present and the label that is imposed by the outside world had specific implications for ethical concerns and reflexivity across different research stages. We conclude by considering the wider implications of this analysis for research on perpetrators of international crimes and highlight different arguments for the validity and significance of such studies.

P1.22 - 86 A theoretical framework to systematize the harms of state crimes and the corresponding responses

Furtuna Sheremeti (University of Leuven)

Letizia Paoli (University of Leuven)

Susanne Karstedt (University of Griffith)

State crimes are generally perceived to be much more serious than ordinary crimes but no attempt has been made so far to systematize their harms and identify the corresponding responses. This paper is intended to start filling such a gap, by presenting the theoretical framework of an ongoing project on state crimes in Kosovo. To such an aim, the paper draws from Greenfield and Paoli's (2013) Harm Assessment Framework. This accommodates the possibility of harms to four classes of 'bearers'—individuals; private- and public-sector entities, and the social and physical environment—and four 'interest dimensions' (von Hirsch & Jareborg, 1991), consisting of functional integrity, material support, reputation, and privacy and autonomy. On the basis of a literature review and a document analysis focusing on Kosovo, the paper catalogues the harms of state crimes that are known in the literature or are plausible and attempts to preliminarily establish their severity. Using 2006 UN Resolution on reparations for victims of state crimes as a guideline, it then considers which reparations and other responses are most likely to address the harms to the different bearers and interest dimensions.

P1.22 - 87 Towards a New View on the Rehabilitation of International Criminals: The ICTY Case Study

Filip Vojta (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law)

Being one of the paramount actors of international criminal justice (ICJ), the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) has for more than 20 year extensively shaped its governing framework, encompassing not only trials for atrocities, but also implementation of punishments imposed on the perpetrators. Featured sentencing practice of the ICTY together with its impact on the sociopolitical dynamics in the Balkans show that the overarching goals of the ICJ can hardly be achieved by solely condemning mass atrocities. Punishments also need to be meaningfully implemented in accordance with valid penal purposes, such as rehabilitation, if penal reaction is to be deemed legitimate and credible. What is more, the way sentences are implemented carries immediate consequential implications not only for the perpetrators but also for a post-conflict society. So far, the practice of rehabilitating international criminals on has remained fairly secluded. Based on the author's extensive empirical research of the implementation of the ICTY sentences, this presentation will unveil pros and cons of the established rehabilitative practice on the level of ICJ, in order to propose more effective measures for the implementation of international sentences.

P1.24 - 88 Changing spatial patterns of burglary and the crime drop

Martin Andresen (Simon Fraser University)

Tarah Hodgkinson (Simon Fraser University)

Internationally and across crime types, research consistently shows the crime drop that began to emerge in the early 1990s. Though important, much of this research is carried out considering larger units of analysis such as countries or their subnational units, states or provinces. In this paper we investigate the changing spatial patterns of the residential burglary crime drop in Vancouver, British Columbia considering dissemination areas and census tracts as the units of analysis. We use kernel density estimation, local spatial statistics, a spatial point pattern test, and logistic regression in order to identify any changes in the spatial patterns of burglary over time and any causal relationships. We find that, generally speaking, there has been a spatial shift in residential burglary, 2003 – 2016, with that shift moving into areas of relatively less income. This result is consistent with the security hypothesis to explain the crime drop.

P1.24 - 89 Ethical Security and the Crime Drop

Graham Farrell (Leeds University)

Security is a quality of life and ethical issue as well as one of crime prevention. This study proposes a concept of ‘elegant security’ and outlines its key characteristics. Two empirical case studies are developed that show how, as crime has declined over the last 25 years, there was an increase in elegant and a decrease in inelegant security. The significance of the study is to reconceptualise security and the understanding of the international crime drop.

P1.24 - 90 Decomposing the crime drop

Nick Tilley (University College London)

Crimes require victims and offenders. A crime drop can follow from fewer crimes per victim and/or fewer victims, and from fewer offenders and/or fewer crimes per offender. If there are fewer offenders this may result from fewer recruits, later onset or earlier desistance. A two by two matrix suggests four major possibilities: i) fewer offenders, fewer victims; ii) fewer offenders, fewer crimes per victim; iii) fewer crimes per offender, fewer victims; iv) fewer crimes per offender, fewer crimes per victim. Any would produce an overall drop in the number of crimes. Data from England and Wales will be presented that suggest that the main falls in volume crime have been produced by fewer offenders and fewer victims, rather than fewer crimes per victim or fewer offences per active offender. Moreover, the reduced number of offenders has been a function of reduced recruitment into offending. These patterns are consistent with the improved security and debut crime hypothesis, although other mechanisms could have produced them. The patterns make it unlikely that criminal justice policies targeting either repeat victimisation or prolific offenders have played a major part.

P1.25 - 91 The Dutch Burglary Epidemic and the paradoxical effects of crime prevention communication

Marnix Eysink Smeets (Inholland University of Applied Sciences)

Pim Foekens (Inholland University of Applied Sciences)

Around 2010 domestic burglaries in The Netherlands started to increase. Dutch police intensified her activities, when that did not seem to change the trend the ministry of Security

and Justice stepped in and, together with local municipalities, insurance and security companies, launched a large scale campaign, Burglary prevention publicity was an essential element: to make home owners more aware of burglary risk and to stimulate them to take preventative measures. This research focuses on the effects of that publicity over the period 2010-2015. Using Farrell, Tseloni, & Tilley's (2016) signature dish method, a reconstruction was made of the intensity and content of the publicity. Using data from national surveys, insurance companies and the police, the trends in perceived burglary risk, fear of crime, preventative behaviour, perceived apprehension risk among potential perpetrators and prevalence of domestic burglary were (re)constructed. Findings: the intensified approach seems to have led to a substantial reduction of domestic burglary, but to an opposite experience of burglary prevalence among the public. No substantial increase in (classical) preventative behaviours was found. When the public salience of burglary was raised, self reported victimization of burglary showed a remarkably different trend from the data from police and insurance

P1.25 - 93 Crime prevention or child protection- Dilemmas about the system of preventive probation in Hungary

Karolina Balogh (Eötvös Loránd University)

Crime prevention has become a major area of criminal policy since the last third of the 20th century and it is developing the most dynamically today. From the beginning, one of the most important issue was the juvenile crime prevention. There are various trends and arguments about the possibilities of crime prevention, for example one of the biggest issues about how social policy or criminal policy tools should be used to prevent crime. A well-functioning social policy system can affect many crime prevention impacts especially in the area of child protection. Despite of it crime prevention has been appeared as an important aspect of child protection in recent years. To this end, in Hungary, preventive probation has been introduced to treat the child offenders and the task is carried out by probation officers. This measure contains many anomalies, which I would like to demonstrate in my presentation.

P1.25 - 94 The distribution of crime prevention in two German cities

Rita Haverkamp (University of Tübingen)

Tim Lukas (University of Wuppertal)

Findings of a qualitative and quantitative study will be presented with regard to crime prevention in the two German cities Stuttgart and Wuppertal. The cities vary in their economic and social structure: while Stuttgart is a prospering urban area, Wuppertal is confronted with an on-going economic decline. Therefore, remarkable differences arise in the structure and the distribution of crime prevention between and within both cities. In this context, the presentation will compare the crime rates as well as the fear of crime in both cities. Another comparison will address differences in crime prevention between more and less privileged neighborhoods in Stuttgart and Wuppertal. Finally, the financial and human resources will be examined and cautious conclusions will be drawn concerning their impact.

P1.26 - 95 A Theory of Reparative Action Volume I

Paul McGuinness (University of Sussex)

This paper aims to answer the question 'how reparative is the community payback order?' and in so doing make the following contributions to criminological theory: Proffer Jurgen Habermas' Theory of Communicative Action (TCA) (1984, 1987) as a viable theory for

measuring reparative justice; Link the TCA with David Garland's (2013) topography of the penal state to underscore broader criminological applications; Proffer Erving Goffman's (1959, 1974) dramaturgy as an analytic means to make these theoretical possibilities empirically verifiable for criminological research. The case study in which this framework developed was a doctoral study testing the Scottish Government's commitment to reparative justice through their implementation of the Community Payback Order. The empirical component of this study took the form of a workplace ethnography, interviews and a focus group with a group of Criminal Justice Social Workers to record how they interpreted the new policy into their working practices. As such, its development is best communicated by tracing the methodological-theoretical iterative cycle that occurred in the course of the dissertation.

P1.26 - 96 When digital technology takes over: Communication and information in the case of electronic monitoring

Marijke Roosen (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

The influence of technology on communication and information exchange in a penal setting is complex. This presentation discusses the issue of communication and information exchange among street-level bureaucrats within the context of electronic monitoring (EM). EM officials in Belgium use software which facilitates the registration of the conduct of the monitored individuals, and by doing so, facilitates a multiagency cooperation. As such, this software may function as a boundary object, crossing the boundaries of different organisations involved in the execution of EM. As the follow-up of EM is provided by the monitoring center (technical follow-up) and the Houses of Justice (information provision and supervision), the software is an important tool to not only exchange information between these actors, but also influence each other's frames of reference about EM and the monitored subjects. However, it also removes the necessity for voice-to-voice contact between these officials. It thus creates a dynamic of standardization and efficiency within the communication between officials. This presentation describes the consequences thereof in practice, suggesting that the vision on EM and on those subjected to it between these actors will be further drifted apart, leading to a lack of mutual understanding.

P1.26 - 97 The Pains of Oversight: Comparing the Penal Severity of Electronic Monitoring and Human Supervision

David Hayes (The University of Sheffield, England, UK)

Fergus McNeill (The University of Glasgow, Scotland, UK)

Across many European and Global Western jurisdictions, there has been significant growth in the use of community sanctions and measures (CSMs), often as putative 'alternatives' to imprisonment. CSMs have become associated with the punishment of offences of intermediate seriousness, at least in theory, and increasingly, attention is being paid to these dispositions' retributive potential. However, any such analysis is generally only undertaken in the abstract, or in direct comparison with imprisonment, which maintains a stranglehold on contemporary Western penal imaginations. In this paper, we subject CSMs to more independent scrutiny as potential punishments in their own rights. To do so, we model penal severity (for the sake of a retributive proportionality equation) on the basis of the pains of punishment literature. We then explore the pains of two very different sorts of 'oversight' of penal subjects: electronic monitoring (oversight by technological surveillance) and offender supervision (oversight by human agents such as probation officers), on the basis of critical analysis of the existing literature on these penalties in the European context. We then explore

the implications of this for sentencing and penal policy, as well as identifying potential avenues for further theoretical and empirical research across Europe.

P1.28 - 102 How to detect police fraud in drug-related crime records? An analysis of 585,000 crime records in Russia

Alexey Knorre (European University at Saint Petersburg)

While drug decriminalisation and legalisation is taking place among many Western countries, Russian government continues its war on drugs. Drug enforcement agencies are pushed to register and solve as many crimes as possible due to so-called “performance indicators” used to assess work of police officers. This creates a stimulus for DEA officers to increase clearance rate for registered crimes by any means possible, including entrapment and other illegal techniques. As these records are essentially artificial and poorly related to the real crime, they can be detected by statistical means. In the paper, we present a statistical framework for detection of drug-related falsified police records, using data about all Russian drug-related crime records during 2013-2014, containing 585 thousand records. We employ two statistical methods for fraud detection: density discontinuity test to assess whether the distribution of seized drug weights is dependent on mandatory minimum sentence threshold, and digit-based test originally used to detect electoral fraud (Beber and Scacco, 2012). We find that there are massive falsifications of drug crime records in Russia, but their magnitude varies across regions.

P1.28 - 103 Across Dual Markets: drugs, alcohol, tobacco, gambling and prostitution

Ernesto Ugo Savona (Transcrime UCSC)

This paper is part of the introduction written by the Author for the forthcoming book “Dual Markets – Comparative Approaches for Regulation”. The book is the result of the two-year research project “The Balanced Recipe”, aimed at analyzing substances and services whose regulation lays on a continuum line between prohibition and liberalization. When prohibited, they tend to develop correspondent illegal markets. Experts on the diverse markets analyze three centuries of historical, social and economic variables influencing the regulation approaches, their contradictions and unintended effects. Harm reduction is discussed as a possible approach to regulation laying in the middle of the continuum line, thus being an attractive perspective for regulators that need to conciliate health control, taxation, personal liberties and reduction of crime. In this sense, experiments of Marijuana liberalization could be the door for more flexible policies. A similar perspective could apply to substances with some level of social acceptance, such as alcohol and tobacco. New forms of less harmful cigarettes could also reduce the prosperity of the actual illegal tobacco market. This flexible approach introduces some questions: Will a common regulatory policy prevail, or will Countries individually adapt to social demand? And how criminal markets would adapt to this

P1.28 - 104 Can sentences for drug offenses credibly reflect differences in the harms of drugs?

Peter Reuter (University of Maryland)

Whether or not it is sensible to base the penalties for drug distribution on the weight of the drug involved, that is in fact the principal method used in the USA, in particular as reflected in the Guidelines of the US Sentencing Commission. Other nations also use weight based sentencing for drug offenders. This paper assesses whether it is possible to provide a credible

or authoritative basis for this kind of harm ranking across drugs with available data. The major contribution is a novel approach that uses population level data on harms (e.g. overdose deaths, number of problematic users) and quantities (kilograms consumed) to measure harms per gram of each drug. These measures of harms are used to compare crack cocaine and methamphetamine. In order to account for the uncertainty of key parameters, we employ a simulation model. Preliminary analysis shows more harm per gram of methamphetamine consumed for three of the four population-level indicators considered. Comparing the harms associated with the minimum quantity threshold that trips a five year sentence under the guidelines (28 grams of crack; 5 grams of methamphetamine) we find 28 grams of crack is responsible for more harms than 5 grams of methamphetamine

P1.28 - 105 Drug policy constellations: towards a critical theory of English drug policy outcomes

Alex Stevens (Universities of Kent)

Giulia Zampini (University of Greenwich)

This paper develops the policy constellation concept from the work of Habermas, in dialogue with data from two contemporary debates in English policy; on decriminalisation of drug possession and on recovery in drug treatment. We present data on these debates from long-term (20 years) participant observation, from stakeholder interviews (n = 15) and from documentary analysis. We show the importance of social asymmetries in power in enabling structurally advantaged groups to achieve the institutionalisation of their moral preferences as well as the reproduction of their social and economic power through the deployment of policies that continue the unequal distribution of social burdens and benefits. The most influential actors in English drug policy come together in a “medico-penal constellation”, in which the aims and practices of public health and social control overlap. Using these ideas, we explain the rejection of decriminalisation proposals, and the absorption of recovery into the practice of opiate substitution treatment. In contrast to the pluralist 'policy networks', 'multiple streams', and 'advocacy coalition' frameworks, we argue that it is necessary to take central account of structural power asymmetries in order to explain English drug policy outcomes.

P2.1 - 1 The Great Recession and the recent downsizing of the prison system

José A. Brandariz-García (University of A Coruna, Spain)

In May 2010 an informal meeting of the European Council launched a set of measures that opened up what has been called as the ‘age of austerity’, that is, the second and most concerning phase of the Great Recession affecting EU member states. Also in May 2010, the Spanish correctional population reached its apex since the early 1940s. From mid-2010 on, though, the Spanish prison population has constantly and significantly dwindled. This is not by any means an exceptional case. A general tendency of prison downsizing has swept across Europe in these recent years of economic turmoil. Drawing on the academic literature on the recent downward turn of the prison system, this paper focuses on the Spanish case to reflect on the forces, economic and non-economic alike, that have driven this penal change. Bypassing the deceitful Rusche and Kirchheimer vs Becker dichotomy, it specifically examines if and how this correctional population decline might be analysed through the lens of the political economy of punishment analytical frameworks.

P2.1 - 2 Prison downsizing in Central and Eastern Europe

Frieder Dünkel (University of Greifswald, Germany)

The paper will present the results of a larger overview on European developments in prison population rates. A special focus will be given to the spectacular downward trends in Russia (-40% since the early 2000s), the Ukraine (-62%) or Belarus (-49%). There are several tentative explanations such as the decline of (serious) crime, changes in the sentencing policy and practice and the influence of international human rights standards. Nevertheless the average level of prison population rates in Central and Eastern Europe – with the exception of Slovenia and Croatia – is still higher than in Western Europe. There will be given some evidence on the “Slovenian exceptionalism” (comparable to explanations for the so-called “Scandinavian exceptionalism”).

P2.1 - 3 Criminal policies and prison administration: the Italian ambivalence

Alvise Sbraccia (University of Bologna, Italy)

The downsizing of prison population is a historical feature of the Italian criminal justice system. During the republican era (since 1945) a series of amnesties (pardon laws) mitigated the general tendency through the growth of the imprisonment rate. Such regular interventions of the parliament were realized even in periods when criminal emergencies were defined as crucial (terrorism, mafia attacks, war on drugs, etc), while a structural expansion of the prison system was always discussed and never realized. After the last amnesty of 2006, the level of prison overcrowding reached its peak in 2010 (66000 inmates on a formal capability of 45000). At the beginning of the economic crisis, therefore, Italy faced also a “prison crisis”, linked with the political construction of the enemy within and with the impressive phenomenon of immigrants overrepresentation in the CJS statistics. The presentation will consider how innovative (technocratic) forms of regulation are related to the structural and cultural effects of the crisis.

P2.1 - 4 From one crisis (1929) to another (2008): discussion of some critical issues in the framework of a long-term political economy of punishment

Charlotte Vanneste (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology/University of Liège, Belgium)

The wide angle adopted for our long-term analysis of Belgian data allows us to place in perspective two crucial moments of economic history, the two financial crises of 1929 and 2008. Economists have established several parallels between these two historical periods and our long-term approach provides an opportunity to examine their respective impacts in terms of punishment. Notwithstanding the short hindsight for the second crisis, key issues are emerging from the analysis of both discourses and statistical (national and international) indicators, both in the socioeconomic and political spheres and in the penal field. Could the recent crisis and its consequences predict that we are at a threshold in terms of the use of punishment? Which ‘ingredients’ are at stake in the possible future trends? We propose to explore these questions in light of some available data.

P2.2 - 5 Local governance in the centralized French police system

Christian Mouhanna (Université de Versailles St Quentin, France)

The French police system is characterized by its high level of centralization. Police forces still generally remain under the control of national government. If local police forces are acting in some cities, they have few powers and depend on the cooperation of national forces, who follow central rules. In this system, how can a mayor have any influence on local police

governance? We will examine three different strategies used by local governments in order to achieve this aim, and will assess their efficiency. First, local teams participate in local security councils with National police forces and the prosecutor's office. They have developed skills to face national arguments. Secondly, they build informal relationships with the police officers who spend a long time on duty in their cities. They invest funds in building new police stations, pay for new cars or other tools. Thirdly, they seek to bypass local chiefs of the National police forces and look for a contact within the Ministry of Interior. Do these informal actions really change the local version of national policies? We will examine how different influences are playing a part in this system, leading sometimes to efficient cooperation, but sometimes to an irrelevant organization.

P2.2 - 6 Local police governance: a security hazard?

Jarmo Houtsonen (Police University College, Finland)

Vesa Huotari (Police University College, Finland)

A fundamental feature of any modern state is the rule of law. Legal norms and administrative procedures should be equally, unitarily, consistently and coherently put into practice and enforced across its territory. The very idea of citizenship is built on this. Furthermore, there should be a clear division between the political processes where such laws are enacted and changed, and the bureaucratic processes where such laws are executed and enforced in local realities. Finding a balance between the national and local contexts of governance, without local implementation processes corrupting the national pursuit, defines the challenge. We suspect that the local governance is the weak link here. In our paper we scrutinize local mechanisms and practices that potentially undermine good intentions, corrupt national programs, create antagonistic identities and loyalties, and rather disrupt than construct the nation. The aim is thus to understand better how local governance of policing, instead of being the universal solution for the management of security problems and the way for meeting the expectations of local inhabitants, consist in a potential security hazard in itself.

P2.2 - 7 Near or far away: local police governance in Ireland

Vicky Conway (Dublin City University, Ireland)

The Irish police service, An Garda Síochána, has long endured impressively high levels of public confidence but in the last decade it has been savaged by allegation after scandal after tribunal. Concerns have pervaded all aspects of the organisation, hinting at a poorly managed organisation with deep cultural issues. Reform has come in waves, with each scandal prompting further political response, most recently with the establishment of a Commission on the Future of Policing. Accountability and governance have been core to reform thus far, though in politicised ways which to date have paid little more than lip service to the concept of local governance. This paper will outline the little that has been said in relation to that and will then analyse two distinct but relevant issues: the specific cultural and political factors that have led to this neglect as well as the impact on overall governance of this neglect. Through this analysis, the absence will be contrasted with the very real public connection to local policing and how this disjuncture impacts upon public confidence in policing.

P2.2 - 8 Partners in scrutiny: local police governance in Scotland

Alistair Henry (University of Edinburgh, Scotland)

Andy Aydin-Aitchison (University of Edinburgh, Scotland)

In 2013 Scotland's eight regional police services were amalgamated into a single (central)

organisation called Police Scotland. Formal police governance and accountability functions were moved from the eight local Police Boards under the old structure, to a new centrally located organisation: the Scottish Police Authority. However, it was maintained that this restructuring would nonetheless enhance local governance and accountability through the creation of a police Local Commander role, acting as a direct link between police and local government (structured around thirty two distinct authorities) through new Partners in Scrutiny committees. This paper explores how local governance and accountability was negotiated under arrangements in which formal power and decision-making had moved to the centre. Despite an initial period in which local input into police governance appeared to be slight at best, we chart the processes through which police, SPA and local committees evolved their respective roles and structures to accommodate local governance and accountability.

P2.3 - 9 Reverse engineering organised crime assessments: the challenges of critical research into official accounts of organised crime

Simon Avery (Cardiff University)

Rather than existing as some kind of naturally-occurring phenomenon, “organised crime” has been shown to be a flawed construct with a murky history and dubious validity. Consequently, in addition to researching elements of “the thing itself”, there is significant value in examining how governments and their agencies conceptualise organised crime as a particular kind of problem for society. In this presentation, it will be demonstrated that, through a process of “reverse engineering” official knowledge products – such as local organised crime assessments, it becomes possible to triangulate deep-seated and implicit modes of thinking about organised crime and its control. Research of this kind brings about its own challenges though. The way in which a problem like organised crime is framed is inextricably linked to the authoritativeness of those who do the framing. Attempts to critique and re-frame official accounts of the organised crime problem therefore encounter resistance, especially in the form of the growing “securitisation” of organised crime policy. Researchers must be innovative in their methods if they are to preserve some semblance of open debate on “organised crime”. They must also be productive in proffering alternative accounts of the problem, rather than only being deconstructive.

P2.3 - 10 A superstition or an enforced contract? The role of voodoo in human trafficking from West Africa to Europe

Charlotte Baarda (University of Oxford)

The literature shows that voodoo plays a role in the coercion of West African victims of human trafficking. This paper argues that the effectiveness of voodoo as a coercive mechanism is not only based on superstition, but on an enforced ‘voodoo contract’. This study uses 826 intercepted phone conversations among traffickers, manually extracted from the court files of the criminal case ‘Operation Koolvis’ (2006-2007). Furthermore, the findings are based on 35 qualitative interviews with Nigerian victims of human trafficking and anti-trafficking experts. More generally, the paper will discuss the methodological challenges of human trafficking research. The study builds on theories of cooperation in the underworld. The findings show that victims believe that their traffickers can harm them through voodoo spirits. However, if the coercive mechanism is voodoo in isolation, victims are able to stop complying with their traffickers. However, in many cases, voodoo also functions as an enforced contract. Victims and traffickers make an agreement, enforced by a voodoo priest as a third-party. If the victim does not adhere to the agreement, the voodoo

priest physically threatens the victim's family. The family is taken hostage (Allen 2006) and this forms a credible commitment (Williamson 1983).

P2.3 - 11 It's all in the report: using documents to research police decision-making in tackling organised crime

Maria Pournara (Cardiff University)

Qualitative researchers have traditionally distinguished between using documents as resources or as a topic of social research. Documents such as annual organisational reports can be particularly significant for criminological research into typically impenetrable groups such as police forces. On the one hand, as a resource, they provide information about the structure, internal processes, activities and even professional cultures of the organisation. On the other hand, when used as a topic, they provide an invaluable perspective on how the organisation chooses to represent its performance in terms of successes and failures, and also shed light on organisational agendas, priority-setting processes and their change through time. This paper examines some of the fundamental mechanisms that annual reports published by the four national organised crime fighting agencies (NCIS, NCS, SOCA and NCA) use to construct organisational priorities within their 'documentary reality', as well as to map their changes through time and across the four organisations. Finally, it reflects on methodological benefits and pitfalls of using 'documents as data' in a multi-method qualitative research design for exploring police decision-making in tackling organised crime in the UK.

P2.4 - 12 Abused and abandoned: third sector responses to dog abuse in Cyprus

Sam Poyser (Aberystwyth University)

Statistics have shown an increasing trend in animal cruelty cases across the island of Cyprus, especially when taking into account reported cases submitted to the police in 2015 and 2016. In particular, there has been a major rise in reports of animal cruelty and abuse involving poisoning, shootings and abandonment. A large proportion of these abused animals are dogs. If these animals survive such harms they may end up in one of a small number of voluntary shelters on the island, shelters which are often over-crowded, resource-poor and struggling to survive. Focussing on an issue which has gained criminological attention only relatively recently, this paper presents the results to-date of an ongoing ethnographic study of the challenges experienced by third sector organisations attempting to respond to the abuse and abandonment of dogs in Southern Cyprus. From the perspective of 'volunteer' at several animal shelters, the researcher gained an in-depth insight into the causes and impacts of animal abuse on the island and of the issues shelters face in trying to respond to the problem.

P2.4 - 13 Control and regulation: referees and the management of violent behaviors and conflict situations on the pitch.

Grégoire DUVANT (Université d'Artois)

Sport is not preserved from violence. Though researchers tried to quantify deviant behaviors in sports through victimization or self-reported delinquency surveys, few works tend to depict the means to regulate them. Referees are in charge of the control and regulation of the aggressive behavior and violence on the pitch, as police officers or magistrates are in society. They set up different strategies to face conflicts and violent situations. Indeed, there are several ways to embody the regulation part, as illustrated by the literary trend dedicated to the forces of order and their activity. From a series of surveys carried out in France and in

Romania between 2013 and 2015 are to highlight the variety of strategies and means of regulation developed by referees in high-level handball. Three typical profiles of referees facing violence will be presented: “consensual”, “repressive” and “understanding”. We shall describe an activity made of prevention, negotiations and even repression. This input is meant to explore a social paradigm often forgotten when the question of violences, crimes, and the ways to control and regulate them is tackled.

P2.4 - 14 On typology of strategies of combating honour-based violence: The case of Germany, the Netherlands and the UK.

Joanna Ptak (Jagiellonian University)

Honour-based violence, hereinafter referred to as HBV, is not a new phenomenon, not known previously in the countries of Western Europe before XXI century. Although it is not inclusive as a tradition of any specific society, it has been contextualized as such in the public discourses in countries like Germany, the UK (with special focus given to England & Wales) or the Netherlands. HBV is presented as the problem of various minorities, such as those of Kurdish or Turkish origin and, consequently, as an issue connected with “migration”. As phenomena connected with multiculturalism and criminal policy are a subject of an ongoing, criminological debate, discussion over efficiency of strategies of tackling this kind of violence is of great importance. The main aim of this presentation is to depict a typology of strategies of combating HBV and to discuss them with the use of such factors as universality or possibility of evaluation of their effectiveness. Research methods, which were used in this research, are desk research (analysis of various reports, guidelines, strategies that were prepared by either governmental institutions, police or non-governmental organizations) and expert interviews that were conducted in the Netherlands, the UK and Germany.

P2.4 - 15 Drug wars within borderland communities: understanding the dynamics of violence and corruption from an alternative perspective

Shadi Whitburn (University of Edinburgh)

From 2006 through 2012 the Mexican government, backed by the U.S., conducted militarised operations under the war on drugs policy in an attempt to dismantle drug cartel organisations. Violent confrontations between heavily armed drug cartels and law enforcement agencies erupted at catastrophic human cost, leading to 100,000 deaths nationwide along with the disappearance of around 25,000 adults and children. This paper focuses on the role of corrupt state actors and their nexus with organised criminal groups in producing drug violence that, in part, led to escalated homicide levels and the forced displacement of Mexican civilians in and across the U.S.-Mexico border. By drawing on qualitative data collected around border communities, it analyses from a theoretical perspective the blurry line between the state and organised crime that exacerbates the dynamics of violence in a criminogenic environment. Findings suggest that the negative impact of pervasive corruption among security law enforcement is far greater than previously acknowledged as it not only impedes domestic security efforts but it also exposes vulnerable civilians caught in the drug war zones to violence and other significant harm.

P2.5 - 16 Exposure to Victimization as a Reason for Twin Discordance in Somatic Health

Chad Posick (Georgia Southern University)

Adam Bossler (Georgia Southern University)

Monozygotic twins experience very similar mental and physical health across their life-course due to shared genetics and environmental factors. However, unique environments and experiences can cause divergence between twins on various life outcomes. This study examines whether exposure to victimization is responsible for divergence (discordance) among twins in somatic health.

P2.5 - 17 Vegans and omnivores as victims: perceptions and reactions to food fraud

Pamela Kerschke-Risch (University of Hamburg)

The aim of the presentation is to show the reactions of German consumers to food scandals and food related offences which are a problem that occurs worldwide. Under the assumption that almost everyone has been victimized, independent of any particular diet, two different groups, omnivores and vegans were analyzed with regard to their experiences, risk perceptions and reactions. One of the surveys was conducted with a sample of preselected vegans (n=852) while the other group was made up of a sample without any specific conditions (n=1.666). Results from this two online surveys will be presented in which consumers were asked about their nutrition, food habits and personal opinions in view of trust and change in behaviour. These reactions have to be seen as results of victimization processes because they are consequences of fear induced by food fraud. It will be shown how and why these two groups differ in their choice of food depending on their particular risk perceptions, trust in food and institutions as well as their experiences related to food scandals. Moreover, the results show that consumers partly reacted like other victims of crime. Some avoided subjective danger while others gave up.

P2.5 - 18 Predictors of violent behaviors in adults dating relationships

YOUNG OH HONG (Korean Institute of Criminology)

The purpose of this study was to examine the prevalence of dating violence and the predictors of violent behaviors in adults dating relationships. An internet survey with 2,000 men (who are currently on a date or has a dating experience in the past) was designed to gather data regarding specific incidents of dating violence, respondents' individual characteristics, and some attitude factors. The Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2) was used. The major findings were as follows; (1) Those who inflicted controlling behavior among the sample were 71.7%, psychological-emotional violence 36.6%, physical violence 22.4%, sexual harassment 37.9%, sexual violence 17.5%, injury 8.7%. (2) Logistic regression analysis showed that significant predictors of dating violence varied depending on the type of violent behavior. The predicting factors for most violent behavior were childhood abuse victimization, borderline personality disorder, and justification of violence. These findings were compared with the predictors of victimization. Based upon the results, implications for policy were suggested.

P2.5 - 19 Timing of victimization in lifetime poly-victims: The importance of the first victimization episode

Noemí Pereda (Universitat de Barcelona)

The epidemiological study of poly-victimization around the world has shown that it is a frequent phenomenon in children and youth from different countries and cultures. Serious consequences for the development of the individual have been associated with the experience of poly-victimization, such as internalizing and externalizing disorders. However, victimization by caregivers and sexual victimization have shown to have a specific significant

contribution on the level of traumatic distress related to poly-victimization, which could lead to new victimization experiences. The main aim of the present study is to analyze the first victimization experiences reported by 1,107 youth (590 boys and 517 girls, $M= 14.52$ years, $SD= 1.76$) from the general population, assessed with the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire in Spain. Our hypothesis is that caregiver and sexual victimization will be mostly the first victimization experiences reported by the sample of poly-victims, and will contribute to the poly-victimization status of the victim. The first victimization experiences should be detected early in children and also be prevented with specific programs, breaking the poly-victimization phenomenon that makes violence a chronic condition for many children.

P2.6 - 20 The Finnish hate crime monitoring system

Jenita Rauta (Police University College of Finland)

Jarmo Houtsonen (Police University College of Finland)

Annual reports on racist crime in Finland have been published by the Police University College and the Ministry of Interior's Police Department since 1998. In 2009, the system of compiling information on racist crime was developed into a more comprehensive system of monitoring hate crime. Since then, reports on hate crimes reported to the police in Finland have been compiled annually by the Police University College. This presentation gives an overview of suspected hate crimes reported to the police in 2016. The Criminal Code of Finland does not include a definition of hate crime, only as an aggravated circumstance. For the purpose of the reports, hate crime has been defined as a crime against a person, group, somebody's property, institution, or a representative of these, motivated by prejudice or hostility towards the victim's real or perceived ethnic or national origin, religion or belief, sexual orientation, transgender identity or appearance, or disability. In addition to the annual hate crime report, the Police University College has an ongoing research which aims to examine how crimes with bias motives are negotiated on different levels in the criminal justice system and how these biases are taken into account by the court.

P2.6 - 22 Hate Crime in Albania: Ignoring the real situation of criminality or internalization?

Arbora Aliaj (University of Tirana)

Hate crimes are a relatively new phenomenon in the Republic of Albania. Consequently, has been a widespread difficulty in the perception and understanding among citizens and public officials who currently struggle with their lack of education and in turn resort to the violation of the citizens. The General Prosecutor has in fact only registered a single case as a hate crime in the national data, a matter which triggered doubts about the real situation. Is an internalized society, or is ignoring the criminality. Efforts to explain this phenomenon although in their preliminary stages accord this behavior to factors such as strain theory and socio-economic insecurity, disequilibrium born out of the gap between culturally prescribed goals also means and opportunities of attaining these goals. The research will explore four main areas. Namely, it will shed light upon the definition of a hate crime, the criminology associated with such crimes, the prevalence and tendencies associated with this crime, as well as look into the need to accommodate the needs of the victims of hate crimes and ensure that their rights are not only secure, but that they are also at the foundation of the legislation associated with procedural aspects in this regard.

P2.6 - 23 Ontological insecurity and anti-refugee violence in Germany (2014 – 2016)

José Salguero (University of Bristol)

Recent accounts of violence, such as attacks to shelters of asylum-seekers, bombing attempts to mosques and demonstrations against migrants have encouraged a critical debate of nationalism, racism, and xenophobia in Germany. The existing conversation has geared towards merging phenomena such as the anti-Islamic and nationalist social movement, PEGIDA -born in the East region of Saxony- with other international circumstances of Euroscepticism and political dissatisfaction throughout the Continent. More recent studies seek to analyze the specific characteristics of xenophobia and racism displays in Germany. Adding to this growing literature, In this paper, I seek to introduce the notion of Ontological Security as a valuable explanatory lens for the rising of ethnic-based violence, increasing opposition to migration openness and rejection of Muslim-migrant populations. The main argument is that modern challenges and changes, such as forced migrations, enable rising existential anxieties in local residents, who perceive their self-identities to be threatened, due to the seeming disruption of their identity-building routines. In these conditions, discourses based on nationalist and religious features like the one by PEGIDA, become an instrument of ontological security by "restoring" a sense of stability of the self at the expenses of an excluded other.

P2.8 - 27 More people means more offenders, more people means more guardians. What is more important?

Henk Elffers (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement NSCR, Amsterdam)

Some spatial units are more attractive to people than others. What does that tell us about crime in those areas? In general, more visitors will imply more potential offenders, but it may also result in more potential guardians, who can then keep those potential offenders in check. Which of the two processes is dominant? If an area has a crime problem, should we attempt to make it more or less attractive for visitors? I will investigate this question by analyzing a number of simple parametrized mathematical models for the number of visitors, offenders and guardians that will be available in various areas, as a function of their attraction values. I will show how some parameter choices result in dominance of crime attractors, while others produce dominance of guardianship, and I will discuss what light these simple model exercises throw on how to characterize crime concentration.

P2.8 - 28 Offending Outside of Your Awareness Space... and Far Away...Who Does That?

AM Lemieux (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement)

The awareness space concept is critical for explaining how offenders locate opportunities, choose targets, and plan their crime journeys. In general, research on urban settings indicates criminals offend within their awareness space and travel short distances. But what if criminals started offending in areas where they could not develop an awareness space? Or travelled long distances to reach their targets? How could this be explained? Using poacher behaviour as an example of such a phenomenon, this paper discusses how and why some offenders are violating well-established findings of environmental criminology. Drawing from fieldwork and training in Africa and Asia, there are numerous situations where rhino, elephant, and tiger poachers are forced to 'forage' for opportunities where they have not been before. Explaining why they would choose to do this, and how they might enhance their chances of success, is important for examining the applicability of the awareness space

concept to wildlife crime. Finally, the paper will discuss why poaching provides a unique opportunity to study crime journeys, and present novel methods for collecting relevant data on the topic.

P2.8 - 29 Neighbourhood trajectories: a reconciliation between offences and offenders

Samuel Langton (Manchester Metropolitan Crime and Well-Being Big Data Centre)

Researchers examining criminality in urban areas have consistently demonstrated that offences are distributed non-randomly in space. A recent wave of longitudinal, developmental research that examines geographic units within a 'criminal career' framework has found evidence to suggest that this concentration of offences tends to remain relatively stable over time. Citywide fluctuations in crime rates tend to be attributed to only a handful of meso or micro-places, with a large share of the urban landscape remaining static. This papers argues that in order to advance explanations of offence distributions, and their longitudinal trajectories, a reconciliation between offence and offender is essential. Specifically, the longitudinal concentration of offences can better be explained by exploiting data on offenders' residential locations through time. The paper demonstrates that geographic units can have 'criminal careers' characterised by the concentration of offenders residing in their borders. It is argued that fluctuations in these concentrations over time can offer fresh explanations for offence distributions, and improve the causal arguments of existing explanatory mechanisms.

P2.8 - 30 Crime Location Choice: Solved and Unsolved Crimes

Stijn Ruiter (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement NSCR / Department of Sociology, Utrecht University)

Most crime location choice studies rely on police-recorded data on offenders and their offenses. This limits the generalizability of findings to solved crimes only, even though the studies aim to test hypotheses from spatial criminal decision-making theories that are assumed to be generally applicable. In this paper we address this issue by using data from a unique offender-based study in which we asked over 400 offenders to report on their activity spaces as well as where and when they committed crimes and whether they were a suspect in a criminal investigation for the crimes reported. These data allow us to study whether crime location choice criteria are the same for solved and unsolved crimes.

P2.9 - 31 Between Social Supply and Professional Drug Dealing - the Distributors of the University Drug Scene - Pilot Study

Adam Desi (ELTE, Eötvös Loránd University)

In Hungary a large number of university students participate in some kind of student work, mostly the financing for student life come from legal sources. But some of them trade and barter illegal drugs from marijuana through MDMA to magic mushrooms. But as former students abandon their jobs as waiters, cashiers and babysitters, the drug distribution also stops (in most cases). My aim is to understand the push and pull factors of this episodic choice of criminal career. The study also examine how the middle-class values held by participants influence the process of drug dealing. Furthermore, this study reviews where participants' activity shifts from friendly favours towards profit-oriented trade. The source of the data, and the findings will be discussed based on the a previously conducted qualitative pilot study, which involved a dozen semi-structured interviews with distributors and user-dealers, who were approached through snowball sampling and networking.

P2.9 - 32 Does crime pay? The case of society on path to reform

Darko Datzler (University of Sarajevo)

Eldan Mujanovic (University of Sarajevo)

A promising strategy in fighting and preventing crime should include deprivation of any property derived or obtained through crime. Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has introduced confiscation of illegal proceeds after large criminal law reform some forty years ago and gave it a new impetus in 2003 and 2014 reforms. The empirical data coming from 39 out of 44 federal court instances and covering the 2003-2016 time range suggest that in several hundred cases federal courts have ordered confiscation in value of close to ten million Euro, or on average close to seven hundred thousand Euro per year. The numbers are not great compared to European average, and indicate besides that only small fraction of gains obtained through commission of crimes are indeed identified and confiscation is ordered. Furthermore, the data suggest great gap between the amount of criminal profits which have been the subject of confiscation in court decisions and the actually recovered amount of money. Such unsatisfactory findings can be explained by legal flaws, such as undervaluation of financial investigative work of prosecutors, as well by practical problems, scarce prosecutorial resources and low skills/awareness of the importance of the institute being some of them.

P2.9 - 33 Drug use as a primary motivator for involvement in burglary: A comparison of differences among a random sample of male and female burglars.

Joe Kuhns (UNC-Charlotte)

Kristie Blevins (Eastern Kentucky University)

Riane Bolin (Radford University)

Josie Cambareri (UNC-Charlotte)

This study explores substance use as a primary motivator of persistent involvement in burglary among male and female burglars. A self-administered survey instrument was disseminated to a random sample of male and female incarcerated burglars across 12 minimum, medium, and maximum security correctional institutions in three states in the United States. A total of 422 inmates completed the survey, 147 of whom were persistent female burglars. Female burglars reported more prior and recent drug use preceding the arrest that resulted in their imprisonment, and female involvement in burglary was primarily motivated by drug use. Early involvement in burglary was a predictor of extent of burglary involvement for women and burglary arrests for men. Female burglars may actually be more involved in substance use than male burglars but are not arrested as often. Efforts to reduce burglary should emphasize substance abuse treatment for both male and female offenders, although the type of treatment should differ.

P2.9 - 34 What Can We Learn From The Implementation of Medical Marijuana in Jamaica?

Simon Jones (Writtle University College)

In North America medical marijuana schemes were not primarily implemented as 'health' interventions, but were a consequence of developments in the political and legal landscapes. In Canada the scheme was a result of constitutional court decisions and in the US they were introduced following public ballot initiatives. Similarly in Jamaica Ministers have highlighted the benefits of introducing a medical marijuana scheme as the diversification of the economic

base, increased foreign exchange earnings and employment opportunity, supporting the rights of Rastafarians to practice their faith and the reduction in use of scarce criminal justice resources. The presentation will examine the prevalence of marijuana use in Jamaica with historic medical and spiritual uses in addition to the recreational use more prevalent in Europe and North America and consider the impact on the criminal justice system including the change of approach adopted by the Jamaican Police and Army in responding to the changes in the legal landscape. The regulations being introduced in Jamaica would appear to be drawn from schemes implemented in North America with little localization and impose a significant administrative, infrastructural and financial burden on stakeholders in a developing country, resulting in a low number of applications in all license categories.

P2.10 - 35 Offenses affecting the proper business trading -based on the own study of young researchers of Białystok School of Criminology

Paulina Pawluczuk - Bućko (University of Białystok)

Iga Kalinowska-Maksim (University of Białystok)

A crime of counterfeiting medicinal products, that consists of introducing such medicines into the legal supply chain, especially through the Internet, is a serious problem affecting not only public health, but also the proper business trading. The own research, based also on the outcomes resulting from cooperation within theALPhA research project, conducted at the request of the German Ministry for Education and Research, as well as from the project concerning transposition of Article 118a of the Directive 2011/62/EU at issue, conducted for the EuropeanCommission, aims at answering lots of important questions. An analysis of the Directive allows the finding that the implemented regulations, may prove to be merely dead letters, as indicated by their detection in Poland. The total number of ascertained offenses is zero, which constitutes proof to the contrary with respect to WHOestimates in this regard. Acting to the detriment of creditors, is the second crime, analyzed by the authors. The offense is a relatively new issue, faced by every country. Taking advantage of foreign countries' legal regulations, investing and depositing financial resources on their markets under a pretence of newlycreated commercial companies and partnershipscauses illegal and uncontrolled cash flows, and is detrimental tothe financial system.

P2.10 - 36 Cash Team: A pilot project for countering cash couriers and foreign fighters in Sweden

Fredrik Leinfelt (Swedish Border Police)

Cash Team is a two year pilot project at the Stockholm Regional Police Force with funding from the Civil Contingency Agency. The team was set up in 2016 under the Border Police and given a twofold tactical and strategic mandate: 1) To prevent and stop illegal cross-border transfer of cash and financial instruments. This entails terrorist financing as well as money laundering of proceeds of crimes. Part of the objective will be to test the 2014 legislation against money laundering. 2) To work operationally with other agencies to identify and stop foreign fighters and returnees as they cross the Swedish border and then either refer them to the security service or, if there is no immediate suspicion of a crime, refer them to relevant prevent structures. The objective is to create best practice and to draw a roadmap for police work against cash couriers and foreign fighters. The overall aim of the project is to export and permanently implement gleaned knowledge nationally. This presentation will focus on sharing experiences in creating, preparing and setting up the team as well as sharing results to date. Policy and theoretical implications will be discussed.

P2.10 - 37 Financial Aspects of Counterfeiting in the United Kingdom

Georgios Antonopoulos (Teesside University)

Alexandra Hall (Teesside University)

Joanna Large (Teesside University)

Anqi Shen (Teesside University)

Michael Crang (University of Durham)

Michael Andrews (National Trading Standards' eCrime Team)

Relatively recent EU studies on Fast Moving Consumer Goods indicate that 6.5% of all sports(wear) goods, 7.8% of cosmetics and 12.7% of luggage/handbags sold in the EU are counterfeit (Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market, 2015). The WTO has an oft-repeated estimate of 7% of all global commerce as counterfeit (UNODC, 2015). The World Economic Forum goes further, suggesting that 'counterfeiting and piracy [...] would cost the global economy an estimated \$1.77 trillion in 2015, which is nearly 10% of the global trade in merchandise' (World Economic Forum, 2015: 3). Much work and popular scrutiny has examined flows of counterfeit goods. Less often scrutinised are the financial mechanisms that enable them. This exploratory study, which is based on a variety of primary sources of data, investigates the financing of the trade in counterfeit goods. Among other, it addresses the connection of often legitimate finance with the business of trading counterfeits, and the increasingly significant role played by Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in counterfeit markets and their financing.

P2.11 - 38 SELECTIVE MOURNING: COMPARING SOCIAL REACTIONS TO TERROR ATTACKS IN BRUSSELS AND ISTANBUL ON SOCIAL MEDIA

Abdullah Sefa Ozalp (Cardiff University, School of Social Sciences)

Matthew Williams (Cardiff University, School of Social Sciences)

Pete Burnap (Cardiff University, School of Computer Science & Informatics)

This study presents a comparative computational criminological and sociological analysis of global reactions in the aftermath of terror attacks on social media. The first objective is to explore how global reactions on Anglophone Twittersphere differ when terror strikes in a European and a non-European context. Two events of interests which occurred in 2016 i.e. Brussels attacks and Istanbul attacks are selected for comparison. Drawing on Cohen's Moral Panics theory (1972), the differences and similarities in temporal phases of the social reactions -i.e. warning, impact, inventory and reaction- towards both cases are highlighted. Furthermore, the factors which influence the size of information flows on social media -i.e. social factors, content factors and agent type- for both cases were also compared. Adopting recently developed computational criminology methodology (Williams and Burnap 2015), Zero Truncated Negative binomial regression is used to model information flows. The findings suggest that reactions towards Brussels attack are greater in size and longer lasting, indicating consequential evidence for the 'selective mourning' phenomenon. On the other hand, all factors predict the size of information flows in the same direction for both cases, suggesting similarity for the building bricks of online reactions independent of the context.

P2.11 - 39 Analysis of wcrypt ransomware attack

Christopher Copeland (Director: Tarleton Institute of Homeland Security and Cybercrime)

Alex del Carmen (Professor & Executive Director Tarleton School of Criminology, Criminal Justice, and Strategic Studies)

The underlying ideology behind the use of ransomware is to hold a victim's data hostage

through the use of strong encryption until a ransom is paid to the attackers. This is an expanding type of cybercrime found more and more commonly. The wcrypt ransomware released to the global stage on May 12 2017 and tracked from various aspects including security, vulnerabilities, patches, and infected systems. This research attempts to determine the possible scope of victimization from the use of social media from people who were infected or dealing with the ramifications of infection from the #wcrypt attack.

P2.11 - 40 Speaking Out Online: Has Social Media Changed Responses to Sexual Violence?

Tanya Serisier (Department of Criminology, Birkbeck College)

Recent years have seen the growth of online feminist activism against sexual violence, particularly on social media platforms such as Twitter and Tumblr. This activism has been hailed as part of a 'new wave' of feminist activism, challenging victim-blaming cultures and confronting the failures of the criminal justice system, as well as other institutions such as universities and the media. This paper makes use of select examples to explore the impacts of social media on feminist activism and survivor speech. I argue that online spaces offer increased opportunities for dissemination of survivor narratives, and at their best offer supportive spaces and communities that may be difficult to find elsewhere. At the same time, online spaces are subject to the same power relations and inequalities as offline spaces, with feminist communities online struggling with issues of intersectionality as well as growing incidents of cyber-misogyny directed disproportionately against women of colour. In this paper I explore these issues to ask about the extent to which online media opens up new opportunities for feminist practices of speaking out around rape and other forms of sexual violence.

P2.11 - 41 Correlation between social media and research dissemination in criminology

Panos Kostakos (University of Oulu)

Does social media enhance the dissemination of original research articles in criminology? Dissemination of research is contingent to the ability of end-users (students, scholars, and practitioners) to pull relevant knowledge from specialised databases. Respectively, social media sites like Facebook, Twitter, and Academia are known for their unobtrusive ability to push relevant information to end-users' news feed. While it has become a common place to think of social media as a powerful tool for research dissemination, in the criminology literature there are no studies that seek to substantiate these claims empirically. The aim of this paper is to measure the impact of social media on views and downloads of articles in the field of criminology. Data were collected from two sources. Social media data were collected from the site Academia.edu. Bibliometric data were collected from the Web of Science. The contribution of this paper is twofold: 1) develop social media data scraping tools for studying epistemic communities online, 2) improve understanding of the how social media impacts on research dissemination.

P2.12 - 42 Public Attitudes toward Prostitution

Sophie André (criminology)

Among the population, prostitutes have always engendered some fantasies and stereotypes. Although the evolution of morals has considerably impacted sexual behaviors and practices (including the conception of the couple), can we state that this evolution has had the same impact on the societal perception of prostitution and prostitutes? In fact, few researches have

focused on attitudes towards prostitution and prostitutes and few of them have used standardized tools to do so. In our research, we try to highlight the representations of a general population about prostitution, using the scale created by Levin and Peled (2011) "the Attitudes toward Prostitution and Prostitutes Scale". This tool integrates two core-elements: freewill (freedom versus victimization) and deviance (deviance versus norm). Research results underline a shared representation about attitudes towards prostitution and prostitutes. They also highlight some discrepancies in the factors that are related to this representation. Moreover, they are linked to the perception of nuisances usually associated with prostitution, stressing the interest of taking this concept (and reality) into consideration in the study of the societal attitudes towards the prostitution "problem".

P2.12 - 43 Policing prostitution - should specialized units or community policing be favored?

Mira Fey (The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies)

Recent changes in prostitution policy point to a link between combating human trafficking on the one hand and policing consensual sexual services between adults for financial remuneration. Police units established specifically to implement such prostitution policy are tasked with both protection of trafficking victims and other exploited for sexual purposes while at the same time control of those who voluntarily work within prostitution. I explore the case of Geneva, Switzerland, where the specialized prostitution unit is responsible for both of these tasks. According to the local sex worker support organization, the unit fails to gain trust within the community of people in prostitution due to the control aspects of the policy. Instead, general local officers on foot in the red-light district are much more successful in establishing trust with sex workers. I carry out participant observation and semi-structured interviews with both police units and with the sex worker organization to investigate whether community policing yields more effective results than the work carried out by the specialized unit in protection of people in prostitution from violence and exploitation. Results suggest amending policy toward community policing in favor of treating people in prostitution as others in the same area.

P2.12 - 44 Inconsistent governance of street prostitution and perceptions of security

Cristina Sobrino Garcés (Research Group in Criminology and Criminal Justice)

Inconsistent governance of street prostitution and perceptions of security In Spain, there is no regulation on prostitution: prostitution is neither pursued, suppressed nor regulated. Adult, voluntary prostitution is tolerated and related infrastructure is mostly permitted. However, the state does not recognize prostitution as a regular profession with social insurance coverage or legal contractual rights (Consejo de Estado, 2010). This situation results in the regulation of street prostitution falling to the local level, in which local government manages the phenomena according to their own needs. Since 2006, Barcelona has used the Ordenanza de Medidas para Fomentar y Garantizar la Convivencia Ciudadana to "preserve" public space and everything that happens in it, such as, among other things, street prostitution. International scholarship often associates street prostitution with disorder (Innes, 2005; Bottoms; Mooney, 1999), and how this kind of disorder affects public perception of insecurity. However, in the Spanish context, there is no exhaustive research measuring the effects of street prostitution in the neighborhoods where it is practiced, or how it affects perceptions of security. The objective of this research is to fill this gap by investigating whether street prostitution effects perceptions of security (net of other factors) in two neighborhoods of Barcelona, (el

P2.12 - 45 ECONOMIC RECESSION AND PROSTITUTION IN FCT, ABUJA, NIGERIA

Christiana Ebobo (Mrs.)

Economic recession is defined as a significant decline in economic activities spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, normally visible in real GDP, real income, employment, industrial production and wholesale–retail sale (National Bureau of Economic Research, 2008). This paper aimed at looking at the nexus between economic recession and the rate of prostitution in Nigeria. The paper tried to achieve this aim by interviewing 100 prostitutes in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. The study adopted the survey design using questionnaire for the collection of data. The paper adopted the deprivation theory as its theoretical framework. Data collected was analyzed with the use of chi square. The paper revealed that the economic recession brought about untold hardship and hunger that has never been experienced before in FCT Abuja. This threw many teenagers and adults onto the street trading on what they have (their bodies), to get what they want (money), majorly to feed themselves and families, balanced diet and clothing were regarded as secondary. The study recommended amongst others that provision of food and basic necessities of life is paramount to the reduction of prostitution in Nigeria.

P2.13 - 46 How punitive are criminologists in Russia? Assessing scholars' attitudes about crime control ideology

Anna Gurinskaya (St.Petersburg State University)

Mahesh K. Nalla (Michigan State University)

Little is known about criminology academics' attitudes towards crime causation and crime control despite the fact that educators play a crucial role in training future criminologists, law enforcement practitioners, and potential policy makers. In this study we examine the perceptions of criminology scholars in Russia regarding factors influencing engagement in crime, crime prevention policies, and punishment. Data is drawn from a sample of teaching faculty attending a large national conference in Moscow in 2016. Drawing on prior research we develop scales on measures of ideologies of professors relating to crime and punishment. Findings and policy implications are discussed.

P2.13 - 47 Crime Control

Yakov Gilinskiy (Russian State University of Education)

We live in the world of postmodern. Globalization, virtualization, consumerization, fragmentarization, relativization of all processes influence on crime and social control. There is "crisis of punishment". One of the main topics of postmodern criminology is how to optimize means of social control over criminality. Can penalty be a means of social control? The prison fails to discharge its functions. Than is it possible to replace imprisonment? How to improve police work and administration of prisons? Repressive social control is the best means of exclusion. "Excludes" is social basis of crime. There appears to be a *circulus vitiosus*. The repressive social control enhances the amount of the excluded people. The basic tendencies of the social control are follows: unconditional refusal of the death penalty; reduction of terms of imprisonment; imprisonment replacement with alternative measures of punishment; ban of imprisonment of teenagers; formation of restorative justice; put into operation the mediation in criminal trial. Priority should belong to general social preventive measures: reducing social and economic inequalities; ensuring the possibility of a "social

elevator" for each member of society; ensuring opportunities for self-realization of teenagers and young

P2.13 - 48 Perceptions of the Death Penalty in Two U.S. States

Rhonda Dobbs (Tarleton State University)

Courtney Waid-Lindberg (Northern State University)

After several high profile cases of botched executions as well as a shortage of drugs used in lethal injection, the use of the death penalty has been questioned in the United States. Using data collected in two states, the present study seeks to compare knowledge and perceptions of the death penalty in a high use death penalty state to a low use death penalty state.

P2.13 - 49 Public attitudes toward extreme punitive sanctions in Japan

Viviana Andreescu (University of Louisville)

Thomas "Tad" Hughes (University of Louisville)

The present analysis is based on the Japanese General Social Survey conducted in 2010 on a representative sample of adults in Japan and explores the ability of instrumental (victimization and fear of crime) and symbolic factors (interpersonal trust, trust in the government, the police, the courts, etc.), to differentiate death penalty opponents and those who are undecided from capital punishment supporters, when controlling for sociodemographic characteristics. Although the majority of the population (65.6%) expressed support for death penalty, one in four respondents remained ambivalent regarding the use of capital punishment and almost half of the residents (49.7%) said they would hesitate to recommend death, if they were chosen to serve in the newly instituted citizen judge system, under which ordinary people are involved in the judgment of serious criminal cases such as murder, arson and abduction. Additionally, results of the multinomial logistic regression show that residents who did not express agreement or disagreement with the death penalty have more in common with those who oppose capital punishment than with those who favor it, suggesting that public support for death penalty is not as strong in the country as the Japanese government claims and that it requires further exploration.

P2.14 - 50 Identifying people most at risk of anti-social behaviour victimisation

Rebecca Thompson (Nottingham Trent University)

Over the past decade, a political agenda dominated by reclaiming order and civility has prevailed in the United Kingdom. In a climate of diminishing budgets, falling police officer numbers and a growing number of calls related to public safety and welfare, senior police officers have highlighted the need to manage crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) differently. This paper will identify the individuals and households most likely to experience or witness ASB using data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales and statistical modelling. It will discuss the background to the project as well as present risk and harm profiles by ASB type. It will also explore the relationship between ASB types and crime victimisation. The findings can be used to assess more accurately vulnerability and reduce future victimisation risk and harm.

P2.14 - 51 Identifying effective police-community engagement methods using neighbourhood profiling

James Hunter (Nottingham Trent University)

This paper will discuss a recent research project which explored key issues surrounding community engagement and information dissemination. It presents findings from analyses of existing empirical evidence surrounding community engagement levels in order to develop a classification of different types of neighbourhood at neighbourhood level across the East Midlands. This resulted in the development of a bespoke tool which will be piloted by two police forces in England with the aim of aiding the delivery of more effective community engagement activities based upon levels of belonging, social cohesion, fear of crime, satisfaction with policing, and participation in local decision-making.

P2.14 - 52 We need the answer now: doing academic research on police timescales
Matthew Ashby (Nottingham Trent University)

Police managers are increasingly interested in using research evidence to inform their decision making, but operational demands often mean that they need answers faster than traditional academic practices can provide it. This paper discusses some of the issues raised by this problem, and the need to ensure academic rigour while producing results quickly. It will use the example of a project that sought to evaluate the effectiveness of a programme to reduce demand on emergency services from frequent callers on a large housing estate.

P2.15 - 53 Seizure of Assets by Romanian Criminal Authorities: Consequences on Secured Creditors' Rights

Andra-Roxana Trandafir (Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest)

For some years, there are various cases when the prosecutor seizes a suspect's assets, which are already mortgaged in favour of a third party who has started the enforcement procedure against the suspect. Subsequently, the prosecutor files a civil complaint, challenging the enforcement procedure and asking for its suspension until the criminal file ends. The procedure opposing the prosecutor and the creditor in front of a civil judge, as odd as it may seem, should follow the civil regulations, which do not provide for the nullity of the enforcement procedure in such cases. Nonetheless, judges don't have a majority opinion in this respect, although a decision of the High Court of Cassation and Justice should have settled the issue. The consequences on secured creditors' rights are far more important than it may seem, as the impossibility (or the adjournment) of the enforcement procedure finally leads to problems for all the involved parties: the creditor, who loses money; the debtor, as interests shall be accrued; the prosecutor, who has to see whether it actually has priority; the enforcement officers, whom are menaced if they continue the procedure and finally all the population, as credits will become more and more

P2.15 - 54 "Failing to disclose" and climate change: environmental or economic crime (case of ExxonMobil)

Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička (Department of Criminal Law, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb)

In November 2015, New York Attorney General started an investigation into whether ExxonMobil made public statements about climate change that conflicted with its own internal research. This investigation attempts to hold companies responsible for their contributions to climate change using laws unrelated to climate change. In present situation, fraudulent misrepresentations to investors may be the most effective legal option for affecting companies' contributions to climate change (Erickson, 2017). This paper examines whether this approach is in line with the Directive 2014/95/EU of 22 October 2014 that requires

issuing non-financial statements containing information relating to environmental matters, social and employee-related matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption measures. Furthermore, it examines whether this approach could be a more effective one in holding corporations responsible for environmental damages: using provisions of economic crimes, rather than environmental crimes.

P2.15 - 55 Corporate Liability for Economic Crime – merely window dressing or a statement of intent

Nicholas Ryder (Bristol Law School, Faculty of Business and Law, University of the West of England)

A number of measures have been implemented to prevent the UK from continuing to be Europe's playground for white collar criminals and as a result we have seen record financial penalties imposed on companies by the city regulator for market manipulation, increased fines for weak AML systems, a record number of prosecutions for insider dealing and several DPAs. However, we are left with one pressing question, are these measures fit for purpose to hold corporations liable for economic crime? In January 2017, the Ministry of Justice published its call for evidence Corporate Liability for Economic Crime and proposed five options for reform: 1. Amendment of the identification doctrine, 2. Strict (vicarious) liability offence, 3. Strict (direct) liability offence, 4. Failure to prevent as an element of the offence and 5. Investigate the possibility of regulatory reform on a sector by sector basis. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to critically analysis the proposals contained in the Ministry of Justice call for evidence and to determine which of these five proposals merits inclusion in the UK's economic crime agenda.

P2.16 - 56 The big five personality traits and environmental factors as predictors of the antisocial behaviours among juveniles

Karol Konaszewski (University of Bialystok)

Tomasz Sosnowski (University of Bialystok)

Background: The article is an analysis of the results of the studies conducted among juveniles (boys and girls) in the case of whom the family court applied the educational means of placing them in the youth educational centers. The aim of the study was to find out the correlations between antisocial behaviors, personality traits and the environmental determinants (support factors and risk factors) among juveniles (boys and girls). Methods: The total of 481 juveniles staying in youth educational centers participated in the study. Applied research tools: The Antisocial Behaviors Scale by L. Pytka, NEO-FFI by P.T. Costa and R.R. McCrae was used to diagnose personality traits included in a popular five-factor model (it has been adapted into Polish by B. Zawadzki, J. Strelau, P. Szczepaniak, and M. Śliwińska) and a questionnaire concerning support factors and risk factors was constructed to measure environmental determinants. The data was analysed in a regression model. Findings: The analysis model showed that the significant predictors of antisocial behaviors were neuroticism, extraversion, conscientiousness and negative relations at school. In girls group the significant predictors of antisocial behaviors were neuroticism, conscientiousness, family support and negative relations at school, while in boys group

P2.16 - 57 Three key players in the link between SES and child antisocial behaviour as identified through a systematic review

Nora McIntyre (University of Sheffield)

Richard Rowe (University of Sheffield)

Chris Stride (University of Sheffield)
Patrycja Piotrowska (University of Sheffield)
Barbara Maughan (King's College London)

The link between socio-economic status (SES) and antisocial behaviour (ASB) has received much attention over the last fifty years. Whereas there is little doubt that the SES-ASB link exists, discussions continue regarding the mechanisms that underlie the SES-ASB relationship. The present paper reports an extension of our previous systematic review on the SES-ASB link (Piotrowska et al., 2015). Using our previous inclusion criteria and search strategy, we identify studies to reiterate the SES-ASB link. Among these studies, we also explore potential SES-ASB mechanisms by identifying studies that conduct mediation, path, moderation and/or longitudinal analyses of SES, ASB and at least one other variable. At the present stage of our project, the leading mechanisms of the SES-ASB link are parenting, child cognitive ability and parent mental health. Together, it appears that SES-ASB research converges on the Family Stress Model, which underscores the importance of parents' childrearing styles and their wellbeing. Given the significance of the child's individual characteristics (i.e., cognitive ability), we additionally contend for a hybrid approach to the understanding the SES-ASB link that takes into account the roles of factors both external and internal to the child.

P2.16 - 58 Understanding the Disruptive Behaviours of High Risk Young Offenders During the Rehabilitation Process

Marie-Michèle Dumas (University of Montreal)
Louis-Georges Cournoyer (University of Montreal)

A large proportion of youth offenders displays ongoing patterns of uncooperative, defiant and hostile behaviours in their social interactions. Some persistent flaws in their social skills impede their social capacity and predispose them to persistent antisocial behaviour. Rehabilitation practices aim to provide the mentoring of youth offenders by developing a framework where the acquisition of social skills can be widespread upon release. These practices are proven to be effective when paired with the risk, needs and receptivity of youth offenders. Nonetheless, high-risk offenders display a low level of commitment and a high resistance during their custody. Using a mixed method design, this project reviewed 111 high risk youth offenders' clinical records over a 10-month period. The objective is to better understand the disruptive behaviours manifested during the rehabilitation process in various intensities of care. Uncooperative, defiant and hostile behaviours manifested by high-risk youth offenders often lead to punitive measures which exclude them from the rehabilitative activities. The different contexts of the disruptive behaviours, the various types of resistance and antisocial rationalizations observed will be analysed and discussed. Findings may help to better harmonize the intervention frameworks to the specific receptivity and risk management of the offender.

P2.16 - 59 Are gender differences in antisocial behaviour still an issue? A comparison of Portuguese male and female adolescents

Alice Morgado (University of Northampton)

Although most research on antisocial behaviour focuses on male deviancy, gender differences have been widely recognised by literature. Considering the fast changes in European societies with regards to gender (in)equalities, it is now, more than ever, important to deepen our knowledge of antisocial behaviour in adolescent males and females, through its related

factors, and understand if gender differences still make sense to consider nowadays. This research focused on male and female antisocial manifestations and their relation with age, socioeconomic status, personality, social skills, self-concept, and family environment in a sample of 489 Portuguese students between 9 and 17 years old (60.5% females). Despite different rates of antisocial behaviour, indicating boys as more prone to deviancy, results suggest that there are common factors underlying male and female antisocial tendencies. Significant relations between antisocial behaviour and age, personality, social skills, self-concept and family environment in both boys and girls reveal the importance of individual dispositions regardless of gender. When compared to previous research, this study suggests an increasing equality in contemporary male and female adolescent experiences with regards to social development, unveiling new areas of research and intervention approaches in the scope of adolescent antisocial behaviour and gender.

P2.17 - 60 Social Conservatism and Legitimacy: Predicting Public Support for Police Violence in Brazil

Ariadne Natal (Centre for the Study of Violence of the University of São Paulo)

Thiago Oliveira (Centre for the Study of Violence of the University of São Paulo)

Who supports the excessive use of force by officers in São Paulo? Brazilian Military Police are recognized for their history of violence, abusive use of force and lethality. In the last decade, more than 3,500 people were killed by the military police in the metropolitan region of São Paulo. This study aimed at investigating the predictors of public support for police violence, particularly testing the effects of a social conservatism ideology and the role of legitimacy. It is plausible to test the hypothesis that those who recognize the police actions as legitimate are the ones who actually support the abusive use of force. Using the second wave data of a longitudinal panel started in 2015, representative of adults in São Paulo in 2017, we asked the respondents how they would evaluate the police actions after describing three unlawful scenarios: a homicide, a torture, and violence against protesters on a demonstration. We then used generalized structural equation modelling to estimate the effects of the ideology and legitimacy. Both variables were significant and positive. The results we found contribute to discussions about the relation between the public support and the permanence of police violence in Brazil.

P2.17 - 61 THE JUSTIFICATION OF THE USE OF FORCE BY POLICE OFFICERS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE ECHR: THE UFO METHOD

SALVADOR RUIZ ORTIZ (SECRIM)

JOSE MARTINEZ MARIN (ESC)

RUBEN GARCIA PEREZ (SECRIM)

The aim of the present investigation is to suggest an evaluation model of the legal use of force by law enforcement from the perspective of the European Court of the Human Rights. The main goal is to offer a valid and impartial evaluation tool, with the purpose of operationalize the “legal use of force”. As secondary objectives it is expected to show a list of variables with specific influence on its justification, as well as highlight those aspects that acquire major relevance for a more accurate legal and social evaluation. Its vocation is to universalize its interpretation at any time and place. To that end, the analysis of diverse dimensions was included: legal, environmental, individual, sociocultural and politics as well. All things considered, we get a systemic vision that helps to legally interpret complicated situations where the police use of force take part. Methodology used respond to a prospective documentary model based on ECtHR sentences. In order to make the present tool we analyze

the incidence rate of the variables in the sentences ruled by this court.

P2.17 - 62 Firmness towards crime at the individual level and community in reflexive modernity

Alfonso Serrano-Maillo (UNED)

Firmness towards crime at the individual level has become an important topic for Criminology in the last decades. The conjecture that insecurity feelings are a cause of firmness towards crime can be found in different authors. For example, Kury (1999) has advanced a theory that includes insecurity feelings as well as crime rates and values. I propose in an extension of this model, adding a causal mechanism based in the late durkheimian theory of communities. According to this explanation, communities are the typical means for individual to look for security. One such community is the community of individuals who are firm towards crime. Theirs is a very general attitude because every community define themselves in part in opposition towards others so that they hold punitive attitudes towards particular groups, ie, not in general. Hypotheses derived from this theory are contrasted with different data sets via regression analyses. Implications and limitations are discussed.

P2.17 - 63 Community-level drivers of police use of force: A test of minority threat, ecological contamination and social disorganisation theories in a non-U.S. policing jurisdiction

Molly McCarthy (Griffith Criminology Institute, Griffith University)

Louise Porter (Griffith Criminology Institute, Griffith University)

Michael Townsley (School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University)

Geoffrey Alpert (University of South Carolina)

Research on police use of force has examined the influence of a number of community characteristics on the use of force and excessive use of force within the U.S. policing context. Drivers of police use of force that have been most commonly examined to date at a community level include violent crime rates, concentrated disadvantage, racial heterogeneity and social disorganisation. However, little is known about how relevant these drivers of coercive police behaviour are outside of the U.S. policing context. The current study examines the distribution of police use of force across communities within a state-wide police agency in Australia, identifying community characteristics that are associated with higher frequency and severity of police use of force. This study will examine support for minority threat theory, ecological contamination and social disorganisation as they apply to the distribution of police use of force across communities in an Australian policing jurisdiction. Findings will be discussed with reference to the extant body of U.S. research and the unique policing context in Australia.

P2.18 - 64 How do chief police officers understand the right to exercise power? Emerging findings.

Ian Shannon (University of Liverpool)

How chief police officers understand the right to exercise power may have significant implications, positive or negative, for those over whom power is exercised and for police legitimacy. This paper explores emerging findings from PhD research conducted by a former member of the elite being studied. It draws on analysis and interpretation of 16 semi-structured qualitative interviews with chief police officers in England and Wales. The varied

understandings held by these officers about the right of police to exercise power are discussed; including a form of utilitarian justification, focusing on the least harm for the most vulnerable. The findings are illustrated by examples provided by the chief officers of incidents and issues, which have caused them concern; including anxieties about the consequences of some types of performance management and about public order policing. Areas of congruence and conflict in these understandings of police legitimacy are examined. Related views on the concepts of: accountability; policing by consent and operational independence are touched on. The impact of: changes in police governance; law and guidance; and austerity are considered, to the extent that they influence the accounts provided about the right of police to exercise power.

P2.18 - 65 Perceived internal legitimacy among police officers in Slovenia

Kaja Prisljan (Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor)

Meško Gorazd (Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor)

Branko Lobnikar (Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor)

Internal and organisational legitimacy affect police officers' efficiency and overall performance of police organisations. To provide some insights on how different factors of internal legitimacy can change and influence organisational dynamics, we present the findings of two consecutive studies, conducted in 2013 and 2016 with the same methodology on a sample of 1007 Slovenian police officers. The period between two studies was characterised by some notable events (e.g. attacks on police officers and structural changes in the police organisation) that could have impacted attitudes of police officers. The results show that the assessment of distributive justice among police officers remained constant and low, while the opinion regarding procedural fairness between police officers themselves declined slightly. At the same time, the perceptions regarding the procedural justice of superiors and loyalty to the organisation improved. Contrasting dynamics between factors can be explained by events in the interim period that made officers more cautious, less trustful to the public, and for this reason more connected to their professional group. The results emphasise the need to improve internal equity and organisational support during the turbulent organisational processes to ensure officers' work and organisational commitment.

P2.18 - 66 Self-legitimacy and the police in the state of Sao Paulo – Brazil

Viviane de Oliveira Cubas (Center for the Study of Violence)

Thiago Oliveira (Center for the Study of Violence)

The debate over the legitimacy of the police has broadened the perspective of citizens and have been focused on the perspectives of 'self-legitimacy' - the level of confidence that an officer has about his or her own legitimacy, feeling worthy or not worthy of authority. This approach may help to identify the reasons why authorities mobilize their political power, as well as their internal beliefs in their moral right to exercise such authority. Studies has shown that internal procedural justice – the quality of the structure of the police organization and its processes is strongly related to the self-legitimacy of police officers. Using data from a survey conducted with officers from two police forces in Sao Paulo – one of which militarized, in this study we tested the effects of both internal procedural justice and organizational identity on self-legitimacy in two separated groups: the ones who support a militarized police, and the ones who don't. Using generalized structural equation modelling, results indicate opposite results. Only internal procedural justice is significant (and positive) among those who support a militarized police, whilst only organizational identity is significant (and positive) among those who don't. The implications of this research and police

P2.18 - 67 "'We are not the enemy" – Families' experiences of deaths after police contact in the United States'

David Baker (Coventry University)

This paper outlines indicative findings from a qualitative empirical research project conducted in the US in late 2016. The families of 43 people killed after contact with the police in 17 states between 2000 and 2015 were interviewed using semi-structured interviews in order to understand the processes and experiences families go through after a loved one has died after police contact. The project examined how families attempt to secure justice and accountability in these cases. The paper considers the fundamental issues of legitimacy and accountability in these cases in relation to the following findings: the transparency of criminal justice processes; the multi-layered trauma that families experience in the aftermath of such deaths; and the perceived need for improved training and education of police officers in the US.

P2.19 - 68 Doing Remorse: Courtroom Catch 22's and Whole-Case Narratives

Irene van Oorschot (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

The presence or absence of 'signs of remorse' is often understood to have consequences for judges' sentencing decisions. However, first, how 'remorse' is communicated and demonstrated by defendants within court settings, and second, whether remorse plays a uniform role across and between various offence and offender types. Drawing on ethnographic data gathered in a Dutch criminal court, this paper contextualizes remorse to answer these questions. First, we demonstrate that the performance of remorse has to strike a fine balance between potentially competing legal and moral narrative demands. Second, we identify three different typified 'whole-case narratives', within which defendants' performances of remorse assume differential levels of importance. In doing so, we seek to complicate binary portrayals of the role and consequences of remorse, arguing for a more holistic and narrative understanding of sentencing practices, and outline several directions for further research, which include a concern with emotional work, affect theory, and dramaturgical approaches to court life.

P2.19 - 69 The Genius of Ritual Individualisation at Sentencing, Mitigation and Conviction

Cyrus Tata (University of Strathclyde)

The criminal process famously claims liberal values: the presumption of innocence; choice and participation; attention to the unique individual; and legal equality. Yet, as the very professionals who embody these revered values, lawyers and judges find that they have to acquiesce to a mechanical system of case disposal. This discord leaves professionals vulnerable to doubt about the legitimacy of the process. How is this doubt managed? I argue it is resolved by 'Ritual Individualisation' (RI). RI protects the sanctity of professional beliefs through transformative case-work. By anticipating humanity and mitigation, RI fuses sentencing with conviction. Conceptualizing the criminal-penal process as akin to a rite of passage, and applying Douglas' work on purity and danger, RI cleanses the case of its 'dirt' before being returned to the court's front-stage. RI accomplishes four key transformations. First, it exhibits the defendant's individual voice, converting explicit or implicit postures of resistance into displayed acceptance and participation. Yet, secondly, by being seen to do so, the pertinence of social disadvantage is nullified. Thirdly, RI converts ambiguous admissions

of guilt into displayed free and sincere confessions. Fourthly, RI transmutes the defendant into a culpable offender shown to be ready for, even

P2.19 - 70 Ritual individualization and French criminal justice: preliminary comparative observations

Stewart Field (University of Cardiff)

Drawing on empirical research from Scotland, Tata has argued that criminal justice hearings should be seen as performing 'ritual individualization'. By creating a space for the 'voice' of defendants, resistance or disengagement is transformed through participation into full acceptance of guilt and punishment. In the process, the particular circumstances of defendants, including their social disadvantage, are absorbed and neutralized. How far can such processes be identified within other legal cultures and procedural traditions? Drawing on empirical evidence of French criminal justice, this paper examines similarities and differences in the way ritual individualization plays out there. It examines the distinctive significance of French Republican political culture and its particular image of the relation between state and citizen. It considers the effects of the inquisitorial procedural tradition with its active truth-finding judge. But it also considers the particular French institutional interpretation of that tradition in serious cases heard before the Cour d'assises. There, extended oral hearings on issues of personality draw on pre-trial enquêtes de personnalité and combine with mixed lay/professional decision-making panels on culpability and sentence. The effect is to reinforce the Republican symbolism of ritual individualization

P2.21 - 75 When Men Murder Men: Classification, Characteristics, and Explanations

Rebecca Emerson Dobash (University of Manchester)

Russell Dobash (University of Manchester)

Classification is fundamental to the social science and policy making. While there is a surfeit of typologies on homicide it is sometimes difficult to ascertain in what way they enhance explanation and understanding. In this presentation, we will first consider the characteristics of the more commonly used typologies and address the methodological and pragmatic problems of formulating meaningful and adequate classificatory schemes. Using data from the murder in Britain study, n=866 cases and 200 interviews, we will discuss the methodological procedures associated with the research that illustrate some of the problems associated with constructing meaningful typologies and present evidence of the five types created in the classification of 424 cases involving adult males killing other adult males.

P2.21 - 76 Homicide weapons in Switzerland

Simone Walser (Universität St. Gallen)

Nora Markwalder (Universität St. Gallen)

Martin Killias (Universität St. Gallen)

This research is based on data of the Swiss National Homicide Database, a dataset that includes all homicide cases committed in Switzerland between 1990 and 2004. The presentation will specifically analyse the different types of weapons used for the lethal events, with a special focus on gun homicides and their development over the last years. To account for the heterogeneity of homicide cases, the analysis will be carried out using a homicide typology disaggregated into killings of intimate partners, other family killings, homicide-suicides, homicides in another criminal context (such as robberies etc.) and homicides resulting from an altercation.

P2.21 - 77 Perception of the challenges faced by homicide offenders upon their release from prison

Jeane Gerard (Coventry University)

Homicide, or the killing another human being, is one of the crimes that provokes the greatest public concern in terms of safety when offenders' are released from prison. As such, the prevalence of homicide offender recidivists has been estimated between 1% and 82% (Liem, 2013), with offences ranging from parole violation to another homicide, painting an unclear picture from the limited research to date. In addition to the obvious impact on the offenders and their victims, homicide is very costly for society with regard to criminal justice and police costs. Considering that most lifers will spend on average 15 years in prison and some 20 years and over (Cullen & Newell, 2008), it is crucial to understand the challenges faced by homicide offenders upon their release to avoid costly re-incarceration and further victims. Preliminary findings will be presented from our interviews with homicide offenders who were released from prison within the last five years, and Probation officers in charge of supervising these offenders in the county of Warwickshire. The semi-structured interviews explored participants' perceptions of the challenges encountered during the rehabilitation of this type of offender in the community.

P2.22 - 78 Contouring Female Involvement in Human Trafficking

Silvia Rodríguez-López (University of A Coruna)

This paper provides a gender-based analysis of human trafficking convictions in Spain between 2015 and 2016, in order to explore the role of female traffickers in this country and compare it to that of male perpetrators. To do so, several factors are assessed, such as age, nationality, type of exploitation, relationship with victims, tasks performed, relationship with counterparts, and sentence received. The results show that the rate of female convictions for this crime is very high compared to other crimes. Moreover, in line with previous studies on this topic, this paper demonstrates that women's ranks in trafficking networks vary substantially. They can be placed in low-ranking positions, carrying out tasks that are more visible and, therefore, more exposed to investigations, which is the most common explanation offered for the unusual proportion of female involvement in this crime. However, this hypothesis contrasts with the existence of women who play a leading role in trafficking networks, as various convictions have demonstrated

P2.22 - 79 Crime, sex and violence: could it get newsier than that? Critical analysis on media reporting on human trafficking

Elena Krsmanovic (Utrecht University/Hamburg University)

Media play an important role in fighting human trafficking that expands far beyond awareness raising and prevention of the crime act. Reporting by the press can help mobilise public support, influence policy change, monitor institutions involved in tackling the issue, deconstruct stereotypes, and foster a supportive environment in which victims exercise their rights and recover. This paper looks critically on media framing of human trafficking for sexual exploitation in UK, Dutch, and Serbian media. Drawing upon data from my PhD research, it explores the content of online media articles and relies on interviews with journalists and anti-trafficking professionals who provide information to the media in order to further explore the framing, its production and consequences. Through a combination of quantitative, qualitative and visual research methods, this paper offers a comprehensive

insight into the mediated representation of human trafficking for sexual exploitation and addresses wider social and political implications of such portrayal. It concludes with identifying areas of improvement and recommendations that may lead towards a more responsible reporting on trafficking in human beings.

P2.22 - 80 A case study of forced labour trafficking in Canada: National and International implications and lessons

John Winterdyk (Mount Royal University)

Human trafficking is an abhorrent crime and human right violation that is a serious global concern. Although, to date, most of the literature and research has focused on human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation (est. 82% of all trafficking cases), the focus of this presentation outlines the results of a regional Canadian study on labour trafficking (est. 11% - but estimates 14.2M victims). Drawing on interviews and focus groups conducted with 54 cross-sectional stakeholders, the presentation provides an overview of the extent and nature of labour trafficking, and the factors that various mechanisms used by traffickers to control (migrant) workers. The presentation concludes with some recommendations for future research and prevention strategies.

P2.23 - 81 The search for the truth: DNA, detective work and unsolved major crimes

Cheryl Allsop (University of South Wales)

DNA has become the 'gold standard' of identification evidence with science seemingly providing police legitimacy by uncovering the 'truth' and providing certainty in a rationally accepted way. Drawing on two projects; one concerned with the role of expertise in cold case investigations, the other with truth finding across science, justice and politics this talk will consider the role of forensic science expertise in major crime investigations. Case study examples will be drawn on to demonstrate the opportunities and challenges scientific expertise brings to investigations. What will become clear is that DNA profiling techniques and technologies and the National DNA Database have been instrumental in identifying previously unknown offenders and there is now a reliance on science in hard to solve investigations. But science is not infallible and there are a number of problems inherent with this reliance; not least that the opportunity to identify an offender is not found or the wrong person is incorrectly identified as a suspect. What will also be noted is that alongside the advances in DNA profiling techniques and technologies traditional detective skills are also required to successfully detect long term unsolved crimes.

P2.23 - 82 An exploration of the changes to the investigation of homicide in England and Wales from the 1980s to the present day

Sophie Pike (University of South Wales)

Change has occurred in almost every facet of homicide investigation from scientific and technological advances to increased legislation and regulation. Through interviews with former and serving homicide detectives, observations of investigations and examination of past and present case files, the aim of this PhD research was to explore how these changes have shaped modern day inquiries. Focusing on scientific and technological change this presentation will establish that despite a proliferation of science and technology in homicide investigation, the detection rate remains around 90%. This leads us to question the impact that change has had. Clearly, these developments have been beneficial in many respects; in stark contrast to their predecessor today's detective has many more tools at their disposal and

many more lines of inquiry to pursue. We will see, however, that the data reveal concerns around the management of the information that such evidence generates, the difficulties in keeping up with continually evolving techniques and others. It will be suggested that a closer look at the role that science and technology plays in homicide investigations is needed so that we can better understand how it is helping and hindering in the investigation of homicide.

P2.23 - 83 Constructing Narratives of Murder: Science, Reason and Endoxa

Fiona Brookman (University of South Wales)

Helen Jones (University of South Wales)

Robin Williams (Northumbria University)

Jim Fraser (University of Strathclyde)

This paper provides some initial observations from an ongoing qualitative study of the use of forensic science expertise in homicide investigations in several British police forces. The study was undertaken in order to enhance existing understandings of the role of science and technology in contemporary reactive policing. The research focuses on the routine and exceptional practices which make possible the discovery, analysis, interpretation, and use, of a range of material entities in support of investigations and prosecutions. In this paper we describe some of these practices and also examine the underlying organisational and epistemic considerations that shape the deployment of these practices during homicide investigations. We pay particular attention to the ‘co-construction’ (by the various actors within the investigation order) of reliable suspect identifications and credible event narratives within the course of particular case trajectories.

P2.24 - 84 Sentencing International Crimes under the Justice and Peace Law in Colombia: Challenges and Lessons Learnt

Lily Rueda Guzman (VU Amsterdam University)

Diego Gomez (La Gran Colombia University)

Fifty years of armed confrontation among the Colombian government and several right and left-wing illegal armed groups have left a complex legal landscape for the prosecution and sanction of conflict-related crimes. Four special legal frameworks currently coexist to provide for different modalities of amnesties, pardons and sanctions. This paper presents an overview of this ‘legal landscape’ and it emphasizes on the options available to punish international crimes, namely the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (2016) and the Justice and Peace Law (2005). This paper presents five areas in which the Special Jurisdiction for Peace reflects the main lessons learnt after 12 years of implementation of the Justice and Peace Law. First, criminal justice cannot exclusively carry the burden of satisfying all victims’ rights. Second, the absence of a clearly defined prosecutorial strategy fosters unattainable expectations. Third, prosecution of international crimes needs a specific methodological approach capable of comprehend extremely complex criminal phenomena. Fourth, not allowing the prosecution and sanction of third parties, who may bear the greatest responsibility, debilitates integral prosecution and sanction of international crimes. Finally, an adequate design and enforcement of sanctions plays a major role in regaining ex-combatants’ trust in the state and in foster

P2.24 - 85 MASS ATROCITY CRIMES AND TRIALS IN ABSENTIA. HOW THE CLAIM FOR INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE IS CHANGING THE CLASSIC ROLE OF CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT. THE ITALIAN CASE OF NAZI TRIALS IN 2017. FRANCESCA PONTIS (UNIVERSITY OF CAGLIARI - VISITING AT VU UNIVERSITY

AMSTERDAM)

In the absence of the accused at the time of the trial, the punitive aspect of international criminal justice cannot be completely fulfilled. In spite of that, over the past decades, trials in absentia have taken place in the aftermath of atrocity crimes, both at the national and international level. One sample is represented by the Nazi trials held in Italy, especially after the discovery, in 1994, of 695 files related to war crimes in the so-called “cabinet of shame”, which for decades hid original records of crimes committed during WWII, bearing the stamp “provisionally archived.”. The analysis of these trials, held in absentia, after more than fifty years from the conflict, and characterized by life imprisonment sentences with no execution, aims to shed light on remarkable features that, currently, appear common to criminal trials in transitional settings. In particular, the criteria applied in sentencing, the symbolic value of convictions, and the use of them as tools to ensure the right to the truth and a form of moral reparation to the victims. The aim is to open the discussion on the actual role and limits of classic criminal punishment in the fight against impunity, especially in transitional frameworks.

P2.24 - 86 The Regionalization of Criminal Justice: Different Legal Answers to Transnational Crimes

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

This paper will discuss Regional Criminal Justice Mechanisms (RCJMs) by focusing on a case study of Kosovo and the newly created Kosovo Relocated Specialist Judicial Institution (KRSJI). Through this case study, the paper will analyze the influence of regional organizations on the system of international criminal justice (ICJ) – and how those impulses have changed the more general legal landscape of ICJ. To do this, the paper will compare briefly the development of different regional approaches to ICJ and their linkages to regional political and legal institutions in Africa, Asia Latin America and Europe. This comparison will provide new perspectives on different regional responses to combating international crimes as it plays out in specific sites of justice dominated by distinct regional power dynamics. Based on the collected and evaluated data about the legal foundation, structure and integration into the national or regional system the research project will build a model for the effective integration of regional political and legal institutions into the holistic and pluralistic system of ICJ.

P2.24 - 87 Credible Justice and Incredible Crimes: What constitutes the credibility of transitional justice

Susanne Karstedt (Griffith University)

Credibility has recently become one of the benchmarks for the success (or failure) of transitional justice (TJ). The concept and term have made their way into UN documents, reports and claims by NGOs, as well as into scholarly work. What is credible justice, in particular in the context of transitional justice mechanisms, and how is it achieved? What makes transitional justice a credible source of both justice and information for perpetrators, victims and bystanders? How credible is its promise at all? Credible justice is both justice expressed and perceived, with transparency being its necessary institutional and procedural precondition. Credibility thus emerges as an indispensable link between transitional justice institutions, and their diverse audiences. First, an overview of different framings of credibility is given, and its usage in analyses of TJ mechanisms. Three case studies are presented, each exemplifying a different dimension of credibility in the context of transitional justice:

credibility as generated by internal judicial and court procedures; credibility of information and its sources in the education of the public; and apologies as credible commitments by those who are responsible.

P2.25 - 88 Emergent new models of youth justice: genuine change or more of the same?
Susan McVie (University of Edinburgh)

In many countries, the demand for youth justice services has reduced as a result of the drop in youth crime, providing welcome space and opportunity for policy makers to reform their thinking around the delivery of effective interventions. Many jurisdictions have evolved apparently new models of youth justice which attempt to prioritise restorative practices and diversion from formal measures of intervention. However, evidence suggests that the impact of continuities in cultural practices by agents of justice is creating a concentration effect with regard to the young people who do get caught up in the youth justice system. Using Scotland and England & Wales as case study jurisdictions, this paper will explore the impact of changing systems of justice on young people's longer term outcomes and question whether we are seeing genuine change or just more of the same.

P2.25 - 89 The end of juvenile justice? The need for a historical perspective in contemporary debates

Els Dumortier (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

At a time when Europe is witnessing major transformations, the core principles of juvenile justice seem under pressure. This situation is often presented as “unfortunate” and linked to tough on crime attitudes that demand “strong answers” to “tackle” youth delinquency. However, by focussing solely on contemporary evolutions and debates, the historical pathways towards these contemporary debates and problems disappear in the mists of time. Contemporary debates are at risk of continuously repeating contemporary beliefs on juvenile justice instead of producing knowledge. This lack of historical perspective can lead to the re-writing of juvenile's justice history and presenting it as a glorifying moment in history that, alas, together with the dismantling of the welfare state is deemed to end as well. To uncover contemporary myths and beliefs on juvenile justice a long term, historical perspective is needed. This paper will examine the late 19th and early 20th century when European countries were faced with major societal transformations, as is the case today. It will argue that juvenile justice emerged at the start of the 20th century as a response to transformations and challenges of 19th century modernization, a response that may not be suitable for today's societies and

P2.25 - 90 Progressive youth justice in Ireland

Ursula Kilkelly (University College Cork)

Youth Justice in Ireland has experienced a period of considerable stability in the last two decades. Since the enactment of the Children Act 2001, which put a modern statutory framework in place for youth justice in Ireland, efforts have focused on police diversion, the introduction of community sanctions and a falling number of children in detention. A commitment to treating all children in conflict with the law who are under 18 in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child has seen children been removed from adult prison and a new modern court complex for Dublin will see all children tried in the same youth friendly environment regardless of the seriousness of their offence. While many challenges remain, Ireland now presents as a relatively progressive youth justice system which has withstood the

pressure to introduce punitive policies common elsewhere. The question is whether this system will be able to withstand pressures elsewhere when the Children Act is subject to reform in 2017.

P2.25 - 91 Responding to youth crime: politics, culture and institutional performance

Lesley McAra (University of Edinburgh)

There is a growing body of research which claims that youth crime is ‘dropping’ across most western jurisdictions. This paper makes the counterclaim that youthful law breaking has diminished neither in volume nor seriousness but rather its situational context has changed, with illegal online behaviour displacing street-based rule breaking for many young people. In making this counterclaim, the paper interrogates the cultural construction of youth crime statistics and what they tell us about institutional performance (namely a continued focus on policing the urban poor) and the politics of youth justice (characterised by discontinuity and failure). It concludes with some reflections on the fate of youth justice (the sacrificial lamb) in these uncertain and turbulent times.

P2.26 - 92 Unfinished Business: Criminology, Sociology and Social Theory

Eamonn Carrabine (Department of Sociology, University of Essex)

One of the consequences of the striking expansion of criminology over the last twenty-five years has been the development of distinct specialisms and the invention of an entire disciplinary tradition. But somewhere along the way it has lost touch with the sociological imagination and the absence of it from much contemporary criminology ought to be a cause for some concern. There are long standing tensions over the place of theoretical work in this corner of the social sciences, and the paper will chart them, while also focussing on the current challenges criminology itself presents to the intellectual jurisdiction of sociology. The overall argument is that social theory can be a unifying force, capable of reinvigorating the ties between the two disciplines. Indeed, one of the defining features of the ‘new criminology’ (1973) proposed over forty years ago was the commitment to a ‘fully social theory of deviance’. Famously it never delivered on that promise, and critiques of a dearth of imagination in academic criminology are decades old, but debates around crime and punishment should be one of the key sites around which social theory should be offering crucial insight in these times.

P2.26 - 93 Criminology, social theory and the challenge of these times

David Garland (New York University)

Richard Sparks (University of Edinburgh)

Getting on for twenty years ago in the introductory essay to their *Criminology and Social Theory* (2000) Garland and Sparks offered some observations on the challenges then facing criminology as it sought to speak responsibly and in a ‘fully contemporary’ idiom about the changing scene that it confronted as the modernist premises of its founding period gave way to the late modern, millennial ‘crime complex’. Criminology, we argued, had to be a subject given to constant self-reconstitution. Criminology’s fate, we reckoned, was ‘to be redefined by the political culture of which it forms a part’; but given enough acuity and self-consciousness it did not lack agency in shaping its own future. On what further resources would any such appraisal need to draw now, or would it be reckless even to attempt a similar overview? Back then, we said, criminology could be seen as inscribed within three primary matrices – the worlds of the academy, government and culture respectively. Does this already

simplified picture still hold? And even if so what convulsions have come over each of those worlds so as to demand a re-mapping of criminology's coordinates on their terrain?

P2.26 - 94 RECONNECTING CLASSICAL AND CONTEMPORARY PRACTICE IN SOCIOLOGICAL CRIMINOLOGY: SIX PROVOCATIONS FOR THEORY-RESEARCH APPLICATIONS

Gordon Hughes (Cardiff University)

Drawing on my forthcoming monograph, *Sociological Criminology: Connecting Classical and Contemporary Practice*, this presentation firstly makes the case that much can be gained from revisiting and recovering the work of 'dead, white men' such as Weber and Elias and reconnecting classical/modern and contemporary practice in sociological theory and research on the crime and violence question. Secondly and unfashionably I question the celebration of criminology as a separate and applied 'discipline'. 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. Thirdly, I offer six provocations arising from these acts of conceptual recovery for theory-research applications in contemporary criminological practice.

P2.27 - 95 Monitoring in Prisons: the increasingly complex relationship between international and domestic frameworks

Christine Bicknell (University of Exeter)

Malcolm Evans (University of Bristol)

Since the UN Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT) came into force in 2006, the institutional landscape governing monitoring in European prisons has become increasingly complex. Already subject to regular monitoring visits by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT), the majority of Council of Europe Member States are now also States Parties to the OPCAT. Accordingly, these States Parties may be subject to periodic visits by both the CPT and the UN Subcommittee for the Prevention of Torture (SPT). Under OPCAT, States Parties must also designate or establish their own independent National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs), which undertake regular visits to all places of detention across the state. The result is that prisons in the majority of Council of Europe States now receive three levels of external scrutiny. The present Chapter provides the background context, explaining the ECPT (European Convention for the Prevention of Torture) and OPCAT frameworks before exploring in greater detail the practical implications of this more complex area and in particular the relationships between the different monitoring bodies.

P2.27 - 96 Europe in Irish Prisons: not quite the 'good European'

Claire Hamilton (Maynooth University)

While historically the incorporation of the ECHR in Ireland has met with some complacency (Hamilton and Kilkelly, 2008), the influence of European human rights norms and standards has been palpable in some areas of penal policy, namely, prisoner voting and (to a lesser degree) the investigation of prisoner deaths (Hamilton, 2014). In this regard, Ireland may be regarded as more willing than its closest neighbour, the UK, to engage in a process of 'controlled liberalisation' or tactical concession to forestall potential criticisms (Risse and

Ropp, 1999 cited in Vaughan and Kilcommins, 2010). On the other hand, several areas of penal policy such as the law and policy on parole, continue to highlight the jurisdiction's resistance to European human rights norms (Griffin and O'Donnell, 2012). This paper discusses these and other developments from the perspective of a small jurisdiction which, perhaps counterintuitively, (given suggestions in the research that smaller jurisdictions may be more likely to adopt criminal justice changes from elsewhere, Karstedt, 2015), has not always taken its cue in matters of penal policy from the European model.

P2.27 - 97 Best in class? Norwegian Incarceration and the Pragmatic Production of Legitimacy

Thomas Horn (Schjødt Law Firm, Oslo)

Thomas Ugelvik (University of Oslo)

The concept of International Human Rights (HR) enjoys a strong position in Norwegian public discourse. HR and general humanitarianism are important parts of the country's self-image. They are also central components of the country's external self-branding effort; Norway has even been described as a 'humanitarian superpower'. HR violations, when they happen, happen elsewhere, and as Norwegians, it is our job – our duty even – to try to intervene in a non-violent and constructive way. Seeing HR not as a legal phenomenon but as a social construct with social effects, this paper examines what happens when a self-styled humanitarian superpower receives external HR-based criticism. What is the response, and how does the criticism play out at the practical level?

P2.27 - 98 European Prison Policies and Spanish Prison Practices: understanding confluences and gaps

José Cid (Autonomous University of Barcelona)

Ariadna Andreu (University of Barcelona)

Democratic Spain may be seen as an example of adaptation of its legislation and penological practices to the European Prison Policies. During democracy Spain has transformed radically its legislation and practices related to imprisonment. Among the main aspects of this transformation are the introduction of a system of alternatives to imprisonment, that have very much reduced the number of admissions to prison to one of the lower countries in Europe, the high standard of rights and quality of life in Spanish prisons and the opportunities given to prisoners to rehabilitation and resettlement. However, in some other aspects the Spanish penological practices are less adapted to European policies: the increase in the length of imprisonment during democracy and the lack of a universal system of early release are features that seem in contradiction with the Recommendations of the Council of Europe. In the presentation it will be explored whether it is likely that the process of confluence will continue in the following years, overcoming the remaining gaps.

P1.27 - 98 The People who shoot lions: A species justice perspective on the regulation and prosecution of trophy hunting in Africa

Angus Nurse (Middlesex University)

Controversy regarding the morality and acceptability of wildlife trophy hunting has received contemporary attention and a public re-evaluation as a result of several high profile incidents (e.g., the killing of Cecil the lion by American recreational big-game hunter Walter Palmer). Yet trophy hunting remains legal in many African countries and is arguably integral to the economy, particularly where linked to sport and conservation tourism. Indeed arguments

exist that sport tourism is integral to the conservation of many big game species and without the economic activity linked to such tourism and hunting, conservation of many species would be unlikely. This paper examines the regulation and prosecution of trophy hunting through a green criminological lens. While species justice discourse dictates that justice systems need to provide for the interests of non-human animals, the reality of trophy hunting legislation in Africa is such that trophy species remain property and anthropocentric concerns dominate the manner in which they are protected. Thus the prosecution of trophy hunting offences is seemingly concerned less with the killing of sentient beings and more about non-compliance with regulatory requirements and the notion of protected animals and trophies as being the property of the state.

P1.27 - 99 Corruption within the Illegal Wildlife Trade: A Symbiotic and Antithetical Enterprise

Daan van Uhm (Utrecht University)

William Moreto (University of Central Florida)

This presentation focuses on the role of corruption in facilitating the illegal wildlife trade. This research attempts to contribute to the literature by disentangling the existence, influence, and nested nature of corruption within the illegal wildlife trade based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in China, Morocco, Russia, and Uganda. By utilizing Passas' concepts of symbiotic and antithetical relationships as theoretical framework, we examine the presence of corruption within illegal wildlife trafficking. Our findings lend support for, and extend the framework with the concept of legal exploitation, while highlighting the unique nature of corrupt practices influenced by different socio-political and cultural settings. Symbiotic and antithetical relationships were revealed through qualitative fieldwork and provided in-depth knowledge behind the social world of wildlife trafficking.

P1.27 - 100 An investigation of the illegal and harmful trade and breeding of puppies in the UK

Tanya Wyatt (Northumbria University)

Jenny Maher (University of South Wales)

Dogs are the most popular companion animal in the UK. For many, they offer companionship and support and a special emotional bond. For others, however, dogs are a lucrative source of income. Concerned about illegal and irresponsible puppy trading and breeding, the Scottish Government and DEFRA funded us to investigate how consumer behaviour might be changed in order to combat this harm. Through semi-structured interviews, an online survey of professionals, monitoring 7 websites selling puppies for 12 weeks, and 39 focus groups in England, Scotland and Wales, we propose that a multi-faceted approach involving education, raising public awareness, improving enforcement, and introducing more oversight into puppy breeding may reduce illegal and irresponsible puppy trading and breeding. This ultimately will reduce the abuse and suffering of dogs victimised by this market.

P1.27 - 101 The Criminology of Extinction

Avi Brisman (Eastern Kentucky University, Queensland University of Technology, University of Newcastle)

Nigel South (University of Essex; Queensland University of Technology)

This paper explores an issue pertaining to the commodification of nature and related market processes—reviving extinct species. It begins by offering an overview of the aesthetic,

economic, ethical and scientific reasons to preserve biological diversity. Next, this paper considers how and why biological diversity is actually being reduced at an unprecedented rate—the ways in which and the explanations for why human acts and omissions are directly and indirectly, separately and synergistically, causing extinctions—quite possibly of species that we do not even know exist. From here, this paper draws on growing research on resurrecting species—a process known as de-extinction—to contemplate the questions raised about the permanency of extinction, as well as whether we should revive extinct species and the meaning and criminological implications of doing so.

P2.28 - 99 Methodology and design of the International Self Report Delinquency study

Ineke Haen Marshall (Northeastern University)

Dirk Enzmann (University of Hamburg)

Janne Kivivuori (Northeastern University)

Majone Steketeer (Verwey-Jonker and Erasmus University)

Mike Hough (Birkbeck, University of London)

Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen)

The ISRD has two distinguishing features as a comparative study of youth crime and victimization: (1) the large number and cultural diversity of participating countries and (2) the explicitly comparative design. This presentation provides an overview of the core data features of the ISRD, including listing of participating countries, sample size, responses rates, and administration type (paper and pencil or online). The presentation further explains sampling procedures used, weighting, questionnaire content and construction. The chapter concludes with a caution that some of the national differences in results may reflect methodological differences, rather than substantive differences in prevalence and incidence of offending and victimization.

P2.28 - 100 Self-reported Offending in Global Surveys: A Stocktaking

Dirk Enzmann (University of Hamburg)

Janne Kivivuori (University of Helsinki)

Ineke Haen Marshall (Northeastern University)

Majone Steketeer (Verwey-Jonker Institute and Erasmus University)

Mike Hough (Birkbeck, University of London)

Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen)

This paper reports on how ISRD3 has incorporated a test of the impact of cultural variability on self-report responses to questions about offending. The results show that concerns about cultural variability (in the social desirability related to admitting delinquent behavior) are empirically supported and that caution is warranted when making direct cross-national comparisons of estimates of offending. It describes the use of the cross-wise model as a gauge to test social desirability and it shows the impact of social desirability on estimates of self-reported offending. The presentation concludes with an argument that self-reports related to victimization are much more useful indicators of the level and nature of crime than self-reported offending. The main conclusion is that there needs to be considerable caution in using self-report data in comparative research, because of the validity

P2.28 - 101 Young people as victims of crime

Mike Hough (Birkbeck, University of London)

Dirk Enzmann (University of Hamburg)

Janne Kivivuori (Helsinki University)

Ineke Haen Marshall (Northeastern University)
Majone Steketeer (Verwey-Jonker institute and Erasmus University)
Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen)

This paper presents initial ISRD3 findings on victimization from twenty-seven countries. The chapter presents data for victimization in the previous year. Patterns of victimization are presented under four headings: 'Core crimes' (robbery, theft and assault), cyberbullying, hate crime, and parental use of physical force. The paper presents last year prevalence rates for these types of victimization. The paper includes some important and novel findings on domestic violence against children, as well as on hate crime victimization. These victimization types were incorporated to the ISRD3 questionnaire because of their high societal and policy relevance.

P2.28 - 102 Police Notification and victimization: do official crime statistics reflect victimization?

Janne Kivivuori (University of Helsinki)
Dirk Enzmann (University of Hamburg)
Ineke Haen Marshall (Northeastern University)
Majone Steketeer (Verwey-Jonker Institute and Erasmus University)
Mike Hough (Birkbeck, University of London)
Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen)

The ISRD3 includes questions on whether victimizations were reported to the police. This aspect is important for policy reasons, and from the point of view of understanding and assessing the validity of official crime statistics as measures of crime. Differences in police notification can reflect several factors such as trust towards authorities, and/or the seriousness of offences. This paper presents rates of police notification of victimization, as well as the reporting frequency per 100 incidents in 27 countries. One of the main findings emerging from the analyses is that police reporting rates do not seem to link primarily to distrust in the police. The paper discusses the nebulous link between official crime statistics and victimization rates.

P2.29 - 103 Sanctioned and Stigmatised: Women, Criminalisation and Austerity

Gilly Sharpe (University of Sheffield)

This paper examines the stigmatisation of criminalised, young and poor women in austerity Britain in a cultural and political context of 'anti-welfare commonsense' (Jensen and Tyler, 2015), widespread youth unemployment and structural precarity. Drawing on longitudinal qualitative research with women spanning the transition from youth to adulthood, I examine the enduring material and psychic effects of stigmatisation and shame on poor women living in the long shadow of a criminal past. I argue that the possession of a criminal record is one amongst several markers of stigma which, in combination, enable the construction of poor and criminal(ised) women as shameful and undeserving, whilst simultaneously preventing their full acceptance and inclusion in civic society.

P10.12 - 41 Women's victimisation and safety in transit environments

Vania Ceccato (School of Architecture and the Built Environment (ABE) Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Sweden)

My presentation reports lessons learned from articles of a double special issue entitled

"Women's victimisation and safety in transit environments" coming out this summer in the journal Crime Prevention and Community Safety. Although the special issue is composed of eight articles reflecting experiences from many countries, my presentation will focus on the types of safety challenges faced by women in countries of Global South, in particular from examples from Brazil and India. The main reason is that in these countries, a large percentage of women are "transit captives", namely, they have relatively less access to non-public forms of transportation and are therefore overly reliant on public transport. If public transportation is not safe, or at least, perceived to be, mobility is impaired. Finally, I briefly discuss the most urgent research questions as well as some of the policy recommendations that arise from this international and multi-disciplinary take on women's victimisation and safety in transit environments.

P2.29 - 104 Women's subjectivities under responsabilisation strategies in the Spanish penitentiary system

Ana Ballesteros Pena (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Taking further the Foucauldian concept of governmentality, it has emerged an extensive literature that explores technologies of the self as the actions and strategies carried out in order to shape the individual and collective capacities of action in ways that are consistent with the objectives pursued by governments in the neoliberal era. These mechanisms of self-government, implemented upon a wide variety of actors, configure what is known as responsabilisation processes. Scholarship in this field has focused mainly on the manner in which these mechanisms function and impact individuals, while little has been explored about the positions and experiences of those under these processes. Moreover, the sociology of punishment has shown that people use different strategies to negotiate life in confinement and resist institutional power. Based on the study of forms of subjectivity within responsabilisation strategies and on research on acts of resistance inside penal institutions, especially those analyses of female responses to penal power in prisons, the aim of this paper is to describe how women inmates react to practices of responsabilisation undertaken in the Spanish penitentiary system.

P2.29 - 105 When your child is your cellmate. Experiences of mothers in the mother-child section

An Nuytiens (Vrije Universiteit /Free University Brussels, Belgium)

Research has consistently shown that women experience gendered pains of imprisonment, and that one of these pains is related to motherhood (see e.g. Crewe, Hulley & Wright, 2017). However, far less is known about how motherhood and these 'maternal pains of imprisonment' are experienced by mothers who live with their child(ren) in prison. In order to explore this, we will draw on results of a small-scale research conducted in the mother-child section of the prison in Bruges (Flanders, Belgium). In this section, children can stay with their mother until the age of 3. In the study interviews were conducted with both mothers living in this section and people working in this section (prison guards, nurses, external services).

P2.30 - 107 An analysis of transnational business ownership links to investigate money laundering, tax evasion and understand cross-border illicit financial flows.

Alberto Aziani (Transcrime - Università Cattolica)

Joras Ferwerda (Utrecht University)

Michele Riccardi (Transcrime - Università Cattolica)

Using data on the nationality of shareholders of companies registered in a selected number of European countries, this paper aims to model transnational ownership networks in Europe. Through an exploratory multivariate analysis, it tests if shareholding structures in a certain country are driven exclusively by social and macroeconomic variables or instead are also related to tax havens, non-transparent jurisdictions and tax optimization purposes. Results can help the understanding of cross-border illicit financial flows and can be used by public agencies and private actors to detect ownership anomalies for preventing potential money laundering and tax evasion activities at corporate level. The paper is based on a range of European projects, including EU co-funded projects MORE and EBOCS.

P2.30 - 108 The determinants of the illicit trade and consumption of tobacco products in the EU: an analysis at the sub-national level

Francesco Calderoni (Transcrime - Università Cattolica)

Alberto Aziani (Transcrime - Università Cattolica)

Marco Dugato (Transcrime - Università Cattolica)

This study proposes a transnational approach to the illicit trade and consumption of tobacco products by moving beyond the traditional research on this field that focused on national markets as unit of analysis. This approach aims at analysing price and non-price factors as determinants of the consumption of illicit cigarettes in 247 subnational areas of 28 European countries exploiting a mixed linear model. It combines national and subnational data thus accounting for the connections among regions and explaining the important differences in the consumption of illicit cigarettes within a country. The size of the informal economy, the affordability of licit cigarettes, the rate of illicit cigarettes in the bordering regions, and the level of economic inequality emerge as the main etiological factors in the illicit cigarettes trade in Europe.

P2.30 - 109 The influence of market mechanisms and social relationships on transnational drug trafficking. A latent space analysis of heroin and cocaine flows to Europe

Giulia Berlusconi (National University of Ireland, Maynooth)

Alberto Aziani (Transcrime - Università Cattolica)

Luca Giommoni (Cardiff University, School of Social Sciences)

Advocates of the illegal enterprise theory and of the social embeddedness theory have highlighted the importance of market forces and social factors, respectively, when analysing the organised and cross-border crimes. This paper analyses transnational drug flows as a network of economic relationships between countries, and tests the two theories with regard to heroin and cocaine flows. The study also expands on previous literature on drug trafficking networks by incorporating the size of drug flows in the analysis and by using models for social networks to identify the determinants of the trafficking networks' structure. First, this study estimates the size and direction of cocaine and heroin flows to Europe. Second, it uses a latent space approach to identify the factors shaping the networks by modelling the presence of trafficking and the amount of drug traded between countries. Finally, the determinants of cocaine and heroin trade among countries are compared. The findings confirm the central role of social proximity in drug trafficking and generate insights into the relationship between geographic features and corruption in influencing the structure of transnational drug networks.

P3.1 - 1 The Private Corruption Barometer: results from Bulgaria

Rositsa Dzhekova (Center for the Study of Democracy)

Atanas Rusev (Center for the Study of Democracy)

This paper presents the first results of Private Corruption Barometer in Bulgaria.

P3.1 - 2 The Private Corruption Barometer: results from Italy

Fabrizio Costantino (eCrime - Faculty of Law, University of Trento)

This paper presents the first results of Private Corruption Barometer in Italy

P3.1 - 3 The Private Corruption Barometer: results from Germany

Vera Ferluga (Mafia? Nein, Danke!)

This paper presents the first results of Private Corruption Barometer in Germany.

P3.1 - 4 The Private Corruption Barometer: results from Spain

Jesus Palomo (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos)

This paper presents the first results of Private Corruption Barometer in Spain

P3.2 - 5 Ecocentrism, Sentencing and Environmental Crime

Rob White (University of Tasmania)

This paper asks the question, how and on what basis should courts respond to environmental crime offenders? There is a broad assumption in much of the green criminology literature that courts tend to treat environmental crime as trivial, and as not warranting serious penalties. Not only does this assumption require empirical testing and confirmation, it also raises another important issue. Namely, if environmental harm is to be taken seriously, then what criteria or indicia ought to be drawn upon by courts in determining the quantum of harm? From an eco-justice perspective, a primary consideration is the translation of ecocentric principles into practice. Ecocentrism refers to a view that sees nature in terms of its intrinsic value. The paper examines how the New South Wales Land and Environment Court draws upon ecocentric considerations in determining environmental harm. This case study provides insight into both ecocentrism as a guiding jurisprudential philosophy, and its grounding in judicial decision-making processes.

P3.2 - 6 Illegal logging and forest crime on the international agenda

Tim Boekhout van Solinge (Forest Crime Consultancy/TBVS Consultancy)

It has been known for at least two or three decades that most of the logging in the tropics and also Russia (Siberia) is illegal. However, illegal logging (for timber) and illegal deforestation (for agriculture or mining) were, for long, relatively marginal crime themes for policy makers and law enforcement agencies. This has changed. Since 2015, deforestation, illegal logging, forest crime and wildlife crime have become topics that are being discussed at the highest level of international diplomacy. In 2015, The UN General Assembly directed several UN bodies to assist fighting environmental crime. At the UN, combatting illegal logging and related timber trade is vital for the future of our planet, and requires the highest attention. Expert knowledge is needed for this 'new' crime theme, which includes interest in scientific (including criminological) knowledge and analysis. This was reflected, for example, in the

2016 Global Forest Expert Panel on Illegal Timber, as well as in the (June) 2017 Interpol conference on forest crime. This paper discusses the recent surge in international political interest in forest and wildlife crime, including the reasons/background, the forms it takes, and criminology's potential added value for better understanding and tackling this global crime issue.

P3.2 - 7 The nature, extent and impact of environmental prosecutions and sanctions throughout the EU

Tanya Wyatt (Northumbria University)

Matthew Hall (University of Sheffield)

Our paper presents some findings from the EU LIFE programme funded Capitalisation and Gap Analysis on Environmental Crime tendered by the European Network of Prosecutors for the Environment (ENPE). The project conducted a baseline analysis of "what we know about environmental crime and, crucially, how it is actually being tackled by prosecutors and judges across Europe". First, we completed a detailed review of existing literature concerning environmental prosecutions in Europe in order to pool knowledge and identify gaps. We then collected legal materials and publicly available statistical data on both the availability and the actual use made of environmental sanctions across all 28 EU Member States. We examined non-criminal as well as criminal sanctions employed as a response to environmental crimes, including administrative and civil sanctions. Our review and analysis consisted of the procedural and structural issues in each country's legal and regulatory systems which impact upon compliance, prosecution and sanctioning in respect to wildlife crimes, waste crime and chemical pollution. Our findings support that environmental crimes in general continue to be given low sanctions and under prosecuted.

P3.2 - 8 The constitutionalization of environmental protection

Hanneke Mol (Northumbria University)

Around the world, the 'greening' of Constitutions is opening up new avenues for environmental protection. In Latin America, the constitutionalization of environmental rights is part of a larger set of constitutional changes referred to as the 'New Latin American Constitutionalism'. To what extent such constitutional provisions can change material realities of severe environmental degradation and injustice, depends not only on the judicial interpretation of these rights but also on the constraints of the national and global power structures in which economic and environmental policies are embedded. This paper will discuss two recent rulings of Colombia's Constitutional Court, one of which prohibits oil, gas and mining operations in Colombia's páramo (high-altitude peatland) ecosystems, which are of vital importance to the country's water supply; the second ruling to be addressed has conferred the status of 'subject of rights' upon Colombia's Atrato river, severely contaminated by mining. The aim is to explore how the interpretation of social and environmental harm in these two rulings coincides with or, alternatively, erases or invisibilizes the denunciations and conceptualisation of harm in the political struggles around these cases, and to reflect briefly on the significance and limitations of progressive constitutional case

P3.3 - 9 Hash the quacks: unpacking fraudulent CAMs from a criminological perspective

Anita Lavorgna (University of Southampton)

Anna Di Ronco (University of Essex)

Complementary and Alternative Medicines (CAMs) are here broadly intended as all the health care approaches developed outside standard science-based medicine. While certain CAMs can have a role in addressing specific patients' physical, psychological and spiritual needs, others are fraudulent practices that lack any biological plausibility and may cause harmful effects on the health of people. The latter have been – and still are – widely used and supported by people. The presentation will focus on three recent studies pivoting around dangerous uses of CAMs: the first one investigates the behaviour of participants of an Italian online forum promoting non-traditional medical treatments that have been proved fraudulent; the second one is a longitudinal analysis of media representations of CAMs in Italy; the third study is an interdisciplinary project on CAM-related scams in the UK.

P3.3 - 10 Food crime: activities and actors. A review of the literature

Alice Rizzuti (University of Essex)

Food represents one of the most important sources of energy for the everyday life and, more broadly, it is an essential ingredient for human health. However, the food market offers highly profitable opportunities for criminals throughout activities, such as counterfeiting or tampering, that endanger its safety and therefore produce health risks. The presentation will discuss the initial results of the Ph.D. study of the author, looking at the literature on food crime in order to define which kind of activities can be included in this conceptualization and who are the actors involved in harmful activities inside the food sector. It will show how the wide category of food crime is conceptually embedded in the food safety literature, analysing the offences that it embraces along different stages of the food chain, with a specific view to identifying the possible interests of organised crime groups in the sector.

P3.3 - 11 Water, health and crime

Nigel South (University of Essex)

Water is vital to life and in some ways is the quintessential shared public good. At the same time, it is a precious resource and commodity that has been fought over, diverted, accumulated, and traded for centuries. Water access, pollution and other challenges affect both the Global North and Global South although in different ways. This paper considers examples of connections between water ownership, misuse, health and harms – from the history of sanitation to the modern market for sports drinks.

P3.3 - 12 Online medicine purchasers: responding to the risks

Lisa Sugiura (University of Portsmouth)

Public health concerns have been raised in relation to online pharmaceutical sales. People can buy legal medicines that would normally be prescribed by a registered practitioner, and can obtain drugs that would be categorised as illegal if bought on the street in the offline world. Legislation pre-dating the Web exists to protect patients from harm resulting from unsafe medicines and from illicit medicine and pharmacy practices. However, the sale of medicines online makes it easy to bypass such risk-management systems. The specific risks associated with buying medicine online involve the quality of the medicine, challenges to authority and legislation, and the risk of harm. In addition there are concerns about fraud and theft associated with online consumerism. On the one hand, the Web offers a range of benefits to consumers (for example ease and accessibility of products, lower prices, greater choice) yet on the other it is a site of risk and harm. Concerns about the risks of online medicine

purchasing have received media, policy and research attention. This paper will present the findings from a mixed methods study exploring the attitudes of online medicine consumers to understand what drives their behaviour in spite of the purported dangers.

P3.4 - 13 EMERGING DISCOURSES IN CONSTRUCTIONS OF, AND RESPONSES TO, CHILD-TO-PARENT VIOLENCE IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Amanda Holt (University of Roehampton)

Sam Lewis (University of Leeds)

In recent years, child-to-parent violence (CPV) has received increased attention from policy-makers, practitioners and academics in England and Wales. Whilst understandings of CPV are still in their infancy, various discourses are emerging at the policy level, both nationally and locally, and at the level of implementation and practice. This paper presents early findings from mixed-methods research with youth justice practitioners across England and Wales, which provide evidence of the complex and multi-faceted nature of local responses to CPV, as practitioners begin to develop a coherent response to this relatively new 'social problem'. The paper will demonstrate the conceptual and practical dissonance between emerging discourses of CPV, and conclude by considering the implications of these findings for theory, policy and practice.

P3.4 - 14 Parental violence towards children: The case of the Czech Republic within the European context

Zuzana Podaná (Charles University, Czech Republic)

Despite the fact that several international treaties demand violence against children to be prohibited in all settings, there are still several countries in Europe which show no intention to outlaw violence by parents, the Czech Republic being one of them. This presentation examines the situation in the Czech Republic and puts it in contrast with other European countries while making use of data from two surveys of Czech adolescents carried out in 1999 and 2015 and the International Self-Report Delinquency Study 3. The analysis, first, focuses on the description of prevalence rates, development over the last years, and public attitudes and, second, examines the association of parental violence with other parenting practices, attachment to parents, and intimate partner violence between the parents, as well as with adolescent antisocial behaviour. Results show a large extent of parental physical violence towards children in Czech society and lead to a conclusion that even minor physical violence by parents is related with diverse negative phenomena.

P3.4 - 15 Making parent to child violence visible in Finland

Riikka Kotanen (University of Helsinki)

Parent to child violence was prohibited in Finland in 1984. The intention in prohibiting all forms of violence was to change attitudes and reinforce the autonomy of children. The prohibition can be seen as somewhat symbolic given the limited subsequent policies and lack of discussion concerning the control of such violence. Nevertheless, this attitudinal change has been realised over the longer term in Finland, and there is a decrease in violence towards children. However, according to the latest child victim survey violence towards children is still more prevalent than violence toward adults. This paper analyses the gradual recognition and treatment of parent to child violence in Finland after the prohibition utilising the concept of invisible crimes, i.e. crimes which are hard to recognize, regulate and control. Hence this study analyses the different factors reducing the visibility of parent to child violence in

Finnish society from the late 1980s to the present and tracing its shift from formally prohibited but widely practiced to socially disapproved and potentially criminal. The research is based on close analysis of legislative documents, research reports, governmental reports and materials relating to campaigns against violence towards children and expert interviews with child welfare and legislative professionals.

P3.4 - 16 Detecting behavioural overlaps between generations – the transmission of child maltreatment and violence

Christina Bentrup (Department of Criminology, University of Muenster)

The cycle of maltreatment posits that experiences of maltreatment by one's parents lead to violent behavioural patterns against one's own children. The broader cycle of violence includes other behaviours which are distinct but theoretically related to child maltreatment such as violence or violent delinquency. The key question, however, is: how to identify whether it is possible to talk about intergenerational continuity or not. A closer look at previous studies illustrates two major methodological issues: the classification of belonging to a maltreated group and the relevance of the point in time of maltreatment for the later life. The presentation will focus on the comparison of different operationalisations of transmission processes by taking data from one study. Fortunately, the German "Crime in the modern City"-study (CrimoC), a prospective panel study started in 2002 offers this opportunity and includes information of three generations. The methodological comparisons include deterministical operationalisations as well as a seldom used probabilistical dual trajectory approach.

P4.5 - 15 Does the school matter? Cyberbullying versus bullying at school. Risk factors revisited

Marie Christine Bergmann (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)

The existing research on traditional bullying and cyberbullying focus mainly on individual level predictors for engagement in bullying or cyberbullying behavior. This holds especially for research on cyberbullying. Since evidence shows that there is an overlap between the both behaviors, the aim of this paper is to investigate predictors for traditional bullying and cyberbullying with an emphasis on school-related factors. The analyses are guided by general strain theory (Agnew, 1992). The analyses presented in this study are based on two combined large-scale representative school surveys, conducted in 2013 (N = 9 512) and 2015 (N = 10 638) in Lower Saxony, Germany. Topics of the survey were among others, self-reported delinquent behavior, including bully perpetration and victimization online and in school, individual attitudes, family and school characteristics. This database enables us to investigate school related predictors of traditional and cyberbully perpetration beside individual predictors. Moreover, the design of the study permits to include juveniles who engage in both forms of bullying simultaneously. By doing so we are able to investigate in an exploratory manner the influencing factors for this specific group.

P4.5 - 17 Negative school environment and juvenile delinquency and victimization. Results of the ISRD-3 in Switzerland and in Ukraine

Anastasiia Monnet Lukash (University of St. Gallen)

Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen)

This presentation is focused on the comparison of associations between negative school environment and victimization or delinquency in Switzerland and Ukraine on the school

level. Among forms of negative school environment are a lot of fighting, broken/vandalized things in school (were reported more often in Ukraine than in Switzerland), as well as a lot of stealing, and alcohol/drug use in school (were reported more by Swiss than by Ukrainian youths). We concluded that negative school environment relates differently to delinquency and victimization on the school level in both countries. Among some findings are the following: - Ukrainian juveniles are more likely to commit theft if they have a lot of stealing in their schools. Instead personal theft among Swiss youths relates stronger to other factors. - Swiss juveniles become victims of theft rather in schools than in other places; Ukrainian youth are more likely to become a victim of theft somewhere else. - In Switzerland, perpetration of graffiti and/or vandalism is strongly related to having a lot of broken and vandalized things in school. Instead Ukrainian juveniles perpetrate vandalism and/or graffiti regardless having such negative school environment. We also tested other associations that will be discussed during the presentation.

P4.5 - 18 Juvenile Victimization - Prevalence, Development and the Connection with Delinquency

Anke Erdmann (Bielefeld University)

Contrary to the traditional assumption of victims and offenders being distinct groups, criminological research of the past five decades suggests otherwise: Both groups feature similar characteristics and the risk of becoming a victim or an offender is influenced by the same factors. Consequently victims and offenders are often one and the same person. This so-called victim-offender-overlap is currently under discussion in criminology. Firstly, longitudinal empirical research on victimization is rather neglected in comparison with delinquency and secondly, the overlap between victimization and offending over the life-course requires further investigation. The talk discusses victimization during adolescence. Special attention will be given to the connection between victimization and delinquency by examining the amount of overlap between both phenomena and comparing both groups in terms of structure. Finally, analyses of parallel growth processes shall shed further light on the connection between the developments of victimization and delinquency. The data source are seven consecutive panel waves of the DFG-funded self-report study "Crime in the Modern City" (CrimoC), which contain information about German students from the age of 14 to 20 years. Both cross-sectional and panel data will be used.

P3.5 - 17 Parental violence and school bullying: Moderating effects of social context

Laura Beckmann (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)

The use of parental corporal punishment has been outlined as a particularly harmful parenting practice. General strain theory hypothesizes that direct experiences of violent victimization as a form of strain are particularly likely to lead to deviant and delinquent behaviors. Among these, involvement in school bullying is one of the most common types of violence during adolescence. GST further states that the relationship between victimization and deviant behavior may be attenuated for those who receive social support from significant others. The aim of this study was to test whether beneficial family, peer, and school relationships moderate the link between parental corporal punishment and bullying involvement. Using a longitudinal sample of 740 students between 5th and 9th grade from waves four to eight of the Berlin Longitudinal Study Media, within-person fixed-effects regression models were conducted. Results indicated that parental violence significantly predicted subsequent bullying victimization but not perpetration. Among the moderators studied, parental warmth buffered effects of maternal violence on bullying perpetration, while school satisfaction

buffered effects of father's violence on peer victimization. Positive classmate relations compensated effects of both mother's and father's violence on bullying victimization, even after control of the alternative moderating effects.

P3.5 - 18 The Violence of 'Honour': Exploring the Ubiquity of 'Honour' in Violence Samantha Walker (Keele University)

As a word which means many different things in a multitude of contexts, the process of defining 'honour' is problematic. It is often argued that it is a word which has become somewhat meaningless particularly when applied to modern Western cultures. Violence in the name of 'honour' is neither new, nor associated exclusively with any particular culture or religion. Today, however, a renewed focus on the concept of honour has been framed primarily within cultural and spatial confines as a result of an emergent awareness of 'honour-based violence' that has been almost exclusively attributed to particular BME, cultural and religious groups. This paper argues that such a culturalisation of honour obscures the more ubiquitous role that the honour-shame nexus plays in a wide array of violence and violent contexts. By deconstructing and de-culturalising the notion of honour, in this paper, I will not only attempt to demonstrate how, as an evaluative term, honour can be applied at least to some extent to any society, but will also begin to think about how honour can be used as framework for understanding interpersonal violence and the internal psycho-social processes of violent perpetration and victimisation more broadly.

P3.5 - 19 Intersectionality of asexuality and other minority identities: Differential experiences of intimate partner violence

Cassandra Dodge (University of South Florida, Department of Criminology)

Prior research indicates that intimate partner violence (IPV) is experienced differently across demographic groups within the LGBT community. In particular, females, male-to-female transgender, and Blacks appear to be at higher risk for victimization. This study looks to expand on prior LGBT studies by including asexual identities, a group often ignored in victimology. Specifically, the objective of this study is to identify if the intersectionality of asexual identities and other minority identities, such as gender identity, race, and religion, increases the likelihood of sexual assault and intimate partner violence. The current study utilizes data from the 2015 Asexuality Visibility Education Network Census (n = 8000), a self-report annual survey with a core set of basic demographic questions and topical questions.

P3.5 - 20 The roles of offender and victim substance use in sexual assaults: implications for risk assessment and mental health outcomes

Sharon Rabinovitz (School of Criminology, the Unit for Excellence in Research & Study of Addiction (ERSA), University of Haifa)

Judith Abulafia (Ashkelon Academic College, Ashkelon & Be'er Ya'akov Center for Mental Health, Israel)

Keren Goldman (School of Criminology, University of Haifa and The Health Ministry's Department for the Treatment of Substance Abuse)

Many sexual assaults are associated with either the perpetrator's psychoactive substance-use, the victim's substance-use, or both. Drugs and alcohol affect sexual arousal, disrupt higher-order cognitive processes including abstraction, conceptualization, planning, and decision-making, making it difficult to initiate or attend to cues that usually inhibit sexually aggressive

behavior, to process moral and empathic cues and to react to each other's emotions, intentions and behaviors. Substance-use is often used by perpetrators as an excuse for their actions and is correlated to more severe assaults and more victim injury. The current talk presents the role of substance-use in sexual assaults based on two recently completed studies: the first sought to compare criminal risk factors of convicted sex offenders with a diagnosis of hypersexuality to those with comorbid hypersexuality and substance-use (N=156). The second study explored the association between substance-use and severe mental health outcomes in 2,147 sexual assault victims. Findings underscore the importance of detailed alcohol and drug screening in victims seeking post-assault medical care as well as in risk assessment of sex offenders. Theoretical implications as well as practical recommendations for possible prevention and targeted interventions are discussed.

P3.6 - 21 'No More Excuses': the obligation of the Youth Justice System in Wales to promote the well-being of children in conflict with the law.

Heddwen Daniel (Aberystwyth University)

Youth justice in Wales is inextricably linked to the country's social justice policies. This is primarily due to the Welsh Government's commitment to extending their child-related policies to all children in Wales, regardless of their offending history. The Welsh Government asserts that all children and young people should have fundamental entitlements, and that free access to these entitlements is an essential part of advancing their well-being. This principle can be illuminated by Amartya Sen's position on measuring social justice by the capabilities (i.e. the 'real' opportunities) that people have to live a life which they value. In this paper, I argue that the Welsh Government's emphasis on 'universal' entitlements places a moral and political imperative on the Youth Justice System to promote the well-being of children when responding to their criminal conduct. Using Sen's Capability Approach as a framework, I propose that this is best achieved by prioritising the identification and removal (where possible) of the socio-structural barriers which impede the ability of many children and young people to live a life which is not harmful either to themselves or to others.

P3.6 - 22 Post-crash austerity, geo-political turmoil and the Criminal Justice System". Ideas for a critical criminological approach that identifies the current challenges to the Criminal Justice Sector.

Christine Hough (No)

One of the many legacies spawned by the 2008 crash is the political, economic and social chaos that now prevails, nationally and globally. This chaos generated a 'slow burn' foment of social unrest that has served to trigger collective manifestations of public opprobrium that include: the Arab Spring uprisings of 2010/11, the UK Brexit vote in the summer of 2016 and the national vote in the last UK election to return a minority Conservative government to Westminster. This paper will explore some of the challenges presented to the criminal justice sector by these broader economic and political currents outlined, from within selected aspects of a STEEP framework. This comprises five key factors (Social, Technological, Economic, Educational and Political) as a framework within which to analyse the strategic development of an organisation. Through the 'lens' of this framework, the impact of continued austerity measures and cutbacks across the UK public sector will be analysed with regard to the Criminal Justice Sector (CJS) to identify areas where provision of services and support have been significantly affected. Ideas from this analysis will be considered as part of an approach to critical criminological thinking that will be of most value to CJS providers

P3.6 - 23 Rebranding surveillance as social justice — an example of punitive regression in contemporary youth justice

Esmorie Miller (Queen's University Belfast)

Institutional efforts which rebrand inner-city surveillance as socio-economic redress have increasingly informed punitive regression in youth justice, for youth of colour. This paper responds to a critical debate emerging within the youth justice literature, which considers that the widespread punitiveness characterising youth justice since the 1990s is at an end. The case for punitive regression draws on the School Resource Officer (SRO) Program in Toronto, Canada — a scheme which assigns armed, uniformed police officers to high school in socio-economic deprived inner-city communities. The SRO scheme emerged as part of the 'Priority Community' initiative, a model of urban, socio-economic regeneration intended to redress socio-economic inequity. While the SRO scheme emerged as part of an agenda to redress inequity, one outcome has been higher rates of suspension, expulsion and arrests for black students — compared to their white classmates. The case for punitive regression challenges the notion that the state of contemporary youth justice is entering an era of progressive reform. Moreover, the paper problematises the notion of 'Progressive' in regards to the institutional consensus which has made surveillance synonymous with social justice.

P3.6 - 24 Relative Deprivation, Criminology and Social Justice

Craig Webber (The University of Southampton)

This paper revisits the concept of relative deprivation and asks whether or not it is still useful for criminology. I trace the way the concept has been used in the past and how it has links to recent additions to the debate on social justice, in particular Guy Standing's work on the precariat (2011). The argument will be that the concept is still a powerful one for bridging several related areas that should still be central to the concerns of criminology. In the 10 years since I wrote a paper unpacking relative deprivation in the various places it has appeared, the economy has crashed and ushered in what has euphemistically been termed austerity. Radical changes in employment have created the gig economy, zero hours contracts, Uber and automation through robotics and drones. Debates have appeared about the need for a universal wage amid algorithms for measuring happiness. Global politics has entered a Twilight Zone of disruption and chaos. It would appear, therefore, that relative deprivation and social justice should be central to a radical criminology.

P3.8 - 29 Crime and Cyber Places: Applying Environmental Criminology to Crimes in Cyberspace

Fernando Miró-Llinares (Miguel Hernández University, Spain)

Zoraida Esteve-Bañón (Miguel Hernández University, Spain)

Cybercrime has received some limited attention from environmental criminologists. As a consequence, it may be necessary to rethink some of the concepts and paradigms of environmental criminology to understand crime in this new place of criminal opportunity. While the concept of place and space have traditionally been used to refer to specific locations in physical space, they can also be used to refer to discrete nodes or areas of activity on the internet where one is not physically located but can act. The cyber environment provides signals, or indicators, that can be used to identify, offenders and suitable targets or victims. The Paris attacks was a disruptive event that generated an important public reaction in social networks, and created the opportunity to study the phenomenon of violent

communication and hate messages in Twitter in cyberspace. In the days after the attack, a sample of 259.333 tweets was collected. This study employs those data to identify environmental variables as “screen_name”, “description” and many others. The results show that events are followed by communications that show environmental patterns clearly identifiable.

P3.8 - 30 Daily Rhythms 1: the ambient population and the spatio-temporal patterning of crime

Muhammad Salman Haleem (Manchester Metropolitan Crime and Well-Being Big Data Centre)

Won Do Lee (Manchester Metropolitan Crime and Well-Being Big Data Centre)

Jon Bannister (Manchester Metropolitan Crime and Well-Being Big Data Centre)

The patterning of crime varies with the daily rhythms of the city. The ebb and flow of urban populations hold clear impact on the spatio-temporal patterning of crime. Thus, accurate population-at-risk measures are required to quantify crime rates. Utilising resident and ambient (Andresen, 2011) population-at-risk measures, as well as geo and time coded crime data for a major metropolitan area in the UK, this paper seeks to determine statistically significant spatio-temporal hotspots for both property and violent crime. Addressing the association between the temporal patterning of crime hotspots and population-at-risk measures responds to recent calls in the international literature (Malleon and Andresen, 2016). Thus, we explore property and violent crime rates in relation to day-time, night-time, weekday, weekend resident and ambient (workday and mobile phone) population measures. Further, we test the suitability of diverse spatio-temporal clustering methods (E.g., Knox Tests and Kernel Density Estimations) to undertake this task. The results of this research imply the need to develop spatio-temporal specific explanations of crime, to consider the interplay between resident and ambient populations and the locations in which they interact.

P3.8 - 31 Daily Rhythms 2: travel purpose, activity spaces and the spatio-temporal patterning of crime

Won Do Lee (Manchester Metropolitan Crime and Well-Being Big Data Centre)

Muhammad Salman Haleem (Manchester Metropolitan Crime and Well-Being Big Data Centre)

Jon Bannister (Manchester Metropolitan Crime and Well-Being Big Data Centre)

Interpreting the spatio-temporal patterning of crime, it is vital to consider the interplay of travel purpose and the attributes of activity spaces. This task, building on the insights of routine activities theory (Cohen and Felson, 1979), demands the integration of transport, crime and environmental data. In this vein, recent research (Felson and Boivin, 2015; Boivin and Felson 2017) has sought to explore the association between the characteristics of ambient (visitor) populations and crime. It has done so, however, without being able to account for the temporal patterning of crime hotspots nor the specific influence of environmental characteristics on those hotspots. This paper seeks to address this shortfall. It uses a negative binomial model to evaluate the effects of ambient population on crime across a series of time periods. Then, following Mburu and Helbich (2016), it examines the spatial influence of environmental characteristics on crime hotspots through the deployment of eigenvector spatial filtering techniques. The paper demonstrates that the interplay between ambient populations and environmental characteristics is time-dependent and varies according to whether property or violent crime is considered. The results of this research speak to the potential to develop more robust, though particular, explanations of crime.

P3.8 - 32 When Do Offenders Commit Their Crimes? A Within-Person Analysis of Temporal Consistency in Offending

Sabine van Sleeuwen (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR))

Wouter Steenbeek (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR))

Stijn Ruiter (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Department Sociology, Utrecht University)

Criminologists have long been interested in the question how offenders select their targets. From a decision-making perspective, it is assumed that offenders are goal-oriented individuals who evaluate expected risks and rewards of target alternatives in order to make decisions that bring them closest to their goals (Clarke & Cornish, 1985). Although previous research has paid a lot of attention to the spatial elements in offenders' criminal decision-making process – such as spatial consistency with regard to distance, direction, and destination – the degree of consistency in the timing of their offenses within the day and week still lacks detailed scrutiny. The aim of the present study is to examine temporal consistency in individual offending patterns, and investigate how these patterns differ for property crimes and violent crimes. Using recorded crime data on repeat offenders that committed multiple offenses between 1995 and 2009 in the greater The Hague area in the Netherlands, the observed level of temporal consistency in offending is tested using circular statistics. We conclude by discussing the implications of the results and avenues for future research.

P3.9 - 33 The involvement of youth in Maritime Piracy as an international crime

Hesam SEYYED ESFAHANI (Universté de Moncton)

Ahmad Kabbaha (University of Nantes)

Hamed Amin (University of Nantes)

Maritime piracy is not a new phenomenon. It has existed since maritime transport exist. In recent years, the number of Maritime Piracy, in particular in the Ocean Indian is significantly increased. However, this crime is not qualified as a regional crime. Today this crime is considered by criminological studies as an international crime and it has a great impact on the World security. Youth involvement in maritime piracy is increased theses last years, especially in Horn of Africa. This crime is a form of exploitation and according to International Convention on the Rights of Child, the children should be protected from any form of exploitation and any work that is likely to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. The children involved in piracy groups are subject to the Paris Principles, Principles and Guidelines on children associated with armed forces or armed groups, published in 2007. According to this text, the unlawful recruitment or use of children in these groups is a violation of children's rights. In this paper, we study this crime, its causes and consequences and then we analyze especially the response of France against this phenomenon in its

P3.9 - 34 Somali Maritime Predation: Traditional piracy or a new form of terrorism?

Anamika Twyman-Ghoshal (Stonehill College)

With the emergence of Somali piracy and its threat to international trade, there has been a suggestion that these piratical acts constitute maritime terrorism. In 2005, maritime security

fell under the ambit of the War on Terror in the US and beyond. The question is whether Somali piracy is, in fact, a form of maritime terrorism and if coupling these threats is a sound policy decision. The analysis identifies that the underlying motivation for piracy and terrorism differ, this is clear from both the legal and academic definitions of the phenomena, as well as when exploring the issue through the lens of motivational typologies. It is argued that identifying what truly triggers Somali piracy is critical. Dealing with the issue requires evidence-based policies that are founded on research of the precursors of piracy, rather than re-labeling the problem. It is suggested that conflating piracy with terrorism to support excessive militarization will embolden frustrated locals and increase levels of violence while misdirecting funds essential for human security. Solution to piracy require understanding the root causes of the problem, allowing Somalis agency in their country's development, and implementing local solutions that are perceived as legitimate and just.

P3.9 - 35 Demystifying the Role of Poverty in Terrorism: A Case Study of Boko Haram in Nigeria

Tarela Juliet Ike (University of East London)

Evangelyn Ebi Ike (University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria)

With the advent of 9/11 attack, there have been increasing debate amongst academics, government bodies and the international organizations on the role of poverty in terrorism. Based on the extant literature and existing research, the general view appears to hold that there is no direct correlation or link between poverty and terrorism. However, the current terrorist threat of Boko Haram appears to demonstrate the role poverty plays in the groups' continued existence and recruitment of members in Nigeria. Methodologically, this article adopts an exploratory search and argues that in countries like Nigeria, factors such as poverty do appear to serve as a motivating factor to terrorism. Hence a one size fits all approach which debunk the intrinsic role which poverty plays in terrorism might not be the best alternative to approach the terrorist threat in Nigeria. Thus, the article recommends that they is need to rethink the role poverty plays in terrorism in order to implement policies which incorporates community active projects in dissuading terrorism.

P3.10 - 37 Cyberbullying Against Rival Athletes: A Complementary Model of Self-Control and Differential Association

Christian Howell (University of South Florida)

Saeed Kabiri (University of Mazandaran)

Seyede Masoomeh Shadmanfaat (University of Guilan)

John Cochran (University of South Florida)

Two of the most prominent and empirically supported theories in criminology are Gottfredson and Hirshi's Self-Control Theory and Aker's Social Learning Theory. Both have generated a large body of research. However, there is much work to be done to truly understand how self-control affects the social learning process in regards to one's decision to engage in cyberbullying. The current study examines the interaction between self-control and the social learning process on Iranian sports fans' decisions to engage in cyberbullying perpetration against rival athletes (N=318). Findings show that both self-control and differential association have a direct effect on cyberbullying perpetration. Additionally, we find an interaction effect that more fully explains cyberbullying perpetration.

P3.10 - 38 Cyber Crime to Cyber War Part II: The Conundrum of Measuring Proportional Responses to Cyber Attacks

Albert Scherr (University of New Hampshire School of Law)

Last year, I addressed the lack of bounded criteria attendant to the decision about how respond to cyber attacks. The claim was that such a lack of standards opened the door to overly political or emotional responses that might constitute a declaration of war. Those who have tried to develop a set of criteria always start with the idea of proportionality as a way to measure appropriate responses to a cyber attack, e.g., the U.S. Department of Defense's Law-of-War Manual and the Tallinn Manual On The International Law Applicable To Cyber Warfare. Historically, proportionality has been a core principle in jus ad bellum doctrine. Applying the proportionality principle to cyber attack is a conundrum. The many types of cyber attacks, their frequent antiseptic nature, the disparate damage caused by such attacks and the profound discontinuity between cyber responses and more classic military responses renders measurement of a proportional response very much a conundrum. This presentation analyzes this conundrum and proposes preliminary set of criteria for a sound measurement of a proportional response to a cyber attack.

P3.10 - 39 Profiles and Pathways of Cyber Offenders: Are Online Offenders Different From Offline Offenders?

Robert Clarke (Home Office)

Samantha Dowling (Home Office)

Data from the Office for National Statistics show that there were 1.9 million incidents of computer misuse in England and Wales in the year ending December 2016, however relatively little is known regarding the profiles and motivations of those committing cyber crime. Findings from the NCCU suggest that cyber offenders are young and may be getting younger. Therefore, there is much interest in developing initiatives to prevent individuals becoming involved in cyber crime. In order to implement such initiatives, a better understanding of who is carrying out these crimes and the pathways into cyber offending is required. Whilst some evidence suggests that cyber offenders are qualitatively different to traditional offline offenders, much is anecdotal with a limited evidence base. Similarly, there are key evidence gaps regarding the pathways into cyber crime. We will present a collection of research commissioned and analysed by Home Office researchers to begin addressing these evidence gaps, including analysis of self-reported offending behaviour and data from criminal proceedings under the computer misuse act. Further research is critical to addressing these key evidence gaps in order to inform approaches aimed at preventing individuals engaging in cyber crime.

P3.11 - 40 The Past, Present and Future of Police-Adult Probation Partnerships in the USA

Bitna Kim (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Jurg Gerber (Sam Houston State University)

Using 2007 statewide survey data of police chiefs in Texas, we found a lack of partnerships between police and adult probation agencies. Since then, the need for formalizing these partnerships at the organizational level has gained increased advocacy in the criminal justice field in the United States. The current study updates previous studies by focusing on 2016 statewide survey data of police chiefs and probation chiefs in Texas. The specific research questions include (1) changes in the patterns of police-adult probation partnerships in Texas from 2007 to 2016, (2) the characteristics of formal partnerships, and (3) comparisons of police chief and adult probation chief perceptions of barriers to the formal partnership,

favorability to future partnership, and the need of trainings. The implications of the findings reported here for policies, training, and future research are discussed.

P3.11 - 41 The Community Service Order in Ireland: The Past, the Present and the Future

Eoin Guilfoyle (University of Limerick)

The paper will begin by identifying the origins of community service as a penal sanction and by outlining the original concept of the sanction. It will then examine the introduction of the community service order (CSO) in Ireland and set out how the Irish sanction differed from the original concept. Once this is done, the changes and developments that have been made to the CSO in Ireland over the years will be explored in order to set out and understand what the Irish CSO has now become. Finally, the paper will discuss the issues and problems with the CSO as it currently operates in Ireland and suggest ways in which the sanction could be amended in order to increase the ability of the CSO to divert a greater number of offenders away from imprisonment.

P3.11 - 42 The Development of a Global Community Corrections Data Base: A Proposal for International Research Collaboration

James byrne (University of Massachusetts Lowell)

While policy makers, practitioners, and researchers have access via the World Prison Brief to a comprehensive data base detailing the characteristics of prisons-- and the prison populations-- in over 220 countries globally, no corresponding data base currently exists describing the community corrections systems operating in these countries. Given the current debate over the utilization (and effectiveness) of prisons, it certainly is curious that we do not have access to basic data on the utilization of community based corrections systems-- and the community corrections populations -- in each global region. The key features of a proposed global community corrections data base are identified in this presentation, and then a broad framework for distinguishing high performance from low performance community corrections systems in each global region using these data is presented for review and consideration.

P3.11 - 43 People Under Probation: Needs, expectations, and assessments of offenders

Cihan Ertan (Düzce University)

Gönül Demez (Akdeniz University)

Meral Timurturkan (Mehmet Akif Ersoy University)

Elife Kart (Akdeniz University)

Selim Cankurtaran (Ministry of Justice)

Probation, as an outcome of new orientations in the retribution technics, has been enacted in 2005 in Turkey along with the aims of to prevent reoffend and to provide educational, cultural, scientific, and social services in order to reintegrate offenders into the society. To accomplish these aims, on the one hand, requires to designate the criminogenic needs of offenders so that the probation service can set a path to determine on what needs it should be focusing. On the other hand, expectations of people under probation are crucial in terms of aims through which probation identify itself. What probation means for the people who benefit from it is a significant point for an efficient process of probation whose emphasis is on social reintegration and crime prevention. This study seeks to illuminate the multi-dimensional relations between probation and criminogenic needs, institutional expectations,

and probation services' assessments of people under probation with reference to the data from the quantitative study carried out in Antalya Probation Department, Turkey between September 2014 and September 2016.

P3.12 - 44 Dogs, Likes, and Instagram - Police Communication and Prevention via Social Media

Daniel Wagner (German Police University)

Lara vom Feld (German Police University)

Thomas Görgen (German Police University)

To be, or not to be on Social Media, that seems to be no question for millions, even billions of people, businesses, NGOs and the public sector, using Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and other dynamic and interactive channels to communicate with friends, fans, or the general public. Depending on the institution and its respective aims and intentions, different challenges and opportunities define the framework for contents and style of messages and dialogues. In this sense, the police face a singular set of circumstances. The paper addresses the use of Social Media by German police authorities with special attention being given to crime prevention efforts. This involves not only the development and framing of prevention messages but also how police seeks to get through to as many (relevant) recipients as possible by building a community or at least a sufficient follower base. One of the dilemmas the police face is how to maintain an objective and sober public image while perceiving the demand to be engaging and entertaining which seems to be inherent in Social Media, even more so than in "classical" media. The paper presents preliminary results from ongoing interdisciplinary research funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research.

P3.12 - 45 Social smugglers: the role of the Internet in people smuggling

Andrea Di Nicola (eCrime - Faculty of Law, University of Trento)

Gabriele Baratto (eCrime - Faculty of Law, University of Trento / Doctoral School of International Studies, University of Trento)

People smuggling has been evolving in the past few years in order to adapt to the ever changing geopolitical, technological and social contexts. This adaptation path involves also a massive use of the Internet (including social media websites) in the various phases of the smuggling process both in origin/transit and destination countries. The Special meeting of the European Council of 23 April 2015 on smuggling of migrants stated that it is crucial "to detect and request removal of internet content used by traffickers to attract migrants and refugees, in accordance with national constitutions". As a consequence, there is an urgent need to improve the knowledge on the issue. This presentation illustrates the findings of the multidisciplinary research activities carried out on this topic by the eCrime research group at the Faculty of Law of the University of Trento.

P3.12 - 46 Social Media and ICT in Neighbourhood Policing – opportunities and challenges

Susan Anson (Trilateral Research)

Julia Muraszkievicz (Trilateral Research)

The opportunities that social media and related ICT provide to Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in carrying out their activities are widely acknowledged. These tools provide an additional communication channel enabling LEAs responsible for neighbourhood policing to engage with their communities, solve crimes, and increase the reach of their messages.

However, there is limited research examining the challenges of using social media and related ICT in neighbourhood policing. This poster explores both the opportunities and challenges of using social media and related ICT in undertaking neighbourhood policing activities. It is based on research conducted for the EC funded INSPEC2T (Inspiring Citizen Participation for Enhanced Community Policing Actions) project. Eight interviews were conducted with representatives from Lancashire Constabulary and partner organisations to understand their perspective of neighbourhood policing and the role and challenges associated with the use of new digital means of communication. The findings suggest that whilst the benefits of social media and related ICT are clear, challenges to their use exist in terms of the difficulty of reaching particular groups, officer engagement with the tools, privacy concerns and the potential for inappropriate use. These challenges are highlighted in the context of the impact of austerity on neighbourhood policing.

P3.12 - 47 Watch Groups, Surveillance and DIY Policing

Keith Spiller (Birmingham City University)

Xavier L'Hoiry (University of Sheffield)

This paper examines surveillant relations between police and citizens. We consider how technologies enable the public to support the task of policing, as well as empower the public to work without and beyond the police. Community supported policing interventions are not new (see Burgess et al. 1937), however more recently mobile and accessible technologies have promoted and enabled a DIY (Do-It-Yourself) culture to policing. Indeed, it is now commonplace for the police to request footage captured by citizens in the wake of both high profile terrorism incidents as well as fairly mundane instances of disorder. They may also liaise with and support organisations such as neighbourhood watch or community groups in the 'fight' against crime. The focus of the paper is 'watch groups' or those who task themselves with DIY policing. These are self-responsibilized groups that perform roles of monitoring suspicious or actual behaviours. We consider two empirical examples; first, a community 'alert' group mediated through social media. Second, a group of businesses that circulate, via a website, CCTV images of (alleged) wrong-doing in their premises. We argue that citizens are establishing new surveillant relations that are pushing policing in new and evolving directions that are

P3.13 - 48 Crime, Terrorism and the Illusion of danger: keeping Control in the Era of 'Life: live 24/7'

Domenico Galimi (University of London, Royal Holloway College)

In the last lustrum, Europe has been described as "plagued" by terror attacks: France, Germany, the UK. Media outlets demand highly repressive measures and publicly lament how the situation is "out of control", populations have often lamented how unsafe they feel, blaming the Syrian refugee crisis, detonated by the UK and the US, as 'terror catalyst'. But is it true? Is the situation "out of control"? Europe has rarely been safer: deaths for cardiovascular illnesses or cancer vastly outnumber terror-related deaths. How is it possible the former are given considerable importance without hysteria, while the latter are disproportionately 'felt' by population, media and politicians? The problem lies with the spectacularisation of crime and terrorism which has massively 'benefited' from the technological revolution: due to 24/7 access to news, public life, feeds, incidents et similia, society has reached a point in which perceived danger is possibly more significant, or relevant, than real danger. Events of crime or terror saturate media and personal devices, which are overwhelmed with shocking content: it is not surprising society feels 'out of

control': we are so used being in control of our (digital) life, we forget the world keeps going, even without our 'likes'.

P3.13 - 49 Horror and spectacularisation of violence: a social semiotics analysis to explore Islamic State's beheadings

Elisa Impara (Kingston University)

Despite their predominant role in terrorist practices, beheadings (in the form of pictures and videos circulating on the internet) have not been subject to empirical studies nor have received sufficient theoretical attention. The aim of this paper is to explore images of executions by employing social semiotics theory and multimodal analysis. The main research questions this work intends to address are: what is the use of televised beheadings? What type of involvement exists between the action in the image and the viewers? For the aim of this paper, beheadings by the Islamic State will be employed as an example of spectacular violence. The use of decapitation will be discussed as a theatrical strategy that attempts to legitimise the Islamic State (and its political project) and to impact upon recruitment of new militants: this is achieved not only by causing material damage, but also by triggering more mundane sentiments in young people who may be more inclined to be attracted to extremist discourses.

P3.13 - 50 Managing Suspect Communities: The Prevent Duty at Schools

Necla Acik (Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice, School of Law, University of Manchester)

Jo Deakin (Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice, School of Law, University of Manchester)

The radicalisation of young people in the UK is a contentious subject garnering varied opinion from many quarters including politicians, schools, the media and the general public. The government have responded to widespread concerns with a variety of 'rigorous checks and interventions' under the Prevent duty to safeguard young people at risk of radicalisation. Under Prevent, schools are tasked with discussing, identifying and reporting 'extremist behaviour'. However, questions arise around the impact of this counter-terrorism prevention measure on pupils, the schools and the wider community and the implications of controls imposed by the Prevent duty on teachers and students. This paper is based on a series of workshops carried out with pupils and teachers in a high school in the North-West of England in 2016 as well a project with young Muslims. It will demonstrate that while teachers and pupils understand the 'duty of care' Prevent has been more damaging than enabling; acting as a mechanism of exclusion that represses rather than encourages conversations. This research address the potentially stigmatising and isolating effects of the current counter-terrorism policy and practice in schools and the effect it has on Muslim communities perceived as 'suspect communities'.

P3.13 - 51 The process of radicalisation – usability of theoretical models in empirical research

Nicole Bögelein (University of Cologne)

Jana Meier (University of Cologne)

Various models describe radicalisation processes into Islamism and right-wing extremism. Mostly they are unconnected with rare attempts to find common themes. But when to be applied in a qualitative-empirical study, a connection is needed to design interview templates.

This presentation will carve out common aspects of different models (e.g. Moghaddam's "Staircase to terrorism", Wiktorowicz' "al-Muhajiroun Model"; Sageman's "Bunch of Guys Theory" amongst others). Then we will discuss usability and challenges of operationalisation for qualitative interview templates. In the course of our research project "Radicalisation in a digital era" we are to conduct biographical interviews with interviewees who experienced a process of radicalisation (and possibly deradicalisation) into Islamism or right-wing extremism. As we focus on the influence of online tools and contacts in the course of the radicalisation process we will specifically look out for what selected models contribute to this topic.

P3.14 - 52 Challenging constructions of crime, criminal law and crime policy. Discursivity and "regimes of truth" in Finnish Criminal Law Committee work 1972–1976

Aura Kostiainen (University of Helsinki)

The study aims to find out how crime, criminal law, crime policy and society were constructed in the work of the Finnish Criminal Law Committee and how these views were linked to larger changes in the society. The total reform of the Finnish Criminal Code has been one of the most significant law reforms in Finland during the last decades. The reform began in 1972 by appointing a committee, which gave a report with general guidelines in 1976. During the years 1980–1999 a project organization under the Ministry of Justice drafted legislative "packages" according to different crime types. My study will focus on the Committee work during the years 1972–1976. The study focuses on discursivity and the "regimes of truth" produced in the committee work: the definition and construction of problems, their background assumptions and their material consequences. I will utilize and combine Bacchi, Laclau & Mouffe and Foucault's concepts. The beginning of the reform was linked to a larger wave of critique of coercive treatment. It saw also the beginning of closer co-operation with Nordic countries, rapid societal change and political activism. These changes in the surrounding culture and society are important factors in the study.

P3.14 - 53 Precrime in German migration law: The deportation and detention of potential terrorists ("Gefährder") as practical example for criminal law of the enemy ("Feindstrafrecht")

Christine Graebisch (Dortmund University of Applied Sciences and Arts)

After the terrorist attack on Berlin Christmas market in December 2016 major changes to the German security architecture have taken place. It was now made use of a migration law regulation that had existed since 2005 but has never been applied since. It allows for the detention and deportation of a foreign national according to a prognosis predicting a terrorist attack or a similar danger to the state. According to this regulation deportation may take place despite an existing residence permission, without a prior expulsion order, without an asylum procedure, in an only one-instance administrative court summary proceeding at the Federal Administrative Court. When the court confirmed this practice in two precedents in March 2017, it opened the door for further cases. The paper is based on a study of the case that followed next. It will be analysed from a criminological perspective compared to a fictional German national. It will demonstrate how this special procedure for Non-German citizens deepens the already existing, but rarely recognized, gap between legal practice for German as opposed to Non-German suspects. It shows how this emerging multi-layered (criminal) law of the enemy endangers the constitutional democracy it claims to protect.

P3.14 - 54 Enhanced Cooperation as a Mode for Establishing the European Public Prosecutor - challenges and perspectives

Margarida Santos (Law School of the University of Minho)

The establishment of a European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) has been debated for nearly 20 years. In this path, with important steps, on July 2013, the European Commission presented a Proposal for a Council Regulation on the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office. The European Council did not reach agreement on the proposal for a Regulation establishing the EPPO. Thus, it is open the way to possible enhanced cooperation, in line with the third subparagraph of Article 86 (1) TFEU. The adoption of the EPPO Regulation, via an enhanced cooperation, would start an enormous change in the EU area of criminal justice. The EPPO will have the power to decide on opening an investigation, launching a prosecution and bringing the defendant to justice on criminal offences against the Union's financial interests, as they are defined in the Directive on the protection of the Union's financial interests by criminal law. The establishment of the EPPO raises complex questions, especially related with the challenges to the national criminal justice systems. In this context, we will reflect on the challenges, problems and perspectives of a (new) criminal law intervention model in the European Union, based on the creation

P3.14 - 55 Evaluation and european criminal law

Fernando Guanarteme Sánchez Lázaro (Universidad de La Laguna)

Emilio José Armaza Armaza (Universidad del País Vasco)

María Eugenia Escobar Bravo (University of Münster)

The work of legislative evaluation developed by the Commission has 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, 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 paper 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 legislator. 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 criminal laws, through control and evaluation of of the semantic norms that the courts propose in their application.

P3.15 - 56 The implementation of alternatives to deprivation of liberty in European juvenile justice systems

Eszter Parkanyi (Research Assistant)

The United Nations and the Council of Europe require that states implement alternatives to deprivation of liberty in juvenile justice systems in order to reduce the harm caused by institutionalisation and to promote effective reintegration and resocialisation of youth into the society. Accordingly, European countries continuously develop the alternative measures available for juvenile delinquents. These measures are often analysed individually or in comparison with other countries' similar measures, however they are rarely assessed as part

of a system of measures and sanctions. In the present comparative analysis the alternative measures of six countries have been investigated and analysed according to their availability during the criminal procedure and their compliance with international requirements. It was found that European countries tend to emphasize different types of measures in their juvenile justice systems, and alternatives target primarily delinquents of minor offences. The results suggest different approach on the behaviour of juvenile delinquents and on the international requirement of the implementation of a wide range of measures. The results of the comparative analysis in this field may provide useful input to European policies as well as national legislations in creating proportionate juvenile justice systems and in enhancing the effectiveness of their measures.

P3.15 - 58 Juvenile Delinquency in the Balkans: A Regional Comparative Analysis based on the ISRD3-Study Findings

Reana Bezic (Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology, University of Zagreb)

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. Cross-national comparison will be provided between all the Balkan countries which have collected the data in the Third International self-report delinquency study (ISRD3)- Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, and Macedonia. 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. 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.

P3.15 - 59 Phenomenological and Etiological Characteristics of Juvenile Crime in Serbia - Comparative Analyses

Nikola Vujičić (Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research)

The paper analyzed the general characteristics of juvenile crime, with special emphasis on the situation in the Republic of Serbia. The research is based upon statistical data, comparative analyses and on a review of general theoretical concepts that attempt to explain the problem of juvenile crime. In the first part of the paper are listed the general terminology notes. Based on the analysis of statistical data, in the second part are presented the data about this type of crime in the Republic of Serbia in the period from 2005 to 2014, with emphasis on the general tendencies in other European countries - Phenomenological dimension. Etiological dimension of crime, is dedicated to the third part of the work, which points to the basic theoretical approaches that seek to explain why juveniles committing criminal offenses and what are the factors that most often affect the occurrence of undesirable behavior. Findings about Juveniles Crime in Serbia, are listed in the last part of paper, based on available data, and regarding this two dimensions - Phenomenological and Etiological.

P3.16 - 60 Front-line police doing research: issues and experiments

Rebecca Thompson (Nottingham Trent University)

Matthew Ashby (Nottingham Trent University)

Police forces in several countries are adopting evidence-based policing - using the best available research evidence to improve policy and practice - but police forces may not have the necessary skills to develop robust research evidence. Solving this problem has led to several models of collaboration between universities and police forces. The presentations in this panel will discuss one model, in which serving front-line officers complete research relevant to their work while being mentored by an academic. This paper will discuss the rationale for this approach, compare it with alternative models and analyse potential issues that have been encountered so far.

P3.16 - 61 Mental Toughness and the Special Constabulary

Alex Paradise (Derbyshire Constabulary)

Special constables are part-time volunteer police officers with full police powers. Nationally there is a drive to recruit more volunteers into policing. Evidence in our own region suggests that mass recruitment has in some cases been followed by a higher proportion of volunteers choosing to leave. This has financial implications because of training, equipment and other costs. Consequently recruiting long serving 'career specials' has become a holy grail of Citizens in Policing projects. One potential predictor of long service is mental toughness, a concept that originated in research into the psychology of elite athletes. Since then it has developed significantly and branched out from sports psychology into industry and education. There is a wealth of evidence which points to a strong positive link between high MT and an individual's level of achievement and ability to become a leader. This research tests whether mental toughness can be used to predict which special constables are likely to cease volunteering earlier, or which specials have the capacity for high performance and future leadership within the Special Constabulary. If so, mental-toughness assessments could be incorporated into recruitment of specials.

P3.16 - 62 Reducing violence in the night-time economy: the link between drugs and violence

Elizabeth Perry (Leicestershire Police)

Violent offending is disproportionately high during the night time. There is considerable biological evidence that consuming alcohol alongside stimulant drugs (such as cocaine) can lead to violence. The current research investigates whether violence in a city centre at night can be reduced by early identification of people in possession of cocaine. Police use a drug-detection dog to identify people who have been in contact with controlled drugs, who are then spoken to by police. Anyone found with drugs is (after case triage) diverted to a support service for help dealing with drug addiction. This paper will discuss the existing research in this area and the current experimental work to determine if this operation is associated with any decrease in violent offending.

P3.16 - 63 Critically evaluating initial police response to domestic abuse cases

Mohit Behl (Leicestershire Police)

The demand for police officers who investigate domestic abuse cases outstrips the available supply. This has a dramatic impact on how soon officers arrest a suspect and start the criminal justice process (for offenders not arrested at the time of the offence). Delays in making arrests may increase the risk of further offending, damage a victim's confidence in the

police and increase the chance of the victim withdrawing their co-operation with the investigation. Further delays elsewhere in the criminal justice system may carry the same risks. This paper reviews the existing research relevant to these issues and sets out options for the police to generate better evidence to help improve police practice.

P3.17 - 64 European ships on South East Asian beaches. Shipbreaking, environmental harm and state-corporate crime

Lieselot Bisschop (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

Jasmien Claeys (Ghent University)

Shipbreaking is the dismantling of discarded vessels with the intent of reusing parts and recycling secondary raw materials. About 70% of discarded vessels end up on the beaches of South East Asia and are dismantled without regard for the environment and human health (Heidegger et al 2016). Various toxins pollute the water, soil and air. Our study discusses the practice of shipbreaking as an environmental crime and analyses the role played by corporations and governments. The theoretical frameworks of state-corporate crime (Kramer & Michalowski, 2002) and treadmill of production (Lynch et al 2016) provide the frame of analysis for our case study. This explorative study focuses on Germany and Greece as countries of origin and Bangladesh as a country of destination. It is based on document analysis and expert interviews. Our findings show that shipbreaking is the result of a complex interplay of economic and political actors on national as well as international level. This includes shipping lines, financial institutions, investors, cash buyers, classification companies, ship yards, flag states, port states, beneficial owners and tax havens. This environmental state-corporate crime occurs because of high profits, lax formal and informal control and the systemic prioritization of the economy over the

P3.17 - 65 Corporate harm and embedded labour exploitation in food supply chains

John Davies (University of Manchester)

The concept of harm within and beyond criminological research has received increased attention in recent years. However, labour exploitation remains an under-researched theme in relation to corporate harm, both in theoretical and empirical terms. Based on qualitative research conducted with migrant workers and supply chain stakeholders, this paper argues that in the context of food supply chains, labour exploitation results from structural problems associated with the demand for products. Individual businesses and employers may facilitate labour exploitation, yet these problems also emerge from structural food supply chain dynamics. These dynamics revolve around dominant supply chain actors such as buyers, who demand low-cost, high quality, 'just in time' products from their suppliers. In order to manage these pressures, suppliers may casualise and outsource their labour costs to intermediaries, who provide workers to supply chain businesses at short notice and on a flexible basis. Under the scope of legitimate markets, exploitative and harmful labour practices may become accepted and normalised as part of 'normal' business activities. Criminological analyses of modern markets and food production can begin to address the systemic challenges of harmful labour practices, both in domestic and global supply chains.

P3.17 - 66 The exploitation of migrant workers as corporate crime

Natalia Ollus (The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the UN (HEUNI), Helsinki, Finland)

I will present the findings of my research on the exploitation of migrant workers and

trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation in Finland. Exploitation of migrant workers can be understood as a continuum of less severe to more severe acts where less serious forms of exploitation can create conditions where more serious exploitation (such as trafficking) may take place. Exploitation and trafficking are not isolated phenomena, but are closely related to developments and changes in the economy, the labour markets and society at large. Exploitation is legitimised through the existing precarious and poor labour practices that disadvantageously affect migrant workers. This includes disadvantageous yet legal contractual practices that exploit the vulnerabilities of migrant workers. Exploitation is also made structural through a lack of adequate control and sanctions against those who exploit them. Exploitation is not adequately recognized and addressed by (crime) control authorities, partly resulting from complex and overlapping criminal provisions. The exploitation of migrant workers is therefore not just the result of individual acts of 'bad employers' (Anderson 2010). In my research, I argue that the exploitation of migrant workers should be seen as a form of corporate crime. The corporate crime lens emphasises the economic, political and

P7.3 - 8 Field research on customary justice for children in Egypt and the Palestinian territories

CLAUDIA CAMPISTOL (School of Criminal Justice, University of Lausanne)

MARCELO F. AEBI (School of Criminal Justice, University of Lausanne)

This presentation analyses the profile of the criminal cases handled by the customary justice system for children in Egypt and the Palestinian territories. In both regions, this type of justice—in which decisions are based on three main elements: Shari'a law, custom ('urf), and previous judgments—coexists with the Western imported justice system. Data were collected through monthly semi-directive interviews with the arbitrators involved in this kind of justice in one governorate of Egypt and in the Palestinian territories. Several hundreds of customary justice proceedings were registered during almost two years of fieldwork. Their analysis allows a description and a comparison of the kind of offences treated, the distribution of presumed offenders and victims by gender, age and offence, the duration of the proceedings, and the final outcome. Different aspects of this kind of justice are discussed, including the role of reconciliation, the financial penalties imposed, the duration of the proceedings, the participation of minors, and the neutrality of the arbitrators. The research is part of a collaboration between the School of Criminal Sciences of the University of Lausanne and the Terre des hommes Foundation.

P7.18 - 62 Restorative Justice: is it all in the invite? How victim engagement is impacted by the 'sales pitch'

Rebecca Banwell-Moore (University of Sheffield)

Whilst there is a dearth of research that demonstrates the benefits of Restorative Justice (RJ) for all parties involved (victims, offenders and the community) there is little research that explores what factors influence whether a victim elects to participate in RJ. Victim participation within RJ has historically been, and still is, low (Hoyle and Rosenblatt, 2016). Limited research suggests that many victims would, if offered the opportunity, participate (Hoyle, 2002; Newburn et al, 2001) and that the method of invitation is a key factor in whether a victim decides to participate or not (Shapland et al, 2011). This paper argues that preliminary findings from qualitative research undertaken by the author suggest that the method of invitation and the confidence in which the offer of RJ is made impacts on whether victims elect to participate or not. Analysis of qualitative interviews conducted with Youth

Offending Team staff (n=12) and Victim Witness Care Officers (n=41) across two police force areas suggests that there are a wide range of methods of invite adopted and criminal justice agents lack the confidence to offer, in accordance with the Victims Code of Practice (2015), information on the availability of RJ to all victims.

P7.18 - 63 Language and emotion in restorative justice conference processes

Hennessey Hayes (Griffith University)

Restorative justice conferences are facilitated meetings that bring together young offenders and their victims in a respectful conversation about the offence and its impact. As such, restorative justice conference processes draw heavily on the oral language skills of young offenders, such that they are able to effectively communicate not only factual accounts of their offending behaviour, but also various emotional states they experienced before, during and after the offending occurred. Prior research on the oral language skills of young offenders in the youth justice system shows that one in two (approximately 50%) young people have clinically significant language deficits. This paper draws on observational and interview data from a number of young offenders who participated in a restorative justice conference to better understand the impact that oral language skills may have on young people's ability to effectively communicate emotion (e.g., remorse, sorrow and regret).

P7.18 - 64 "Saying Sorry Like You Mean It": Towards A Victim-Centred Understanding of Apology & Acknowledgement

Kieran McEvoy (Queens University Belfast)

Anna Bryson (Queens University Belfast)

This paper explores the intersection between apologies, acknowledgement and dealing with past abuses. It is drawn from an ongoing ESRC funded project. In 2014 the Stormont House Agreement included provision for the establishment of a range of intersecting mechanisms to deal with the past and legislation to establish same will be introduced in Westminster in 2017. The Stormont House Agreement also included a commitment from the British and Irish governments to make 'statements of acknowledgment' regarding their respective roles in the conflict and an expectation that other parties (e.g. the IRA, loyalist paramilitaries) will do the same. The paper draws upon the extensive literature within criminology, restorative justice and transitional justice about 'victim-centred' approaches to harm and wrong-doing. It also makes use of ongoing archival research and fieldwork with victims' organisations, ex-prisoner and ex-combatant groups and other key stakeholders, this paper explores a number of themes associated with the apology process. These include: the language used; timing, choreography and performance, understanding of audience; reception and perception of legitimacy; leadership; reconciliation and follow-through. The paper proposes a schema for effective victim-centred apologies and statements of acknowledgement.

P3.18 - 67 To Fear or not to Fear? : Exploring public sensibilities towards cybercrime and cybersecurity

Shane Horgan (University of Edinburgh)

Cybercrime and cybersecurity are increasingly the subject of public awareness globally, particularly in light of recent high-profile hacking and ransomware attacks. There is a tendency in both academic and policy circles to talk about the public's response in terms of 'fear' and 'anxiety'. However, there is a lack of empirical criminological research that has explored the way people make sense of and respond to cybercrime and cybersecurity in their

everyday lives. Drawing on the thematic findings of group and individual semi-structured interviews with lay users and practitioners (n=60) conducted between 2016 and 2017, this paper will argue that in people's accounts we can observe the normalisation and acceptance of risk in everyday online life. People talked about their feelings and security responses to cybercrime in 'common sense' terms, rationalising away the necessity for 'worry' or 'fear'. In their accounts we can also observe the everyday manifestation of tensions between structural constraints (e.g. the market, the family) on the one hand, and individual beliefs, values and motivations on the other. It is concluded that responsabilisation strategies have consequences for the entrenching of digital inequality in terms of the cybersecurity and victim blaming of vulnerable people.

P3.18 - 68 Victimization inside Online Social Networks: Assessing its Relationship to Online Exposure, Self-disclosure, Awareness and Implementation of Security Measures among Social Networking Users.

Theoni Spathi (Law School, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens)

In the contemporary Internet era, Online Social Networks (SNs) have evolved to dynamic and interactive environments, enriched with sophisticated technological advancements that have ameliorated the communication of individuals worldwide, providing simultaneously innumerable opportunities for online interactions daily. However, new types of criminal behavior, known as cybercrimes, have emerged, with the latter to proliferate mainly due to privacy and security issues attributed to most Social Networking interactions. The purpose of this study, influenced by the principles of the Routine Activity Theory, had been to examine whether specific online behavioral patterns, regarding exposure (to motivated offenders), self-disclosure (target suitability) and security measures' implementation (absence of capable guardianship) on behalf of the SN adult users were positively correlated with online victimization inside the SN environment. Findings stemming from the analysis have provided significant support to the examined relationships, confirming likewise previous similar researches. Secondary findings stemming from certain demographic variables (gender and age) did not reveal any significant impact on the pre-mentioned variables. Limitations of the current study, long and short-term practical responses as well as further recommendations for future research have been also provided for a well-rounded approach to the examined problem.

P3.18 - 69 Recent Challenges of Gathering Electronic Evidence and Possible Solutions

László Dornfeld (PhD Student, University of Miskolc Faculty of Law)

The digital revolution has significantly changed many aspects of life. New information and communication technologies (ICT) became commonplace and are used daily for various purposes. This however also created a brand new platform, the cyberspace for criminal activities. Cybercrime is the newest and the most rapidly evolving threat to security of people and nations. Recent attacks like the Wannacry ransomware showed the true capabilities of cybercriminals. Law enforcement must respond to this new threat through investigations. Gathering of electronic evidence plays a crucial role in the success of criminal proceedings and great care must be taken during the investigation. In my presentation I focus on the recent challenges national authorities face during investigations conducted in cyberspace. These can be of various natures: while vulnerability of data, tracing back criminals and encryption are mostly technical issues, deciding jurisdiction and the ineffectiveness of mutual legal assistance are legal problems. There were many attempts to find solutions to these issues and I intend to present some of them, mostly focusing on the Hungarian legal system's answers

while pointing out its roots in EU law and also its similarities to other nations' legislation.

P3.18 - 70 The Internet-of-Things: A Hacking Wonderland.

Tine Munk (Lecturer in Cybercrime (Criminology))

The growing use of computer technologies, devices and communication platforms in everyday life creates a paradox. The Internet-of-Things based on interconnected devices makes everyday life smarter, more convenient and more efficient and everyone benefits from this technological development albeit with little understanding of the security concerns. The increased use of the Internet-of-Things migrates away from the laptop, the tablet and the smartphone, and the security features on these internet linked devices such as GPSs, VRDs, cameras, cars, businesses and home automation, sensors and alarm systems lag far behind. Smart devices or the Internet-of-Things are not sufficiently updated and security measures are lacking which creates a hacking wonderland for a number of actors. The lack of security in relation to the Internet-of-Things was exploited by the innovative 2016 Dyn attack. This was an unprecedented large-scale attack which brought down several well-known companies worldwide simultaneously using an Internet-of-Things botnet. This paper will discuss the Dyn attack, the security problems related to the Internet-of-Things, the lack of regulation and awareness of the security threat. Moreover, the paper will also discuss the use of the Internet-of-Things ability to

P3.19 - 71 "From cradle to the grave: How senior police leaders learn the art of leadership"

Shane Doyle (Central Queensland University)

Accompanying the intense scholarly focus on leadership has been a substantial increase in the theoretical and empirical research on leadership development. However, the important role of leadership development in police organisations has received limited scholarly attention. In general, the literature on police leadership and ways to 'grow' leaders is restricted in scope and fails to adequately address many theoretical and empirical questions concerning police leadership development. Theoretically-based research within the unique context of policing is required to more deeply understand police leadership development, and what developmental experiences enhance police leadership. This study involves qualitative semi-structured interviews conducted with 20 senior sworn police leaders within an Australian police jurisdiction. These leaders start and finish their careers with one agency. This paper presents the key research findings derived from the perceptions of senior sworn police involving critical personal learning experiences which promoted their development as leaders. Shane Doyle is a PhD candidate and lecturer at Central Queensland University (CQU) (Australia). Shane was previously a police inspector in the Queensland Police Service with over three decades of sworn service. He holds a Bachelor of Business Degree (QUT), a Graduate Certificate of Applied Management (AIPM) and a Master of Business Degree (QUT).

P3.19 - 72 "From the Student Bar to the Front Line" The Leadership Challenges of the University/Professional Policing Nexus

Nick Symonds (University of Cumbria)

"Management is doing things right; leadership is doing the right thing." Lord Moran stated "leadership is the capacity to frame plans which will succeed and the faculty of persuading others to carry them out". Framing a workable plan and the mechanisms required to assist in this process can vary greatly within organisations that may have differing ethos's, aims and

objectives. This paper will dissect and discuss the leadership challenges posed when educating Police Officers in a Higher Education Environment (HEI). In a transition from HEI to the disciplined environment of Policing, is this a challenge of bringing ‘order from chaos?’ The quote provides a window to the idea of leadership and management, both of which are pressure tested in the robust arenas of Higher Education and Policing. There are opposing methodologies, policies, standards and desired outcomes between these organisations. Do they want to ‘do things right’ or ‘do the right thing?’ This is a literature based study centering on styles, theories and methods of leadership and how they are applied and implemented within the relevant organisations, in both the UK and further afield, in order to frame a discussion regarding the challenges presented by administering students across this nexus.

P3.19 - 73 A Pilot Study to Develop the Police Transformational Leadership Scale (PTLS) and Examine Its Associations with Psychosocial Well-Being of Officers

Salih Can (Pennsylvania State University)

In these times of increased tensions between police officers and their communities, the need for effective police leadership is more important than ever. Past research suggests that a transformational style of leadership is preferred by most officers, with supervisors who are good communicators, trustworthy, effective at training officers for changing times, and able to create a shared cooperative vision. The present study developed a new Transformational Police Leadership Scale (TPLS) that police departments might eventually use to assess supervisor leadership characteristics. Participants included 152 US police officers who completed anonymous surveys to report demographics, to rate leadership behaviors of immediate supervisors, and to report their psychosocial well-being (self-esteem, perceived police social support, romantic partner conflict). Exploratory factor analysis produced a 20-item TPLS with three dimensions showing acceptable internal reliability and test-retest reliability: Clear Communication, Training and Cooperation, and Fairness and Honesty. The three TPLS dimensions were not associated with demographics (age, gender, marital status, college education, patrol officer rank, years of service), suggesting their relevance to a variety of officers.

P9.20 - 70 Unexceptional Punishments: Micro-Level Perspectives on Punitive Experiences

Keramet Reiter (University of California, Irvine)

Lori Sexton (University of Missouri, Kansas City)

Jennifer Sumner (CSU Dominguez Hills)

Drawing on interviews with 76 prisoners, 47 prison staff, and 14 experts, we document lived experiences of punishment in the Danish prison context. We argue that, regardless of “humanizing” elements of normalization and humanity, prisoners and staff may experience the power of the carceral state in Denmark in ways similar to those under more obviously harsh confinement regimes, as exist in the United States and, to a lesser extent, in the United Kingdom. Ultimately, macro-level theories like Scandinavian Exceptionalism serve as a rhetorical tool, implying that harsher prison systems are fixable, but fail to reflect the micro-level realities of incarceration.

P9.20 - 71 Special cases?: small and specialized prison units and the boundaries of penal possibility

Alison Liebling (University of Cambridge)

Richard Sparks (University of Edinburgh)

Amongst the responses of prison systems to the problems and conflicts that they encounter or create has been the creation of small or specialized units for prisoners deemed ‘difficult’ or thought to require special handling on grounds of security or control. Such units have often proved controversial - they have been criticized for being too depriving or too generous, too oppressive or too lax, too intense or too dull. At their most interesting, however, they have sometimes pushed the boundaries of what is conceivable in a prison - in terms of participation, creativity and relationships - further than has been accomplished elsewhere. Whilst much has been written about - and indeed in - some of these units there is, at least in the UK context, only a scattered and fragmentary historical record of these experiences and no systematic appraisal of their contemporary implications. This represents both a failure to learn from the past and an obstacle to the imagination of possible futures. This paper seeks to initiate a reappraisal of prisoner experiences in special units in England and Wales and Scotland, drawing on empirical data from several studies, and a rekindling of the conversation with some of those involved.

P9.20 - 72 Stigma Management in the Digital Archive: Shaming without Reintegration

Shadd Maruna (University of Manchester)

Sarah Lageson (Rutgers University)

The concept of stigma and labeling has been central to the sociology of punishment since at least the writings of Durkheim and Mead. However, the vast transformations brought on by the expansion of the internet over the past 20 years suggests the need for revisiting the dynamics of labeling. In particular, the power to apply the criminal label is now in the hands of many (especially in extralegal settings), yet at the same time stigma in the form of a digital footprint is arguably more difficult than ever to escape. This paper draws on two, small studies to better understand these new dynamics of labeling: a discourse analysis of the motivations of online labelers and interviews with individuals struggling to cope with online labels. This evidence suggests that the internet has become a fertile space for the expression of public anxieties about social problems and a digital prison that can discourage the labeled from engaging with the processes of reintegration.

P9.20 - 73 Risk, intersectional inequalities and racial proxies: how is machine learning and big data shaping legal and criminal justice analysis of ‘risk’?

Kelly Hannah-Moffat (University of Toronto)

CJS and social justice organizations and individuals are challenging and redefining conventional risk episteme(s) through the use of big data analytics, which are shifting organizational risk practices, challenging social science methods of assessing risk, and affecting knowledge about risk. I argue that big data reconfigures risk by producing a form of algorithmic risk, which is different from the actuarial risk techniques already in use in many justice sectors; that new experts are entering the risk game: technologists who make data public and accessible to a range of stakeholders; and that big data analytics can be used to produce forms of usable knowledge and produce new methods of assessing risk that learn how to limit bias and inequality.

P3.20 - 74 Perceptions of the Police and Informal Social Control in Urban Neighbourhoods in Pakistan

Nauman Aqil (Cardiff University)

Though the role of informal control in preventing neighbourhood crime is well established in criminological literature, there is still a dearth of studies that examine the intersection of formal and informal control in urban neighbourhoods. Moreover, in countries where the policing system was primarily established to maintain control over subject populations, the dynamics of informal control could be substantially different from that in the developed world. Accordingly, this paper goes beyond the Anglo-American sites that heretofore dominated this line of inquiry testing components of social disorganisation theory in urban neighbourhoods of Lahore and Karachi, Pakistan. Using interview data collected from residents of high and low crime neighbourhoods in these sites, this paper seeks to understand residents' perceptions of formal control, social networking in neighbourhoods, and residents' attempts at instituting informal control. In short, there are three conclusions. First, policing priorities in these neighbourhoods were not aligned with those of the residents. Second, many residents considered the police as contributors to domestic problems. Third, as a result, informal control was exercised in ways that would minimise the involvement of police in matters concerning with neighbourhood crime and security.

P3.20 - 76 Trust in the Police and Legitimacy: Does Ethnicity Matter?

Jónas Orri Jónasson (Reykjavik Metropolitan Police)

There is considerable variation in attitudes and trust towards the police between countries. Previous research has shown that public trust and confidence in the police tend to be lower within minority groups than with the general public. It is therefore interesting to explore if there is any difference in attitudes towards the Icelandic police based on ethnicity. This study explores police legitimacy and trust in the police among the Icelandic population with a special focus on ethnic minorities in Iceland. Using data collected from three ethnic groups in Iceland, people originating from Poland, the Philippines, and Lithuania, as well as Icelanders, this study assesses whether trust differs among those different groups. The results show a slight difference in trust in the police between these groups, where Polish immigrants show lower levels of trust than the other groups.

P3.20 - 77 Low Self-Control and Citizen Satisfaction with the Police: Is There a Connection?

Frank Ferdik (University of West Florida)

Public compliance with legal mandates and law enforcement personnel more specifically require private citizens to judge law enforcers in a satisfactory manner. Determinants of public satisfaction with the police, according to existing research, have included police legitimacy and procedural fairness evaluations, as well as demographics such as age and income. To date, no study has empirically assessed whether individual levels of self-control, a crucial predictor of other outcomes such as criminal involvement, share a relationship with citizen satisfaction levels with police officers. Using questionnaire data from a convenience sample of university students (N = 623), this study estimated a series of linear regression equations to explore whether low self-control indeed predicted police satisfaction levels. Findings revealed a negative and statistically significant association between low self-control and respondent satisfaction with law enforcement. Implications for relationships between community members and the police are discussed.

P3.21 - 78 Going Dutch: 'Violence against Women' (VaW) compared to 'Violence in Dependency Relations' (VDR)

Janine Janssen (National Centre of Expertise on Honour-based Violence, Dutch National

Police & Avans University, the Netherlands)

All over the world the concept ‘Violence against Women’ (VaW) is used, but the Dutch government and policy makers seem to prefer the use of the concept ‘Violence in Dependency Relations’ (VDR) (‘geweld in afhankelijkheidsrelaties’). This choice is often explained by the fact that boys and men can also become victim of violence and that women can commit acts of violence as well. Nevertheless, there seems to be consensus that males and females do not suffer equally from violence. The general idea is that women are more at risk of becoming victimized. Although Dutch policy makers are aiming for ‘gender-neutrality’, at the same time they want to develop ‘gender-sensitive’ interventions. In this contribution the historical and philosophical background of the Dutch preference for VDR will be explained. Next to that we will critically examine the use of VaW.

P3.21 - 79 Violence against women - going the Polish way

Monika Platek (Warsaw University)

The Polish government announced the will to withdraw from the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women. There are thorough efforts to make it look as if the concept of domestic violence and violence against women ceased to exist. The tools used to reach that goal are simple: The President of the country asked not to implement the CoE Convention. President – the man responsible for observing the country law called for the neglect and ignoring of the Convention. The Minister of Justice cut down the funds for the organizations caring for victims of domestic violence. The Minister of Interior decline to support telephone helpline organized to help and prevent domestic violence and violence against women. The idea is that if you deprive the phenomenon of its name it is not supposed to exist. If you stop seeing violence against women, then violence against women ceases to exist. It creates an interesting analytical situation. Michel Foucault pointed out that the naming creates the category. The name invents and generates the existence. What are than the results of wishful blindness? What are the consequences for domestic violence and violence against women; and what are the cost and results?

P10.12 - 42 Being a girl or a boy: does it matter in the Youth Court

Sofie De Bus (Vrije Universiteit / Free University Brussels)

Jenneke Christiaens (Vrije Universiteit / Free University Brussels)

Previous research suggests an alleged gendered orientation of the Youth Justice System stating that ‘in practice’ different attitudes and perceptions would exist regarding girls and boys. As the presence of gendered practices in the Belgian Youth Court remains a relatively unexplored field, the on-going research project aims at exploring these practices within two Dutch-speaking Youth Courts. In this paper, we specifically focus on the role of sex and gender in the Youth Court. We will discuss how girls and boys are portrayed in the Youth Court case files, and how the Youth Court professionals perceive them. In presenting our research findings, we put forward the question how ‘being a girl or a boy’ has a role to play in the construction and problematisation of these girls and boys.

P3.21 - 80 Tackling the most harmful and serial Domestic Abuse Perpetrators

Pamela Davies (Northumbria University, UK)

The National Domestic Violence Strategy has promoted a co-ordinated community response that recognises the value of working together to prevent and tackle violence. The most recent

strategy 2016-2020 (HM Government, 2016) cements an approach that prevents, provides services, promotes partnership working and which brings perpetrators to justice. Within this context, regional and local-level risk management and safety initiatives have proliferated and this article reports on one such innovation - a perpetrator focused partnership approach to tackling the most harmful and serial domestic abuse perpetrators. The package of interventions includes an identification tool and a unique multi-agency tasking and co-ordination (MATAC) approach to addressing domestic abuse through perpetrator focused early interventions. It provides an overview of the key outcomes emerging from this project in one policing area in England. The discussion focuses on tensions that can surface within a holistic strategy designed to prevent and protect. Perceived concerns within the MATAC partnership, about victim safety alongside a heightened 'focus on perpetrators', provokes critical reflection on the different feminist politics that converge in multi-agency working at the local level. Though partnership working remains important in the shifting economic and political context in which local agenda setting and

P3.22 - 82 Identifying penal values: the case of judges and whole life sentences

Mary Rogan (Trinity College Dublin)

Interpretive policy analysis has shown the need for multifactorial accounts of the influences on penal policy. This paper argues that judicial decisions interpreting the compliance of penal policies with the constitutional and legal frameworks applicable in a state must also be considered when seeking to discern the nature of approaches to penal policy. The paper posits that judicial decisions are important and useful indicators of penal values and that the dialogue between the legislature, executive and judicial branches of government can highlight tensions about the legitimate purposes and limits of punishment within a state, and raise questions about which branch represents a state's position on these purposes and limits. The paper examines the approach of the European Court of Human Rights and the Supreme Court of the United States to whole life sentencing. It finds that the ideas expressed in the decisions of these courts do present an alternative view of penal values than those embodied in whole life sentencing policies as they were enacted and intended to operate. The paper explores the possibilities and limits which are offered by examinations of judicial action as sources of penal values and expressions of states' approaches to punishment.

P3.22 - 83 Reconstructing Dilemmas, Traditions and Practices of the UK Ministry of Justice

Harry Annison (University of Southampton)

The UK Ministry of Justice (MoJ) celebrated its tenth anniversary on 9 May 2017. This paper draws on 'elite interviews' conducted with senior penal policymakers to sketch some of the dilemmas, traditions and practices that have underpinned penal policymaking within the department since its inception. Notwithstanding the growing interest in the detailed analysis of penal policymaking processes, and the centrality of the MoJ to penal developments in England and Wales, these issues have received relatively scant consideration. The department encompasses a constellation of actors, ranging from political leaders to policy officials, data analysts to senior managers, with networks reaching outwards to a range of practitioners. Penal policy (understood here as centred primarily upon sentencing and prisons) is, on an interpretive view, enmeshed in, and propelled by, the beliefs and practices relied upon by these actors as they in turn draw on a range of traditions. The paper does not seek to provide one 'right answer' or 'true vision' of the MoJ, but rather considers some of the lessons to be gleaned from the divergent accounts provided by respondents of the department's history,

traditions and practice.

P3.22 - 84 The Reciprocal Impact of Evidence and Policy: Lessons from Policy Makers Use of Evidence

Mark Monaghan (Loughborough University)

One of the many barriers to evidence-based or evidence-informed policy making is the suggestion that a hierarchy of evidence exists in policy, where policy makers have a distinct preference for certain kinds of evidence over others. Research that is seen to be able to establish causality with strong external validity is the ‘gold standard’ whilst qualitative studies based on small samples are deemed less useful. There is, however, very little research that has put this to empirical test. This paper attempts to redress the balance. It presents findings from two different empirical studies into evidence use across different policy domains; illicit drug policy and welfare reform in the UK. Notwithstanding that this approach would be near the foot of the evidence hierarchy, it argues that there is limited evidence of an evidence hierarchy in these domains. This is not simply due to methodological preferences and biases of officials and Ministers but flows from a complex array of inter-related factors including, but not restricted to, analysts’ perception of their capability to sort, sift and compile relevant data, the organisational structure of analytical team within Government departments and the framing of the policy itself.

P3.23 - 86 From promising premises to broken promises? Abolitionism, Restorative justice and the side-effects of institutionalisation

Giuseppe Maglione (Edinburgh Napier University)

It is widely (although not unanimously) accepted that restorative justice is characterised by a “radical core”, being informed by a range of perspectives drawn from radical criminological approaches to crime and justice. This work aims to describe and discuss the destiny of this purported “radical core” when restorative justice is incorporated in law, i.e. when it shifts from a theoretical speculation to an actual penal policy option. Through a comparative analysis of recent legal documents on restorative justice enacted in England and Wales, France and Norway, the paper investigates one of the most extensively taken-for-granted narratives around restorative justice, offering critical insights and reflections on theoretical, legal and policy implications of this “new” frontier of penalty, at international level.

P3.23 - 87 Alternatives to criminal process: the England case and its application to legality principle countries

Marc Salat (University of Lleida)

During 2015, the Spanish lawmaker passed two legislative reforms through which it has been opened up the possibility to consider the creation of alternative mechanisms to the criminal process. In this work we present the alternatives to criminal proceeding in comparative law and, in particular, in the English law. Through its analysis, it is pretended to show alternatives to the criminal process (diversion mechanisms) that are currently working in England and problems that its application have caused. This comparative analysis will serve to conclude the necessity to provide European criminal justice systems subjected to the legality principle with similar mechanisms. The conclusion reached in this work is completed with the realization of a draft proposal. That consists in the creation of an alternative mechanism to the criminal law process in Spain applicable to primary offenders who commit misdemeanors like, among others, some of the most modern manifestations of gender violence such as

stalking.

P3.23 - 88 Leaving Police Work: A Comparative Study

Richard Bennett (American University)

While there is a considerable literature on recruitment and socialization into the police profession, little research exists on police retirement. The vast majority of the literature on retirement focuses its attention on the general financial aspects of leaving the work force. Only a few studies explore the social and psychological aspects of retirement. Even fewer seek to understand the social and psychological factors that affect retirees from the police occupation. None are comparative where samples of police organizations from nations across the globe are compared. The present study explores what factors affect a retiree's transition from a highly active and adventurous work life to that of retirement. The study compares three groups of officers and retirees. The first group are current officers who are within 3 to 5 years from retirement. The second group retired in 2015. The third group left police work between 3 to five years ago. This study sampled police organizations in five nations: US, Thailand, India, The Netherlands and Jamaica. The findings reveal many similarities in the transition process and also differences that can be linked to the retirees' self-identity, support from family and colleagues, the extent of they are socially immersed into police work

P3.23 - 89 Elderly people in prison in Italy: distinctive needs vs standard prison approach

Nicoletta Policek (University of Cumbria)

Luisa Ravagnani (University of Brescia)

Data extrapolated by deconstructing sentencing research, evidence that actors in the criminal justice system discriminate against elderly people by not considering their specific social and health care needs. At European level, there are not comparable data, as the definition of 'older prisoner' is inevitably arbitrary: European countries afford a different cut off point for a prisoner to be legally defined as older inmate. Notwithstanding this, the Council of Europe has revealed that Italy has the largest elderly prison population, followed by England, Spain and Germany. Setting off with an analysis of the distinctive health and social care needs arising out of physical and/or mental frailty, as experienced by older inmates, this contribution focuses on Italy where the number of elderly prisoners (60-70 years) has been increasing over the last 10 years in the face of a substantial drop in the whole prison population. To date, the needs and the protection of these vulnerable groups of prisoners have not been acknowledged. The concluding section of this paper argues that the burden of age with the collateral consequences of incarceration can be reversed with appropriate resources even when the costs for imprisoning elderly inmates appear much higher than if imprisoning

P3.24 - 90 Forecasting Urban Security in Europe: known unknowns and unknown knowns

Nicholas Lord (University of Manchester)

Urban security has been criticised, both as a policy construct and as a subject of criminological research for its preoccupation with controlling volume street crime and disorder whilst ignoring insecurities that are allegedly more frequent and severe. In these terms, criminologists concerned with urban security have been criticised for conniving in the mass distraction of public debate away from mundane insecurities, including those in financial, labour and housing markets, arising out of routine corporate malfeasance and

failures of public administration. This paper contrasts these ‘unknown knowns’, insecurities which are known to critical social science but unknown or marginalised in public policy discourse, with the ‘known unknowns’ of policy-oriented learning about volume street crime and disorder. It contrasts findings from the Urbis policy Delphi on urban security in Europe and case studies of metropolitan policing agendas in European city-regions with research into the ignored insecurities of these city-regions. The paper concludes by questioning what is to be gained by anticipating the interrelationships between crime on the streets and in the suites rather than bracketing-off the former from the latter.

P3.24 - 91 “Tacking Back Control”? (Im)mobile populations and urban security in Europe

Gordon Hughes (Cardiff University)

Volume crime, especially violence against the person and in the home, remains a priority on urban security agendas and, whether or not this ought to be considered as a mass distraction from other, ignored, insecurities, it has become articulated in political discourse with the freedom of movement across administrative borders. Another distraction, however, of this preoccupation with migrant populations is from the increasing immobility of those residential populations amongst whom volume personal and property crimes are concentrated. This paper addresses the challenges of forecasting the impact that resurrecting controls on the freedom of movement across borders will have on the remediation or further intensification of insecurity amongst increasingly urbanised residential populations in Europe.

P3.24 - 92 The Metropolis as an Object of Predictive Policing: forecasting the impact of emergent technologies in smart cities

Adam Edwards (Cardiff University)

Emergent technologies, so called because they are rapidly evolving and disruptive of settled social-technical systems, pose a major conceptual as well as methodological challenge for urban security in the digital age. As many of them, including social media, cloud robotics and the Internet of Things (IoT), are global in their reach and impact, they are disruptive of high-modern conceptions of crime and the city as territorially-rooted in off-line ‘zones of transition’ or ‘ecologies of fear’. This paper conceptualises the ‘palimpsest’ of urban security in Europe as a precursor to questioning prospective developments in ‘predictive policing’ and whether these are set to trigger a new ‘arms race’ between organisers and preventers of crime, both on the streets and in the suites, and whether they are set to shift the locus of social control from off-line to on-line. The paper considers the methodological challenges of researching this intersection between off-line and on-line fields of insecurity.

P3.24 - 93 Brexit and Beyond: prospects for internal security fields in Ireland

Matthew Bowden (Dublin Institute of Technology)

John Topping (Queen's University Belfast)

Policing institutions and ‘nodes’ of security governance, both North and South of Ireland, have historically followed distinctive evolutionary paths – set against unique political and policy origins within a singular physical island. The open border between the two jurisdictions has simultaneously acted as a visible/invisible (cooperative) manifestation of those differences. In this paper, we consider the ways in which the imperatives of multiple security demands at local, national and supranational levels will be extracted from their current (settled) existence, be re-arranged and reordered, and subject to new and unforeseen

pressures associated with the punctuation of Brexit. With North and South having happily coexisted in terms of their security relations, while on the periphery of Europe, this reconfiguration represents the new focus around the frontiers of inclusionary and exclusionary (euro) security status.

P3.25 - 94 International crime, juridical by-products and criminological analysis (Sponsored by the European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice (EACTJ))

Andy Aydın-Aitchison (University of Edinburgh)

Recently, criminologists and others have started to make use of resources generated or collected by the ICTY and ICTR to describe and analyse international crimes. Methodological aspects of these studies are rarely explicit and there is little attention to the challenges and limitations of the source material, the kinds of questions that material is best suited to answering, and how to build as robust a set of findings as possible. This paper argues that while evidence and transcripts from international criminal courts do have great potential as a source of criminological data, they need to be handled with care, recognising gaps, regional specificity and the need to assess validity. The paper compares judicial and scholarly approaches, examines access and transparency, issues around the construction of a body of evidence in the trial process and matters relating to witnesses. There are many reasons to take the ICTY as a ‘best case scenario’ of international judicial sources as data, and I examine two different approaches taken to using the court’s output in criminological research. They make a strong case for using the ICTY as part of scholarly efforts to make sense of the violent disintegration of state and society in Yugoslavia.

P3.25 - 95 The Role of Archives in Transitional Justice “Sponsored by the European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice (EACTJ)

Julia Viebach (University of Oxford, Centre for Criminology)

After the global proliferation of numerous transitional justice mechanisms what will remain are their archival records that document not only the heinous crimes committed in the countries concerned, but also how those tj mechanisms operated. Often however, the contribution of archives to on-going transitional justice mechanisms is neglected and remains at best obscure. Instead of seeing the archive as a neutral repository of truth and memory, it can be understood as playing a role in constructing truth and memory. Thus, archives are not seen as empty spaces to be filled through a technical process of documentation, but as spaces in which truths are formed and negotiated. Therefore, this paper will interrogate the different roles archives can play in transitional justice processes. It will draw on several case studies such as archives of truth and reconciliation commissions and archives created by international criminal courts. It will also look into ways such institutions use archives in their own work for instance as evidence or historical facts. Last but not least, the paper will explore different types of actors who both create and protect archives or those who restrict access and silence certain archival memories.

P3.25 - 96 Memorialising the Holocaust. Remembrance and Denial in the Jewish quarter of Amsterdam (Sponsored by the European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice (EACTJ))

Chrisje Brants (Northumbria University)

Katrien Klep (Leiden University)

After catastrophic events, memorialisation is part of coming to terms with the past and rebuilding the future, and as such is a form of transitional justice. In Western Europe, we tend to study such processes in parts of the world far removed from our own, forgetting that the major genocide of the 20th Century, took place in our own cities, and that a process of transitional justice was ongoing there for many years after the war. The Jewish quarter in the centre of Amsterdam has many monuments, buildings and museums connected to the history of the Jews of Amsterdam, the majority of whom died in the death camps of the Shoa. The memory landscape of the Jewish quarter is dynamic, a reflection of a culture of remembrance and denial of the Second World War since 1945 in which events and people were remembered, but others forgotten. What can the urban landscape of Amsterdam tell us about this culture and its relationship to social and political events during and after the war? What/who are remembered and what/who forgotten, by whom, and why? How has that changed over time?

P3.25 - 97 Medical experiments as crimes against humanity - corporations and secret service agencies

Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička (Sponsored by the European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice (EACTJ))

The reflection on the Pfizer case (Alien Tort Statute) unveils the consequences of not resolving conflicts of interests among the various stakeholders in the process of medical research in favor of human subjects and calls for reconsideration whether there is a proper protection of human subjects by international criminal law. Linking the Nuremberg trial with the trial against the leading pharmaceutical corporation Pfizer for performing fatal experiments on Nigerian children, the paper reconsiders crimes committed by leading multinational corporations in collusion with national authorities and political elites within the framework of crimes against humanity (Roksandić Vidlička, Galiot 2016.)

P3.27 - 98 Police research in comparative European perspective: the opportunities (and challenges) of studying police reform

Nicholas Fyfe (Scottish Institute for Policing Research)

Despite a significant expansion in policing research in Europe recent years, there are (with a few notable exceptions) relatively few attempts to develop systematic comparative analysis. To be sure, there are collections of essays on policing topics that bring together the experiences of different jurisdictions but these remain largely organised around a set of country-by-country narratives. Building on recent work led by Devroe, Edwards and Ponsaers on the policing of European metropolises, and focusing on macro-scale police reforms, I want to argue that there are significant opportunities (as well as challenges) in undertaking comparative policing research at the European level. Theoretically, police reform provides a lens through which to examine the politics of policy processes and agenda setting as well as issues of organisational change in the public sector where there is potential new insights can emerge from comparative analysis. Substantively, police reform raises interesting questions about shifting styles of, approaches to, and ideas about policing and how these 'travel' across different jurisdictions.

P3.27 - 99 In search of the 'European Dimension' in police research

Detlef Nogala (CEPOL)

Undeniably, there has been a considerable surge in the production – and – publication - of

scientific articles and studies about various aspects of policing and law enforcement taking place on the European continent. Almost three dozen journals are the outlet for a busy research community, and two of them lay claim to focussing on Europe in their titles. Yet the majority of contributions tackle local, national or specifically organisational issues of police and policing. Based on an exemplary analysis of journal content focus, this paper will address possible reasons, why police and policing studies in Europe are at best comparative, but rarely reach the level of a true “European dimension”. It will also argue why it could be in the interest of the European research community to move beyond this state of affairs.

P3.29 - 104 Neighborhood social capital, juvenile delinquency and victimization: results from the International Self-Report Delinquency Study(ISRD3)

Uberto Gatti (University of Genoa, Italy)

Alfredo Verde (University of Genoa, Italy)

Abstract: The utilization of the concept of social capital has become widespread in social sciences. In criminology, many studies have shown that various forms of social capital play a preventive role against criminal behavior. The aim of this study was to examine to what extent neighborhood social capital counterbalances the propensity to juvenile delinquency. Using data from the third wave of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study in 23 countries, we have verified that neighborhood social capital (trust, reciprocal help, cohesion) prevents juvenile delinquency and victimization, controlling for a series of individual and social variables representing risk factors for delinquency. Differences among countries have been considered too, as well differences between the second and the third wave of the International Self-Report Study. Keywords: social capital, self-report, juvenile delinquency, ISRD

P3.29 - 105 A criminological grammar of morals

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Neelie Pérez Santiago (Universidad Central de Venezuela)

Abstract: Although dealing very much in moral matters, criminology has largely avoided the direct consideration of morality. This has changed recently with the emergence of Situational Action Theory (SAT) which posits morality as a key determinant of behaviour. Tests of SAT include measures of moral beliefs and emotions, some of which were incorporated in the questionnaire for ISRD-3. These items can be combined with measures of deviant behaviour in a grammar of morals which can be used to construct varied types of (im)morality. Using the data from 25 countries that participated in ISRD-3, we explore the prevalence of these types and their implications for personal accounts of normative stance. We also compare this grammar of morals with those developed by the sociology of accounts and by philosophical discussions of immorality. A grammatical perspective on morality highlights some significant contributions of SAT, but also some limitations.

P3.29 - 106 Dishonest responding as rule breaking behavior in surveys: Using Situational Action Theory to explain insincere responding

Ilka Kammigan (University of Hamburg)

Dirk Enzmann (University of Hamburg)

Lieven Pauwels (Ghent University)

Abstract: Situational Action Theory (SAT) is presented as a general theory designed to

explain all acts of moral rule breaking by individual and setting factors and their interaction. Individual and setting moral rules filter out inappropriate action alternatives and thus affect the motivation to break rules; setting controls are expected to deter individuals with a morality encouraging the breaking of rules, thereby enforcing setting moral rules against rule breaking; and individual self-control is supposed to make individuals act in accordance with their own morality against rule breaking when they are in settings that encourages rule-breaking. Students' dishonest responding in school-based surveys can be seen as acts of breaking the rule to answer honestly – with their willingness to answer correctly being one of the auxiliary hypotheses that survey research is built on. If SAT truly can be seen as general theory of moral rule breaking, the same mechanisms as described above should be at work during the interview situations in classroom settings. However, SAT has never really been studied before in the context of dishonest responses in survey research. We present a partial test of these ideas in a cross-national perspective with data from the ISRD3 study.

P3.29 - 107 Feelings of security in the context of the victim-offender overlap An analysis with data of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study

Ramona Kay (University of Eichstaett-Ingolstadt)

Abstract: To feel secure is a basic need of humans, but we also know that everyone has a different level of security. The paper investigates predictors explaining these different levels of feelings of security in samples of 12-16 year old students using data of the ISRD-3 dataset. The main focus is on the categories of the victim-offender overlap and especially on offenders and non-offenders – both with and without former victimization experiences – who are assumed to feel more secure than pure victims and non-victim-non-offenders. Multivariate methods of analysis (among others bivariate probit regression) are used to test the hypotheses of (1) different levels of security for the various categories of the victim-offender overlap and (2) how the feelings of security are influenced by former victimization experiences. Furthermore demographic variables as well as theoretical assumptions from different criminological theories like lifestyle, parental supervision/control, attitudes toward the neighborhood and peers are taken into account. The theoretical implications of the results are discussed.

P3.30 - 108 The juvenile crime drop: A shift from offline to online offending?

Gijs Weijters (Research and Documentation Centre, Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice)

Josja Josja (Research and Documentation Centre, Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice)

Rik Beerthuizen (Research and Documentation Centre, Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice)

Andre Van der Laan (Research and Documentation Centre, Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice)

Both registered juvenile crime and self-reported juvenile crime is declining. But is there really a decline? One explanation for the observed crime drop is that juveniles shifted from offline offending to online offending. In this study we provide a first indication of whether this expected shift occurs among juveniles. For this purpose we used self-reported data among 12-17-years olds of three waves (2005, 2010 and 2015) of the Youth Delinquency Study (YDS), a cross-sectional study on a national representative sample of juveniles in the Netherlands. We first investigated trends in the prevalence and frequency of online threats and the spread of viruses. The results of these analyses do not point in the direction for a shift from offline to online delinquency. Next, we used model estimates to investigate the shift from offline to online offending. The results of this analysis showed only limited support for

the supposed shift from offline to online delinquency.

P3.30 - 109 Spatial Patterns in Wi-Fi Access Point Vulnerabilities

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Rutger Leukfeldt (NSCR)

Wouter Steenbeek (NSCR)

David Maimon (University of Maryland)

David Weisburd (The Hebrew University)

Stijn Ruiter (NSCR / Utrecht University)

Computer users face the risk of having their privacy compromised by cybercriminals who gain access to private information stored on their computers. While empirical research on computer-focused crimes has increased, little is known about the communities most at risk of having their privacy compromised. In this research project, we seek to identify whether vulnerabilities to Wi-Fi access point trespassing are spatially clustered in Amsterdam and we assess whether sociodemographic and socioeconomic characteristics of communities correlate with their risk of having their privacy compromised. Using wardriving methodology, vulnerabilities of private Wi-Fi access points were mapped and spatial statistics were used to assess the spatial clustering of this cybersecurity threat. Our findings and its implication for the susceptibility to cybercrime victimization will be presented.

P3.30 - 110 Reporting crime after cybercrime victimization

Steve Van de Weijer (NSCR)

Rutger Leukfeldt (NSCR)

Lisanne Jong (Netherlands Statistics)

Wim Bernasco (NSCR)

During the past decades many studies have investigated determinants of crime reporting behavior among victims of traditional crime. However, little is known about the victim- and crime characteristics that predict crime reporting after cybercrime victimization. This is remarkable given that cybercrime has become one of the most prevalent types of crime and because studies have shown that cybercrimes are often not reported to the police. The goal of the current study therefore is to examine the determinants and motives of crime reporting after cybercrime victimization. Analyses were conducted using three different datasets. First, in the Dutch Veiligheidsmonitor a large number of respondents was asked about victimization. Second, a representative household panel (the LISS-panel) is asked about their online behaviors. Third, a vignette-study was conducted among Dutch students. Results show that crime reporting is very low for cybercrimes, although some cybercrimes are reported more often to other organization than the police. Some determinants of crime reporting differ between traditional crime and cybercrime, but also between different types of cybercrime (e.g., hacking, online fraud, identity theft). Motives to either report victimization to the police or not are similar for cybercrime and traditional crime victims.

P3.30 - 111 The cyborg crime concept: a hybrid and complex understanding of cybercrime, cyber offenders and cyber victims

Wytske Van der Wagen (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

There is no doubt that our contemporary lives are increasingly intertwined with digital and computer technology. As Donna Haraway already pointed out in 1987, 'we are all cyborgs', by which she claimed that the distinction between man and machine, biological and artificial,

real and fictional becomes increasingly blurry. This research puts forward that this dimension is also pervasive when we look at cybercrime. Firstly, ICT play a crucial role in carrying out and organizing these crimes, even to the extent that crimes can have a robotic nature. Secondly, ICT can intermingle with the perceptions, capabilities, actions and intentions of cyber offenders, making them to some extent also cyborgs. Thirdly, looking at 'the victim', it is often not clear-cut who/what it constitutes. Is it a human, a machine, an IP address, a virtual agent or a complex blend of all these entities at the same time? This research argues that these and other developments require criminology to move beyond an anthropocentric lens. The research draws upon insights from Actor-Network Theory, a constructionist perspective that looks at actors in a hybrid, complex and networked fashion. The research not only explores ANT's theoretical potential, but also demonstrates its added

P3.31 - 112 PRISON AND VIOLENT POLITICAL EXTREMISM IN THE UNITED STATES

Gary LaFree (University of Maryland)

Current research reveals a fundamental disagreement about the impact of imprisonment on violent political extremism. While much past research reports strong effects of prison on the lives of ex-offenders many remain skeptical about any association between imprisonment and violent political extremism. However, empirical tests of the relationship are limited mostly to case studies and much of the research has examined only individuals who have committed violent political acts and thus, can offer little guidance about the variables predicting violent behavior. In this paper we examine newly available data on a sample of 767 individuals who have committed illegal acts of political extremism in the United States. Importantly, our analysis includes both individuals who have been publicly involved in ideologically motivated non-violent, as well as violent criminal acts. We focus on two questions: First, how do rates of violent political extremism compare for those who serve time in prison versus those who do not? Second, how do rates of violent political extremism for those who report being radicalized in prison compare to those who have never served time in prison? We conclude with a discussion of the implications of our findings for theory, research and public policy.

P3.31 - 113 Towards a theory of the public impacts of terrorism (and terrorism impact management)

Marnix Smeets (Inholland University of Applied Sciences)

In the security management literature, the bow tie model is frequently used to distinguish between causal factors (the left side of the bow tie), the incident itself (the knot) and its consequences (the right side). In counter-terrorism literature and policy, most attention has focused upon the left side of the model. Thinking about the societal effects of terrorism and their mitigation is relatively scarce. An attempt was made to fill this gap. A Rapid Evidence Assessment (REA) was conducted to gauge what is known about the effects of terrorism and how these are formed? The effects of a terrorist attack on society have different phases and these were labelled the seven plagues of terrorism: effects on (1) wellbeing, (2) mobility, (3) social climate, (4) economy, (5) crime, (6) relation between public and government/politics (7) securitization and civil liberties. As terrorism can be seen as a signal crime in optimum form and as a crisis situation for authorities, the findings from (counter)terrorism studies were then combined with (theory and) findings from studies on fear of crime and crisis management, to formulate a theory of the societal impact of terrorism and how its impacts can be reduced.

P3.31 - 114 Pakistan's Complex Terrorism Matrix: Issues in Policy and Practice
Muhammed Shaib Suddle (Independent scholar)

Pakistan's terrorism challenge is both huge and complex. Giving an overview of country's contemporary terrorism landscape, this paper discusses specific crippling elements and paradigmatic issues confronting its counter-terrorism strategy. It also takes into account international and regional enablers and promoters of terrorism. Finally, a way forward summarises how to fix and reshape the key institutional and other attendant variables including ambiguous constitutional framework, politicised state institutions, clan-based arbitrary and oppressive governance, ethno-sectarian fissures, anachronistic and poorly-resourced criminal justice system leading to state's failure to establish writ of law, widespread perceptions of rampant corruption, absence of credible - across the board - accountability mechanisms, binaries of civil-military relationship, predatory political parties, radicalised civil society groups, porous international borders, long-unresolved regional disputes, divergent economic interests of countries in the region, and geopolitics of world powers.

P3.31 - 115 The Reaction Order and Atrocity Rituals After Terrorism
Martin Innes (Cardiff University)

This paper introduces two concepts to afford new insights into processes of social reaction to terrorist incidents and other high profile major crimes. Drawing an analogy with Goffman's (1983) notion of the 'interaction order', the concept of the 'reaction order' identifies a sense of organisation in terms of how public definitions of the situation are established and public understandings generated. If the idea of there being a reaction order attends to how processes of reaction are organised, the allied concept of the 'atrocity ritual' articulates 'why' they acquire these forms. Atrocity rituals are the ways that cultures absorb and adapt to troublesome and problematic events. The analysis, based upon data collected using social media analytics, identifies how contemporary atrocity rituals performed in the wake of terrorist attacks and other major crimes are increasingly acquiring a digital imprimatur.

P1.1 - 1 Combating Money Laundering: A Situational Approach
Florian Hetzel (University College London)

The fight against money laundering has become a key priority for law enforcement and policy makers around the world. However, there are virtually infinite ways to launder crime-profits. Plus, criminals keep inventing new methods, giving them an advantage over slowly adapting anti-money laundering regulations. A large body of literature has focused on evaluating anti-money laundering measures, failing to account for factors that affect the use of laundering methods across crimes. To discuss the challenges of combating money laundering, this study applies the 'situational crime prevention' framework. By introducing the logistical requirements of money laundering, this paper explains why certain crimes are more likely to result in the use of distinct methods to launder illegal assets. Based on a unique data set utilising information from full judgement transcripts from the UK Court of Appeal (1997 to 2017) this research examines, a) the relationship between logistical requirements and money laundering methods, and b) discusses possibilities for a situational prevention of money laundering. This situational approach against money laundering represents a new avenue in the fight against money laundering, which can trigger sets of proactive measures against this ever-changing crime.

P1.1 - 2 National Risk Assessments of Money Laundering: How Good and How Useful?

Joras Ferwerda (Utrecht University)

Peter Reuter (University of Maryland)

Mike Levi (Cardiff University)

National Risk Assessments (NRAs) are now a requirement by FATF for its member countries. They are part of the 4th round of Mutual Evaluation Reports, intended to demonstrate that the country has an adequate understanding of the money laundering risks. The NRAs are elaborate exercises, involving many different stakeholders and conducted over a period of many months. They receive extensive reference in the MERs and thus appear to be important documents. Risk assessment is a tool that has been used for decision making in a wide variety of fields, from health and environment through to financial regulation. There are some core concepts and procedures that need to be followed in order to constitute a meaningful risk assessment. We show that the FATF NRA guidance is inadequate and confusing by adapting a vague terminology and a methodology that differs from standard risk assessments. We show that certain NRAs fail to provide any insight into the nature of the national risks and constitute little more than defensive conclusions of a Panglossian kind. We provide a detailed assessment of the NRAs of seven leading countries and what is still needed in order to increase the utility of the tool.

P1.1 - 3 Continuity and change. What can we learn from 12 years of Dutch Money Laundering (ML) Crime Pattern Analyses?

Melvin Soudijn (National Police of the Netherlands)

In 2005, 2009, 2012 and 2017, the Dutch police drew up a specific Crime Pattern Analysis on ML. These studies are part of a four-yearly National Strategic Threat Assessment of Organised Crime Report, but can also stand on their own. In each study, the author(s) look back on closed and ongoing police investigations from the previous 4 years. As such, the studies are a source of information about ML methods, perpetrators, estimated social harm and tentative predictions. Because the studies span 12 years, they might give us some insight in ML developments. Explaining any of these developments is tricky, however. Are new developments displacement effects from government pressure, the result of new technology, criminal competitors or simply changes in research methodology? Looking back, we should also keep our eyes open for continuity. In what way did ML methods and perpetrators not show any changes? And can this be explained?

P4.1 - 1 Weakness, Strength and the Business of Protection: How (the discourse of) the Weakening State Contributes to the Growth of Outlaw Motorcycle Clubs across Europe

Tereza Kuldova (University of Oslo, University of Vienna)

Outlaw motorcycle clubs are often in the same business as the state, namely, protection, something that places them in competition with one another, at least in the eyes of a certain, even if marginal, segment of the population. The intent of this paper is twofold, namely to: (1) point to the ways in which the transformation of the state into a business that can actually go bankrupt and that increasingly outsources its security functions to private providers, often recruited from the very same milieu it attempts to fight, has contributed to the production of the necessary criminogenic conditions contributing to the growth and popularity of outlaw motorcycle clubs and (2) to show how the critical discourse on the privatization of the weakening state, mobilizing the tropes of the slow death of the welfare state, widespread

unemployment, inability to protect citizens from security threats, and a state indulging in ineffective symbolic pseudo-politics, such as the recent prohibition of club colors in Germany for the biggest OMCs, is strategically used by the OMCs themselves to recruit members and mobilize new supporters. The paper is grounded in qualitative ethnographic research with OMCs based in Austria, Germany, and the Czech Republic.

P4.1 - 2 Organization and activities of outlaw motorcycle clubs in the Meuse-Rhine Euregion

Kim Geurtjens (Maastricht University)

Outlaw motorcycle clubs have often been associated with organized crimes. Literature focused on outlaw biker crime has focused on categorizing the various criminal activities and questioned whether clubs can be seen as social organizations with some criminal members or as an inherently criminal organization. In addition, institutions and authorities are warning for the increasing internationalization of clubs, expanding their organization and activities across national borders. Without drawing any clear conclusions, this current presentation discusses the criminal activities of outlaw bikers in the Meuse Rhine Euregion (consisting of parts of Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany) from 2010 up to and including 2016 on the basis of a media analysis of regional newspapers. The nature and scope of criminal activity will be reviewed within the criminality typology framework of Lauchs, Bain and Bell (2015) involving (1) barbarian, (2) cross-over, and (3) organized crime offences. An overview will be provided of the largest events relating to outlaw motorcycle clubs being established, incidents taking place and measures being implemented. From the data, knowledge gaps and points for further research regarding outlaw biker crime in transnational areas will be highlighted.

P4.1 - 3 Criminal trajectories in Dutch Outlaw Bikers and their association with club rank

Arjan Blokland (Leiden University)

David Pyrooz (University of Colorado Boulder)

Laurien Wubbels (Groningen University)

Prior research has shown OMCG members to be disproportionately involved in crime. Especially violence and entrepreneurial types of crime are prevalent among OMCG members. Previous theoretical work however also suggests that there may be heterogeneity in the OMCG experience between members, such that conservative members may participate predominantly in the types of crime associated with the bikes-beer-and-brotherhood mentality characteristic of the outlaw biker milieu, whereas more radical members may engage in organized and profit making crimes, using OMCG membership as a means to their criminal end. Street gang research furthermore finds that gang members may engage in violence to enhance and maintain their gang status. While prior findings on OMCGs suggest that higher status members may exploit lower status members to do their criminal dirty work. Both between-individual differences and intergroup dynamics may thus shape OMCG members' criminal trajectories. In this study we examine whether distinct longitudinal patterns of officially registered criminal behavior can be identified in a sample of 601 Dutch, police-identified OMCG-members as well as the extent to which these longitudinal patterns are associated with club rank.

P7.21 - 70 Thinking about human rights from within criminology

Anthony Amatrudo (Middlesex University)

Human rights now completely permeate the criminal justice system from the international right down to the local level. It has eclipsed the old rhetoric of religion in our contemporary moral discussions and public policy. This chapter sets out three classic treatments of human rights from within Criminology by drawing upon the work of Lucia Zedner, Manuel Lopez-ray and Stan Cohen. It will set out a variety of ways to ‘do’ human rights from within Criminology. In Lopez-Ray we have an optimistic and practical strategy for operationalising human rights within the criminal justice system. In Zedner we have concern that risk assessment and risk management can lead to a form of paranoia that undermines the expression of human rights within the criminal justice system. In Cohen we have a concern for incremental diminution of freedom as a growing capitalist state sucks more and more elements of our lives into its ambit. These three paradigm insights from within Criminology will be set out in relation to contemporary criminological theory and criminal justice practice.

P4.2 - 4 Human Rights Versus Citizenship Rights: Media Coverage of Human Rights In the UK

Des McNulty (University of Glasgow)

Gregory Philo (University of Glasgow)

Nick Watson (University of Glasgow)

In the UK, newspaper coverage of human rights issues is predominantly focused on groups whose citizenship rights are being questioned or challenged. The use of the European Convention of Human Rights by prisoners, suspected terrorists, asylum seekers and gypsies is seen as undermining the British justice system, parliamentary sovereignty and the legitimate rights of the wider population. Some sections of the press link the ‘abuse’ of human rights law to demands that Human Rights Act is replaced by ‘British Rights’ legislation and that Britain withdraws from the EU. This coverage is documented, highlighting themes in the way the media represent human rights and groups seeking to enforce human rights through the courts. The dominance of anti-human rights discourse in the media has helped maintain a blanket ban on voting rights for prisoners in defiance of convention requirements. Discussion of human rights is predominantly in the context of criminal or marginalised groups whose citizenship rights are not established.

P4.2 - 5 Human rights and Imprisonment of Older Adults

Sonja Snacken (Vrije Universiteit Belgium)

Diete Humblet (Vrije Universiteit Belgium)

There is a seemingly growing body of literature that recognises the impact of ageing populations in prisons. Within the penological literature, older adult prisoners have been identified as a group that is liable to encounter, inter alia, ‘additional pains’ as a result of age-related experiences (Crawley & Sparks, 2005; Mann, 2012). Concerns regarding ‘ageing prisoners’ are often expressed in terms of their health and well-being. However, to date, existing accounts fail to fully address the implications of human rights for the imprisonment and treatment of older prisoners. Therefore, this paper considers more theoretical as well as empirical aspects of prison life and prison experience for this specific group, in view of its compliance with the requirements of European human rights. We will focus more particularly on the issue of “institutional thoughtlessness” and personal resources to live a meaningful life.

P4.2 - 6 Supervising offenders in the community: vision, values and human rights

Lorraine Gelsthorpe (University of Cambridge)
Madeline Sophie-Abbas (University of Cambridge)

There have been a number of attempts to address the changing values which inform probation practice and other forms of community-based supervision of offenders, including the diversity and anti-discrimination agenda, civil liberties, restorative justice, community justice and even ‘probation as enforcement’. A key purpose of this chapter is thus to briefly outline previous ‘positions’ adopted, but then to dwell on the capacity for imbuing criminal justice supervision practice with a human rights discourse – as established in the legislative changes of the Human Rights Act of 1998 in England and Wales – and as new normative discourse in a context of austerity and different market providers. Human rights apply to both offenders and victims and give sharp focus to the need to protect both.

P4.3 - 7 Traffic Accidents in Poland and Actions to Improve Road Safety of Blind and Visually Impaired Persons – in the Light of Research Project

Emilia Jurgielewicz-Delegacz (Faculty of Law, University of Białystok)

Traffic safety has been improving in Poland for several years. The year 2015 was important in this regard as the number of persons who died in traffic accidents in Poland was smaller by 264 and the number of persons injured was smaller by 2 767 than in 2014. In the European traffic safety ranking, prepared by the European Commission (2015), Poland was 3 positions higher than in the previous years. Also, Poland achieved higher than average in Europe drop in the number of deaths in traffic accidents. However, Poland is still facing many difficult tasks on its way to improving the traffic safety level. The research project “Elaboration of a system for detection of hazards to the safety of blind and visually impaired persons with particular focus on road traffic. Criminal law and technological aspects”, headed by prof. Ewa M. Guzik-Makaruk, was carried out by members of Białystok School of Criminology. The project aimed at diagnosing the safety needs of the blind and visually impaired highway users taking into account legal and criminological conditions. It results from the fact that moving freely, in urban places in particular, poses a big challenge for the persons with sight disorders.

P4.3 - 8 THE VARIOUS REPRESENTATIONS OF THE PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLER IN FAMILY AND SOCIETY

Sílvia Esteves (Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Coimbra (FMUC))

In the context of the increasingly present reality of games of chance and of social games, there is a common element, which is the player, which often goes unnoticed by the dynamics and speed innate to these games. However, although the player is an essential element, he is often forgotten by the entities responsible for the games and by society in general. This situation raises the question of the different ways in which the player is represented and how this will be reflected in his own future and in the decisions that are made about him. In order to study the subject, a characterization of the pathological player will be elaborated, according to the criteria of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) and from several international studies. So this study seeks to know if the different judicial, police and regulatory entities that deal with gambling is aware of this pathology and if it is translated into an adequacy of its procedures for with the pathological player. With a framework delineated from the different representations of the pathological player, we can find paths of prevention and accompaniment of the pathological player.

P4.3 - 9 The perception-choice process in Situational Action Theory: Explaining theft by finding with a scenario analysis.

Debbie Schepers (KU Eichstätt)

Stefanie Eifler (KU Eichstätt)

Situational Action Theory (SAT, e.g. Wikström et al. 2012) describes crime as the result of the interaction of crime propensity and exposure to criminogenic settings with the perception-choice process as the linking mechanism. The perception-choice process assumes that actors first have to see crime as an action alternative to be able to (habitually or deliberately) choose between action alternatives. With data from a mail survey (n=2381) of a disproportionately layered random sample of residents from the German city Leipzig, this study provides an analysis of the perception-choice process by relying on data from a vignette design on theft by finding. Analyses refer to SAT's hypothesis that individuals with low levels of crime propensity are situationally resistant to temptations since crime is not seen as an action alternative, while the intention to choose a criminal action increases as a result of the interaction of crime propensity and scenario criminogeneity (measured as a composite of temptation and deterrence).

P4.3 - 10 Mental Incapacity in International Criminal Law

Lea Babucke (University of Hamburg - Faculty of Law)

Mental illnesses and legal sanity are among the topics that may reveal aspects of legal fairness of codifications in criminal law. Nevertheless, this issue is rarely discussed in International Criminal Law. In Art. 31 (1) (a) ICC-Statute the requirement of legal sanity is codified. This shows that the principle of legal sanity is recognized in International Criminal Law. However, the practice and normative conceptualization of mental incapacity in the ICC-Statute have their deficiencies. On one hand the legal basis is not solid enough to be used in a satisfying way. On the other there are strong presumptions that the current practice regarding the insanity of accused persons in international processes are inconsistent with the current legal foundations. These weaknesses are not unique for the ICC-Statute and practice at the ICC. Other tribunals appear to have similar deficiencies. Examining current regulations concerning mental illnesses in International Criminal Law and analysing empirical data regarding the implementations and applications of these regulations, shortcomings of the legal practice and current law are identified. The data for these empirical analyses are based on a complete collection of all decisions made by the ICC, the IMT, the Ad Hoc tribunals and the SCSL.

P4.4 - 11 How mock judges perceive a suspect: the influence of sexual objectification

Cristina Cabras (University of Cagliari)

Roberta Tumatis (University of Cagliari)

Cristina Sechi (University of Cagliari)

Sexual objectification can be defined as sexual representations of the body that influence how individuals look at and perceive themselves and other people and that reduce the complexity of humans to only one aspect of themselves: the body or body parts (Pacilli, 2014). Not to date anyone assessed the impact of sexual objectification on guilt assessment. Therefore, the present study examine whether objectification changes how mock judges perceive and evaluate a suspect. Specifically, we hypothesize that sexual objectification has an impact on both the attribution processes of the guilt or innocence of a suspect and on the level of guilt and innocence. A sample of 260 participants volunteered to act as mock judges for the study.

The results reveal that the sexually objectified suspect would receive a more guilty verdict than a non-sexually objectified suspect. Also, the younger age group would be most likely to give a guilty verdict and the law graduates would be more likely to give an innocent verdict than the non-law graduates. Our findings show that sexual objectification can be inserted in all of the common stereotypes (gender, race, etc.) that lead to discrimination.

P4.4 - 12 Sexual harassment at workplace: A case study of female call centre employees in India.

SUCHET KUMAR (Rayat College of Law, Rupnagar, Punjab, INDIA.)

The article will give a sociological insight about the nature of sexual harassment faced by female employees in call centres of India. Since the nature of call centre work involves working in late night shifts, it makes female employees vulnerable of sexual harassment by their bosses. It would also examine the nature of law pertaining to sexual harassment at workplace under the background of famous Vishaka Vs State of Rajasthan (1997) to the latest Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. What is a judicial lacuna of the Indian courts in punishing the perpetrators of performing sexual harassment? Is sexual harassment against females is product of social structure and environment or it is the lacuna in judicial system which is responsible for increase in magnitude of sexual deviance in our society. The facts and arguments would be supported through some case studies where female employees in Indian call centres have been subjected to trauma of sexual harassment.

P4.4 - 13 Attitude Toward Sexual Assault Against Women and Perception of Honor

Merve Onursal (Istanbul University)

Neylan Ziyalar (Istanbul University)

Sermet Koc (Istanbul University)

Sexual violence is one of the biggest problems that women have to face. The purpose of this study is to search the acceptance of rape myths in relation to traditional honor perception by the Turkish university students. By this way, it will be attempted to prove that the rape myths' acceptance is bonded with the traditional honor perception. With this objective, 360 students from various universities in İstanbul were asked to fill surveys with sealed envelope method, including Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale, Attitudes Toward Honor Scale and verse forms. 22 students' answers were kept out of the evaluation because of missing answers and therefore, the analysis was carried out with 338 subjects. Statistical analysis was used while evaluating the findings in the study. Defining statistical methods were also used during the evaluation of the work data. As a result of the correlation analysis which was performed to determine the relation between level of rape myths acceptance and perception of honor, a significant positive relation was found at a level of %59,9 , ($r=0,599$; $p=0,000<0,05$). Accordingly; it is concluded that; when level of rape myths acceptance raises, perception of honor also raises.

P4.4 - 14 Policing the culture of silence: strategies to increase the reporting of sexual abuse in British South Asian communities

Karen Harrison (University of Hull)

Aisha K. Gill (University of Roehampton)

Similar to all communities in England and Wales, there is significant underreporting of sexual abuse within British South Asian communities. Based on empirical research, this

article explores and evaluates why underreporting is so prevalent in this ethnic group and considers the ways in which four specific British police areas currently respond to incidents of sexual abuse within these communities. In addition to evaluating these responses we explore what more can be done by the police and other organisations to help increase the sexual abuse reporting rates from this ethnic group.

P4.6 - 19 Bridging gaps between theory, research and youth justice practice

Pamela Ugwudike (Swansea University)

This paper will present the interim findings of a study that is exploring the nature and content of one-to-one supervision practice in youth justice settings across Wales. This is a relatively under-researched aspect of youth justice practice and a key objective of the study has been to highlight the precise means of implementing evidence-based strategies that promote positive outcomes for young people. Examples of these outcomes include the active participation of young people during supervision and their ability to access relevant services in line with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). Findings emerging from the study will be discussed alongside potential means of bridging gaps between theory, research and youth justice practice.

P4.6 - 20 Creative methods for messy social realities, seeking the lived experiences of criminalised women.

Nicola Harding (Manchester Metropolitan University)

This paper will chart the messy realities of conducting co-produced participatory research with criminalised women subject to punishment in the community, whilst also identifying as a female ex-offender myself. By briefly discussing critical feminist criminology and its relationship with participatory methods, the value of Participatory Action Research in uncovering the subjugated knowledges of criminalised women will be demonstrated. This methodological discussion with focus upon the role of auto-ethnography, including how an analytical auto ethnography can add to the discussion within participatory action research. Here, photovoice, mapping, creative writing, and auto ethnography together act as the tools that will provide new understandings of the everyday experiences of punishment. Finally, this paper will make a case for the use of messy ethnographies as a tool to add critical voice, highlighting the androcentric nature of criminological theory, which will disrupt and destabilise the characterisation of traditional knowledge production and social science research as objective, apolitical, and democratic.

P4.6 - 21 From emojis to YouTube and school shooters: How to collect and analyze criminological data on the internet

Agneta Mallén (Department of Sociology, Lund University)

Today, a great part of our daily lives takes place on the internet. Because of the development of Web 2.0 technology, many new criminological fields of research have emerged. Social media and websites like YouTube and Facebook, as well as discussion fora on the Internet, offer an almost infinite field of research. But how can we study phenomena on the internet? Which research methods can be used to access the empirical data available on the Web? This paper discusses new tools to analyze criminological phenomena on the Internet, and examines school shooters' online narratives, videos on YouTube and emoticons and emoji as interaction clues. The paper also discusses how to collect empirical data using web surveys. Throughout the paper, the new ethical dilemmas which arise when researchers want to use

empirical data available on the internet, are taken into consideration.

P4.6 - 22 An Introduction to Lyrical Criminology

Steve Wakeman (Liverpool John Moores University)

This paper introduces a new theoretical perspective to the study of crime, deviance, and the agencies of their control – lyrical criminology. Building on developments made through cultural, narrative and popular criminologies, synthesized with the ‘lyrical sociology’ proposed by Abbott (2007), lyrical criminology is presented here as an umbrella concept with potential to enhance the ways in which criminologists learn and tell about the subjects of their studies. In essence, the perspective advocated here is designed to permit and encourage criminologists to embrace stylized and emotionally-charged ‘stories’ of crime, both those already in existence and those purposively developed through research. The benefits of this are exemplified in the paper through a brief introduction to two types of analysis that can be considered ‘lyrical criminology’: (1) the study of popular cultural forms such as TV shows and videogames; and (2), an (auto)ethnographic exploration of heroin addiction.

P4.7 - 23 Regaining social and recovery capital: the role of CoSA in assisting sexual offenders to societal reintegration.

Kieran McCartan (University of the West of England.)

Hazel Kemshall (De Montfort University)

Individuals who have been convicted of committing a sexual offence often find it difficult to integrate into mainstream society post-conviction. Developing social capital and recovery capital can be more challenging for sexual offenders than other types of offenders. This paper is going to discuss the challenges of developing both social and recovery capital for sexual offenders by drawing on data from two research projects, funded by the Ministry of Justice (McCartan, Kemshall et al 2013) and the Cabinet Office (McCartan, 2016). The paper will focus on the role that Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA) has in preparing its Core Members to redevelop the skills and resources to create their own social and recovery capital. The paper will highlight that the pro-social modelling, desistance, critical reflection, mentoring, support, and accountability created within the circle aids the Core Member to develop towards an adapted version of themselves free from offending. The paper will also consider the barriers within the circles processes, risk management procedures and community integration that can act as barriers to sexual offenders successfully gaining social and recovery capital, and how these might barriers might be addressed.

P4.7 - 24 Assisting desistance through a prison-model of CoSA

Rosie Kitson-Boyce (Nottingham Trent University)

Nicholas Blagden (Nottingham Trent University)

Belinda Winder (Nottingham Trent University)

Gayle Dillon (Nottingham Trent University)

Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA) are an intervention used with high risk sex offenders to support and enable their reintegration back into society, whilst still holding them accountable for their behaviour (Cesaroni, 2001). This paper focuses on a new prison-model of CoSA established in 2014 by the Safer Living Foundation; a UK based charity consisting of representatives from HMP Whatton, Nottingham Trent University, Nottinghamshire police and the National Probation Trust. The charity is also a member of Circles UK. The research focuses on the journey of the core members, specifically how the CoSA supports the core

members' transition from prison to the community. Longitudinal data was collected with the core members at three different time points during their prison-model CoSA using qualitative, phenomenological interviews and repertory grids. Interviews were also conducted with the volunteers involved in the prison-model CoSA to add further depth to the data. An overview of the research will be discussed in relation to how the prison-model of CoSA can assist in the core members' progression through the desistance process. Recommendations for improved practice also emerged from the data, which will also be discussed in relation to CoSA in general.

P4.7 - 25 'You think you're entitled': An analysis of socio-cultural influences on sexual
Debbie Kyle (University of Glasgow)

This presentation discusses the findings of interviews with a small group of men convicted of sexual offences. The interviews followed a life history approach and were primarily aimed at exploring 'external' socio-cultural influences on sexual offending behaviour (as opposed to psychological issues); such as situational issues, life events and gendered issues. Common themes included using sexual assault as a weapon; social isolation and absence of adult connections; self control, rational choice and offence-supportive attitudes; and situational triggers. There were clear differences in the sample between those with adult and child victims. The interview findings are placed in the context of a quantitative analysis of conviction patterns over the life-course, where there was also a distinction between those who were only convicted of sexual offences, and those who were convicted as part of a wider offending pattern. Implications for psychological, sociological and criminological theories are discussed.

P4.7 - 26 Hit me baby one more time: Domestic violence, rape and desistance
Karin Spenser (University of Derby)

It is argued that prosocial behaviour defines us as humans (Simpson & Van Vugt, 2009). As such the concept of prosocial behaviour is highly important when considering research and practice within the Criminal Justice System (Lam, 2012). This is explained by the assertion that the risk of offending behaviour is lowered if a person, during their formative years, is exposed to and acquires a number of key prosocial skills (Prior & Paris, 2005). Those skills are Theory of Mind, Empathic Understanding, and, Moral Reasoning (Spenser et al., 2015). Conversely, it is suggested that the absence of, or reduced functioning in these skills, may contribute to the emergence of offending behaviours (Farrington, 2011). Of all offending behaviours, domestic violence is arguably one of most difficult faced by society today. It is estimated that 27% of all domestic violence cases involve some form of sexual abuse (Richards, 2004). Of those, approximately 1 in 12 perpetrators are believed to be involved in other sexual assaults or rapes (Metropolitan Police, 2003). But is this type of serious crime predicable and how can the perpetrators of such crimes be helped on the road to dististance? This topic will now be discussed.

P4.8 - 27 Predicting property crime risk: an application of risk terrain modeling in Vancouver, Canada

Martin A. Andresen (School of Criminology and Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies, Simon Fraser University)

Tarah Hodgkinson (School of Criminology and Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies, Simon Fraser University)

Research on the spatial dimension of crime has developed significantly over the past few decades. An important aspect of this research is the visualization of this dimension and its underlying risk across space. However, most methods of such visualization, and subsequent analyses, only consider crime data or, perhaps, a population at risk in a crime rate. Risk terrain modeling (RTM) provides an alternative to such methods that can incorporate the entire environmental backcloth, data permitting. To date, the RTM literature has focused on violent crime in the United States. In this paper, we apply RTM to property crime victimization in Vancouver, Canada. We are able to show that not only does RTM have applicability in a Canadian context, but provides insight into non-violent victimization.

P4.8 - 28 Socio-economic Stratification and Violent Crime: A Place-Based Approach to Neighborhood Crime Rates in Bogotá, Colombia

Alejandro Gimenez-Santana (Rutgers Center on Public Security, Rutgers University)

Leslie W. Kennedy (Rutgers Center on Public Security, Rutgers University)

Joel M. Caplan (Rutgers Center on Public Security, Rutgers University)

As suggested by Wilkinson and Pickett (2010), unequal societies are more prone to suffer from higher rates of crime and social dysfunction. This phenomenon has a clear security dimension, linking inequality with an increased rate of violent crime. This study seeks to demonstrate the relationship between risky places in a context of socio-economic inequality and the prevailing rate of violent crime across Bogotá's neighborhoods. In order to identify the location of neighbourhood-level crime attractors, this study employs the Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM) technique to assess the spatial correlation between a set of ecological variables and the location of crime incidents across Bogotá's geography. Based on the theory of risky places (Kennedy and Caplan, 2012), the variations of exposure and vulnerability along the physical landscape have a direct effect on crime. Additionally, the juxtaposition of risky locations and structural inequality within communities increases social tensions and individual-level motivations that lead to criminal behavior. As a result, the absence of effective social control mechanisms, the increase of social tensions arising from a feeling of dispossession and dissatisfaction, have a direct effect on violent crime victimization across neighborhoods.

P4.8 - 29 Predictive policing: a retrospective analysis of spatiotemporal crime predictions

Wim Hardyns (Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) - Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law - Ghent University)

Predictive analytics refers to the use of statistical modelling to anticipate on future events by learning from the available historical data, i.e. the large amount of crime data available in police databases. It utilizes specific statistical methods to predict the likelihood of new crime events at small spatiotemporal units of analysis. Although there already exist applications of predictive policing used by law enforcement, scientific studies are rare. The aim of this study (Rummens, Hardyns & Pauwels, forthcoming) is to investigate the potential of applying predictive analysis in an urban context. To this end, the available crime data for three types of crime (home burglary, street robbery, and battery) are spatially aggregated to grids of 200 by 200 meters and retrospectively analyzed. An ensemble model is applied, synthesizing the results of a logistic regression and neural network model, resulting in predictions for 2014, based on crime data from the previous three years. The quality of the predictions is evaluated and the results indicate that it is possible to attain functional predictions by applying predictive analysis to grid-level crime data.

P4.8 - 30 Alcohol and crime: Spatial variance in the predictors of violent crime

Mark Ellison (Manchester Metropolitan Crime and Well-Being Big Data Centre)

There is a growing evidence base exploring the relationship between alcohol availability and crime. In particular, the number and density of alcohol outlets demonstrates a positive correlation with violent crime. However, there are limitations in our understanding of how these relationships vary across local geography. The aim of this study is to identify relationships between violent crime, structural variables and alcohol outlets at a local spatial unit. Using a UK metropolitan city as a study area, violent crime data for the period 2013-2015, and alcohol outlet licensed premise data are analysed together with a range of socio-demographic datasets. Local Indicators of Spatial Association (LISA) and Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR) techniques are employed to understand both global and local relationships at different spatial levels using different aggregations of violent crime. Outputs and diagnostics from these models are analysed and visualised utilising a Geographical Information System (GIS) using a range of critical values. This study identifies significant associations between violent crime and alcohol outlets. GWR analysis and visualisation identify that these associations vary across local geography, therefore exhibiting nonstationarity. Local police and licensing teams can use results of these analyses to understand the differences and support decisions regarding policy development.

P4.9 - 31 Analyzing the Spatial Aspects of Crime through the Usage of Graph Theory-Based Accessibility Indices

Umut ERDEM (Dokuz Eylül University, Department of City and Regional Planning)

Yağız Dağhan Derinsu (Dokuz Eylül University, Department of City and Regional Planning)

Kemal Mert Çubukçu (Dokuz Eylül University, Department of City and Regional Planning)

A large number of studies have focused on the relation between crime, place, and space. However, less attention is paid for uncovering the relatedness between crime and spatial accessibility. Within this regard, the present study sheds light on the Graph Theory-based spatial accessibility indices and their possible relation to the spatial aspects of crime by covering the locational crime data of the 853 block group of Chicago at 2015. In this framework, this study aims to test the hypothesis that spatial accessibility is a measurable explanatory variable in crime rates. The findings show that crime is clearly non-random in spatial terms. Moreover, the results from (i) spatial autocorrelation tests, (ii) spatial accessibility indices including eta, beta, sinuosity, betweenness, closeness, the order of nodes, street segment, (iii) two forms of Spatial Durbin Model (Spatial Lag and Spatial Error) indicate that improving accessibility may help in reducing urban crime rates, when all other variables are accounted for. The results are statistically significant. Further research may consider a wider range of spatial indices in explaining crime rates.

P4.9 - 32 The current discussion of replication problems in science and its relevance for criminology

Friedrich Lösel (Cambridge University & University of Erlangen-Nuremberg)

Recent publications in 'Nature', 'Science' and other journals raised concerns about the reproducibility of empirical findings in scientific disciplines. This presentation summarizes some of these arguments and results that led to discussions about a “replication crisis” in research. In criminology there is not yet a similar discussion, although the need for more replications has been emphasized in the past. The present paper addresses this topic with

special consideration of program evaluations in early developmental crime prevention and offender treatment. In both fields there has been substantial progress in research and practice. Most systematic reviews showed mean positive effects, however, nearly all demonstrated very heterogeneous findings that could not be attributed to the content of programs. This does not allow simple recommendations of “what works” for policy making and practice. In addition, there is a serious lack of long-term follow-ups and independent evaluations. The presentation shows remarkable similarity of the findings and problems in both fields of intervention. The issue of reproducibility is highly relevant for criminology, although there is no need for using the term “crisis”. Various strategies to enhance the reproducibility of findings will be proposed.

P4.9 - 34 ICCS: an attempt of validation

Alberto Violante (Istat)

Claudio Caterino (Istat)

Alessandra Capobianchi (Istat)

Isabella Corazziari (Istat)

ICCS: an attempt of validation The ICCS is the new international crime classification system developed by UNODC. ICCS answers a long existing call for a tool to be used in comparison of crime statistics at an international level. It is not accidental that an international classification of crime arrived so late while other classifications are a common standard since decades. Usually a crime classification (at least regarding administrative data) is a sort of meta-classification, in the sense that every detail-level gathers not the crime in itself, but what defines a crime (a law of a Legal Code). That makes the crime classification a definition of definitions. ICCS tries to overcome this difficulty by an event-driven approach, but it is difficult to imagine a «pure» event not represented (filtered) by a legal language. Laws catch ontologically a perspective on the event and not the pure event and therefore some issues of incomparability rise. To explore these problems we followed a validation procedure that proceeds in two ways: controlling for the consistence of the categories with a latent structure of factors causing crimes according to the literature and using the classification to predict outcomes in terms of judiciary system

P1.10 - 36 CRIMES AGAINST WATER IN THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND POLICING

Saša Kuhar (University of Maribor)

Gorazd Meško (University of Maribor)

Katja Eman (University of Maribor)

Concerning water resources Slovenia is one of the richest European countries, but the water is not spatially uniformly distributed. In Slovenia water as a source is a natural public good and a public property, thus a human right to water was accepted in the constitution in 2016. From May till August 2016 a survey on water crimes (WC) in Slovenia was conducted by University of Maribor, as partner in the Water Crimes project (<http://www.watercrimes.eu/>). Researchers analysed 20 police and inspectorate WC cases for the period 2005-2015. Results show that WC are not very numerous criminal acts in Slovenia. They happen approximately 5 to 10 times per year. The offenses of water pollution (85%) are the most often WC. Usually, the object of the offense is a drinking water or a free water in nature, such as rivers, lakes and ponds. Potential dangers are the pollution of groundwater, pollution of streams and rivers from factories, and theft of water from the system. In most cases, the perpetrators are unknown and the crime was made intentionally, directly against water quality. Motives that

predominate are economic, greed, negligence and revenge. The greatest difficulty presents a dark figure of WC.

P1.10 - 37 Representing environmental harm and resistance on Twitter: The case of the TAP pipeline in Italy

Anna Di Ronco (Department of Sociology, University of Essex)

James Allen-Robertson (Department of Sociology, University of Essex)

Nigel South (Department of Sociology, University of Essex)

The Trans Adriatic Pipeline, commonly known as TAP, is a state-authorised project that aims at bringing natural gas from Azerbaijan to Italy via Turkey, Greece and Albania. The pipeline's landing point in Italy has been agreed at Melendugno, a small village in the south-eastern Puglia region. Since its approval by the Italian government in 2013, the project has been opposed by the Puglia region and by municipalities, including by the Melendugno administrators, who feared its negative impact on the natural environment and on tourism. Local protests in Melendugno have recently escalated into clashes with the police, after the multinational company in charge of the project has been authorised by an Italian administrative court to begin with the laying down of the pipeline and to uproot century-old olive trees. By relying on a virtual and visual ethnography of Twitter posts, this exploratory study aims to inspect how TAP-related environmental harms and resistance to those harms have been represented by people on Twitter.

P1.10 - 38 Lithium Extraction at the Salar de Uyuni in Bolivia: Flora and fauna put at risk with widespread pollution

Noriyoshi Takemura (Toin University of Yokohama)

Lithium is a key global resource of efficient batteries used in smart phone and electric car. But the its booming demand threatens to contaminate one of the world's great wonders, the Salar de Uyuni in Bolivia, which holds 70% of the world's lithium reserves. The present government of Bolivia wants to extract lithium and to initiate an industrialization of the raw material and create a processing industry within Bolivia. But the plans demonstrate a lack of the consciousness about the social and environmental costs. As the water scarcity around the Salar de Uyuni is largely ignored by the lithium strategy, the high water consumption of the lithium plant would deprive indigenous communities of their traditional income strategies, mainly quinoa and pastoral farming. In addition, with little concern for the environment ill-effects of using toxic materials, widespread pollutions would put the Salar's flora and fauna at risk. With destroying the people's environment, the lithium strategy contradicts the principle of 'vivir bien' (live well) and the 'rights of mother earth'. Based on our research in Bolivia, environmental problematiques of lithium extraction in Bolivia are cleared and the way of solving problems is suggested.

P1.10 - 39 Climate Denial and Environmental Crime - "Making Ignorance Great Again"

Reece Walters (QUT)

[climate change] "It's called weather, it changes and you have storms and you have rain and you have beautiful days," (Donald Trump, then presidential candidate and now 65th President of the United States, cited in Vincent, 2015). In the very week when scientists have reported that global greenhouse gas emissions including carbon dioxide, methane and nitrogen oxide are at their highest levels in 800,000 years (Slattery, 2017; Meinhausen, 2017). And during

the same week that 5000 square km of the Larsen C ice shelf in Antarctic is perilously close to detaching and exacerbating global sea rises (Amos, 2017); and when new evidence points to rapid species extinction from climate change (Pacifi, et al, 2017); US President Trump withdrew from the landmark Paris Climate accord stating it ‘... is simply the latest example of Washington entering into an agreement that disadvantages the United States to the exclusive benefit of other countries, leaving American workers -- who I love -- and taxpayers to absorb the cost in terms of lost jobs, lower wages, shuttered factories, and vastly diminished economic production (The White House, 2017). This paper will examine how political agnosia by powerful actors is a substantial contributor to global environmental crime.

P4.10 - 35 In the heat of the moment? Weather and the spatial location alcohol related crime in Oslo

Rannveig Hart (Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo)
Willy Pedersen (Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo)
Torbjørn Skardhamar (Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo)

It well known as weather affects crime, both by changing patterns of routine activities, and perhaps also because aggression increases in temperature through physiological mechanisms. There is also a large literature showing stable geographical patterns in crime (“hot spots”). We add to both these literatures by estimating effects of weather on the spatial distribution of crime. We combine publicly available data on temperature, wind, cloudiness and barometric pressure updated daily or hourly with police data on the location and nature of reported offences in a the Norwegian capital Oslo 2008-2013 (N ~ 0.5 million events). Preliminary analysis using negative binomial count models show that counts of violence and drug offences decreases in rainfall, while no effects are found for temperature. Further analysis includes assessing the effect of weather on the spatial distribution of crime using Andersons’ spatial point test, as well as exploring theoretically meaningful interactions between different aspects of weather, such as the combination of high temperature and high barometric pressure.

P4.10 - 36 Legal vs social norms: sellers’ discourse on legal drinking ages (in Belgium)

Sarah Van Praet (INCC, ULg, ULB)
Cécile Mathys (ULg)

This presentation presents a qualitative analysis of the discourse of sellers (bars, clubs, shops, festivals and youth associations) regarding the alcohol law of 2009 in Belgium. This law forbids selling and offering of alcohol to under 16 year olds, of spirits to under 18 year olds. These interviews were part of a national research examining a broad evaluation of the application of this law in Belgium by the Université of Liège, HOGent and Ghent University. 67 sellers have been interviewed and a thematic analysis was used. The aim is to focus on social representations associated to the alcohol law and specially on the knowledge of the law by the sellers, the values regarding drinking and the social norms interfering with the law. The discussion of results highlights the concept of legal consciousness as developed by Ewick and Silbey (1991), to the background of a cultural (Belgian) environment valorizing social consumption of beer as a social practice. To conclude, this presentation reflects on the relation between legal and social norms in the light of social representations of a specific social group regarding alcohol consumption by young people, a practice that (progressively) is considered deviant by moral entrepreneurs.

P4.10 - 37 Peer Effects on Adolescent Delinquency and Substance Use: A Meta-Analysis and systematic review of Stochastic Actor-Oriented Models

André Ernst (University of Cologne)

Adolescents' involvement in delinquent behavior resembles that of their peers, and the same is true for substance use (smoking, alcohol consumption, use of illicit drugs). Whether this similarity is due to influence, friends becoming more similar over time, or due to selection, adolescents with similar behavior choosing each other as friends, is still an open question with theoretical arguments for both processes. Recent advances in statistical modeling for longitudinal network data, namely stochastic actor-oriented models (SAOM), have renewed interest in this longstanding question. These models allow to simultaneously estimate selection and influence processes in longitudinal network data, disentangling these two possible processes. So far, SAOMs have been employed on a sizable number of empirical studies on delinquency and substance use whereby results of these studies are heterogeneous. Some studies find influence, some find selection effects, and some find evidence for both. In addition, some researchers have started to move beyond this distinction by addressing follow-up questions such as possible moderators and mediators. The current study systemizes literature employing SAOMs by conducting a meta-analysis and systematic review. We present preliminary findings which explain the heterogeneous picture of studies on influence and selection processes regarding delinquency and substance use.

P4.10 - 38 The determination of criminal responsibility of alcoholized suspects in the preliminary proceedings: Views of police officers and judges

Stefanie Kemme (University of Applied Police Sciences)

Laila Abdul-Rahman (University of Hamburg)

Oliver Wodack (Police Hamburg)

In 2009, Germany's Federal Constitutional Court (BVerfG) decided to strengthen the requirement of a court decision concerning § 81a StPO. Since then, the number of ordered blood samples has been declining. This raises the question of how the police deals with intoxicated suspects, particularly, how the level of alcohol intoxication and its influence on the suspect's behaviour and psychological capacities are documented. Judges have to rely on a documentation as precise as possible if they want to determine to which extent criminal responsibility was diminished. In the present study, conducted in 2016, police officers and judges were asked how they assess the extent of blood samples and medical examinations, as well as the quality of documentation of intoxication and testimonies of police officers later in court. They were further questioned about their thoughts on professional confidence as well as on the current procedure laid down in PDV 350. Judges were asked for their opinion on the current procedures, too. The results indicate that it is necessary to increase competencies within the police and the quality of documentation, which can be achieved through specific training and clearer guidelines of proceedings.

P4.11 - 39 Parole Board oral hearings 2016-2017 – exploring the barriers to release

Nicola Padfield (University of Cambridge)

This paper reports on two periods of field work: one in summer 2016 observing oral hearings heard by video link from the Parole Board's HQ in the Ministry of Justice, and interviews with Parole Board members; the second in early 2017 involved observations of hearings in 11 different prisons and interviews with a variety of participants in the parole process. The paper will explore the meaning of 'success': a decision to detain might well have been 'right'. Lack

of 'success' in being moved on related more to a bureaucratic system which appears to tolerate delays and inertia and to processes in which luck plays a significant role, particularly in whether prisoners find staff who have the time and commitment to 'champion' their progress. The paper concludes that the Board is not sufficiently 'independent' to drive the process. There should be a much clearer commitment to a culture of urgency, both within the prison and probation system and within the Parole Board. The Board's leadership (of the parole process) and independence within the broader penal system was missing. Prison and probation services should be required to be more pro-active in seeking 'progression' for prisoners.

P4.11 - 40 Attitudes towards the reintegration of released persons. University population study.

Ainoa Torrado Sánchez (Final project of Criminology, Autonomous University of Barcelona)

Attitudes towards the reintegration of released persons play a key role in their life. Positive attitudes facilitate re-entry into the community, ease the obstacles they face to and decrease the possibilities of recidivism. The literature has shown the existence of various associated factors, such as fear of crime, media, criminological knowledge, characteristics of the offender, nature and seriousness of crime and, beliefs, values and ideology. The present research aims to know the attitudes of a sample of 340 university students towards the reintegration of ex-prisoners, as well as which are the associated factors. By a quantitative methodology, the result has been that student's attitudes towards reintegration vary greatly according to the type of offense and the dimension of reintegration (right of housing, employment, voting...), and that, the existence of criminological knowledge, not be afraid of crime, have a progressive ideology, consider crime as a structural problem and be a woman, make them greater favourable.

P4.11 - 41 Sensing freedom – Insights into long-term prisoners' sensory perceptions of the outside world

Irene Marti (University of Bern)

Scholars agree that "total institutions" are in general more permeable as outlined by Goffman (1961). The idea of the "totality" of prisons has been challenged, for example, by pointing to the prisoners' importation of gang patterns into the prison (Jacobs 1977), the penetration of the outside world through media (Jewkes 2002), or external visitors (Moran 2013). By using ethnographic data collected in the context of an on-going PhD project on the everyday lives of long-term prisoners sentenced to indefinite incarceration in Switzerland, the aim of this paper is to explore the less known aspects of long-term prisoners' everyday connections to the outside world that they gather through sensory perception, such as hearing, smelling, or seeing. The paper will, first, provide insights into the prisoners' impressions of the outside world during the everyday prison routine, e.g. while being in the cell or during the one-hour walk in the courtyard, and, second, explore the prisoners' diverse experiences and responses to these (potential) connections, which constitute a source of both wellbeing and pain as they may evoke memories, dreams and fantasies.

P4.11 - 42 Young Irish Adults Experiences of Imprisonment and Returning to the Community

Nicola Hughes (Dublin Institute of Technology)

There are clear benefits in preparing young adults, aged 18 to 25 years, for their release from

prison; personal development, a reduction in criminal behaviour and societal harm. Young adult offenders are similar in many ways to adult offenders, but there are also important differences which justify the need to view them as a distinct group, particularly as they are making the transition to adulthood and full maturity. They are significantly over-represented within the criminal justice system, they receive longer custodial sentences and commit more serious crimes. They have a high risk of social exclusion and many are poly drug users. This is also the time when many are beginning to form their own families, and where treatment and support services can contribute to the desistance process. This is, thus an important time for young adult offenders. This presentation presents provisional results from research with young adults released from prison in Ireland within the last year. The research gives young adults a voice to learn about their experiences of imprisonment and their support needs, and develop more effective interventions to reduce offending and its impact on the individual and their family, and the broader social and economic impact of

P4.13 - 47 How the distinctive elements of national legal systems interface with cross-border cooperation and boundary-less science/technology and economics

Adam Jackson (Northumbria University)

This presentation will analyse two critically important issues about EU and also hopefully post- Brexit international criminal justice cooperation that will need to be considered by decision makers during the New Parliament: 1. The strengths and successes of EU cooperation measures (e.g. ECRIS for criminal records and Prüm for forensic bioinformation) compared with alternative multi-lateral (e.g. Interpol) and bi-lateral options. 2. How EU legislative measures respect differences in national criminal legal systems re law and police and prosecution culture, and the role of scientific or technological experts in the production of evidence.

P4.13 - 48 Fundamental rights and fair trial considerations when responding to the criminal use of the Dark Web

Chrisje Brants (Northumbria University)

This paper will look at potential problems if common standards of fundamental rights and fair trial were to be affected by Brexit – e.g. through a withdrawal from ECHR, although no longer being required to implement harmonizing EU legislation or subject to the jurisdiction of the European Courts could have the same effect. Even if Brexit negotiations leave judicial and police cooperation intact (Eurojust/Europol), collaboration between police forces on the ground and cross border use of evidence to obtain convictions requires mutual knowledge of, trust in and recognition of differing criminal justice systems and laws and the evidence they (can) produce. This is the point of much European jurisprudence and of harmonisation efforts by the EU. With regard to the dark web we may expect problems in this area concerning the limits of the freedom of expression, differing substantive laws (e.g. pornography, terrorism) and (consequently) different boundaries to the use of intrusive police powers.

P4.13 - 49 Enabling agencies and agents within international criminal cooperation processes to manage changes in the underpinning science and technology

Tim J Wilson (Northumbria University)

This presentation will draw on lessons from successful DNA international cooperation that depended on the introduction of scientific and technological standards to underpin (a) initially information sharing and (b) later the reliability in legal proceedings of evidence obtained in

other jurisdictions. It will also consider the implications - in a field often dominated by EU-US cooperation – of the UK’s diminished influence post-Brexit and the additional risks relating to the future introduction of scientific standards that might stem from the policies of the Trump Administration

P4.13 - 50 How geography, logistics and ITC systems facilitate cross- border offending

Derek Johnson (Northumbria University)

Drawing on research that has begun to address gaps in the information required for improving international criminal justice cooperation on cross-border movement/migration and crime, this paper will review the lessons from this for developing effective responses to cybercrime. It will question conventional assumptions about ‘cybercrime’ as such. This hinges on seeing the web as a facilitator of international crime in terms of communication between networks, ability to arrange things – i.e. using other actors in the supply chain – rather than crime which occurs solely because of and solely with/on the web.

P4.14 - 51 Radicalisation within the digital age (RadigZ) – risks, processes and strategies for prevention

Laura-Romina Goede (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)

Academic research has recently shown the influence of the internet in processes of radicalisation. The internet and especially social media offer new opportunities for extremists to disseminate propaganda online. The internet facilitates the use of uncontrolled, quick and cheap information transfer by extremists to connect, interact and communicate with a broader audience. In this context, extremists can take advantage of the lack of external control and anonymity that the internet offers. Until now, many aspects of online radicalisation have been insufficiently explored. The main research issues are the influences of the internet on promoting radicalisation processes and the connection between new media and radicalisation. This presentation provides an insight into the project “Radicalisation within the digital age” which is funded by the German Ministry of Education and Research. In this project, eight academic institutions analyse the influence of the internet on radicalisation processes and the risks of these processes. The project objective is the development of new prevention measures and guidance that consider the risk potential of the internet.

P4.14 - 52 Radicalisation in Czech prisons: empowering of prison staff as “must” for effective facing the issue

Petra Vejvodová (Masaryk University)

Ondřej Kolář (Prison Service of the Czech Republic)

Even though radicalisation of inmates in prisons belongs to one of the crucial issues when it comes to dealing with extremism and radicalisation processes, for the Czech prisons this is new challenge that prison staff is facing to. Extremism and terrorism belong among one of the security threats for the Czech Republic, on the other hand in comparison with West European countries is this threat less immediate. Level of extremism in the Czech society is rather low, revealed cases of radicalized individuals willing to commit politically or religiously motivated criminal acts e.g. foreign fighters, are rather exceptional. But on the background of the current situation in Europe Czech inmates are getting radicalised or are imprisoned already being radicalised and contrary to the social situation it is not exceptional. The contribution reflects current situations in Czech prisons in context of political or religious radicalisation and discusses the attempts of the Czech prison service in order to

empower prison staff, i.e. pilot projects in education of prison staff, so the prevention and intervention will be as much effective and successful as possible.

P4.14 - 53 Searching for evaluation research on prison-based radicalization prevention

Miialiiila Virtanen (Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy, University of Helsinki)

Janne Kivivuori (Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy, University of Helsinki)

Searching for evaluation research on prison-based radicalization prevention Miialiiila Virtanen, University of Helsinki, Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy Janne Kivivuori, University of Helsinki, Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy Radicalization and violent extremism are current security challenges worldwide. Prisons can stimulate radicalization by bringing potential recruits together; at the same time, they provide a potential point of access for prevention efforts. As in crime prevention generally, there is a need to collect existing research on the programs to explore which appear to be effective in preventing radicalization. As an effort to form an overview of prison-based radicalization prevention, and funded by the Finnish Criminal Sanctions Agency, we conducted a systematic review of evaluation research on anti-radicalization programs used in prisons 2000-2017. The review focuses on research published in peer reviewed journals, with the aim of finding promising programs. We additionally utilized the program descriptions of the Radicalization Awareness Network (2017) by sending a survey to the contact persons of the network programs, probing how the interventions have been evaluated. In this paper, we discuss the findings and the limitations of the analysis.

P4.15 - 54 Using event data from open sources to explore patterns of gun homicide in France, Spain and Germany (2010-2015)

Alexander Kamprad (Transcrime)

This article assesses the suitability and validity of event data from open sources for studying gun homicide in Europe. On the example of France, Spain and Germany, data on gun homicide was retrieved by automated collection of information from online news. The resulting database contains 600 events that took place between 2010 and 2015—accounting for 717 victims, 465 shooters and 301 guns. Explorative findings are presented, illustrating that event data from open sources provide rich contextual information and are especially useful in allowing to link victimological and typological data on (gun) homicide.

P4.15 - 55 Mediating human rights scepticism: A comparative study of the UK and four other European countries

Lieve Gies (University of Leicester)

One of the casualties of penal populism is the idea that human rights exist to protect everyone universally by virtue of their humanity. Following the Brexit referendum, it is no longer unthinkable that the UK would also withdraw from the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) to further limit the influence of ‘Europe’. The hostile tabloid campaign against this manifestation of European law goes back almost two decades when the ECHR became part of UK law through the Human Rights Act. The Act has been criticised by the press and politicians for being a ‘villains’ charter’ protecting the human rights of ‘criminals’ before those of ‘law-abiding’ people. There are fears that a British withdrawal would result in other European countries following its example, jeopardising the human rights record painstakingly built up in Europe over many decades. To what extent are such fears founded? Drawing on a comprehensive study of press coverage of the ECHR in five European

countries over a sixteen-year period, this paper suggests that while there is some criticism in European press discourse, the Convention by no means figures as prominently and as negatively in European news outlets as it does in the UK press.

P4.15 - 56 Penal regimes and two forms of egalitarianism: fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis of cross-national differences in prison population and conditions in mature democracies

Alex Stevens (Universities of Kent)

The paper presents a cross-method replication of the work of Susanne Karstedt (2013) on the relationship between two forms of egalitarianism and penal regimes at the national level. The two forms of egalitarianism are: inclusive, outcome-oriented; exclusive, chance-oriented/meritocratic (where populations tend to support equality of opportunity, not outcome). The paper uses a similar dataset to that developed by Karstedt, including data for a sample of 44 mature democracies on imprisonment rates, harshness of prison conditions (based on US State Department ratings), egalitarianism (Hofstede's 'power distance'), generalised trust and support for inequality (World Values Survey), income inequality and GDP per head. It presents results of fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA) of the necessary and sufficient conditions and configurations for levels of imprisonment and of the harshness of prison conditions. The fsQCA supports Karstedt's finding by suggesting that configurations of conditions that include chance-oriented egalitarianism are sufficient to cause harsh prison conditions. Configurations that include outcome-oriented egalitarianism are sufficient for humane prison conditions. The fsQCA findings also provide greater support than Karstedt's ANOVA analysis for a configurational relationship between these two forms of egalitarianism and national imprisonment rates.

P4.15 - 57 Transnational prescriptions and junk comparisons in comparative criminal justice

David Nelken (King's College London)

The task of the comparative criminologist must increasingly include examination of 'comparison as a social process'- a second order form of comparison in which we study the comparisons made by other social actors. Who compares what? How when and why? What are the sources and consequences of such comparisons? How is difference made commensurable? In this presentation I will take as an illustration the process of making and applying transnational or global social indicators. Such indicators prescribe or presuppose standards so as to create ranking schemes that compare and contrast the performance of different countries (or other units) in respect for the rule of law, levels of corruption, the handling of human trafficking and many other matters relevant to good practice in criminal justice. In this paper I will reflect on the role of comparison in making and using such indicators. I shall first explain the functions and common criticisms of such indicators and the way they link together comparison and evaluation. I will then go on to explain in what sense they may be described as 'junk comparisons' and why this is not the same as calling them rubbish comparisons.

P4.16 - 58 The “ten measures against corruption” and the role of Brazilian federal prosecution service on shaping the criminal political agenda.

Patricia Carraro-Rossetto (University of Malaga)

Nowadays, Brazil is suffering from one of its worst economic and political crisis in a century.

Partially, this is the fallout from the ongoing corruption probe known as Operation Car Wash. This massive corruption investigation has revealed a sprawling bribery, fraud and money laundering scheme centered around the Brazilian state-run oil company, Petrobras, which implicate leading politicians, construction companies, and several businessmen. In the middle of this political turmoil, the Brazilian Federal Prosecution Service launched a campaign called "ten measures against corruption". The declared aim of the campaign was to obtain sufficient signatures to propose a bill of law by popular initiative related to criminal and procedural measures, which are claimed to be essential to tackle political corruption. However, according to its detractors, the proposal lacks empirical evidence on the effectiveness of the measures as well as would suppose a significant setback of some procedural safeguards and criminal guarantees which drive the Brazilian criminal justice system. Against this background, the presentation will focus on the main strategies used by the Brazilian federal prosecution service to influence the public opinion and create a strong support for measures, which, ultimately, could undermine some constitutional guarantees and fundamental rights.

P4.16 - 59 "Some factors influencing the legislative processes in Spain: supranational obligations and pressure groups"

Deborah García-Magna (University of Malaga)

In Spain, as in many other countries, the legislative initiative is influenced by several factors, beyond the actual need for criminal protection. Especially some areas are prone to populist dynamics and likely to incorporate the discourses of pressure groups. On the other hand, Spain has assumed some supranational commitments that determine legislative processes, where two situations can be distinguished: obligations that must be transposed into national legislation, and those that serve as a pretext for the national legislator to carry out broader reforms than the ones required by international standards. On the first issue, this research will show that some Spanish criminal policies are based on rather emotional and electoral, than rational arguments. These decisions often focus on the short-term view, thus justifying punitive measures or inaction in certain areas. Regarding the second issue, an exploration of the 30 reforms of the current Spanish Penal Code has been carried out, in order to identify and analyse references to international instruments (conventions, jurisprudence of international courts, European or supranational legislation, and the European Court of Human Rights).

P4.16 Expanding punitiveness at the local level: the case of Italy

Rossella Selmini (University of Minnesota)

In the last decades, many western democracies have experienced a turn toward a tough, punitive approach to crime and disorder, with an intensified harshness of criminal law and an increase in imprisonment rates. There is an open discussion about how this process developed in Italy and it is unclear whether the country has followed this trend or whether it represents "a distinctive challenge to the narrative on trends of 'western punitiveness'", as some researchers (Gallo 2014) claimed. According to Corda (2016) the reason why Italy shows a "moderate" level of punitiveness is mostly related to the alternation of period of leniency and period of repression, and to the overall inefficiency of the criminal justice system. Most studies about punitiveness, however, do not take into account how punitiveness increases at the local level through a variety of new instruments, different from those, more traditional, of the penal intervention. In our paper we analyse punitiveness in Italy in the last decade, when the central government tried to assert – with what we can define as a "centralization turn" – a

stronger role in urban control and crime prevention strategies, through a variety of new laws and national programs, implemented at the local level. Our

P9.12 - 43 'Europeanisation' and crime control, ten years post-enlargement: A normalisation of crime (non)governance

Katerina Gachevska (Leeds Beckett University)

This paper will present the findings of a research conducted prior to the EU enlargement in 2007, which included Bulgaria and Romania, when the contentious issues of crime and corruption affected the membership of both countries; and, it will revisit the current state of affairs ten years after both joined the Union. The initial research found that the anti-crime and corruption policies developed in the spirit of 'Europeanisation' through enlargement politicised the issues in a way that legitimised the transition to neoliberal capitalism and the erosion the redistributive power of the state in those countries. However, theories of social control and governance through crime do not sit easily with this process. What emerges from revisiting the effects of these policies ten years later is a normalisation a lack of control—widely publicised and adopted by official bodies - through which any possibility of a return to traditional policy tools to reduce crime is banished. Furthermore, the adoption of the status of a 'weak state' due to a failing crime fighting agenda is of a special use to the new elites. The paper focuses on this particular finding in order to develop an alternative view-from-below of the neoliberal European '

P4.17 - 60 Girl members of youth gangs, delinquency and victimization: results from the second and third wave of the International Self-Report Study in 15 countries

Sandrine Haymoz (University of Applied Sciences (Fribourg))

Uberto Gatti (University of Genoa)

In this study, the prevalence rates of girls who are members of gangs in 15 countries are shown. The sample was made up of 7th, 8th, 9th grade students, both boys and girls, attending different types of schools. To identify gang members we used the Eurogang's definition and added the self-definition to the questions indicated by the Eurogang. We found large differences on the percentages of gang members among countries (from 0.4% in Indonesia to 4.3% in Italy), as well on the prevalence of girls in the gangs (from 25% in Bosnia to 49% in Austria). In general, 41.5% of gang members are girls. Interestingly, the prevalence of girls among gangs increased from the second to the third wave of ISRD. In general, delinquency of girl gang members is considerably higher than the delinquency of both girls and boys who are not members of gangs. In addition, it clearly emerges that the membership of a gang exerts a more criminogenic effect in some countries than in others. Similar results have been observed for the victimization.

P4.17 - 61 School transitions as a turning point for gang status

Dena Carson (School of Public and Environmental Affairs Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis)

Chris Melde (School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University)

Stephanie Wiley (Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice University of Missouri-St. Louis)

Finn-Aage Esbensen (Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice University of Missouri-St. Louis)

In this study we draw on life course perspectives to examine the impact of school transitions

on a youth's gang status and on factors associated with a turning point in the life course. Specifically, we focus on two competing relationships: 1) school mobility can serve as the impetus for joining a gang, or alternatively, 2) school transitions act as a "hook for change" and facilitate gang leaving. We use a mixed-methods approach by first drawing on qualitative data that examined desisted gang members and their interpretation of their school transition experiences. Second, consistent with a grounded theory approach, we examined these relationships quantitatively using a panel study of youth followed over a five year period.

P4.17 - 62 The impact of county (drug) lines on the drugs market and vulnerable young people in an English county town

Paul Andell (Senior Lecturer Criminology Ipswich Campus)

Drug distribution via County Lines did not just update the marketing and distribution of illicit drugs, they also acted as the conduit whereby the violent culture of some metropolitan gangs was insinuated into new locations. When the government's Ending Gang & Youth Violence (EGYV) programme was launched in 2012 it targeted 30 gang-affected 'local areas', 19 of which were in London; by 2016 it was targeting 52, one of which was Ipswich. The arrival of 2nd generation metropolitan street gangs in the county town changed the nature of local drug markets, from user/dealers to a 3 tier structure and the expansion of the market to other towns in the county. Alongside this we see the recruitment of vulnerable young people. Many of the 'Youngers' associated with the Ipswich gangs were the young people who 'hung out' in Jubilee Park. For these young people the attractions of gang involvement go beyond the relatively modest pecuniary rewards they receive because drug dealing offers an enhanced status and, for boys, a route to a plausible masculinity, which they feel is denied them in the conventional world.

P4.17 - 63 Where are Dutch troublesome youth groups located? An investigation of neighbourhood and setting characteristics

Frank Weerman (NSCR & Erasmus University)

Wouter Steenbeek (NSCR)

Jesse Bijma (NSCR)

Gangs and troublesome youth groups are not distributed randomly, but are concentrated in cities, neighbourhoods and settings. Since the seminal work of Trasher (1917), only a few studies analyzed the characteristics of neighbourhoods in which these groups emerge (see Decker, Melde & Pyrooz, 2013), and investigations of actual locations where members congregate ('set spaces') are even more seldom (one notable study was conducted by Tita et al., 2005). In this study, we analysed which neighbourhood and setting characteristics increase the probability that a troublesome youth group is present. We employ administrative data from the police region The Hague about the locations of troublesome youth groups known to the police in the period between 2010 and 2015, and link these known locations to administrative data on neighbourhoods of the cities in the police region. For a subsample we also analysed observation data about the exact locations where troublesome youth groups were reported. Each of the troublesome youth group locations in the city of The Hague was visited and observed, using a checklist on physical features, informal control and social and physical disorder. These data were combined with an existing observation dataset on random locations throughout the city.

P4.18 - 64 Panama files and public shaming: the representation of economic crimes and corruption in Ukrainian media.

Anna Markovska (Anglia Ruskin University, UK)

Alexey Serdyuk (Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine)

Documents obtained from the Panamanian law firm Mossack Fonseca provided some details about the secret offshore company in the British Virgin Islands that was set up in 2014 by the President of Ukraine. On paper the Ukrainian government is trying to fight the use of offshore companies, but in practice the use of offshores can cost Ukraine up to \$11,6 billion a year. This paper deals with the representation of corruption and economic crimes in the aftermaths of the release of Panama files. We analyse selected media sources in Ukraine and Russia to discuss corruption, political influences and the role of public shaming in the representation of crimes of powerful.

P4.18 - 65 Trust me, I'm a(n Industry Sponsored) Doctor: Industry Influence and the Institutional Corruption of Medicine

Anna Eszter Laskai (Utrecht University (Netherlands), Eötvös Loránd University (Hungary))

Corporate crime in the pharmaceutical industry is endemic, and it is devastating. Patients ultimately end up footing the bill of industry criminality, led astray by fraud, paying the price for corruption, sometimes with their lives. Who guards patients against industry criminality in its pursuance of profits? The countervailing power against pharmaceutical industry interests should be the medical profession, monopolising medical knowledge production and application, and safeguarding against such potential harms. However, this presumption is challenged in that strong relational dependencies between industry and medicine have consequentially lead to the institutional corruption of the medical profession, rendering it incapable of curbing industry interests. This paper will present research that examines the role of industry in medical research, education, and direct to physician marketing. Critically assessing each relational platform, and drawing on findings from qualitative data from my PhD research in Hungary and the Netherlands, I will discuss the institutional corruption of the medical profession as an evolutionary process manifesting in the relationships it fosters with industry, and provide an approach that may yield for studying corruption as a product of organizational influence.

P4.18 - 66 The Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Programs in the Area of Conflict between Corporate and National Culture in China, Russia, and India

Kai Bussmann (Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Penal Law and Criminology)

Sven Grüner (Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Penal Law and Criminology)

Nicole Selzer (Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Penal Law and Criminology)

In an earlier study we have shown that corporate culture is vital to prevent economic crime such as corruption. However, besides its conceivable influence the national culture has been neglected by many authors. This is surprising because internationalisation and globalisation are central challenges for companies. We argue in our follow-up study that the company's employee can be in an area of conflict between national and corporate culture. This could complicate or even hinder the successful implementation of an integrity-oriented value system within companies. In our survey we aim at analysing the facets of the national culture as well as the country specific business practice and corruption loaded practice of daily life. We control for different backgrounds of socialisation, cultural imprints, and values. Our sample based on a standardized computer-assisted telephone interview with 2,000 managers of China, India, Russia, and Germany as a control group.

P4.19 - 67 The importance of differentiating between absolute and relative violence / recidivism risk estimates

Lucía Martínez-Garay (University of Valencia, Department of Criminal Law)

Estimating the risk of recidivism has an every time greater importance not only in criminology, but also in criminal law, because legal reforms increasingly rely on violence or recidivism risk assessments as a prerequisite for taking decisions about parole, security measures or post-penitentiary control, among others. The growing interest that is spreading among jurists and juridical operators about these issues runs the danger, however, of generating misunderstandings and communication problems, if the juridical operators do not understand properly the meaning and scope of the information that risk assessment studies provide. Very frequently the predictive capacity of the different violence/recidivism assessment tools is measured using parameters of relative risk, especially AUC values, or informing about sensitivity and specificity, but it is less usual that explicit information is given about the predictive value. However, it is the information given by the predictive value (that commonly reaches magnitudes well below those of the other parameters) the one that can be determinant for many judicial decisions. There is a high probability that therefore jurists and juridical operators misunderstand the information given by statistical parameters, and this in turn can generate an excessive optimism about the predictive validity of violence risk assessments.

P4.19 - 68 Police visibility and feeling of insecurity: perceptions from the police and the general public

Christine Burkhardt (School of Criminal Sciences, University of Lausanne)

Patrice Villettaz (School of Criminal Sciences, University of Lausanne)

In the last few years, Lausanne city knew a high peak in street crimes and antisocial behaviours recording. Consequently, Lausanne people feel somewhat less safe in the downtown. To fight this perceived unsafety, the local police department decided to increase its visibility by extending the foot patrols. To evaluate the satisfaction of the police visibility and its impact on the perceived safety, a study was launched amongst the police staff and the general population. On the one hand, data were gathered from the police patrols by means of a self-administered questionnaire. On the other, the public's perceptions were collected through street interviews. For this purpose, two sets of four photos were prepared to present two types of police visibility: ordinary foot patrol with one or two policemen in blue or lemon uniform, and extensive foot patrol with four policemen in blue or lemon uniform. Our findings indicate that both the number of policemen and the colour of their uniform seem to produce an impact on the police visibility and the perceived safety of the population. However, the perceptions are more diverse concerning the perceived security than the visibility, which highlight the subjectivity of the safety concept.

P4.19 - 69 “You are entrusted with it for a period of time. Use it sensibly, use it wisely”: The Authority of Rank in Police Leadership

Claire Davis (Liverpool John Moores University)

Conventional leadership theory has conceptualised leadership as an individualised, positional and power-neutral phenomenon. Critical leadership scholars have challenged the exclusivity of the leader in leadership and considered leadership as socially constructed, power-centric and negotiated process. This criticality, however, is neglected in our understanding of police leadership. Current research and policy typically conceptualise leadership in the police as

rank-free, with leadership and rank discussed as separate constructs. This paper explores the relationship between rank and leadership through consideration of the different ways rank as an authority is used in police leadership. Based on semi-structured interviews of 38 police officers in one UK police constabulary, the use of rank is conceptualised within a framework of the 'doing' and 'undoing' of rank. This paper reveals the navigation and negotiation of rank as a central to the construction of police leadership. Steps to develop leadership in the police therefore need to carefully consider the persistent and fundamental influence of rank, and importantly, the many ways in which the authority of rank is used.

P4.19 - 70 Insecurity and fear of crime: do police officers feel the same as the population? Results of a local police survey in Switzerland

Christine Burkhardt (School of Criminal Sciences, University of Lausanne)

Natalia Delgrande (School of Criminal Sciences, University of Lausanne)

Patrice Villettaz (School of Criminal Sciences, University of Lausanne)

Insecurity and its subjective perceptions were largely studied by scholars in criminology and psychology. Our empirical study brings to light additional evidence on the feeling of security reported by the police officers. We conducted a survey among their professional groups in two Swiss police departments through a self-reported questionnaire. Data collected allowed comparing the differences of perception when it comes to assessing the security when police officers are on-duty and, respectively, off-duty, so more likely to feel and act as regular citizens. We were willing to investigate if those who maintain security and try to improve the perceived security feel insecure themselves under certain circumstances? The findings indicate that the majority of on-duty officers feel safe. However, a certain feeling of insecurity arises at night as well as during specifically identified types of police interventions. Generally, even if police officers estimate quite correctly the general state of objective security, they highly overrate the insecurity and fear of crime among the population. More surprisingly, as regular individuals/citizens, when not in uniform [off-duty], police officers shape the same behavioural patterns as the population with regard to perception of insecurity.

P4.20 - 71 Does Education Matter for The Police Code of Silence?

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich (The School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University)

Darko Datzer (Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies University of Sarajevo)

Eldan Mujanovic (Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies University of Sarajevo)

This study explores the degree to which college education is related to police code of silence. The paper relies on the police integrity survey conducted in 2017. The nationwide sample of 600 police officers from Bosnia and Herzegovina evaluated 14 hypothetical scenarios describing various forms of police misconduct. The questions asked the respondents to evaluate misconduct seriousness, ascertain the appropriate and expected discipline, and stated whether they would be willing to report. Our results indicate that police education is related to the extent of the code of silence. However, our multivariate logistic regression models show that, once their personal views about seriousness of misconduct, severity of discipline, and views about the fellow police officers' adherence to the code of silence are controlled for, the education is no longer a significant predictor of their expressed willingness to report.

P4.20 - 72 Parking Tickets and Police Reform: Reflections on the Development and Impact of Police Scandals

Aogán Mulcahy (University College Dublin)

In an influential article, ‘Parking Tickets and Class Repression’, Marenin (1982) argued that to provide a comprehensive 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, the implications of routine police practice. Using Marenin’s argument as a starting point, here I suggest that while routine police practice cannot be considered in isolation from structural roles, such apparently banal activities as issuing parking tickets – or, as I discuss here, other ‘routine’ aspects of traffic policing – can nevertheless highlight key dimensions of the policing field. Here I consider two recent (and ongoing) scandals surrounding allegations of police misconduct in Ireland: first, whistleblowers’ allegations surrounding the police practice of cancelling penalty points awarded for traffic offences; and, second, the vast over-recording of roadside breath tests. I examine how even apparently innocuous dimensions of policing can shed light on wider aspects of police practice, accountability and legitimacy, and serve as catalysts for the development of reform initiatives.

P4.20 - 74 A perfect pyramid or out of shape- how suitable is responsive regulation for addressing police conduct?

Brian Moss (Independent)

Arguably the causes of police misconduct have attracted greater scholarly attention than any outputs as determined by oversight. Yet, the constancy of misconduct cases and further alteration of oversight mechanisms in various jurisdictions recently necessitates correcting this imbalance. Looking to the Irish Republic, one means formally proposed through which to improve police conduct has been responsive regulation. Well known across criminology, this framework foresees the use of progressively firmer sanctions to discourage errant behaviour. This paper examines the basis for its application within the context of the invigorated police oversight architecture in Ireland in the decade since 2007. Reflecting on empirical data relating to outputs and outcomes as well as oversight agency policy, it is contended that responsive regulation does not meet core needs of complainants and police. A case is made instead for the re-formulation of police oversight in a manner that draws on two other theoretical constructs. Overall the paper proposes that police oversight must be conceptualised and practised differently, not just at the output stage, if it is to avoid repeatedly enabling perils of the past. A similar finding also applies to the recognition of individual, praiseworthy police officer performance.

P4.21 - 75 Towards a research agenda ‘The Human Factor in cybercrime and cybersecurity’

Rutger Leukfeldt (NSCR)

Research into the human factor in cybercrime and cybersecurity is still in its infancy. Although it is widely recognized that multidisciplinary research is needed to study cybercrime and cybersecurity, this research field is dominated by technical studies. Therefore, in 2016 and 2017, 22 authors from 9 universities, 4 universities of applied sciences and various public organizations worked on the research agenda ‘The Human Factor in cybercrime and cybersecurity’. Jointly the state-of-the-art of research into the human factor within this field was described, the most important research questions on the short and long

term were formulated, and (innovative) research methods and datasets were mapped that can be used to study the human factor in cybercrime and cybersecurity. Little is, for example, known about the characteristics of individual offenders and their criminal careers, about how victims can be made resilient against cyberattacks, and effective their interventions of law enforcement agencies are. In this paper, the main findings regarding the state-of-the-art, the most important research questions and innovative research methods and datasets are discussed.

P4.21 - 76 The criminal use of encryption to hide intelligence and commit crimes (Ransomware)

David Wall (Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of Leeds)

The aim of this paper is to explore the use of encryption by criminals and mainly draws upon the UK experience. On the one hand the debates over criminal use of encryption are messy and do not reflect practice because of their political dimension. On the other hand, we need to theorise encryption as an enabler of crime in order to understand the issues more clearly and develop both informed understanding and also robust defences. In two parts this paper will firstly explore the criminal use of encryption to hide intelligence and evidence of their culpability in the organisation of crimes and organisations that facilitate crime. Secondly, it will also explore the criminal use of encryption to commit cybercrimes using Ransomware as a case study.

P4.21 - 77 Honour amongst thieves? Configuring malware targets by sharing, selling, stealing, and trading code

Alice Hutchings (University of Cambridge)

Zeus is a well-known and effective family of ‘man-in-the-browser’ malware, which uses configuration files to target attacks. This qualitative case study analyses posts in online cybercrime forums that discuss Zeus configuration. Online cybercriminals were found to share, sell, steal, and trade configuration files. The discussions and advertisements on the forums, which span four years, were found to evolve with market conditions and externalities, including Zeus being offered as a subscription service. The release of tools to decrypt configuration files by security researchers was also closely followed on the forums, and assisted offenders when it came to stealing configuration files from others.

P4.21 - 78 How comparable is cyber-offending to traditional offending? An empirical comparison

Marleen Weulen Kranenbarg (NSCR)

Traditional explanations of criminal offending might not be equally applicable to cybercrime. Nevertheless, research in criminology has shown that several theories are useful to understand cybercrime offending as well. However, these studies have not been able to empirically test if these explanations have the same explanatory power for cybercrime offending as they have for traditional offending. This presentation will give an overview of the results of a comparative study of cybercrime offending and traditional offending. It includes both life-course research on a criminal population study based on longitudinal registration data and results based on a cross-sectional self-report survey of a high risk sample of Dutch cybercrime and traditional suspects (N=535). Results on different types of cybercrime offending, risk factors, personal social networks and the victim-offender overlap will be discussed.

P4.22 - 79 Sentencing those who kill: Patterns and trends in sentencing for homicide in Slovenia in the past 25 years

Mojca Plesnicar (Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana)

Miha Hafner (Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana)

The paper will look into the patterns and trends in sentencing people convicted of homicide (murder and manslaughter) in Slovenia since its independence in 1991. All indicators show Slovenia is a safe country with a very low murder rate (0.7/100,000). The vast predominance of homicide occurs between family members, friends or acquaintances with very few exceptions, which has so far been reflected in a milder sentencing policy. The latter is typical for the system in general as well, however, the trend seems to be more and more punitive in recent years. The analysis of sentencing for homicide is based on a larger study of all cases of homicide decided in Slovenia in the period between 1991 and 2015 (about 450). Besides assessing the general trends and patterns, we will reflect on the impact of legislative changes, most importantly the maximum sentence for homicide being raised from 20 years (1991 and prior) to 30 years of imprisonment (1998) and finally to life imprisonment (2008). We will also include some case studies as illustrations of general findings and comment on possible future developments.

P4.22 - 80 Why Do Judges Depart? An Analysis of Reasons for Departing from the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines

Cassia Spohn (Arizona State University)

Over the past decade, scholars have produced a fairly large body of research evaluating the use of judicial departures following the Booker/Gall Supreme Court decisions. With few exceptions, these studies reveal that judicial decision-making has not produced an increase in unwarranted disparities. Less is known, however, about the reasons why judges impose sentences that are more punitive or more lenient than those specified by the guidelines. The purpose of this research note is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the reasons that federal judges give for downward and upward departures. Through this systematic review, we identified several themes that represent the reasons for judicial departures. One notable finding is that 20 percent of judicial departures reflect concerns regarding disparity and disagreement with sentencing policy. The results of our study enhance understanding of how judges interpret sentencing guideline policies. We discuss the implications of these findings for theory and policy.

P4.22 - 81 A Long Way From Duluth: Decolonizing Family Violence Intervention in Indigenous Australia

Harry Blagg (University of Western Australia)

Indigenous women in Australia experience violence at a far higher rate than non-Indigenous women. Yet, rates of reporting to the police are much lower than in mainstream society. This paper reports on recently completed research in Australia critiquing the orthodox response to violence against Indigenous women from within a postcolonial framework. Theory, policy and practice around violence against Indigenous women in Australia have become increasingly more contested. Beneath surface adherence to uniform laws and policies, intended to criminalise domestic violence against women (based on the 'Duluth' model), runs an Indigenous counter-narrative that challenges both theory and practice supporting the mainstream domestic violence model. This counter-narrative frames solutions to family and

domestic violence in terms of self-determination and a place based response to violence grounded in Indigenous law and culture. Indigenous narratives force criminologists to view violence in intersectional terms, foregrounding the impact of colonial violence and the eliminatory practices of the settler-colonial state. The paper reports on a number of Indigenous owned initiatives in Australia that work from within this alternative paradigm and how these are forcing a rethink about the role of

P4.22 - 82 Intimate partner homicide and sentencing: an introductory study from Portuguese Supreme Court Judicial Decisions

Catia Pontedeira (ISMAI - University Institute of Maia)

Manuel Simas Santos (ISMAI- University Institute of Maia)

Intimate partner violence is a recognized social problem that, in its extreme form, can end in homicide. Intimate partner homicide in Portugal is the most common type of homicide and it is very important to understand the circumstances of these events so that it can be prevented. This paper offers an initial analysis of a Portuguese sentencing study on Intimate Partner Homicides. It considers a sample of 35 cases from the Supreme Court in relation to their sentencing outcomes. Sentencing studies are emerging in Europe, particularly on gender-based crimes since they offer significant insight into how courts deals with them. In Portugal, sentences for homicides are decided case by case by judges who have no sentencing guidelines. Thus, sentences might be open to unfair discrepancies that might lead to discredit on Justice System. In this paper, I explore these sample cases with a view to identifying sentences justifications. In short, presentation will explore how the Portuguese judicial system deals with intimate partner homicide, how sentences are justified, if there are gender stereotypes present in the judicial decisions and how these preliminary results might influence the systematic review of intimate homicide sentencing in Portugal.

P4.23 - 83 Surviving (through) genocide?

Yarin Eski (Liverpool John Moores University.)

Criminology is developing increasingly more understanding of genocide, considering different perspectives, such as but not limited to political scientific, sociological, psychological and cultural approaches. Nevertheless, the existential perspective on genocide has hardly been, or actually not, integrated in criminological (or victimological) explanations of genocide. This contribution will attempt to strike a balance between framing genocide as an existential act (of survival), from an existentialist starting point, to contemplate to which extent (human) survivorship and genocide are two sides of the same coin. By looking at the human species in the Anthropocene and what its role has been so far in evolutionary history, it will be argued that Criminology ought to radically change its focus on genocide by not asking whether and under which circumstances an individual can become genocidal, but rather, why are we a genocidal species. Arendt's banality of evil, and existential perspectives on the human condition and the genocidal will to Nothingness will be discussed.

P4.23 - 84 Overcoming and endless suffering in narratives of large scale conflict

Marola Vaes (INTERVICT, Tilburg University)

Increasingly transitional justice scholarship recognizes the role of context. This is particularly relevant to the victimological experience. A small-scale qualitative survey sought to demonstrate this. Twelve survivors of the Liberian civil war participated in a narrative life story interview in which they were specifically asked to reflect on aspects of victimhood,

justice and forgiveness. The extent to which the individual life stories were shaped by ‘master-narratives’ was examined as well as the plot of each individual story. Together, this revealed that the personal stories were embedded in sociocultural, religious, and injustice master-narratives that were shaped by historical and political processes over time, while the plots could be divided into two main archetypes. Four respondents told stories about overcoming, while eight respondents’ life stories could be described as endless suffering. The implications of these findings for Liberia’s transitional justice process are discussed.

P4.23 - 85 Performative Justice? The Role of Theatre and Performance in Facilitating Transitional Justice

Tine Destrooper (NYU, New York)

Questions regarding the commemoration of a (violent) past are crucial for transitional justice (TJ) scholars and practitioners, who ask how to deal with violence and trauma inflicted by predecessor regimes to create ‘just’ societies. As an institutionalized practice, TJ has long been dominated by legal practitioners, which has created a blind spot for certain local approaches and narrative techniques regarding past. Yet, at the grassroots level, community actors are experimenting with many ‘alternative’ forms of narrating the past, including techniques rooted in theatre (of the oppressed). What can TJ learn from these local initiatives? How can theatre and performance offer a new critical perspectives on the current approach to negotiate historical justice? And how can these alternative ways of narrating the past offer a model for capturing multidirectional, complex and layered memories of traumatized individuals and groups?

P4.23 - 86 Ethics, love and playfulness in the victimology of irreparable injustice

Antony Pemberton (INTERVICT, Tilburg University)

After large scale atrocities there is often a call for justice. But the extent to which justice can seek to offer respite in the face of irreparable injustice is questionable. That might be seen as a merely practical matter, but following Judith Shklar the presenter will consider the differences between doing justice and undoing injustice. This involves three dichotomies: Margalit’s distinction between ethics as the normative framework for thick relationships, and morality for those concerning our thin relationships, Frankfurt in turn distinguishes between the normative demands of duty and those of love. What is involved in the experience of injustice fundamentally concerns ethics and the duties of love, which speaks to the idiosyncrasy and radical context-dependence of the experience of injustice. This in turn is related to the inherently playfulness of coming to terms with injustice, while doing justice is by nature a game. Where games are rule-bound, have a clear beginning and end, play is an imaginative enterprise, that contains freedom and arbitrariness, has porous borders and does not set out and who and what is part of it. The presenter will consider the consequences of this conceptualization of undoing injustice for transitional justice processes.

P4.24 - 87 (Post)Manicomial Geographies: the informal re-organization of carceral spaces

Luca Sterchele (Università degli Studi di Padova)

The recent overcoming of Forensic Psychiatric Asylums in Italy (2015) has determined a profound re-organization of the “juridical field of the penitentiary” (Sarzotti, 2010): the reform has in fact produced some positive changes in the configuration of institutional geographies, but not without eliciting some adverse effects. The presence of a growing

number of persons considered as “mentally diseased”, in fact, has been noticed in some Northern Italian’s penitentiaries: this anthropological change of the composition of prison population has produced, in some cases, a transformation of “carceral spaces”. From some ethnographic observations that I made during the last year, I noticed, in some institutes, the presence of “specialized” wards: in those areas, the existence of which is purely informal, a population with particular health features is detained (mainly psychical disease and drug addiction). In this contribution my aim is to discuss some preliminary observations about those spaces and to reflect about their position within a wider geography: I will thus provide some “ethnographic splinters” (Sbraccia, 2015) in order to reflect about the role of those wards in respect of the internal management of the penitentiary, and of the external institutional network.

P4.24 - 88 Developing better police responses to incidents involving mental health issues
Alex Crisp (Leicestershire Police)

“Police say they are becoming emergency mental health service” is the headline of a recent article in the Guardian In the UK it has been estimated that between 20% and 50% of the incidents to which police respond involve someone with a mental issue. Many police forces and police organisations have drawn attention to their concerns about the amount of interaction they have with people with mental health problems in the course of routine duties, and increasingly they question the inappropriateness of this contact for the people involved and to the lack of access to mental health services. Leicestershire Police have been at the forefront of developments that enable their officers to better meet the needs of people with mental health issues. This paper will describe these developments and the way in which partnership between the university and the force, supported by a group of mental health service users and carers, has enabled an evidence based training package to be developed.

P4.24 - 89 Exploring the Implementation of a Health-related Peer Initiative in the Prison Setting: Implications for Staff, Prisoners and Policy.
Kara Danks (Northumbria University)

Prisoners tend to come from socially disadvantaged communities and compared to the general population can often have complex health needs that can be a challenge to address. A range of multi-faceted peer support roles are currently utilised in prison settings and they can be beneficial to those who receive and those who provide these interventions. The prison environment serves as a unique situation providing an opportunity to engage individuals with high levels of needs and promote positive change. However, peer support roles are not without challenges including the conflicting values of the prison environment, governance and implementation issues. This paper will explore the implementation of a health-related peer role across four diverse prison settings; High Security, Female Closed, Category C and Category D Open. The enabling factors, barriers and underpinning mechanisms are examined, exposed through qualitative findings. The implications for staff and prisoners in the implementation and service delivery of an initiative of this nature are explored, including the relevance for policy and practice.

P4.24 - 90 Family member incarceration and poor physical health: a longitudinal Australian study

Steve van de Weijer (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR))

Kirsten Besemer (Griffith University)

Susan Dennison (Griffith University)

Although parental incarceration and imprisonment of other family members have been shown to be related to various poor outcomes, few studies have investigated the associations with physical health. Studies that did focus on this topic show that those who experienced incarceration of a family member generally have poorer health than those who did not. These studies, however, have all been conducted in the USA and it is unknown whether these results are generalizable to other countries. In this study, a large, Australian, general-population panel, which has been surveyed annually over 15 years, is used to examine the effects of incarceration of family members, household members, and parents on Body Mass Index (BMI) and physical functioning. Fixed effects analyses are used to control for all between-individual differences, while time-varying socioeconomic factors are included as control variables. Results show, against expectations, that BMI decreases significantly in the years in which a household member is incarcerated, especially among women. Moreover, poor physical functioning is more prevalent in the years in which a family member is incarcerated, particularly among men. The found relationships are generally stronger for younger respondents (i.e., age 15-21).

P4.25 - 91 Reinforcing (educational) practice: lecturers and community policing officers
Imke Smulders (Avans Center for Public Safety and Criminal Justice)

This paper reports on a cooperation between Avans University of Applied Sciences and the Dutch police. Lecturers from several bachelor programmes, (closely) related to the safety domain, have participated in community policing officers shifts with mutual learning as main goal. The aim is to have the participants think outside of the boundaries of their disciplines and to reflect on their professional behavior. For the police, the value of this project consists of the input and feedback by 'informed outsiders': non-police professionals from related disciplines. Additional courses and training within the police organisation can provide additional tools, but that is not the most beneficial when professionals are already well trained and experienced. In that case, they will benefit more from an increased awareness of the ways they use those tools. Critical views and feedback from informed outsiders are a valuable way to obtain this increased awareness and to make tacit knowledge explicit. Simultaneously, the participating lecturers gain broader insights into the work of specific professionals in the safety domain. They can use these insights in their teaching, since they are educating future professionals for the safety domain (Integrated Safety) or domains related to it (Social Studies or Law).

P4.25 - 92 Development of punitivity at the example of Federal Election Programms in Germany

Joerdis Schuessler (University of Hamburg)

The speaker will describe how punitivity in political parties has developed over the years. Particularly during election seasons parties try to retain, save and extend their authority. The presentation of crime plays an important part at that point. In order to show how statements regarding crime have changed over the years twenty-five Federal Election Programms from 2002 to 2017 of selected parties in Germany were evaluated. Basis of comparison was the term of punitivity. The results reveal how shown crime and the claimed commerce to crime had an influence on the respective election outcome.

P4.25 - 93 The rise of the vulnerability paradigm in community safety in England and

Wales

Francesca Menichelli (Centre for Criminology - University of Oxford)

The analysis presented here is part of a three-year comparative research project on the local governance of community safety in England, Wales, and Italy. Its key claim is that a vulnerability paradigm is now central to community safety work in England and Wales, both on an operational and a conceptual level. On one hand, vulnerability is used as an instrumental criterion to assess needs and decide on the level of services to be provided to individuals. On the other, it is used as an organising concept to facilitate cross-agency cooperation and the mutual identification of problems and solutions. Based on an extensive body of in-depth interviews with community safety practitioners and senior management in local authorities, offices of the police and crime commissioners and police forces across England and Wales that the author has been conducting since January 2017, the paper wishes to reconstruct the emergence of this paradigm, to identify what vulnerability now means for the different agencies working in community safety, and how competing definitions coexist. Finally, the paper will conclude by identifying what the policy implications of this re-orientation might be, both for the agencies themselves and for service users.

P4.25 - 94 Teaching Fear of Crime through Families: A Case Study of how Swedish Families Talk about Safety and Its Influence on Fear of Crime

Nicole Rader (Mississippi State University)

This paper examines the ways that families talk about safety and fear of crime. Specifically, I examine how parents talk to each other and to their children about safety and how such conversations may potentially promote or minimize fear of crime. I am particularly interested in how the family unit contributes to the making of fear of crime in children and between partners. I do so using 24 qualitative in-depth interviews collected with parents and children in a college town in Sweden. Results suggest that these families talk about safety with children and with each other in a way that both promotes and minimizes fear of crime.

P4.26 - 95 The UK innocence movement: a rise and fall?

Holly Greenwood (Swansea University)

This paper will discuss the UK innocence movement: this refers to the development and operation of “innocence projects” (IPs) at universities across the UK. The movement was largely driven by Michael Naughton who developed the Innocence Network UK (INUK) and the University of Bristol IP in 2004. Between 2004 and 2014, IPs spread rapidly, with around 38 being established. However, by 2012, the movement had begun to show signs of weakness: IPs had not yet succeeded in overturning any convictions, and established projects were beginning to close. Then in 2014, Naughton folded INUK as a membership network for UK projects: this led to a further decline in numbers, with Naughton eventually closing his flagship project in 2015. This paper will discuss research that examined the UK movement during the critical period of 2012-2016. This was the first empirical research of its kind, and involved 20 semi-structured interviews with leaders of IPs and other similar clinics. This paper will firstly consider what the UK “innocence movement” represented, before discussing how the UK movement was underpinned by a number of significant tensions. It will conclude by questioning whether the UK innocence movement can be analysed as a rise and fall.

P4.26 - 96 The CCRC, the applicant and her lawyer: a disruption of procedural models

Jackie Hodgson (Warwick University)

The Criminal Cases Review Commission (CCRC) investigates potential miscarriages of justice to see if there is new evidence supporting a referral to the Court of Appeal. It is an unusual body, representing neither the potential appellant nor the Crown, operating in a broadly inquisitorial mode, yet sitting within an adversarially structured process. This mismatch of procedural models creates some disruption of roles between those investigating the case for possible referral, yet not representing the applicant, echoing some of the criticisms of inquisitorial pre-trial investigations in European jurisdictions such as France. This paper discusses the appropriate role of the defence during CCRC investigations - how the defence lawyer should engage and how much input they should have, given that they will ultimately represent the applicant in any resulting appeal court hearing. This in turn leads us to consider the broader role of the Commission, how it selects cases for further investigation (including those where no appeal has been brought because, for example, a guilty plea has been entered) its relationship to the Court of Appeal and the extent to which CCRC practices are driven and constrained by resource issues

P4.26 - 97 The investigation of miscarriages of justice and access to information - a trans-Atlantic comparison

Emily Bolton (Centre for Criminal Appeals)

Suzanne Gower (Centre for Criminal Appeals)

The key to identifying and rectifying miscarriages of justice is investigating both the facts of the crime, the accused person's account of events and the work conducted by the police. Access to information on these topics is crucial, but in England and Wales tends to be impeded by laws designed to protect the privacy of individuals and operational sensitivities as pled by police agencies and others. How the law balances the needs of the accused to a fair trial or appeal against these competing concerns is very different on each side of the Atlantic. Suzanne Gower and Emily Bolton bring their experience of justice work in both jurisdictions to their critique of the system in England and Wales and offer suggestions for reform derived from the more "open," rights based justice system of the United States

P4.27 - 98 State Organised Crime and Transnational Corporate Facilitators: From Uzbekistan to the UK

Kristian Lasslet (University of Ulster)

Grounded in an investigative methodology that synthesises social network analysis, transaction mapping and process tracing, this paper maps a transnational network of bankers, offshore entities, and gold collar advisers, who aided and abetted a state organised crime syndicate led by Gulnara Karimova, the daughter of former Uzbek President Islam Karimov. It will first set out the way this syndicate organised its racketeering operations employing state power - in particular the deep state - and paramilitary violence, before looking at how Western European jurisdictions aided these practices. The paper will conclude with a discussion of the role methodology can play in more clinically mapping the crimes of the powerful as a transnational organisational system.

P4.27 - 99 'To know or not to know'. Corporate complicity in crimes against humanity in Argentina (1976-1979)

Willem De Haan (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

It is assumed that the members of a general board of a multinational will not be aware of what is happening on the shop floor in production units in other parts of the world. This assumption of 'corporate ignorance' will be questioned by exploring a historical case of how a multinational, through a local affiliate, became 'silently complicit' in a military dictatorship. By making a historical reconstruction of the management structure and the lines of command and communication, it will be shown that a vice-president of the general board of management of the multinational, in fact, knew in great detail what was happening in and around their affiliate when it was placed under military command. It will be concluded that, in such an exceptional situation, in which substantial interests of a multinational corporation are at stake, the general board of management may be required to pay attention to what, normally speaking, would not be their concern. The lesson to be learned is that, rather than simply assuming 'corporate ignorance,' a careful empirical – and, in this case, historical – investigation is required.

P4.27 - 100 Talking about their reputations: when corporations become involved in human rights violations.

Annika van Baar (University of Utrecht)

Corporations invest significant resources into building and protecting a good corporate reputation, which is their most valuable intangible asset. Reputational damage is also regarded as an effective tool in the governance of corporate activity in both public and private regulatory efforts. This is also true for instruments that have been devised or proposed for the regulation and prevention of corporate involvement in human rights. Both (proposed) public regulation – such as the US Dodd Frank Act and calls for (international) criminal punishment of corporate actors – and private initiatives – such as civil society campaigns, corporate social responsibility programmes and voluntary codes and guidelines - explicitly or implicitly rely on (the threat of) corporate reputational damage as a regulatory mechanism. However, we know very little about whether or when reputational damage follows from involvement in human rights violations. This paper empirically investigates such reputational damage on the basis of a database of accusations of adverse corporate effects on human rights. First, it presents results of the qualitative event study on the basis of the database. Finally, it reflects on the implications of these results for the effectiveness of the regulation and prevention of corporate involvement in human rights violations.

P4.27 - 101 Weaving the webs of compliance in preventing corporate involvement in atrocity crimes

Janet Ransley (Griffith University Brisbane)

Susanne Karstedt (Griffith University Brisbane)

Wim Huisman (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

This year, a petition was filed to the office of the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to open an investigation into possible crimes against humanity committed by employees and corporate executives of companies that operate Australia's offshore immigration detention centers. This is the preliminary point of achievement in a long process of acknowledging the role of corporations and business leaders in atrocity crimes that started with the Nuremberg trials after World War II. Over a hundred companies worldwide have been accused of such involvement in recent decades. As a response to the increasing awareness of the role of business in these crimes, a plethora of judicial and non-judicial instruments have been introduced to hold corporations and their executives accountable and to prevent them from contributing to these gross human rights violations. The actual

application of such tools is however still in the early stages and knowledge about the effects of such interventions is lacking. Integrating contemporary models of business regulation and crime control, we propose a model to combine and order existing instruments into a coherent scheme of action and put this model to the test by applying it to actual cases of corporate complicity in atrocity

P4.31 - 102 ISRD3 Survey in Turkey: Preliminary Results and Insights

Tuba Topçuoğlu (Istanbul University, Faculty of law)

Abstract: In 2017, Turkey has for the first time participated with the International Self-Report Delinquency (ISRD) Survey, a large international collaborative study of delinquency and victimization of 12-15 year-old students. The Turkish sample consists of 3,000 pupils randomly selected from public schools in Istanbul, stratified by grade (7th, 8th and 9th), school type and socioeconomic status of the school district. The data collection took place between 01 March – 31 May 2017. This paper discusses the challenges faced throughout the field work and presents the preliminary findings on the delinquency and victimisation of the Turkish adolescents in Istanbul.

P4.31 - 103 ISRD-3 Study in Poland: preliminary results of the survey conducted by Bialystok School of Criminology

Ewa Monika Guzik-Makaruk (University of Bialystok, Faculty of Law, Bialystok, Poland)

Marta Dąbrowska (University of Bialystok, Faculty of Law, Bialystok, Poland)

Przemysław Alkowski (University of Bialystok, Faculty of Law, Bialystok, Poland)

Arkadiusz Dorian Leśniak-Moczuk (University of Bialystok, Faculty of Law, Bialystok, Poland)

The aim of this presentation is to introduce the preliminary results of ISRD-3 Poland. The goal of this research is to collect data on delinquency and victimization among 7th–9th-grade students as well as explore and test contemporary theoretical approaches in criminology with the additional modules in the questionnaire. This presentation is based on a discussion of challenges in the fieldwork as well as preliminary statistical analysis of Polish ISRD- 3 data. Survey was conducted by Bialystok School of Criminology in 2017 in two large polish cities: Bialystok and Rzeszow, using the ISRD third-wave standardized questionnaire with national module on grooming added.

P4.31 - 104 Phenomenological Characteristics of Self-Reported Juvenile Delinquency in Serbia

Sanja Čopić Čopić (Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research & Victimology Society of Serbia)

Ljiljana Stevković (Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation & Victimology Society of Serbia)

Abstract: In 2013-2014 Serbia took part in the International Self-Report Juvenile Delinquency Study (ISRD3) for the first time. The research was conducted on a sample of 1344 respondents between 12 and 19 years of age in two largest towns in Serbia (Belgrade and Novi Sad). The paper aims at presenting main findings about phenomenological characteristics of juvenile delinquency in Serbia and discussing them through a comparative analysis, i.e. by comparing them with the data obtained in other countries of the former Yugoslavia, including Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia, and the territory of Kosovo. The paper will start with a brief overview of the research methodology. This will be

followed with presenting findings about prevalence, structure and main characteristics of juvenile delinquency in Serbia (both life-time and during a year proceeding the survey), particularly focusing on gender and age differences, and comparing them with the data obtained in other abovementioned countries and territories. Findings about social reaction to juvenile delinquency will be presented and discussed, too. In the final part we will point out to main conclusions, focusing on similarities and differences between phenomenological characteristics of juvenile delinquency and social responses to it in Serbia, Bosnia

P4.31 - 105 Youth, Social Vulnerability and Violence in Cape Verde: From the socioeconomic Characterization to the Challenges of Public Policies

José Jorge Dias (Universidade de Cabo Verde)

Summary: Since the 1990s, Cape Verdeans have faced levels of violence and small crimes considered excessive, which indicates that young people who suffer violence have strong links with the social vulnerability they are in, making it difficult Opportunities available in education, employment and health. The present study intends to sustain the extent to which the Cape Verdean youth linked to the practice of antisocial behavior and small criminality faces the obstacles of reinsertion in the active life For this purpose, we used data from the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3), in which 2,166 students from public secondary education in Cape Verde participated, of which 1,174 (54.2%) were female and 991 (45.8%) were male, Aged between 12 and 16 years, with a mean age of 13.8 (SD = 1.3, Min = 11, Max = 16). The results indicate three main factors that seem to determine the involvement of young people in practices of violence: (i) socioeconomic precariousness; (ii) Inequalities in access to public policies; (iii) family restructuring.

P4.32 - 106 “With a Strong Bubble Gum Taste”: Becoming a Successful Cocaine Vendor on Dark Net Markets

David Décary-Héту (Université de Montréal)

Masarah Paquet-Clouston (GoSecure)

Laurin Weissinger (Oxford University)

Offenders are now known to converge to online illicit marketplaces to share their tools and techniques but also to buy and sell illicit goods and services. On these marketplaces, transactions are anonymous which creates many uncertainties for market participants. This talk assesses the importance of trust for the criminal achievement of online offenders. Using a complete scrape of the largest darknet marketplace, we show how successful online vendors manage to appear trustworthy and thus build up their sales volume. To ensure vendors and listings can be easily compared to one another, we focus on one type of product: cocaine. The results presented can be extended to other products sold on these markets. Through our analysis, we find that very few vendors end up making any sales. We also find that trust can be built through three vectors: vendors’ past activities, self-presentation and community integration. Community integration is based on the centrality of vendors as well as their proximity to other actors. Through statistical models, we show which factors can significantly help a vendor become trusted in the community and thus successful. This talk will help the audience assess what it takes to become a successful vendor on online illicit

P4.32 - 107 Using Linked Administrative Data to Examine the Impact of the Seizure and Investigation of Illegal Drug Consignments on Local Communities

Ben Matthews (University of Edinburgh)

Chris Dibben (University of Edinburgh)

Susan McVie (University of Edinburgh)
Stuart Weatherley (National Crime Agency (UK))

With the spread of online cryptomarkets the supply of illegal drugs being received through the post is a growing problem in the UK. When a package containing illegal drugs is identified there are two primary responses available to law enforcement agencies; seizure of the package or controlled delivery. However, little is known about the effects of these different interventions on local crime rates or the health of the local population. This project investigates the impact of different criminal justice responses to illegal drugs consignments by applying quasi-experimental statistical methods to linked administrative data, drawing on a dataset of illegal consignments destined for Scotland passed from the UK Border Agency to the National Crime Agency between 2011 and 2016. This dataset will be linked to recorded crime and health data in order to examine the effects of the intervention taken on outcomes in the local area to which the package was destined. This design demonstrates the value of linked administrative data for researching the effects of justice system interventions by allowing analysis of an otherwise hard-to-investigate research area (the supply of illegal drugs), and the wider impacts of covert law enforcement tactics outside of purely criminal justice outcomes.

P4.32 - 108 lemonizing cryptomarkets

Thijmen Verburgh (TNO)
Rolf van Wegberg (TNO and Delft University of Technology)

Anonymous, online markets or cryptomarkets – fueled by the TOR-protocol and cryptocurrencies - have been around since 2011 and received a lot of media, research and police attention. The focus of law enforcement agencies (LEA) interventions at these markets lie primarily in arresting and prosecuting buyers and vendors. However, these strategies have had only limited success and some researchers claim these types of interventions actually promote innovation of these cryptomarkets. Several studies have proposed to ‘lemonise’ the cryptomarkets instead. In lemonizing, the market is flooded with fake products in order to push the ‘real’ product vendors out of business. Cryptomarkets are deemed liable for lemonizing as everyone is anonymous, trust is an uncertainty and it is hard to differentiate between rip-offs and real quality products. However, cryptomarkets have already evolved beyond ‘lemonizable’ by willingly or unwillingly implementing counter lemonizing strategies. We introduce a new addition to lemonizing the market called ‘reverse lemonizing’ in which the focus of flooding the market lies on the buyer side instead of the vendor. By flooding the market with active rip-off buyers we apply a human DDoS attack in which we not only reduce the trust in the market, but also overload the human

P4.32 - 109 Darknet opioids: tracing the impact of external interventions on illegal and prescription opioid trading on cryptomarkets

James Martin (Macquarie University)
Jack Cunliffe (University of Kent)
Judith Aldridge (Manchester University)
David Decary Hetu (University of Montreal)

Over the past decade, the illicit trade in opioids has emerged as a major crime and health problem around much of the world, and particularly within the United States. Problems with opioids span black, grey and white markets, with users switching between illegal drugs, such as heroin and opium, prescription drugs, particularly oxycodone and hydrocodone, as well as

other dangerous synthetic opioids, notably fentanyl. Increasingly, opioid sales are being conducted via the internet, particularly through drug cryptomarkets. This paper assess the impact of external interventions such as policing operations and drug re-scheduling on the darknet opioid trade. Employing a longitudinal, digital trace analysis of cryptomarkets, we assess how external interventions impact the price, sales frequency and regional distribution of illegal, prescription and synthetic opioids that are traded on the darknet.

01 Wrongful Convictions in the United States: The Guilty Plea Problem

Katherine Polzer (Texas Christian University)

Patrick Kinkade (Texas Christian University)

Wrongful convictions have become a common occurrence in the United States and has our criminal justice system reeling. Seeing innocent men and women walk out of prison and sometimes death row has become all too common on the evening news. Over the years we have looked at reasons why this occurs and this year will focus on the newest area of research regarding wrongful convictions, the guilty plea problem. We look at the guilty plea problem by the numbers, examining why would someone plead guilty to a crime they did not commit, the main reasons we see it occur, and what is being done to try and fix this enormous problem facing the American criminal justice system.

02 Female offending and care: an analysis of the perspectives of professionals from youth offending teams

Donna-Maree Humphery (University of East Anglia)

This poster will present emerging findings from a PhD project exploring youth offending practice with female offenders who are in care. Background: Research conducted in the UK has found that young people in care are at greater risk of offending than the general population. Research has also found that girls with care histories who are also young offenders are more at risk of their offences escalating in frequency and seriousness, often into violent offending. They make up 61% of girls in custody. Aims: This project aims to gain a better understanding of frontline youth offending practice with female offenders who are also in care. It will examine the main needs, opportunities and challenges this group bring to youth offending practice and build a better understanding of how this work is balanced within multidisciplinary teams. Method: 20 semi-structured interviews have been conducted with youth offending team practitioners across 3 local authorities. Thematic analysis was applied to the data. Findings: Youth offending practitioners report a range of specific dilemmas in meeting the welfare needs of female offenders in care alongside enforcing compliance and promoting desistance. However the structured nature of their role works well in building supportive, often long-term relationships.

03 Human trafficking

Simone Mona (Secretaria de Segurança Pública de Minas Gerasi)

PROFILE OF THE VICTIMS: Most are in the age group between 18 and 21 years and 21 and 30 years. In attempting to traffic adolescents, there was the identification of falsification of documents and ideological falsehood, an artifice used in the attempt to withdraw from the country, those under 18 years of age unaccompanied by parents or guardians, usually under the devices of visiting relatives or acquaintances and / or Of job opportunities for disqualified labor. Factors such as disinhibition, physical size, artistic gifts and skin color are objects of special attention of the traffickers. There are sex workers, housekeepers, collectors, traders,

micro entrepreneurs, hairdressers, typists, manicurists, sales people, professionals and brokers. Students represent twice the number of sex workers: 20% of victims have low schooling 21% have completed elementary and middle school The victims' intention is to overcome their poverty, they are vulnerable, they are stressed, they are at low risk of kidnapping, innocent young people are worth more, they are harder to seduce and they stay with them for longer. PROFILE OF ALLISTERS: There is expressive variation, mostly composed of men, but with a significant number of women. Rufianism is a predominant male practice, but for trafficking in persons,

04 PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING IN A SAMPLE OF ITALIAN VIOLENT OFFENDERS

Stefano Eleuteri (Department of Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy)

Valeria Saladino (Department of Humanities, Social and Health, University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Cassino, Italy)

Lilybeth Fontanesi (Department of Developmental processes and socialization, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy)

Matteo Pio Ferrara (Department of Humanities, Social and Health, University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Cassino, Italy)

Clarissa Agata Albanese (Department of Humanities, Social and Health, University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Cassino, Italy)

Valeria Verrastro (Department of Humanities, Social and Health, University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Cassino, Italy)

The aim of this research is to describe characteristics affecting individual psychological well-being, in order to promote rehabilitation and social reintegration. The sample consisted of 21 male inmates in prison “Francesco Uccellatore” for violent crimes. Participants fulfilled a survey composed by: socio- demographic questionnaire, Aggression Questionnaire, Attachment Style Questionnaire, General Self-Efficacy Scale, Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, Moral Disengagement Scale, High Risk Situation Questionnaire, Compulsive Sexual Behavior Inventory, Sexual Sensation Seeking Scale and Health Protective Sexual Communication Scale. 81% of them did not receive a sexual education and 23,8% suffered from physical and psychological abuse in childhood. Scores in the Confidence Scale of Attachment Style Questionnaire showed that 61,9 % of the sample lacked in confidence in themselves and in others, with 66,7% of them presenting an avoidant attachment. Regarding sexuality, 42,9% showed high score in the Sexual Sensation Seeking Scale, 23,8% had high score in the Compulsive Sexual Behavior Inventory and 71,4 % high score in Health Protective Sexual Communication Scale. 76,2% had high score in Moral Disengagement Scale. Finally, 52,4% had high scores in Aggression Questionnaire. Despite limited sample, results provide a description of main risk factors and strengths

05 Violence organization in order to control the illicit markets: the historical linkage between Shining Path and the cocaine market in Peru (1985 – 2016)

Frank Casas Sulca (Pontifical Catholic University of Peru)

Argument: There is an extensive specialized literature which studies the link between terrorism and drug trafficking in Peru. The main propose of this study is to complement this research agenda by using criminological elements for the analysis of organized crime. We intend to analyze the relationship between the organization from the monopoly of violence and the logistic structure of the cocaine production chain. Results: - From the 37 operational tasks that shapes the cocaine supply chain in Peru, Shining Path only exercised power over

four tasks: (1) coca leaf harvest, (2) coca leaf collection, (3) transformation of coca leaves into cocaine derivatives, and (4) collection of cocaine for its distribution. - For tasks 1 and 2, Shining Path provides two types of key services: armed protection against coca leaf eradication policy, and political, as well as military training to coca farmers for counter eradication policy. For tasks 1 and 3, Shining Path provided armed protection services against State control actions, as well as armed protection against other criminal organizations. - Reputation is a key resource for Shining Path to maintain control over a specific territory: cuencas coccaleras.

06 Social Media and Drug Marketing Survey: Istanbul Sample

Ezgi ILDIRIM (Istanbul Arel University)

Can Calici (Istanbul University, Institute of Forensic Science)

Faruk Aşıcıoğlu (Istanbul University, Institute of Forensic Science)

Filiz Ekim Çevik (Istanbul University, Institute of Forensic Science)

Social media which is used by millions of people is one of the major networking and social interaction medium, today. Social media affect drug market directly and indirectly by causing increase on demand and by serving as selling channel. However, there is few research on social media and drug market. This research aimed to find out prevalence of drug related content in social media. Online survey was used to reach participants. Preliminary results showed that the main reason for social media use is to follow news and getting knowledge. Most of the users, nearly 90% told that they found information about legal substances like alcohol and tobacco and illegal substances. Most of these sharing are visual sharing like photos and videos that 32,14% of them included bad experiences of other peoples and 28,57% of them included drug promoting content. Descriptive statistics showed that 13% of the sharing are about marijuana, 11% of them about bonsai and 18% of them about alcohol. More than half of the participants told that these sharing have no effect on them. Future researches should be done for better understand affect of social media, prevalent drug posts on social media on drug abuse.

07 Living the Protection in the Post-socialist City: Bouncers between Organized Crime and Social Marginalization

Petr Kupka (Department of Anthropology, University of West Bohemia, Pilsen, Czech Republic)

Bouncers have recently attracted the interest of criminologists, some of whom have utilized Pierre Bourdieu's concepts of capital and habitus to grasp the socio-cultural realities of the bouncing profession. The poster continues in this line of inquiry. It attempts to explore the degree to which Bourdieu's concept of the field is applicable in this setting. A case study of bouncers in a Czech post-socialist city is utilized to argue that (1) field analysis is a valuable tool for research in this context, (2) it allows relationships both among bouncers and between them and other relevant agents to be explored, and (3) it has the potential to investigate these relationships while sidestepping a state-legal perspective that reinforces their criminalization.

08 Making a wrong a right: The justification of contraband use in the Lithuanian criminal justice system

Vincentas Giedraitis (Vilnius University)

Aleksandras Dobryninas (Vilnius University)

Our poster summarises the results of our research on perceptions of criminal justice in

Lithuania as it relates to contraband and proposes some theoretical explanations based on our data collected from a nationally representative sample. We find that in Lithuania, 61% of citizens tolerate contraband use. Tolerance of contraband affects attitudes towards certain aspects of criminal justice. For example, a comparison of the qualities attributed to criminal justice officers and respondents' readiness to buy contraband goods revealed that persons ready to buy contraband in all cases ($p < 0.05$) were of poorer opinions, and of lower socio-economic status, about criminal justice officers than those who were not willing to buy contraband (and were of higher socio-economic status). However, high levels of corruption in the country reduces the risk and promotes the expansion of the shadow economy, since it is easy to bribe officers and evade being punished by the criminal justice system. The results support our theoretical explanation that the criminal contraband "sector" of the economy fits into a Mertonian framework for citizens to gain what they want (i.e. contraband) for below market prices, while at the same time driving economic growth.

09 Changes in attitudes among Norwegian police students: A need for another "tool" in the box

Pernille Erichsen Skjevraak (Norwegian Police University College)

The Norwegian police, who are normally unarmed, were temporarily armed after the uniformed police were identified as likely terrorist targets in the National threat assessment presented in November 2014. This study investigates what the 14 following months of temporary armament may have meant for police students' attitude towards armament as a tool. The study draws upon data from RECPOL (2013, N= 513) and a new survey conducted in the spring of 2016 (N= 281). The results show a significant change towards a more positive attitude towards armament. I found that the reported need for armament is not due to the terror threat, but rather needed due to the "everyday hazards". This cannot be explained by recorded criminal developments. The concluding considerations based on the analyses therefore point to a change of attitude that may affect the future police practice. The decision on armament is now taken lower down in the hierarchy after the new weapon instruction came into force. This, along with a positive attitude towards armament, and a focus on risk and dangers, may indicate that we will see a further increase in armed missions in Norway.

10 Corruption and financing of political parties: the Spanish case

Natalia Pérez-Rivas (University of Santiago de Compostela)

Fernando Vázquez-Portomeñe Seijas (University of Santiago de Compostela)

Political parties play a basic role in the democratic functioning of the State. However, illegal party funding is a constant in democracies and one of the most serious manifestations of political corruption. The Spanish legislator opted, in 2015, to regulate, autonomously, a crime of illegal financing of political parties (arts. 304 bis and ter). In these articles three behaviours are punished: illegal passive funding, illegal active funding and participation in organizational structures aimed at illegal funding of political parties. Certainly, the regulation of this criminal offence means an improvement in the Spanish criminal system, due to offers protection for an important constitutional function which used to be unprotected. However, their articulation is defective by not contemplating a wide range of situations which can damage the constitutional functions of political parties such as cases which involve public funds, the illegal financing of entities closely linked or subordinated to political parties, or another ways of financing different from donations. The aim of this paper is to analyse, in a critical way, the structure of this new criminal offence and make proposals for improving it.

11 Inappropriate behavior or Sexual Harassment - What does Men and Women Think about it?

Irit Ein-Tal (Head of Criminology Unit in the Department of Multi-Disciplinary Studies at the Yezreel Valley College)

Sexual Harassment as a phenomenon has recently been the focus of public and research attention. Studies carried out in various Western countries point to the high incidence of the phenomenon, one that is apparently more prevalent than thought. Sexual Harassment in the learning area has many serious implications. Despite the increased amount of research literature dealing with Sexual Harassment, the issue of a common and coherent definition remains unresolved. Researchers argue that the field is still open to subjective interpretation, about the kind of behavior that constitutes Sexual Harassment, rather than objective, and problems in understanding and addressing sexual harassment stem from the lack of consensus on the issue among the general public. While research studies have been carried out in many countries on the common perceptions held by the public regarding the phenomenon, research in Israel has been limited. The current study examines perceptions and attitudes of students towards kinds of behavior defined as Sexual Harassment. Preliminary findings point to the absence of significant differences between male and female in defining certain behaviours as Sexual Harassment. However a clear difference was found in the emotional reaction to behaviours that are defined as Sexual Harassment among these populations.

12 SHOULD HIDDEN LOBBYING BE CRIMINALISED?

Fernando Vázquez-Portomeñe Seijas (University of Santiago de Compostela)
Natalia Pérez-Rivas (University of Santiago de Compostela)

A recent Eurobarometer report revealed that 81% of Europeans agree that overly close links between business and politics in their country has led to corruption and more than half believe that the only way to succeed in business in their country is through political connections. Corruption is regulated in Europe by the criminalisation of most of its forms. Lobbying, however, situates itself in a grey area between illegal corruption, trafficking in influence, patronage and favouritism on the one hand, and on the other, legal forms of influence. This paper will analyze the possibility and / or opportunity of criminalizing hidden lobbying. It will give an overview of the current legal situation of lobbying in Europe. In addition, the negative consequences occurring from the activities developed by lobbyists will be explained and consideration will be given to how lobbying harms democracy, the rule of law and causes public damage. Finally, based on the inability of the crime of trading in influence to punish the most serious cases of hidden lobbying, we develop a conceptual framework that highlights the necessity to find harsher means than transparency and compulsory registers to deal with it, such as its specific criminalization.

13 AWARENESS OF CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Jennifer L. Hartman (Univ of North Carolina Charlotte Criminal Justice & Criminology)
Brianna Moore (Univ of North Carolina Charlotte)
Annelise Mennick (Univ of North Carolina Charlotte Social Work)
Anita Blowers (Univ of North Carolina Charlotte Criminal Justice & Criminology)

Sexual assault on college campuses is a growing issue. More than fifteen percent of women in the United States will be sexually assaulted while in college (Carey, Durney, Shepardson, & Carey, 2015). In response to this public health concern, college campuses are building programs to educate and prevent sexual assault by offering bystander intervention and

prevention programming to the student population on campuses throughout the United States (Rothman & Silverman, 2007). The environment that a student lives in may influence how they understand behavior. That is, bystander intervention and prevention programming aimed at college students may vary whether the student lives on or off campus. Ideally, college living is the opportunity for students to experience living away from the guidance of their parents, growing into independent adults and adjust to managing their own lives. While there are benefits to college housing, students still have to be concerned about sexual assaults on college campuses. This project explored if there is a difference in knowledge about sexual assault prevention programs between those who live on and those who live off campus. Policy implications will be discussed.

14 Legal socialization in adolescence. An empirical approach in the Spanish context

Olalla Baz Cores (University of Castilla-La Mancha)

Ixone Ondarre Fuente (University of Castilla-La Mancha)

Esther Fernández Molina (University of Castilla-La Mancha)

Raquel Bartolomé Gutiérrez (University of Castilla-La Mancha)

Despite the criminological advances explaining juvenile delinquency, there are still few studies that examine the process through which adolescents acquire values and attitudes towards the law and legal authorities promoting normative compliance. This theory suggests that in this process, called legal socialization, different socializing agents such as family, school, peers or authorities such as the police or the courts take part. The interaction with all of them makes young people to acquire attitudes about the legitimacy of the justice system and behave according to the law. Therefore, this work aims to analyze some elements of the adolescents' legal socialization process in the Spanish context. We used data from 2,041 youths who participated in the ISRD-3 (International Self-Report Delinquency Study). Structural Equation Modeling was applied to examine some hypotheses about the effect of factors related to the interaction with family, school, peers and the police on two dependent variables: police legitimacy perceptions and juvenile delinquency. The results obtained reveal that youths who perceive the police as a legitimate institution commit less criminal acts. Additionally, the variables related to socializing agents that positively influence this process are parental supervision, school attachment and fair procedures used by the police.

16 Crime and Mental Health: Focus on relation with crime thinking and impulsiveness

Aika Tomoto (Center for Forensic Mental Health, Chiba University)

Osamu Kuroda (Department of Psychiatry Tokyo Metropolitan Matsuzawa Hospital)

This study aims to clarify the characteristics of inmates in Japan. In view of existing evidence that several inmates have poor mental health, the study further focused on criminal thinking and impulsivity as factors impacting inmates' mental health. We investigated inmates (N=704) using WHO-SUBI (The Subjective Well-being Inventory), BIS-11 (Barratt Impulsiveness Scale) and JTSI (The psychological inventory of criminal thinking styles). Furthermore, through a self-reported questionnaire, it investigated inmates' past family problems, the environment in which they were raised, past psychiatric history and their interactions with antisocial groups. The demographic indicated that 16% of the inmates had suffered violent treatment by their parents and that 20% of them reported having relatives who engaged in problematic behavior. Furthermore, half of the inmates indicated that they needed to reflect on their own lives to improve their health, and about 30% of them stated that they required incentives to reduce their level of psychological exhaustion. The result was correlation between with well-being and "Discontinuity", "Self control". And there were

correlation between with ill-being and " Discontinuity " and "Cut off". A presentation of the details of the study will be given on the appointed day.

17 EXCITED DELIRIUM: LEGEND OR FACT? THE SPANISH CASE

JOSE MARTINEZ MARIN (ESC)

EDUARDO OSUNA CARRILLO DE ALBORNOZ (Universidad de Murcia)

SALVADOR RUIZ ORTIZ (SECRIM)

RUBEN GARCIA PEREZ (SECRIM)

Excited Delirium Syndrome (EDS) is a controversial forensic issue due to its association with restraint and sudden unexpected death. EDS is not listed as a mental disorder in the DSM-5 classification. Many international institutions do recognize it as such, although, on occasion it has been used to justify excessive ways of police force, likewise, is a little-known phenomenon, especially in Spain, where it has received an unequal legal treatment. In the present research, an analysis is made in order to determine the real existence of the EDS, based on the scientific literature and the different institutional pronouncements. A study carried out in Spain on the degree of knowledge of its existence, detection of symptoms and facing techniques by the law enforcements is included, carried out on a sample of 383 police officers. The restraining manoeuvre used is important and the behaviour of the police officers involved may be key elements in the mechanism that triggers the syndrome and the subsequent death. For this reason it is necessary to know on the syndrome, the factors that trigger it and what the police and health service professionals should do if it occurs.

18 The issues of the judicial practice related to the victim's lack of specificity.

María Castro Corredoira (PhD student- University of Santiago de Compostela)

The Spanish legal system, in terms of domestic violence, unveils some problems establishing who is the victim of a crime. Specifically the ones related to domestic violence regulated in the article 173.2 of the Criminal Code, raise this important controversy, referring to legally protected good. Accordingly, it is not clear if the protection refers to the abused person or if it spreads to the whole family unit. Although this problem may seem purely theoretical, it has a great impact on the daily judicial practice, since, in the absence of a clearly defined criterion, there are different solutions, depending on the court seised of the case. The aim and purpose of this paper is to present some proposals focused on profiling the legally protected good for the criminal offence of mistreatment. One hundred twenty-five judicial decisions have been thoroughly studied, in order to achieve the following purposes: - to analyze the criteria used by the jurisprudence. - to make some proposals, explaining why they are the most solid arguments, and why others have been discarded.

19 Schizophrenia, Crime and Epigenetic in Forensic Sciences: The Current Point of View

Filiz Ekim Cevik (No)

Hızır Ashyüksök (No)

Murat Erkıran (No)

Psychosis is a heterogeneous syndrome, described in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders as including hallucinations, delusions, diminished emotional expression as well as disorganized thinking and motor behavior. These symptoms are often associated with a mental disorder, such as schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder. Since the long time, some studies have found a positive and statistically strong association between

psychosis and violence. Furthermore, little is known about the mechanisms by which such risk factors may cause violent behavior in psychotic patients. We concentrate on schizophrenia because it is the illness most strongly related with criminal behavior. However, Schizophrenia is the most common of the psychotic disorders for which there is an approximate lifetime prevalence of 0.30–0.60%. We hypothesize that schizophrenia is associated with a combination of genes and altering the effects of environmental influence on the brain and genes. Some evidence is available to support this hypothesis. Epigenetics of schizophrenia provides important information on how the environmental factors affect the genetic structure of the disease. DNA methylation plays a pivotal role in etiology for schizophrenia. To aim, this paper will present an overview of recent research on the relationship among schizophrenia, epigenetics and violence.

20 About the exit permits

Catuxa Lage Gómez (Attorney)

María Castro Corredoira (PhD student- University of Santiago de Compostela)

Noelia Garra Castro (Attorney)

With scarce policy development and content, the organic law, of September 26th, General Prison Act, assigns only two precepts to regulate, on a very basic level, the exit permits. Thus, the basic norm and reference standard we should turn to to explore the issue in greater depth is the Royal Decree 190/1996, of February 9, through which the Prison Regulations are adopted. Thus the Prison Regulations distinguish two types of exit permits: the ordinary permits and the special permits. According to the law, the former ones may be granted as a preparation “for the life in freedom” (art. 154 Prison Regulations), as long as a number of requirements are accomplished. These will be treated in depth in the present research study. The special permits are only granted whenever there are extraordinary reasons which encourage this grant. In this research study, we are going to delve into the differences between these two types of permits, their causes and possible results in the prisoner's life. We will try to answer all the questions that arise concerning the exit permits: their characteristics, grant requirements and causes, etc. This will be done through the current case law and considering the regulatory law.

21 PREDICTIVE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DISSOCIATION

ERDINC OZTURK (ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY)

gizem akcan (halic)

The purpose of the study was to determine some psychosocial variables that predict dissociation in university students. These psychosocial variables were perceived childhood trauma, alexithymia and gender. 150 (75 males, 75 females) university students (bachelor, master and postgraduate) were enrolled in this study. They were chosen from universities in Istanbul at the education year of 2016-2017. Dissociative Experiences Scale (DES), Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) and Toronto Alexithymia Scale were used for assessing related variables. Demographic Information Form was given to students in order to have their demographic information. Frequency Distribution, Linear Regression Analysis and t-test analysis were used for statistical analysis. Childhood trauma and alexithymia were found to have predictive value on childhood trauma among university students. However, physical abuse, physical neglect and emotional neglect sub dimensions of childhood trauma and externally-oriented thinking sub dimension of alexithymia do not have predictive value on dissociation. Moreover, there is no significant difference between males and females in terms of dissociation scores of participants.

22 Not only money: alternate sources of suitable targets' value

Kristjan Kikerpill (University of Tartu)

Cybercrime against business has received little attention in current criminological literature. While the possibility of illicit financial gain remains the primary value of business targets in the Routine Activity Theory, other aspects of crime motivation have emerged in recent times. Cyber-attacks against the Ukrainian power grid were committed to send a message, with extensive disruption of services as the main aim. Additionally, in the context of cybercrime, businesses that financially carry little value to criminals are preyed upon for alternate reasons - they are used as a 'pit-stop' on the path to bigger, more financially lucrative targets. What makes a target appealing to criminals from a value perspective is therefore not always connected with instant gratification in the form of data exfiltration or financial gain. Disruption, destruction and target-hopping as motivation for committing cybercrime are important aspects that need further study. The type of target chosen and the act committed can both aid in preventing the occurrence of cybercrime as well as provide significant insights regarding the type of offenders undertaking such acts, mainly state-funded criminal organisations and other non-state actors.

23 "FID Kriminologie" - A Criminological Information Service

Katharina Stelzel (Institute of Criminology / University of Tübingen)

The criminological information service (Fachinformationsdienst Kriminologie, short: FID), which is sponsored by the German Research Foundation (DFG), was founded in 2014. It has one of the largest stocks of specialized literature regarding criminology, which contains about 120,000 monographs and 240 journals. In addition, an increasing amount of digital documents relevant for criminological research is being made available for download. The entire stock as well as further criminological references can be researched via the KrimDok database. The goal of this project is, to build a supra-regional literature and information service specifically for the needs and wants of the criminological scientific community. All offers are free of charge for users via university libraries and only the regular inter-library or subito-fees are due. The FID Criminology is operated by a cooperation between the University Library and the Institute of Criminology of the University of Tübingen. This poster presentation aims to provide further insight into the scope of work of the FID as well as to offer the participants of the EuroCrim 2017 the opportunity to ask questions regarding our services and to propose their needs and ideas concerning the future efforts of the FID.

24 The Holy Trinity of Criminological Consideration: Dis-considering, Mis-considering, and Re-considering State Criminality in Established Democracies

Alexandra Uibariu (University of Portsmouth)

This poster is based on a critical-constructivist grounded theory study which transposed the public administration concept of State Crimes Against Democracy (SCADs) in criminological theory, for the purposes of: i. calling for more scholarly attention to the topic; ii. making sense of the conceptual confusions surrounding state crimes and political criminality in contemporary (functional) democracies; and iii. compiling a theoretical framework to assist public sector practitioners in identifying, reporting and taking action against SCADs. The researcher militates for a re-conceptualisation of state crimes to include those abuses of power which may not constitute illegalities in the narrower legal sense of the term, but which have, nonetheless, the potential to weaken or subvert popular control of

government, destabilise the rule of law and economic development, undermine broader social norms, moral values, and public trust in democratic institutions; and delegitimise democratic governance altogether. Concomitantly, this research project paves the road towards increased cooperation between criminology scholars, public administration practitioners and civil society organisations in creating a cultural shift with regards to crimes of the powerful, and in responding to political abuses of power.

25 BDSM Online Community: Risky Occasional Sex or Desire for Long-term Relationship?

Lucie Špráchalová (Charles university)

The largest Czech BDSM community website provides its users with a wide range of opportunities to get to know like-minded and acting individuals. One of the activities that can be tracked through this site is advertising. This ongoing research aims at mapping the potential risks (both health and social) that occur in advertisements by analyzing its content – both qualitative and quantitative. Furthermore, it highlights the basic demographic characteristics of its users. The poster presents the results for April - August 2017. These findings will enable scholars better understand how individuals in this online community act and also what interests motivate their behaviour - all with regard to risk aspects.

26 For Prisoners ‘Work Works’: Qualitative Findings from an Israeli Program

Ety Elisha (The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel)

The “Work Release Program,” which allows prisoners to work outside the prison toward the end of their incarceration period, is considered one of the elite rehabilitation programs of the Israel Prison Service (IPS). The purpose of this study was to assess the program’s contribution to the processes of rehabilitation and reintegration from the point of view of prisoners who participated in the program. Participants were 22 serving and released prisoners who participated in the program at two prisons in central Israel. The interviews yielded a number of interesting findings. The study participants were positive toward the core components of the program, mainly the work outside the prison, and the conversations with the ward social worker and group activities inside the prison. Their responses indicate that the program prepared them for their release and eased the transition from prison life to life outside, by allowing them to experience challenges and difficulties arising during work outside the prison walls. However, some respondents criticized the way in which the program was operated. The paper discusses the program’s strengths and weaknesses, drawing on theories of rehabilitation, such as positive criminology, and proposes some improvements.

27 The influence of topic interest and box size on responses to open-ended questions: Results from a split-ballot experiment

Eva Aizpurua (University of Northern Iowa)

Carmen María León (University of Castilla La Mancha)

David Vazquez (University of Castilla La Mancha)

A key aspect in the elaboration of a self-administered questionnaire is its graphic design. The visual design of the questionnaire, in general, and the questions, in particular, can increase item response and data quality, especially when asking open-ended questions. In this study we explore the effects of visual manipulations of the sizes of the answer boxes in a set of open-ended questions. To meet this objective a Split-Ballot experiment was included in a wider study on public opinion towards Criminal Justice in Spain. Specifically, the sample

(n=102) was divided into two equivalent halves that received two questionnaires with the same content, but with different box sizes. In the first modality the size of the answer boxes was 9 mm, while in the second it was almost twice as big (17 mm). Based on this design, we analyze to what extent the size of the text box (small vs. large) influences (1) whether participants provide a response (item nonresponse), and (2) the quality of their responses. In addition, we examine how the participants' level of interest in the topic affects these open-ended questions. The implications of the results for survey design will be discussed.

28 Comparing Professional, Political and Public Discourses on Cannabis Decriminalisation in Lithuania

Mindaugas Lankauskas (Vilnius University)

This research aims to answer the question how professional, political and public discourses on cannabis decriminalisation are framed in Lithuania. In order to reach the objective, content analysis was used as the main research method. The content of the publications on cannabis in mass media was analysed to reveal dominant approaches to cannabis use and regulation. In addition, the information obtained from the analysis of legal and political documents and the results from the in-depth interviews with the experts of the field were used. Research findings show that the mass media, law enforcers, politicians, physicians, and other experts strongly support the arguments in favour of the potential dangers of cannabis and oppose the idea of drawing a line between soft and hard drugs. Professional, Political and Public Discourses on cannabis are constructed around the discourse of fear (i.e. cannabis as a gateway drug) and could be described as a mixture of the „get-tough“ rhetorics and „pharmacocentric“ perspective. Therefore, while some of the experts are in favour of cannabis decriminalisation from the perspective of public health, mostly this idea is rejected as dangerous and possibly leading to the legalisation in future.

29 Drug-related crime from Czech perspective

Michaela Štefunková (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention)

Many studies point to a strong correlation between substance use and offending. In the Czech Republic two categories of criminal offences are usually labelled as drug-related. So called primary drug-related crime include violations of drug law (possession, manufacturing). Category of secondary drug-related crime represents offences, which do not involve direct handling with drugs, but they were committed under the influence of drugs or in order to obtain funds for drugs. While the primary drug crime can be identified and measured easily according specific provisions of the Penal Code, exact extent and structure of secondary drug-related crime stay rather unclear. It is estimated that crime committed due to substance use constitutes a significant share of the total registered crime. Determination and quantification of drug-crime nexus is however very complicated issue. The poster presents current project carried out by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention. The main aim of the project is to design a new procedure for detecting the extent and structure of secondary drug-related crime in the Czech Republic in order to obtain more realistic and evidence-based estimate of this phenomenon.

30 Managing the Health Needs of Older Inmates

Anita Blowers (University of North Carolina at Charlotte)

Jill Doerner (The University of Rhode Island)

During the past decade, the number of elderly and infirm inmates in state prison systems has

increased dramatically. The aging of U.S. prison populations is due, in part, to the effect of baby boom demographics on the general population and to crime and sentencing trends of the 1980s and 1990s. As the inmate population has increased, correctional administrators have encountered new challenges in managing the needs of aging inmates. This research examines the systematic barriers that hamper correctional systems' ability to provide adequate health care to its prisoners from a legal, ethical, and economic perspective. Strategies for improving health care of older prisoners are presented and implications for research and practice are discussed.

31 An international comparison of work-life experiences and gendered vocational attitudes of female police officers in the UK and Austria

Hannah Reiter (University of Vienna)

The study explores and compares experiences and personal impressions of female police officers' work surroundings in the UK and Austria - the history of women in the police service, as well as current quotas of female officers, differ substantially in the two countries. It explores in what ways experiences of female police officers in the two countries differ/resemble, and how gender and related equal opportunities policies influence these issues. In understanding these issues, governments and responsible officials will be able to provide better-tailored enhancements and/or gender-related benefits to improve women's work experience in the police service - encouraging more women to join the service and retaining currently serving female officers. Through personal interviews with female police officers in both countries, issues affecting participants are assessed and analysed to provide an understanding of the perceived context these women work in. Women only gradually were granted access to the police service, the prevailing police culture is still dominated by masculine themes, and gender is still a relevant factor in everyday police work and the culture that encompasses it. This research contributes to police studies in adding female experiences and their subjective viewpoint of gender relations in the police service.

32 Monkey Business: Criminological Research Opportunities in the Trade of Primates

Justin Kurland (Rutgers University)

Lauren Wilson (Rutgers University)

Wildlife crime, defined as the transgression of national laws pertaining to non-domesticated animal species and plants, far exceeds the illegal arms market at the global scale, with an estimated 23 billion USD annual trade in illicit wildlife products and 50-152 billion USD in timber-related crimes. These crimes, from poaching (the initial illegal extraction) to smuggling to consumer purchase, are ripe for examination by the criminological community, and the potential for contribution is tremendous, with the mass extraction of wildlife and plant species endangering species across taxa. Primates, a particularly well-studied group, are one such taxon that is highly targeted for trade at both local and international levels for several uses. Here, we assess the impact of these uses on primate endangerment status and population trend to determine which consumptive threats are of greatest significance across primates and highest concern for criminologists. Of seven uses of primates by humans, only two significantly predict a heightened endangerment status and a declining population: incorporation in the bushmeat and pet trades. These trades are discussed in the context of future criminological work.

33 HOMICIDE TRENDS IN MEXICO. THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CRIME DROP

Esther Fernández-Molina (University of Castilla-La Mancha (Spain))

Natalia González-Ramírez (University of Castilla-La Mancha (Spain))
Aurea Esther Grijalva-Eternod (University of Guadalajara (Mexico))
Raquel Bartolome-Gutierrez (University of Castilla-La Mancha (Spain))

One of the most robust evidence in Criminology is that in support of the fall in crime rates throughout the Western world, especially homicide and property crimes. Nevertheless, some “non-Western” countries have experienced the same decline of crime. In fact, the internationalisation of the phenomenon led to a re-evaluation of explanations, to look for more universal hypotheses. In this context, we analyse homicide trends in Mexico as a case study. First because homicide is considered among the most reliable indicators of the violent crime situation in a country. Second, because it seems appropriate to conduct an analysis in a country other than those frequently used in reports on current crime trends, since the crime drop is not necessarily an inevitable and worldwide phenomenon. In fact, the preliminary analysis suggested some Latin American countries seem more resistant to the crime drop. For this reason, the increase in homicide rates since 2000 becomes Mexico in an exception which should be carefully studied to test hypothesis about international crime drop. To explain homicide trends, we check macroeconomic theories which analyse the impact of economic growth and inequality, and macrosocial theories, focused in the influence of modernization, civilization and politic stability.

34 Illegal markets and local economies: Toolkit for understanding the dynamic of cocaine's supply chain in a borderland

Nicolas Zevallos (Laboratory of Criminology PUCP)
Sofía Vizcarra (Laboratory of Criminology PUCP)

The lack of detailed data on cocaine's illegal market is an important barrier for understanding its dynamics. Following the enterprise paradigm of organized crime, and using a crime script analysis approach, this project proposes some analytical tools for understanding how the supply chain of the cocaine market works, and highlight its connections whit legal economic activities at a local level. Based on interviews and non-participant observation, this toolkit aims to describe (1) tasks and operations that configure this supply chain, (2) the links between cocaine's supply chain and legal activities of the local economies, and (3) the geographical distribution of these connections. In a first stage of research we tested the toolkit in an borderland in the Amazon (Brazil, Colombia and Peru). Our preliminary findings discuss how the dynamic of cocaine's supply chain oversteps legal boundaries in order to achieve its economic goals. We argue that for a better understanding of these criminal phenomenons it's necessary to look beyond illegality and focus on the interconnections with legal economic circuits.

35 Corruption in large projects of public infrastructure. Findings of the first phase of research in Iberoamerican countries

Jaris Mujica (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú / Universidad Pompeu Fabra)
Nicolas Zevallos Trigo (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú)

Corruption in large projects of public infrastructure is a regular phenomenon in several countries. This research compares the characteristics of this phenomenon in eight Iberoamerican countries (Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, El Salvador, Spain, Peru and Venezuela). Using a targered sampling, it was collected 120 cases registered by the judiciary system, civil society organizations and media of each country. The data was systematized in a matrix in order to compare the attributes of the cases. The results of the first phase of research

suggest: (1) the presence of similar practices of corruption in countries with different systems of governance, political ideology and social structures, (2) that the most of the cases were detected by private actors rather than the formal systems of control of public investment, (3) the recurrence of oligopolies and cartels of construction enterprises in these cases. The findings appear to be related to the main characteristics of the construction sector: limited competition, actors with high capacity to manage their interests out of the formal system, and the precariousness of legal framework to detect corruption cases that involves actors from the private sector.

36 The Politics of Penalty: An adaptive approach to researching penal policy in England and Wales.

Phillipa Thomas (Cardiff University)

The punitive turn thesis argues that during the end of the twentieth century Western nations witnessed the death of penal moderation. Long standing limits of punishment were replaced with wasteful and excessive responses to crime, which no longer attempted to reform the offender. An increase in penal severity via harsher responses to crime is accompanied by a shift towards public intolerance towards criminality. However, the thesis has been criticised for lacking in empirical rigour. Its dependence on general assumptions has led to the thesis being accused of adding to a 'criminology of catastrophe'. A historical analysis of sentencing trends in England and Wales from 1990 until 2010 attempts to explore the usefulness of the punitive turn thesis. Theoretical assumptions of punitiveness are tested in order to provide empirical evidence for adapting, dismissing or corroborating the punitive turn thesis. Documentary analysis and interviews with key players in the field are used to identify governing arrangements and decision-making processes of flagship Acts of Parliament concerning sentencing reform. The influences of sentencing reform will be analysed with the aim of identifying the intended outcomes of sentencing policy, in order to establish if punitiveness is a dominant, or one of many tendencies.

37 Problems of Judicial Activism. The Case of Brazil

Chiavelli Facenda Falavigno (PHD- Universidade de São Paulo)

The present situation in Brazil is characterized by the reign of the judiciary. Political intrigues and unprecedented investigations in corruption have paralyzed much of the executive and the legislative branches of government, with the judiciary's role becoming ever more important. This paper tries to analyze the goal conflicts of judges as guardians of the law, of human rights, and of public security. These goal conflicts are especially pertinent in criminal cases: should the judge be or not an activist in this arena - and, if so, which side should she be on? Starting with theoretical considerations about judges being merely the mouth of the law (Montesquieu: la bouche de la loi), the paper explores the more recent ideas of the judge as a "political animal" and the problems of legitimation that come with such a wider definition of the judiciary's role in late modernity. Under the conditions of increasing complexity, legal certainty becomes a volatile concept of questionable viability in a scenario where social acceleration lends great speed to the phenomena of life. As a possible solution, the paper discusses a transition from law to arbitration as a vehicle from traditional criminal justice to restorative processes and peace-making.

38 Regional crime and its impact on quality of life

Jakub Holas (Institute of Criminology, Prague, Czech Rep.)

The aim of the project was to verify the validity of certain criminological theories regarding the links between the type of environment (neighbourhood), victimisation and fear of crime. This was achieved through a public opinion survey in eight selected locations in the Czech Republic. Questions focused on the pros and cons of living in the given location, the level of concern about crime, the respondents' sense of security, satisfaction with life in the neighbourhood, and, last but not least, victimisation. In addition to this survey, we gathered data on the amount of recorded crime in the research locations. The purpose was to describe the dependence of the current level of crime or victimisation and the fear of crime based on the type of location.

39 Analyzing attitudes towards the police and the criminal courts among Spanish people

David Vázquez Morales (Criminology Research Centre. University of Castilla-La Mancha.)
Esther Fernández Molina (Criminology Research Centre. University of Castilla-La Mancha.)
Nicolás García Rivas (Criminology Research Centre. University of Castilla-La Mancha.)

The current social and political conjuncture presents complex challenges for the Spanish society that force to reconsider the exercise of the legal authority in democracy from its touchstone: the social legitimacy. A first step should be addressed to make a detailed radiography of the public opinion that allows determining the health status that the penal system and its institutions enjoy. In the current research, using data obtained in a pilot test carried out with a non-probabilistic sample of 100 individuals (52% women, mean age 43.7 years), we analyzed beliefs, emotions, impressions and expectations of Spanish citizens about police and criminal courts. The results suggest that criminal courts enjoy a worse public image than police. A fact that could be related to the differences found in the information base of the respondents about both institutions and in their expectations and feelings towards them. In addition, we found some factors regarding respondents' degree of moral affinity with both criminal justice institutions such as ideological position, income, unemployment, belonging to a discriminated group, negative feelings and opinions concerning these legal authorities, as well as having had negative experiences with them.

40 The Impact of Repeat Bully Victimization on Depression

Michael Turner (University of North Carolina at Charlotte)

The extant research has yet to focus on the association of early childhood bully victimizations and levels of depression in adulthood. The present study investigates this relationship while controlling for prior levels of mental health as well as the stressful events that occur in the participants' lives. To accomplish this task, this study uses data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97). Repeat bully victimizations were assessed before the age of 12 and then associated with measures of depression beginning in late adolescence and into adulthood. The results indicate that repeat bully victimizations experienced before the age of 12 were associated with higher levels of depression in late adolescence and adulthood. Subgroup analyses by gender revealed that these relationships were specific to females only; levels of depression for male respondents were not related to repeat bully victimizations. Subgroup analyses by race revealed that whites were primarily affected in late adolescence while non-whites were impacted in adulthood. Being the repeated victim of a bully during childhood serves as a marker for subsequent mental health problems in late adolescence and early adulthood.

41 The Connections of Contextual Factors on the Levels of Punishments

Mika Sutela (Law School, University of Eastern Finland)
Olli Lehtonen (Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke))

Geographic variation in sentencing outcomes is associated with characteristics of the local legal and/or social environments, inter alia, in which sentencing takes place. Among the research on criminal sentencing the importance of contextual influences has been recognized but empirical work is still needed. In this study, we examine contextual variations in sentencing, the connections of contextual factors on the levels of punishments, given for three types of offence: assault, theft and drunk driving. The research data (N = 162) consists of statistics over court work, justice and population of Finland in the 2010s. The annual observations cover each 27 district courts of Finland which are mostly shaped by regions. This data is analyzed with cumulative logistic regression. The dependent variable has five levels according to the punishments from fine to unconditional imprisonment. Independent variables include a number of different community characteristics, e.g., crime rate of the area of jurisdiction of the district court and degree of urbanization. According to the preliminary results, the explanatory variables have strong connections to the levels of punishments, which is not acceptable from the standpoint of equality.

42 An empirical approach to differences in fear of crime by gender from Mexico

Aurea Grijalva Eternod (University of Guadalajara)
Esther Fernández-Molina (UCLM)
Natalia González- Ramírez (UCLM)
Raquel Bartolomé-Gutiérrez (UCLM)

One of the most consistent results in the empirical studies that have addressed fear of crime is its variability by gender. It is known that, in general, women report a greater fear of the crime despite having a lower probability of being a victim of crime than men. However, little has been studied about women's fear of crime in the Latin American context and specifically in Mexico. This paper will present some results of a study on the fear of crime in Mexico and analyse the differences between women and men. The results will be discussed under the gender mainstreaming approach and their impact on public policies and we will see how socially constructed categories, such as gender, have an impact on perceived insecurity.

43 Insecurity and the neighborhood: A multilevel study of perception of insecurity in Barcelona

Cristina Güerri (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)
José María López-Riba (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)
Albert Pedrosa (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Previous research on perception of insecurity has shown the importance of considering variables related to both the individual and the ecological level. However, research about this topic in Spain has mainly focused on descriptive analyses that link individual level variables (such as gender, age, place of birth and beliefs) with perceived insecurity. This research goes further by using a multilevel linear model to add the ecological context (social disadvantage, social integration and disorder) to the study of perception of insecurity in the neighborhoods of Barcelona. Data are collected from two different sources: individual level variables are extracted from the 2014 Barcelona Victimization Survey carried out by the City Council of Barcelona and neighborhood information was obtained from various sources of official statistics. The multilevel analysis was carried out with a sample of 2590 individuals nested in 65 neighborhoods. On the one hand, results are consistent with previous research as they

show the importance of individuals' characteristics, experiences and, more importantly, beliefs. On the other hand, neighborhood social characteristics are significant to explain insecurity perceptions even after taking composition effects into account. Thus, it is concluded that the context in which individuals live cannot be overlooked.

44 Digital identity theft: need for criminal sanction

María del Mar Moya Fuentes (Universidad de Alicante)

The term "identity theft" refers to the criminal act of usurping the identity of another person. These acts may be committed without deploying state of the art means or using remote tools such as online tools. The main purpose of these actions is financial fraud (for example, opening new bank accounts or borrow money via bank loans). To these ends is added the mockery, damage, harassment, coercion or threat to another person, as well as the realization of other crimes covered under the identity of the user supplanted. The victims of this crime can be physical individuals, industrial corporations and other institutional entities. It is usual to supplant the profile of companies with the aim of carrying out industrial espionage and, in the digital world, to commit crimes of fraud through techniques such as phishing or pharming. The absence of regulation for this crime in the prevailing Spanish criminal code leads the Jurisprudence to punish these reproachable behaviors in different criminal shapes (theft, scam, usurpation of civil status, etc.). The objective of this work is to demonstrate the need to regulate a specific criminal figure in the Spanish criminal legal system that criminalizes this type of impersonation.

45 Sex Offenders in prison: their opinion about the effectiveness of treatment program

Marta Gil (University of Barcelona)

The main purpose of this poster is to present the opinions of 32 sex offenders that have taken part in the sex offender treatment program used in Spain. The objective of this analysis is to know the more useful components of the program according to the participants in order to prevent their relapse and improve the program. For this purpose, interviews have been carried out with inmates after concluding the treatment program. The qualitative analysis has revealed that the relational aspects tend to be more important for the participants than the learnt contents or the used techniques. There have also been seen differences in the opinion regarding the program development, the worked aspects, the confidence with the professionals, the honesty among members, etc. Most of the participants are grateful for having accomplished the program and believe that it will be useful to prevent them from relapsing. Nevertheless, something that worries the inmates is the opinion that society might have about them once they are released. Subjects that have successfully passed the program and have achieved skills and abilities to avoid relapse, express their concern regarding support and opportunities for a pro-social life in the community.

46 A General Look on Behavioral Genetic Evidence's Impact on the Adjudication of Criminal Behavior

Filiz Ekim Cevik (No)

Hızır Aslıyüksek (No)

Esmâ Cansu Cevik (No)

Faruk Asıcıoğlu (No)

Prevention and punishment of crime are important societal concerns. Use of behavioral genetic data in criminal trials has been subject to criticism from both scientific and in judicial

terms. The courts are in a period of research regarding the uses of behavioral and neuropsychiatric genetic evidence. In fact prior to the studies identifying particular genes as the locus of an effect on criminal behavior, there was good cause to believe that genetic factors produce a role in predispositions to criminal behavior. Some forensic judges began to obtain MAOA(monoaminoksidazA) data routinely in important criminal cases. This reports appeared of sentence reductions on the basis of genetic evidence in the U.S. and Italy. As evidence accumulated over the last several decades to suggest that genetic variables make a important contribution to the risk of criminal behavior, defense lawyers began attempting to introduce genetic test results to seek exculpation or mitigation for their clients. These efforts raised concerns regarding the impact of behavioral genetic evidence on criminal adjudication and sentencing, especially whether or not it will have a disproportionate influence on the decisions of judges and jurors. In result, this paper a structured narrative review of the relevant literature is presented.

47 'Hidden Victims'; An Exploration of Domestic Violence in Male Same-Sex Relationships

Louisa McMahon (University of Sheffield)

Domestic violence, whether in heterosexual or homosexual relationships, is nothing less than the perpetrators systematic need for power and control. Feminist scholars and activists have lead the campaign against domestic violence which is underpinned by theories of patriarchy and misogyny. Although these theories are successful in explaining the experience of female victims of male perpetrated abuse, alternative experiences of domestic violence uncover 'hidden victims' which have been largely excluded from the criminological discourse. Despite estimates that domestic violence occurs in same-sex relationships to the same extent, if not more, than other-sex domestic violence (Stiles-Shields and Carroll, 2015), same-sex domestic violence remains widely underacknowledged and understudied. Furthermore, the specific context of same-sex domestic violence creates additional challenges and barriers, which in turn serves to keep the phenomenon hidden. My research aims to address the gap in knowledge and literature, and to challenge the widely held societal perception that domestic violence is solely concerned with female victimisation, by exploring the experience of domestic violence occurring in male-same sex relationships. This poster presentation will offer an overview of my research; discussing the importance of the research, the methodological approach and challenges, and its theoretical underpinnings.

48 Analysis of fear of crime from a gender perspective. Pilot study in Vitoria-Gasteiz residents (Spain)

Ixone ondarre fuente (UCLM. University of Castilla La-Mancha Center for Research in Criminology)

Actually, the issue of fear of crime is recurrent in the criminological field. Although the current literature on the gender gap in this area is scarce, gender is one of the main keys to explaining the differences between men and women. The present work is a pilot study on the perception of fear of crime and subjective insecurity of the inhabitants of Vitoria-Gasteiz (Spain). Its main objective is to analyze the differences between men and women in the fear of crime in order to know how gender-based socialization influences. The instrument used has been an online questionnaire which contained questions related to different aspects about fear of crime. Comparison analyzes reveal that girls are more afraid of crime in general, especially those related to sexual freedom. In addition, such fear affects them more to their autonomy, giving rise to that they take more measure of self-protection than the men.

49 Characteristics of psychotic homicide

anat yaron antar (yezreel valley college)

Some violent acts, including homicide, are performed by individuals with mental illness. In recent years, the forensic literature has indicated a correlation between mental illness, especially schizophrenia, and the tendency toward violent behavior. The purpose of the study: To examine the characteristics of homicidal behavior which results from a psychotic episode and to compare this behavior with homicidal criminal behavior, not resulting from a psychotic state. This comparison has not yet been conducted in Israel. Method: 45 medical records of people who committed homicide during the years 2000 to 2014 and were sent to the maximum security unit for observation, were examined. We compared 26 records of people who were found not responsible for their acts and unfit to stand trial and were admitted to compulsory hospitalization by court order, with 19 records of people whose psychiatric evaluation and the court found them responsible and fit to stand trial. Key Findings: Differences were found between the groups in the domains of: Motive, deterioration during the period preceding the murder, planning, and behavior after the homicide. Most patients had a background of drug abuse, previous hospitalizations due to psychotic-violent states and a previous acquaintance with the victim.

50 Jurisprudential treatment of the victim's consent in the breaking of the sentence of the Spanish criminal code's article 468.2.

Fernando Vázquez-Portomeñe Seijas (Professor - University of Santiago de Compostela)

María Castro Corredoira (PhD student- University of Santiago de Compostela)

Gumersindo Guinarte Cabada (Professor-University of Santiago de Compostela)

The Spanish Criminal Code regulates, in its article 468 and subsequent ones, the crimes of violation of penalties or measures of different nature. In detail, the article 468 states the classification of the penalties infringements (major and accessory ones), security measures and precautionary measures. Specifically, section 2 of this article, includes a specific regulation for cases of gender-based and domestic violence. In this context, as it is known, a special place is filled by the violation of the restraining orders, because it is a widely used measure in these circumstances. Although there are a lot of interpretative problems around this matter, the main controversy revolves around the assessment of the victim's consent, that is, which treatment receives the fact that the victim consents, or even encourages, that the offender approaches her and, therefore violates the restraining orders. The purpose of this paper is to bring to light the various jurisprudential stances around the value of consent. For that purpose, a thorough review of 110 court decisions of various Galician Provincial Courts (Spain) has been carried out.

51 GENDER VIOLENCE: CHARACTERISTICS, CONTEXT AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE MISTREATMENT

Rebeca Diéguez-Méndez (University of Santiago de Compostela)

Mercedes Domínguez-Fernández (University of Santiago de Compostela)

Natalia Pérez-Rivas (University of Santiago de Compostela)

Isabel María Martínez-Silva (University of Vigo)

Fernando Vázquez-Portomeñe Seijas (University of Santiago de Compostela)

María Sol Rodríguez Calvo (University of Santiago de Compostela)

Gender-based violence is an important public health problem with repercussions on women's

health both in short and long term. The physical injuries are the most visible and direct of its effects. The aim of this study was to analyze the type of mistreatment suffered by the victims, the context in which they took place and their harmful consequences. A retrospective analysis of files classified as gender violence in the Department of Public Prosecution of Santiago de Compostela (Galicia, NW Spain) was carried out. Only court proceedings with a final judgment between January 2005 and December 2012 were included in the investigation. The data of interest were collected and a descriptive analysis was carried out with the statistical program R (R Core Team 2014) of diverse variables related to the context, characteristics and consequences of the mistreatment. The most common form of mistreatment was the combination of physical and psychological abuse (38%). The woman was the victim of multiple injurious mechanisms, largely pushes, insults and humiliations. Although there are cases in which the abuse consisted of isolated episodes, it is common that the abuse was continued, lasting an average of 6.53 years. It took place principally in the

52 CHARACTERISTICS AND PROCEDURAL BEHAVIOUR OF VICTIMS OF GENDER VIOLENCE

Mercedes Domínguez-Fernández (University of Santiago de Compostela)

Isabel María Martínez-Silva (University of Vigo)

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Gender violence is a complex problem, determined by the interaction of different personal, social and community factors. It is a public crime that must be reported and in which the procedural behaviour of the victim is crucial to determine the appropriate sentence. The aim of this research is to analyse the characteristics of gender violence victims and their behaviour during the judicial process. A retrospective analysis of files classified as gender violence in the Department of Public Prosecution of Santiago de Compostela (NW Spain) was carried out. The data of interest were collected and a descriptive analysis was carried out. Most of the victims were young women (82%), married (41%), of Spanish origin, with children (72%), workers (39%) and a low socioeconomic level (51%). About 15% of the victims usually consumed some kind of addictive substance. In 83% of the cases, the proceeding was initiated following a victim's report. The victim declared as a witness in 87% of cases and in 8% of them decided to withdraw the complaint. A 15% of the victims exercised their right not to testify and 9% of them modified or retracted in the trial of testimony provided during the investigation phase.

53 Question order's effects on self-reported victimization: Lessons from a split-ballot experiment

Carmen María León (University of Castilla- La Mancha)

Eva Aizpurúa (University of Northern Iowa)

The order in which questions are presented is a key aspect in questionnaire design, as it affects the quality of the data. Order effects occur when questions (and responses to them) unintentionally influence responses to subsequent questions. This work analyses the effects of manipulating the position of two questions about personal and vicarious victimization on: (1) the number of respondents who report victimization and (2) the crimes the respondents "have in mind" when they think about victims. In order to meet this objective a split-ballot experiment was conducted, dividing the sample (n=100) into two equivalent halves, with a

slightly different questionnaire being administered. On the first questionnaire the questions about victimization appeared at the end of the block on victims (7 questions in all); whereas on the second questionnaire these questions were located at the beginning of the block on victims. The results obtained show the order in which the questions were presented: (1) affected the number of respondents who indicated having been victims, although not in the way expected (2) affected the crimes that respondents “had in mind.” The results and their implications for questionnaire design are discussed.

57 Factors Determining Desistance on Female Guerrilla Members in Colombia

KATHERINE FLOREZ PINILLA (SAN BUENAVENTURA UNIVERSITY)

This paper proposes a new model to analyse desistance from crime and it presents the results of its application to a group of twenty Colombian inmates. The model, on the one hand, took into consideration previous findings from Maruna, Cid Moliné, McIvor and Sampson on factors determining desistance from crime and, on the other hand, added novel factors not addressed previously in the scholarship. The model used a narrative interview methodology, which was applied to female guerrilla members who demobilized themselves in the context of a peace agreement. The narratives showed sixty percentage of desistance and forty percentage of tendency for persistence in crime. Furthermore, the ‘desisters’ presented as common factor the experience of traumas during their partaking at the guerrilla group, namely, forced abortions, death of a relative or the subjection to ‘court-martials’ conducted by other members of the group. Determining factors found are related to the life-cycle of the interviewed persons, such as maturity, motherhood and strong intimate relationships. Additional factors can be considered as ‘instrumental’ as they related to the cost-benefit analysis of the demobilization itself.

54 Issues with the assessment of the mutually reinforcing relationship of affectivity and partner violence

Gumersindo Guinarte Cabada (Professor- University of Santiago de Compostela)

María Castro Corredoira (Phd student- University of Santiago de Compostela)

Fernando Vázquez-Portomeñe Seijas (Professor- University of Santiago de Compostela)

The criminal punishment for the conduct constitutive of gender-based violence shows a gradual hardening of the punitive response concerning the treatment they deserve according to other conducts equally penalized in the Criminal Code. In order to have a crime of gender-based violence, it has to be committed against who is or has been the spouse or against who is or has been connected to the convict through a mutually reinforcing relationship of affectivity, even without cohabitation. The section “who is or has been the spouse” is duly delimited. However, what implies “the mutually reinforcing relationship of affectivity” is still an unsolved issue. The successive reforms on this matter proof an increasing concern on the part of the legislator, to include in this section factual situations which had not been included beforehand in the common-law relationship. The Provincial Court Jurisprudence shows the lack of unanimity in the treatment of this issue, where we can find various judicial positions. The aim of this submission is to emphasize the different positions maintained by the various sectors, and to show how there are difficulties ensuring the unity of criterion when it comes to assess whether certain types of relationships are comparable

55 Just another tool in the box: Attitudes in the Norwegian police towards permanent arming of police officers

Bjørn Barland (Norwegian Police University College)

Julie Høivik (Norwegian Police University College)
Tor-Geir Myhrer (Norwegian Police University College)
Pernille Skjevraak (Norwegian Police University College)
Jon Strype (Norwegian Police University College)
Gunnar Thomassen (Norwegian Police University College)

Norwegian Police Officers do not carry firearms as part of the uniform during ordinary patrol service. Instead they have firearms stored securely in their patrol vehicles. However during a period of approximately 14 months, from late November 2014 to early February 2016, Norwegian Police Officers were authorized to carry firearms during ordinary patrol service due to an elevated terror threat against uniformed police and military personnel. In this study we investigate the impact the period of temporary arming of the police has had on Police Officers attitudes towards arming of the police on a more permanent basis. All though the police union has been in favor of arming the police since 2012, a relatively clear majority of police officers seem to have favored the current model with an unarmed police storing firearms in the patrol cars. However, during and after the period of temporary arming of the police, attitudes appear to have shifted significantly in favor of arming the police on a permanent basis. Drawing on qualitative interviews and survey data we discuss possible causes to this significant shift in attitudes among police officers.

56 Victim of domestic violence and burglaries: Does personal experience affect the opinion of police work?

Egle Vileikiene (Ministry of the Interior, Lithuania)

In Lithuania, according to the longitude research data, over the last decade trust in the police has increased significantly. The paper examines the evolution of the population estimates and factors, which had the greatest influence on the growth of trust in the police. The paper is based on the public opinion research data (over 3000 face-to-face interviews) conducted from 2005 to 2016 and the Crime Victims research data (2416 telephone interviews) conducted in 2016. The paper analyses the crime victim's perception of police work in different stages: the behaviour of police officers on arrival at the crime scene, giving information to victims and victims' satisfaction with the pre-trial investigation process. The research showed that victims of domestic violence were much more satisfied with the police work than victims of burglaries. The research confirmed the international scientific insights that previous contacts with the police as a victim of crime is associated with lower assessment of this institution.

P5.1 - 1 Building bridges through the (prison)cloud

Jana Robberechts (Vrije Universiteit Brussel Crime & Society (CRiS))
Kristel Beyens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel- CRime & SOciety (CRiS))

Digitalization has become normal in society, but not yet in prison. A new digital divide is created between those who have access to digital technologies, the so-called 'digital haves', and the 'digital have nots'. Prisoners have therefore been described as 'cavemen in an era of speed-of-light technology' (Johnson 2005). Digital technologies are currently gradually introduced in prison in different forms, and private companies sell their devices as the solution for complex penitentiary problems. PrisonCloud has recently been introduced in some Belgian prisons, aiming to bridge the digital divide. Its introduction was embedded in an official discourse of enhancing normalization of prison life (Beyens, 2015). PrisonCloud is a digital platform with different functions, that can be accessed from within the prisoners' cell. This paper briefly introduces the different functions of PrisonCloud and then focuses on

one aspect, namely its feature to communicate within prison (electronic report messages) and with the outside world (telephone). It will address the benefits and (unintended) consequences of digitalizing communication in prison and of providing in-cell activities. To conclude it will discuss the role of PrisonCloud in building/breaking bridges within and outside prison.

P5.1 - 2 Prison life and university studies: a reflexion on the meanings of culture inside total insitutions

Suzanna Vezzadini (University of Bologna (Italy) – Department of Sociology and Business Law)

The presentation will discuss the preliminary results of a qualitative research study realized among about 40 people detained in the prison of Bologna (Italy), who are students of a variety of courses at the town University. The University of Bologna has subscribed an agreement with the Ministry of Justice and the Administration of Penal Affairs in order to permit convicted people to access to university courses under the financial support of the academic organisms. Although the vast majority of these students are not allowed to get out of prison to attend the lessons, they nevertheless can benefit from the help of professors and university tutors that visit them providing support in the preparation of exams and final dissertations. The study moves from the belief university study and culture could be considered as an occasion of “liberation” from the ties with crime and deviant conducts and, in the mean time, as an important “path” with respect to reentry in society. In Italy we still lack of qualitative sociological studies able to analyze the impact of the different university experiences realized by now, as highlighted in the final document of the General States on the penitentiary situation, promoted by the Ministry of

P5.1 - 3 Studying penology together behind bars. A key feature of successful reintegration?

Clara Vanquekelberghe (Vrije Universiteit Brussel - Crime & Society (CRiS))

Normalisation is a vital principle in Belgian and European penal policy and is fundamental to ensure a prisoner’s successful reintegration into society. It is also confirmed by the Belgian Prison Act, that regulates Belgian prisoner’s rights. Providing education in prison is an important step towards social reintegration. The principle of normalisation implies that education behind bars needs to be similar to the education on the outside. In Belgium, university courses are only possible by distance learning. Worldwide there are however several projects where university courses are unrolled in prison, inviting students and prisoners to learn together. In October 2017 we start teaching a penology course in a Belgian Prison for both university students and detainees. This programme will be evaluated, investigating prisoner’s and university student’s experience. We will also look at the motivation of both groups to follow the course together and study to what extend studying together can be important in the reintegration path of detainees. To answer these questions I will use participative observations, interviews and logbooks of participants.

P5.1 - 4 Motivation driving behavior: facilitating safer driving of dangerous drivers by affecting their motivations

Tomer Carmel (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Alisa Carmel (Tel Aviv University)

Shulamit Kreitler (Tel Aviv University)

70%-90% of all car accidents can be attributed to the drivers (Treat, 1980; Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 2003) due to limitations of driver abilities or reckless behavior. According to the Cognitive Orientation Theory (Kreitler & Kreitler, 1976), behavior is guided by an interaction between the situation and attitudes one holds of the world, appropriate norms, one self and one's goals. Attitudes can be categorized into motives. If enough attitudes of the same motive promote intent for a specific behavior, such behavior becomes more likely. Previously, Carmel and Kreitler (2010) found 13 motives that correlated with dangerous driving. Based on these motives, an intervention course was developed. The intervention consisted of 10 sessions of an hour and a half. The intervention was offered to prisoners convicted of serious traffic offenses (60 prisoners in 4 courses). Participants in the intervention group filled in a custom motives questionnaire based on Carmel and Kreitler (2010) before the intervention and after finishing it. As control, a group of normative drivers filled the questionnaire twice in a comparable interval. Results show reduction in motives directing to dangerous driving behavior in the treatment group, while motives in the control group remained stable.

P5.2 - 5 The current situation and development opportunities of the illicit trade of cultural property in Hungary

Dalma Lukács (National University of Public Service, Law Enforcement PhD, Budapest)

In this paper I would like to represent the current situation of the illicit trade of cultural property, its institutional structure, legal system and the resulting shortcomings in Hungary. There the importance of the fight against the illicit trade of cultural property has not forwarded the public awareness or the police which also results in the lack of specialists and the underdevelopment of the law enforcement protection system. Research in Hungary is only a rudimentary stage in curbing illegal trade of artefacts. These publications did not produce new research results and don't appear in scientific journals, but in websites that are open to daily news. For these reasons I would like to focus on the theme based on interviews with Hungarian specialist (five people work in these area but more are involved, such as at the borders), observations, practical experiences and present specific cases. I make a proposal during my research to the legal clarification of the concept of cultural property, the expansion of professionals, further training, legislative changes, the development of databases and the inclusion of this global problem in the public domain to achieve a great deal of prevent the illicit trade of cultural property.

P5.2 - 6 Live Streaming Crime

Lucas Melgaço (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

The telegraph was certainly the most revolutionary communication technology ever invented. For the first time in human history, it was possible to share information between two places in real-time. Since then, information and communication technologies have rapidly evolved. A bit more than a decade and a half ago, through television, many spectators around the world watched the second airplane crash into one of the twin towers while it was taking place miles away. Today, with smartphones, social networking sites, and apps like Periscope and Facebook Live, any regular citizen is technically able, wherever she is, to live stream. People broadcast all sorts of events, but one in particular has become increasingly more popular: the live broadcast of crimes. Among the numerous examples is the shooting of Robert Godwin, in the neighbourhood of Cleveland, in the United States, which was transmitted through Facebook Live by its perpetrator, 37 year-old Steve Stephens. In this work, this and other recent cases of live streaming crimes will be described and analyzed. The presentation ends

with a discussion on the territorial implications of the possibility today to, from one particular place, and through informational networks, broadcast a crime in real-time.

P5.2 - 7 Character of wars in the 21st Century and Policing

Bernard Loo Fook Weng (S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies Nanyang Technological University)

This study proposes that the character of wars in the 21st Century has changed significantly, such that Clausewitz's metaphor of war as a duel might have to be replaced by the metaphor of a street brawl, in understanding contemporaneous wars. It argues that the changing character of war has been driven by growing access to information, which has grown exponentially, and has shaped human cognition and human identities – hence the phenomenon of foreign fighters who may be at best marginally connected to an on-going war in another part of the world.

P5.2 - 8 Selling stolen goods on the online markets : an explorative study

Sara Aniello (School of Criminal Justice, University of Lausanne)

Stefano Caneppele (School of Criminal Justice, University of Lausanne)

Historically, criminologists have studied theft from different perspectives, but only a few of them have focused their attention on the disposal of stolen items. Nowadays the Internet, with its social and commercial platforms, offers multiple selling possibilities to non-professional sellers. This study focuses on the methods used to sell stolen goods online. With the ability to reach many buyers, the thieves and fences can maximize the sale of stolen goods using the Internet as an environment of disposal. The study, based on 227 cases reported by online news sites in 2015-2016, comes to the conclusion that the online selling methods can be considered as a phenomenon that is quite independent of traditional off line methods. In this sense, the findings innovate with respect to the typology provided by Sutton and they argue that the online markets of stolen goods are not a method of illegal selling, but rather a new environment where perpetrators may choose among several methods of disposal. Following with this explorative study, more research is needed to understand the online stolen goods markets and their mechanisms, such as desintermediation, which may facilitate opportunities for the e-selling of stolen goods.

P5.3 - 9 Fraud, computer crimes and the '4Ps': national policy & local response.

Sara Correia (Swansea University)

It is now well established that the scale of fraud and computer crimes combined is such that it cannot be ignored. The latest release of the Crime Survey for England and Wales provides the first full-year estimate of fraud and computer crimes affecting individual victims: 3.6 million frauds and 2 million computer misuse offences (ONS 2017). This is roughly equivalent to the volume of all other crimes combined. While the majority of victims are refunded for their losses, our evidence suggests that a considerable minority of victims are severely impacted by these crimes and suffer large financial losses. These figures are stark against a fractured landscape of national policy on fraud and computer crime. This paper will provide an overview of the policy landscape on fraud and computer crime and consider the local policing response with respect to its victim-focused strands. This will be achieved by considering the results of a quantitative analysis of a sample of fraud and computer misuse crime reports, for a 20 month period, across the four Welsh police force areas, as well as the results of an in-depth analysis of repeat victimisation case studies, identified from the same dataset.

P7.3 - 9 False accusations of sexual offences: consequences for male victims

Julia Reichenbacher (Stiftungsprofessur für Kriminalprävention und Risikomanagement)

While victims and perpetrators of sexual offences are gaining wide attention in research, almost no research exists in case of false accusations. In particular, the questions, how such an accusation might influence the life of the wrongfully accused and how profound those effects could become, are still insufficiently studied. First findings of qualitative interviews with men will be presented, the affected areas of life as well as the sustainability of the impact of false accusations will be included. Since the false accusations the interviewees have suffered under numerous physical and mental conditions that have made it difficult for them to recover. Also, a loss of confidence in the German legal system and its representatives can be observed.

P5.3 - 10 The paradox of 'real victim' frame in sentencing serious sexual offence in South Korea

Hye-in Chung (University of Leeds)

Sexual offence is often considered as 'soul murder'. Due to its significant impacts on the victim and the whole society, it has long been in the centre of the attention. This study will observe sentencing decision-making in serious sexual offences in South Korea by examining the preliminary research findings from semi-structured interviews with judicial practitioners. As various aspects of the criminal justice system inevitably reflect the social and cultural perspectives of the society, it is essential to examine how the dynamics of these perceptions are reflected in practice. In total, 42 practitioners (17 judges, 11 prosecutors and 14 lawyers) were interviewed for this study. The main aim of this research was to examine their perspectives on serious sexual offence cases. Based on the study findings, this study intends to explore the practitioners' stereotyped image of sexual offence victims and it will be described as the 'real victim' frame. In addition, this study will examine how having this 'real victim' frame can marginalise the status of the sexual offence victim in the process of the criminal justice. Lastly, it also argues how this frame can be linked to the criticisms of the sentencing outcomes in sexual offences being lenient.

P5.3 - 11 The Impact of Anger on Donations to Victims

Janne van Doorn (Leiden University)

This research investigates if and when 'anger appeals', communications that elicit anger in people, can be used to increase donations to charity. More specifically, in an experimental study the idea was tested that anger leads to higher charitable donations, under the condition that people can restore equity with that donation (i.e., restore the harm done to the victim). Results indeed show that when one's donation serves a specific restorative function (i.e., focused on repairing negative consequences of women who are victim of human trafficking, so that they can start a new life) as compared to a non-restorative function (i.e., taking care of women who lost everything due to natural disasters, to not worsen their situation), angry participants donated more to charity. This difference was absent when people did not experience anger. Furthermore, angry people donated more to the restorative charity than people not experiencing this emotion. The effect of anger on charitable donations occurred independently from people's empathic concern. The current study provides an important demonstration of how a negative emotion such as anger can elicit prosocial behavior aimed at victims.

P5.4 - 13 Effects of stalking on victims and coping strategies

Alejandra Pujols (Universitat de Lleida)

Carolina Villacampa (Universitat de Lleida)

Although some empirical analysis on stalking carried out in some English-speaking and European countries have determined the victimisation rate in general population and in samples conformed by young adults, as the most victimised group by this phenomenon, not many of them have focused on victims' effects and coping strategies. For putting an end to the absence of research on this topic in Spain after stalking criminalization, this research has been conducted with a sample of 152 students who identified themselves as victims on a survey. We analyse the psychological affectation on victims, and their coping strategies to deal with this situation. The results revealed that the most commonly experienced feelings by victims were anger (71.1%), annoyance (71.1%) and fear (51.3%) and that the majority of them suffered psychological effects derived from the victimisation (81.6%). Coping strategies frequently used to end this victimisation were to avoid stalker (61.2%), to seek support in other people (45.4%) and to confront the stalker (44.1%). Regarding disclosure and report, despite the fact that 93.4% of victims explained the situation to someone else, they only reported the situation in 19.1% of the cases.

P5.4 - 14 Technology-Facilitated Sexual Violence Against Adult Victims

Adrian Scott (Goldsmiths, University of London)

Anastasia Powell (RMIT University (Melbourne, Australia))

Nicola Henry (RMIT University (Melbourne, Australia))

Digital harassment and abuse refers to a range of harmful behaviours experienced via the Internet, as well as mobile phone and other electronic communication devices. While much existing research has focused on the experiences of children and young people (including foremost 'cyberbullying'), there have been fewer international studies on adult experiences. As such, little is currently known about the extent, nature and impacts of such harassment on adult victims. Technology-facilitated sexual violence (TFSV) refers to a subset of digital harassment and abuse behaviours, where digital technologies are used in sexually based harms. This paper presents findings from a larger research project in which we surveyed approximately 3000 adults in the UK and 3000 adults in Australia (aged 18 to 54) about their experiences of general digital harassment and abuse as well as TFSV. Prevalence of victimisation are analysed in relation to a 21-item scale developed to examine multiple dimensions of TFSV including digital sexual harassment, image-based sexual abuse, sexual aggression and/or coercion, and, gender and/or sexuality-based harassment. Results and their implications are discussed with respect to key population groups affected including young people, women, as well as lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people.

P5.4 - 16 Stalking in university population: prevalence and dynamics of victimization

Carolina Villacampa (Universitat de Lleida)

Alejandra Pujols (Universitat de Lleida)

Stalking has been recently criminalised in some European countries despite a lack of empirical knowledge of victimisation by this phenomenon. Previous research carried out in the USA and in other European countries on victimisation by stalking with female samples has shown that young women are the most frequently victimised group. Based on those findings, research was conducted in Spain with a sample of 1,162 university students,

including women and men. Here we present the main findings of this research, determining the prevalence of stalking victimisation, the victim and stalker profiles, and the dynamics of this type of victimisation. This study reveals a self-identified victimisation rate of 13.1%, and a researcher-identification rate of 27%, which implies that an alarming 40.1% of the sample has repeatedly suffered at least 1 of the 10 behaviours considered as stalking by the survey. Victims were generally women (44%) who had been stalked mainly by men (61.2%) with whom they have had a previous relationship (81.2%). Although the majority of conducts suffered could be defined as cyberstalking (63%), participants had a greater tendency to self-identify as victims when dealing with behaviours that sought physical proximity to them.

P5.5 - 17 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: WHY PEOPLE GET AWAY WITH IT, ANALYSIS OF CITY OF NAIROBI, KENYA

John Ndikaru Wa Teresia (The Technical University of Kenya)

Domestic violence has been one of the shocking violence that has taken shape in the 21st century. This has affected and infected both male and female being abused, and some leading to death besides leaving many poor, widows and widowers. Such vice is seen cut across education, urban or rural demographics even among women's with post-secondary education and in the highest wealth quintile. Sources indicate that burns of food, arguments, leaving the house without telling the other partner, neglect of children and refusal to engage in sexual intercourse have been the origin of such abuses. The intervention of the public, government, religious among other professional bodies has been seen to have helped bring down the rate of the vice. However, certain areas have been seen not to have addressed real course and origin, which when addressed well will see domestic violence under control. Nairobi is the study area for this research. As a survey study, the researcher will focus on the secondary literature content reviewed before to do the analysis. The statistics are worrying since it destabilizes the family, society and later the whole nation since it usually transits to behavior and concern of all as either affected

P5.5 - 18 The first Japanese survey on violence against women in collaboration with FRA

Koichi HAMAI (Ryukoku University)

Masahiro Tsushima (Ryukoku University)

FRA, European Agency for Fundamental Rights, conducted an EU wide survey in 2014, the first of its kind, on violence against women across the 28 Member States of the European Union (EU). It is based on interviews with 42,000 women across the EU, who were asked about their experiences of physical, sexual and psychological violence, including incidents of intimate partner violence ('domestic violence'). We conducted the same survey in Japan in 2016 in collaboration with FRA. We will present some difficulties and problems while implementing the survey in Japan as well as the major results of the Japanese survey on violence against women with some comparative analysis between EU and Japan.

P5.5 - 19 Police Decision Making in Rape Cases: Some Preliminary Findings

Olivia Sinclair (University of Sheffield)

Rape is a highly gendered crime as legally in England and Wales only men can be guilty of the offence and largely women are the victims. The way a society responds to such an offence is not only important for victims but also sends a powerful message to society at large and can be seen as a measure of women's position in society. Reported offences of rape in

England and Wales rarely result in a conviction with the latest official government statistics showing the conviction rate as low as 7%. This phenomenon is termed the attrition problem. The policing stage of a rape complaint has the highest attrition rate, essentially the police are the gatekeepers to justice. My doctoral research explores police decision making in rape cases and how it may shape and contribute to the attrition problem. I have conducted qualitative interviews with retired and serving police officers. In each interview I presented the participant with 3 different vignettes depicting various rape scenarios and asked them to deliberate over how they would handle the case and the key decisions they would make and why. This paper explains and highlights some preliminary findings that have emerged from initial analysis.

P5.5 - 20 Preliminary findings regarding physical and sexual abuse in Japan: the result of the first comprehensive survey on violence against women in Japan

Mitsuaki UEDA (Doshisha University)

Satoshi GATO (Ryukoku University)

Masahiro TSUSHIMA (Ryukoku University)

Koichi HAMAI (Ryukoku University)

Hamai and Tsushima, who are also co-authors of this paper, administered the first comprehensive survey on violence against women in Japan in October and November 2016. This paper is a preliminary analysis of this survey result. Using the data set of the survey, this paper explores the social situations under which Japanese women are, by looking at the features of the survey participants with regards to victimization by certain forms of physical and sexual abuse. In doing so, attention is paid to the participants' social backgrounds such as age, income, academic background and so on. The patriarchal aspects of Japanese society are also taken into account.

P5.6 - 21 Exerting control or instilling compliance? Exploring volunteer attitudes to working with convicted sex offenders in Circles of Support and Accountability

David Thompson (University of Sheffield, UK)

The role of the volunteer in criminal justice has been well established over the last 100 years but the use of volunteers to work with convicted sex offenders is less well established. In 2000, the Home Office introduced pilots of Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA) in England and Wales, and the initiative has spread across Europe (and beyond). CoSA uses a group of 'trained' volunteers to meet with a convicted sex offender or Core Member. The organisation seeks to support the safe reintegration of convicted sex offenders. Volunteers play a key role in the delivery of CoSA meeting the Core Member on a weekly basis, but the processes within circle meetings remain under-explored. This paper draws on data from 70 participants (volunteers, Core Members and criminal justice professionals) who were involved in Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA). The paper explores what volunteers understand the role of CoSA to be and how volunteers work with the Core Member. The paper will also examine the central concepts of 'Support' and 'Accountability' and the different responses to these concepts among volunteers.

P5.6 - 22 Evaluation of 188 Big Lottery funded Circles of Support and Accountability: Success and Failure

Michelle Dwerryhouse (Nottingham Trent University)

Nicholas Blagden (Nottingham Trent University)

Belinda Winder (Nottingham Trent University)

Helen Elliott (Nottingham Trent University)
Rebecca Lievesley (Nottingham Trent University)

This presentation will outline preliminary findings of a mixed method evaluation of 188 Big Lottery funded UK Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA). Some Circles end earlier than planned but are deemed to be successful, i.e the Core Member (CM) has successfully reintegrated and does not need further support. Other Circles end earlier than planned and may be deemed unsuccessful due to volunteer disbandment, CM dropout, exclusion or recall to prison. Although some CMs in the latter category may have been recalled due to volunteer vigilance, in which case this would not be deemed a failure. The present study examines End of Circle Reports (EOCR) alongside demographic information (including age, years spent in prison, offending history, static risk and so on) to identify (i) the reasons for Circles ending, including those that end earlier than planned (ii) the number of CMs who have safely reintegrated into their community (iii) key differences between successful and failed Circles. The therapeutic environment of the CM will also be explored on the basis of prior research which has linked CM dropout to that of negative volunteer attitudes.

P5.6 - 23 Evaluation of 188 Big Lottery funded Circles of Support and Accountability: Dynamic risk and wellbeing

Helen Elliott (Nottingham Trent University)
Belinda Winder (Nottingham Trent University)
Michelle DwerryHouse (Nottingham Trent University)
Nicholas Blagden (Nottingham Trent University)
Rebecca Lievesley (Nottingham Trent University)

This presentation will outline the details and preliminary findings of a mixed method evaluation of 188 Big Lottery funded UK Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA). Baseline data for dynamic risk and emotional wellbeing of Core Members will be analysed alongside demographic information (including age, years spent in prison, offending history, static risk and so on) to highlight which individuals are most likely to be referred for CoSA. Data on both static and dynamic risk measures, together with measures assessing the emotional wellbeing of Core Members will be examined in order to explore (i) changes over time as the CoSA progresses (ii) volunteer conservation (iii) successful completion of CoSA and (iv) comparisons with previous CoSa outcomes (e.g. levels of dynamic risk). Regional differences in referrals and/or dynamic measures will be reported. Continuing analysis of dynamic risk (the Dynamic Risk Review; DRR) will be presented, and an assessment of the reliability and validity of the DRR as a psychometric measure of risk of sexual reoffending will be presented.

P5.6 - 24 The Reality and Impact of Circles on Core Member Reintegration in the UK
Kieran McCartan (University of the West of England.)

This paper will discuss a recent multi-method research study conducted by the author on Circles of Support and Accountability for the Cabinet Office in the UK (McCartan, in press), focusing on the Core Member journey, volunteer experiences, and stakeholder perceptions. The research combines Core Member case studies, Core Member socio-demographic databases, post-circle data, an online questionnaire with Volunteers, and a series of in-depth follow-up qualitative interviews (Stakeholders, Volunteers, and Core Members). It is important to note, given the small (completed Circles, n = 29; completed DRR, n = 27; completed adapted DRR, n = 9; completed DRR and adapted DRR for the same Core

Member, n = 3) and medium sized quantitative databases (Volunteer online surveys, n = 62), as well as the nature of qualitative data, we cannot make generalisations to all Circles, Core Members, and Volunteers from this research (Robson & McCartan, 2016). However, the current research gives us insight into the reality of CoSA and the impact of individual Circles focusing on a number of emerging issues in the CoSA domain, including the contrast between support AND accountability and support VERSUS accountability; the role of the Circle in risk management; participant safeguarding; and the development of the service user voice. As such, this paper raises several points of interest and poses questions that will guide future research and practice in using community volunteers to ensure safe and secure re-entry for sexual offenders.

P5.7 - 25 Spatial similarity of crime patterns of unknown offenders in DNA data and police recorded crime data

Sabine De Moor (Ghent University, Belgium; Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP))

Christophe Vandeviver (Ghent University, Belgium; Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP); Research Foundation – Flanders (FWO))

Tom Vander Beken (Ghent University, Belgium; Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP))

Crime clearance rates are generally low. As such, information on many offenders is missing in police recorded crime data and no links between other crimes committed by the same unknown offender or between his co-offenders can be made. In contrast, DNA databases can differentiate between unknown offenders and their crimes based on the forensic profiles extracted from biological stains found at crime scenes. However, not every crime scene is swabbed for DNA and not every crime scene provides suitable DNA profiles. Crimes committed by unknown offenders stored in the DNA database are thus a subset of the crimes committed by unknown offenders stored in the police recorded crime data. This paper evaluates the suitability of DNA data to study the offending behavior of unknown offenders of registered crimes. We examine the spatial similarity of detected but unsolved crimes in police recorded crime data (N=187.771) and DNA data (N=2.027). We use data on aggravated burglaries, violent thefts, lethal violence and sexual offences committed in Belgium in 2013. Implications for theory and research are outlined.

P5.7 - 26 Using Social Network Analysis (SNA) to examine Mobile Organised Pickpocketing Groups (MOPGs)

Andrew Newton (The Applied Criminology Centre (ACC), The University of Huddersfield)

This paper examines the utility of Social Network Analysis (SNA) to analyse Mobile Organised Pickpocketing Groups (MOPGs) who operate across international borders in a highly organised sophisticated fashion. The current intelligence approach used by the police in sharing data tends to be through sharing of what are effectively ‘ lists’ with limited analysis of the organisational structure of these groups. This paper therefore will examine the social structures, geographical locations of operations, and networks and hierarchies that exist amongst these groups. It will assess the utility of SNA to: investigate the functionality and operation of MOPG networks and in MOPG intelligence analysis; for police intelligence analyses and assessment of MOPGs, and the lessons that can be learned for subsequent policy development and crime prevention. This work brings together academics and police forces from a number of European Countries including the UK, Germany, Holland, Spain and Switzerland.

P5.7 - 27 Spatio-temporal crime clusters: harm, vulnerability and policy hot spots

Karolina Krzemieniewska-Nandwani (Manchester Metropolitan Crime and Well-Being Big Data Centre)

Crimes exhibit a distinct spatio-temporal clustering in the city. How should police forces prioritise responding to these clusters? This paper seeks to address this question through engagement with the concepts of harm and vulnerability. The concept of harm considers the costs of a particular crime to the individual and community. The concept of vulnerability, in contrast, considers the (in) capacity of the individual and community to confront a particular crime. The paper utilizes these concepts to create indices enabling crimes and crime clusters to be weighted in relation to a range of distinct policy goals. The paper integrates crime data from a large metropolitan area with multiple open source data and utilizes spatial clustering techniques. Ultimately, this paper poses the question as to whether taking consideration of harm and vulnerability leads to the emergence of policy as opposed to crime hotspots.

P5.7 - 28 Policing the 'usual suspects' – from arrest to disposal and the interplay of place

Stephanie Wallace (Manchester Metropolitan Crime and Well-Being Big Data Centre)

It has been argued that whilst patterns of police contact might indicate that police are appropriately targeting those responsible for committing the most offences (McAra and McVie, 2005; Carrington et al, 2005; Farrington et al, 1998), the patterns may also, be the result of bias in police decision-making, and the over-policing of the 'usual suspects' (McAra and McVie, 2005). Indeed, it is argued that bias permeates all stages of the criminal justice system (Ashworth, 2010; Bowling and Philips, 2003). For example, Thomas (2010) laments over-representation of ethnic minorities at all stages of the criminal justice system compared to their representation in the general population. Patterns of place may also play a significant role in entry to the criminal justice system (Weisburd et al, 2012), and as a result, may influence the different offender outcomes. Using Greater Manchester Police arrest data, this research explores offender outcomes, and how these outcomes vary within a spatio-temporal context. We seek to address the following research questions: Does the over-policing of certain groups within society have an impact on their criminal justice outcomes - from arrest to sentencing disposal? And, what role does place play in determining these outcomes for offenders?

P5.8 - 29 The narrow road to exoneration: The incidences, characteristics, and outcomes of wrongful conviction claims in Sweden over a one-year period

Sara Hellqvist (Department of Criminology, Stockholm University)

One way of investigating the phenomenon of wrongful convictions is to study the road to exoneration. In most western societies, offenders who consider themselves wrongfully convicted can request a re-examination of a conviction. In some regard, the post-conviction review process is the heart of the wrongful conviction issue, the place for alleged miscarriages of justice to either be acknowledged or rejected. However, the amount and characteristics of the criminal cases passing through the Swedish post-conviction review process is unknown. Against this background, the overall aim with the present article is to provide empirical grounding for an informed discussion of wrongful convictions. More specific, this article examines wrongful conviction claims and the judicial outcomes of those claims. This is done by describing the incidences, characteristics and outcomes of filed

applications that have passed through the post-conviction review process over a one-year period. The findings are interpreted in the light of contemporary wrongful conviction research and discussed in relation to how the rate of overturned convictions can be understood as a way for the legal system to preserve legitimacy and, consequently, why there is a need for more transparency into this particular part of the justice system.

P5.8 - 30 Diversions with Restorative Features in the Czech Republic - Current trends, Application Limits

Jana Hulmakova (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention)

The presentation is focused on issues of current trends of the criminal policy in the Czech Republic especially on the decline of the application of diversions with restorative features. It deals with an analysis and an evaluation of the impact of some legislative changes in this field related to an implementation of more severe forms of diversions. An attention is also paid to the relationship between the principle of speedy trial, changes in characteristics of prosecuted persons and an application of these diversions. Actual trends of the dissemination of principles of restorative justice into administrative penal law will be also mentioned.

P5.8 - 31 The (successively applied) coercive measures within the Portuguese criminal system

Sara Moreira (University of Coimbra/Portucalense Institute for Legal Research)

At some point in our lives, we have encountered situations for which we seek an unbiased solution, whether we want to be considered responsible for a certain conquest, or we want someone should be deemed responsible, and sanctioned, for a certain act, namely through the criminal justice system. It is precisely within Criminal Law System that our main question resides. In Portugal, only due to the perpetration (or alleged perpetration) of a criminal felony may someone be constricted of his/her freedom, through pre-trial detention or prison. The decision to apply such measures needs to be duly justified not only for the defendant's sake, but also for society itself. We must be assured that the deprivation of freedom is considered a last resort, because only in severe situations does the State have the legitimacy to take away one of our fundamental rights, freedom. Allegedly, coercive measures must not be masked punitive means to penalize someone who is presumed innocent, but only a procedural measure whose sole purpose is to aid in the investigation of a crime. Our research focuses on a critique of way these coercive measures are successively applied in Portugal, constricting several forms of freedom.

P5.8 - 32 Mea maxima culpa: a guilt acceptance, or moral calculation?

Jiri Burianek (Charles University Prague)

The paper deals with a unique data set based on the SARPO risk-assessment tool as used in the Czech Republic. It contains 5,702 convicts who have been released from custody and who could be tracked for how long they are doing. The criterion of the successful desistance is the achievement of the 18-month limit of release without failure. We focus on the issue of the initial reflection of the committed crime and examine the relationship between the perpetrator's self-esteem and the risk of recidivism after release. It turns out that the correlation between self-assessment, guilt and desistance is not too high. Some declarations of convicts at the beginning of imprisonment appear to be slightly purposeful. The risk of failure also varies according to the type of problem which the offender is required to solve after the release, however in this case the systematic assessment of the dynamic risks is more

reliable than the prisoner's declaration as well. The admission of guilt remains an important parameter in assessing the offender's correction, however, in terms of prediction, it is not entirely reliable. Nevertheless, the absolute guilt refusal acts as a strong predictor of recidivism.

P5.9 - 33 The criminal careers of juvenile girls and multi-problems families

Dagmara Woźniakowska-Fajst (University of Warsaw, Polish Academy of Sciences)

During studies on juvenile girls delinquency the author examined nearly 900 court files of crimes committed by girls in 2000. These big group of juveniles was checked twice (in 2010 and 2015) for their further criminal career. The Polish studies show that there are a few models of criminal career. Except the group of girls who haven't been convicted for any crime, we can distinguish three groups of recidivists: "early recidivists" who committed crimes in a few years after having case as a juvenile and stopped their criminal career (45%), "late recidivists" (32%) who hadn't been sentenced in 10 years after having a case a juvenile, but committed crime later and "permanent recidivists" (23%) who were committing crimes for whole 15 years after their case in 2000. The studies on criminal career shows also that long criminal career is positively correlated with growing up in multi-problem family.

P5.9 - 34 Girls and gangs in Central America: reflections from the field

Ellen Van Damme (Leuven Institute of Criminology, KU Leuven)

Stephan Parmentier (Leuven Institute of Criminology, KU Leuven)

Mo Hume (University of Glasgow)

The subject of this PhD research is the role of women in and around gangs in Central America. Our main research question is 'What is the role and agency of girls/women in and around gangs?'. For this research we implement a qualitative methodology, starting from an Informed Grounded Theory perspective, conducting (in-depth) interviews as well as focus groups and (participatory) observations. The study involves several field researches: one three-month exploratory field research (March – May 2017), and two six-month in-depth field researches (2018 & 2019). After the exploratory field research we decided to focus on Honduras. We will discuss the reason of this choice, along with other experiences from the field. During the exploratory field research over 30 interviews were conducted, as well as focus groups and observations. Notwithstanding the focus of this preliminary research was on experts in the field, we also had the opportunity to visit female and male prisons, talk to (former) gang members, and participate (as observers) in some activities with youngsters/prisoners/(ex) gang members. Although the traditional male-female roles (as experienced in the region) can also be retrieved within the gang, women are likewise involved in criminal activities such as

P5.9 - 35 Youth Crime Trends And Challenges for Criminological Theories

Ana María Peligero Molina (member)

Child to Parent Violence is the last manifestation of family violence that research has addressed in Spain. The results of preliminary studies carried out with judicial samples, bring up the question of whether youth crime trends are changing due to the findings of new features. The first unusual fact suggested is an increasement in female offender's prevalence rate, which is higher in domestic violence than in any other kind of juvenile crime. Feminist Criminology has an important role to play in the explanation of this trend. Secondly, research reveals that violent children and youths don't necessarily have a previous judicial record for

other kind of offenses. This fact weakens the view of the heterogeneous nature of juvenile crime. In the third place, considering that youth offender's families belong to a wellbeing economic class with a high education, traditional theories that have focused on socioeconomic and educational risk factors may be review. Finally, single and separated mothers are the main victims of Child to Parent Violence, therefore, could this kind of family violence be understood as gender crime? And, should we consider intergenerational violence theory usefull to explain violence towards parents? These and other reflections will be discussed.

P5.9 - 36 Pathways in to and out of offending for girls in England and Wales: Revisiting and revising the picture

Elaine Arnull (Nottingham Trent University)

This study draws on data on all girls in the Youth Justice System in England and Wales between 2009-14 recently made available to Elaine Arnull by the Youth Justice Board (YJB). As a new study it analyses and presents this data to consider who are girls in the current youth justice system and what can be said about them. The paper also revisits the 2009 study by Arnull and Eagle for the YJB, Pathways in to and out of offending for girls and young women. The new study taken together with the earlier one, provides a unique opportunity to consider current patterns and compare these patterns to those for girls prior to 2009. The 2009 study remains the most comprehensive study of girls and offending in England and Wales and has been frequently cited. This new study looks at one aspect of the original research, which is to present an analysis of the whole population of girls in the system and thus be able to describe who girls in the current system are and what their pathways into offending were. The paper will also site the findings within a broader international context.

P5.10 - 37 The Role of NGOs in Drug Addicted Recovery Programs in Iran; the case of Human Revivification Society

Ghassem Ghassemi (Science and Research Branch University, Islamic Azad University Tehran)

Batoul Pakzad (Islamic Azad University North Branch Tehran)

The Role of NGOs in Drug Addicted Recovery Programs in Iran; the case of Human Revivification Society Dr. Batoul Pakzad* Dr. Ghassem Ghassemi* Drug addiction and drug abuse has a long history in human societies. Drug addiction is one of the most important social problems in Iran. The rate of addiction is rising and at the same time the average age of addiction is decreasing; the younger people are showing great interest in drug abuse. The access to various kinds of drugs may satisfy the wide range of tastes in drugs as well. For years from the Islamic revolution until the past decade, imprisonment and other criminal masseurs were the only responses to drug addiction. But the ever-increasing number of the drug addicted around the country showed that the criminal punishment is not a suitable response to this problem. Therefore, the drug addiction was decriminalized and became a kind of physical and mental illness. Instead a crime to be eliminated, it is now a harm to be managed and reduced. As a result, different governmental and non-governmental entities have been involved in drug addiction treatment and recovery, since the policy shift.

P5.10 - 38 Education programs, ethnicity and prison violence Do education programs affect inmates' behavior differently, according to their ethnicity?

Kathrine Ben-Zvi (Hebrew University)

Josh Guetzkow (Hebrew University)

Most studies on the effectiveness of prison education programs have focused on recidivism. Only a few, have examined the relationship between participation in education programs and inmates' behavior, providing mixed results on the correlation between education and prison violence. None of these studies have examined whether program effectiveness varies by ethnicity. In this paper, we explore whether the effect of education programs on inmates' behavior differs according to their ethnicity. Using PSM methods, we create two parallel groups – treatment and control, each includes 3,310 inmates, and through the use of Repeated Measure analysis we explore the change in prison violence rate before and after participating in educational programs. The study brought two findings to the fore. The first is that participation in education programs has a positive effect on prison violence. Moreover, each grade level has a positive impact on prison violence, with the 12-year program having the highest impact, and leading to the highest reduction in prison violence rates. The second is that there is no significant difference between the two participating ethnic groups'. The education programs have the same effect on both groups.

P5.10 - 39 Evaluation of Vocational Supervision Program for Released Prisoners in Israel

Efrat Shoham (Head of the Criminology Department, Ashkelon Academic College)
Ronit Peled Laskov (Ashkelon Academic College)

The literature deals extensively with the benefit of employment in reintegrating leased prisoners in society. The present research examines the integration in employment of prisoners on parole who were under the supervision of the Prisoner Rehabilitation Authority during the period 2007-2015. The supervision program included rehabilitation and caregiving in the community, with the emphasis on employment. The research compares integration in employment and rates of re-incarceration for the supervised group with prisoners who had been released from prison after serving their full sentences. The findings indices that among prisoners who had participated in the supervision program there is a better Integration in employment, a higher wage level, and lower rate of re-incarceration. Based on the results of the research it may be tentatively inferred that the supervision program possesses a high potential for reintegrating released prisoners in the community.

P5.10 - 40 Exploring prisoners' participation and engagement in a unique rehabilitation and crime diversion programme

Annie Bunce (University of Surrey)

Whilst the terms 'what works' and 'evidence-based policy' have been prominent features of research into offender rehabilitation since the late-1980s, debate surrounds the ways in which prison-based programmes can engender change in criminal behaviour. Academic interest in desistance has accelerated exploration of the potential influence of prison-based programmes upon intentions to give up crime. This research focuses on prisoners' engagement in a prison-based crime diversion scheme. Despite a growing body of research into the importance of motivation for programme participation and post-release outcomes, few qualitative studies explore prisoners' rehabilitative journeys. This study explores reasons underpinning and factors related to prisoners' initial decisions to participate in rehabilitation programmes, their continued engagement, and their post-release expectations and aspirations. Focus is upon the influence of gender, crime type and sentence length, and features of the prison environment on programme experiences. This paper will outline the background to this PhD research and some preliminary analysis. Broadly, findings reveal that prisoners' reasons for joining the

programme are often not synonymous to their reasons for continued engagement; and engagement with the programme often feeds into post-release plans, with individual differences appearing to influence the nature of that engagement.

P5.11 - 41 Pre-trial detention - the European View

Christine Morgenstern Morgenstern (Free University Berlin/University of Greifswald)

This paper introduces the project "Pre-trial detention as Ultima Ratio" and presents the European context of the research.

P5.11 - 42 Grounds for pre-trial-detention in practice

Walter Hammerschick (Institute for the Sociology of Law and Criminology, Vienna)

In principle, we share common values with respect to pre-trial detention, and the basic legal regulations in this respect also appear quite similar in most European countries. Nevertheless, we observe considerable differences in the practice of pre-trial detention and with respect to detention rates. Considering a different crime structure or different social conditions this still indicates different understandings of the ultima ratio principle and how it is put into practice. This paper will have a focus on and discuss the motives and grounds for detention in practice observed and reported within the empirical work of the DETOUR-project in the partner countries. A central question to be discussed concerns the grounds for detention most often used in practice and why. The risk of absconding and the risk of further offences or of threats to public safety are the grounds most often cited when pre-trial detention is ordered. The prevailing grounds suggest that an important difference between the countries also relevant for the numbers of pre-trial detainees may be related to the extent preventive aspects are considered.

P5.11 - 43 Using vignette methodology to explore the different attitudes towards pre-trial detention

Miranda Boone (University of Leiden)

A vignette is a short description of a hypothetical incident, event or situation that is presented to informants in order to elicit their views, opinions and reactions (Schoenberg and Ravidal 2000). Besides certain drawbacks and dangers, it was already explored that vignettes can be used relatively well in a qualitative, comparative research design (Maguire et al. 2015). In our comparative study we used a vignette to explore the different considerations of criminal justice officers of seven jurisdictions to apply pre-trial detention or alternatives for it. In this presentation we will discuss the design of our vignette study and the first comparative results.

P5.11 - 44 Released under conditions rather than imprisoned

Alexia Jonckheere (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology Brussels, Belgium)
Eric Maes (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology Brussels, Belgium)

Release under conditions is sometimes a way to avoid the detention of suspects prior to trial. The DETOUR-research project highlights how this kind of measure is used differently. In our paper we will clarify when and how judges and investigating courts are prepared to impose such measure and which factors prevent them from using it. Some problematic aspects, such as possible net-widening effects, will also be addressed.

P5.12 - 45 The modern making of stop and search

Kath Murray (Independent Researcher)

This paper examines and investigates the development of modern stop and search powers in post-war Britain: the legal rules that allow police officers to stop and search a person based on reasonable suspicion, and as an adjunct to a specific offence. To begin, the paper traces the rise of a preventative outlook premised on police power, rather than police presence, and demonstrates how, against a backdrop of post-war consensus and stability, the preventative principle acquired the status of taken-for-granted knowledge. The paper then shows how the balance between crime control and individual freedom quietly shifted in favour of the state, in a move that would carry significant implications for policing in the decades ahead. The paper concludes that although noisy politics and policies rightly attract academic attention, it is arguably in the quieter periods that more deep-seated and enduring transformations are likely to take place.

P5.12 - 46 Paradoxes of the Current Criminal Policy.

Wojciech Zalewski (Faculty of Law and Administration, University of Gdansk)

Do we really have criminal policy in Europe or in particular country like Poland, for example? In the Cambridge Dictionary “policy” is defined as “a set of ideas or a plan of what to do in particular situations that has been agreed to officially by a group of people, a business organization, a government, or a political party”. Have we got “a plan” concerning current criminal policy? I doubt it. But, if the first answer is “yes” anyway, we have to ask other important questions. What are the most effective policies for reducing crime nowadays? How can we effectively enhance public safety in current times? We know that what we really need is criminal policy concentrated not only on risk assessment, not only cost – effective, but inclusive as well. How to achieve this goal without “a plan”? This is the main paradox of the current criminal policy, but there are many others.

P5.12 - 47 POLICYMAKING WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OF ENGLAND AND WALES

Leon Kanaris (University of Manchester)

In this paper I examine the criminal justice policy making process on female offenders. The paper is based on qualitative interviews with four 'policymakers', who were Members of Parliament. There is also qualitative data interviews with criminal justice professionals, those who try to influence policy, and those who have to implement it. The paper begins by analysing the Corston Report, and explaining some of the difficulties female offenders face in the criminal justice systems through out Europe. The paper then sets out briefly the theory of problematology, and it's applicability to analysing the policy making process within the criminal justice system is highlighted. The qualitative data reveals how policy can be affected by elections and public opinion, ministerial characteristics, and importantly, how different forms of evidence are viewed by ministers and MP's. Evidence suggests that offenders are being largely managed, rather than their underlying needs being addressed. This is particularly the case with female offenders because the resources and policy attention male offenders receive is dominant, and leaves female offenders mainly hidden in policy debates through out Europe.

P5.12 - 48 A History of Women's Prisons: The Myth of Reformation

Susanna Menis (Birkbeck London University)

There has been little research that has shed new light or that has challenged previous claims made by historical studies on the development of women's prisons. I argue that the unchallenged women's prison historiographies has led to a stagnation in the discipline; historical findings not only cast doubt on the discourse of women offenders' invisibility, but their examination also suggests of a possible contribution that the population of women prisoners had in shaping mainstream prison policy. Moreover, this study explores the experimental nature of the prison penalty. I argue that this issue has caused the prison system to experience a permanent state of crisis. Despite this crisis, however, the prison system has become firmly embedded in the fabric of society. It is only with the 'carceral clawback' concept that an explanation for this durability could be given. Lastly, prison discourses have developed the understanding that 'reformation' stands for the process through which the prisoner is rehabilitated or 'untrained' from her criminal or deviant tendencies, thus facilitating social integration as a 'new' law-abiding citizen. However, I submit that 'reformation of the prisoner' is a myth.

P4.12 - 43 Never Again for some, Never Stopped for Others: Ecologically Induced Genocide in Australia

Martin Crook (School of Advanced Study, University of London)

This paper contends that in post 'reconciliation' Australia, Indigenous First Nations continue to be subject to what Tony Barta termed 'relations of genocide.' Using a synthesis of Neo-Lemkian sociology of genocide, green criminology and environmental sociology, the paper will examine the genocidal structuring dynamics in Australia through a colonial-settler lens, arguing that a key sector of capital in Australia, the mining and extractive industries, is the principal driver of ecological destruction, or ecocide, and thus, genocide. Ecological destruction can directly result in genocide if it subjects territorially bounded human collectives to conditions of life that threaten its physical or cultural existence. This may mean the direct ecocidal impacts of the extractive industries or the necessary accompanying 'land grabs' or 'domicide'. Green criminology is uniquely positioned to uncover the drivers of ecocide and genocidal social death, or what has been termed ecologically induced genocide, by identifying the structural roots and unequal impacts of what it refers to as social and environmental harms, perpetrated by states and corporations. As Damien Short has argued in his new book 'Redefining Genocide', we must synthesize a new ontological apparatus, combining elements of green criminology and genocide studies and thus uncover hitherto veiled crimes.

P4.12 - 44 Fracking Lancashire: the planning process, social harm and collective trauma

Damien Short (University of London)

To date there have been very few studies that have sought to investigate the crimes, harms and human rights violations associated with the process of 'extreme energy', whereby energy extraction methods grow more 'unconventional' and intense over time as easier to extract resources are depleted. The fields of rural sociology and political science have produced important perception studies but few social impact studies. The field of 'green criminology', while well suited to examining the impacts of extreme energy given its focus on social and environmental 'harms', has produced just one citizen 'complaint' study to date. This paper will utilise critical and green criminological insights to move beyond perception studies and highlight the harms that can occur at the planning and approval stage. Indeed, while the UK is yet to see unconventional gas and oil extraction reach the production stage, as this paper will

show, local communities can suffer significant harms even at the exploration stage when national governments with neoliberal economic agendas are set on developing unconventional resources in the face of considerable opposition and a wealth of evidence of its negative local, national and international impacts.

P4.12 - 45 Global transfer of hazardous waste. Framework, samples and proposals.

María-Ángeles Fuentes-Loureiro (University of A Coruña)

As a result of the rapid growth of industrialisation, an increasing amount of toxic waste is generated every year. In this context, some companies generating waste have avoided the high costs of treatment and disposal of waste in the countries of origin through the shipment to other countries with less stringent standards. This export-import flow of toxic waste has historically moved mainly from the Global North to the Global South. Consequently, it has caused almost irreversible ecological damage in recipient countries, including the destruction of natural ecosystems and its impact on the health and quality of life of citizens. International institutions have attempted to minimize the damage caused by waste through the Basel Convention, ratified by most States in the World. However, this phenomenon has been able to take advantage of the regulatory loopholes and continue transferring hazardous waste to the Global South. Thus, nowadays we can underline two specific activities related to waste recycling: the transfer of vessels for scraping and the shipment of e-waste for reuse.

P5.13 - 49 Perceptions of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in Europe: Assessing Individual and Country-level Factors

Jennifer Copp (Florida State University)

Eva Aizpurua (University of Northern Iowa)

Jorge Javier Ricarte (University of Castilla-La Mancha)

David Vázquez (University of Castilla-La Mancha)

Gender-based violence remains a major social and public health problem in the European context. Public awareness of the prevalence of intimate partner violence against women in society is an important first step to engage public responses, and inform policy and programmatic efforts. Using data from the Violence Against Women Survey conducted by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA, 2012), the current investigation analyzes individual and country-level factors influencing women's perceptions of gender-based violence across 28 member states of the European Union (n=42,000). Through a series of multilevel models, we examined women's perceptions of IPV prevalence, accounting for a broad range of individual- (e.g., victimization, knowledge of awareness campaigns, sociodemographic characteristics) and country-level factors (e.g., prevalence of IPV, gender equality, and attitudes toward IPV). Findings suggested that individuals' perceptions are multifaceted, and are shaped by their own knowledge and experiences in addition to indicators at the country-level (i.e., gender equality). We discussed the implications of our findings for policy and underscored the need for future work that further examines the development of perceptions of intimate partner violence across multiple levels, including the potential for cross-level effects.

P5.13 - 50 The use of support circles for the reintegration of ex-prisoners in Cameroon

Laura Vanduffel (KU Leuven)

“Nor cell, nor chain, nor dungeon speaks to the murderer like the voice of solitude.” Even at the turn from the 18th to the 19th century there were people who were able to grasp the

incredible impact of loneliness on human life. The idea that prisoners also need to reintegrate in the society and get out of the solitude is very recent and dates back to the 1970's of the last century. Reintegration after prison and the role of support circles in this process are the key notions in this research. We used qualitative methodology by means of three focusgroups. Prisoners in the prison of Kumbo gave their opinion and were mostly focussed on possibilities for jobs and (re-)education to help them reintegrate. Responsibility for this was laid with the prisoners themselves, but also the Cameroonian government has a role to play. It was said that building and maintaining good communication with the society is key to reintegration. Overall reintegration was seen as a change of behaviour and mind-set that can help ex-prisoners starting fresh. This can be supported individually or in a group, the group being a 'support circle' consisting of prisoners or other people.

P5.13 - 51 On the applicability of Goffman's 'total institution' concept as a framework for comparative research

Ineke Casier (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

Goffman's concept of the total institution has become a famous sociological concept since it was first acquainted in the early 1960. "A total institution may be defined as a place of residence and work where a larger number of like-situated individuals, cut off from the wider society for an appreciable period of time, together lead an enclosed, formally administered round of life" (Goffman, 1961:xiii). Goffman categorizes 5 types of total institutions based on their institutional goals (f.e. caring for people: hospitals, f.e. protecting the society: prisons, etc). Alongside the concept's popularity it has been the subject of criticism as well, of which two kinds are of particular relevance for the current discussion. The first addresses Goffman's lack of attention regarding the differences between types of total institutions (besides the institutional goals) (Davies, 1989). The second addresses the question of the efficacy of the concept as a tool for comparison between different types of total institutions (Perry, 1972). I argue that it is still valuable to utilise the total institution concept as a tool for comparison however with the use of an adjusted framework to overcome the mentioned challenges.

P5.14 - 53 Police accountability in the broader framework of accountability studies

Hartmut Aden (Berlin School of Economic and Law/Berlin Institute for Safety and Security Research (FÖPS Berlin))

Public administrations perform tasks which imply high degrees of responsibility. Police represent the state's monopoly of legitimate force which may lead to encroachments upon the citizens' fundamental rights. Police also collect and process sensitive data about citizens. The implementation of new public management instruments has increased the autonomy of public administration in relation to political leadership, while they have also gained autonomy with their involvement in international cooperation. Therefore public accountability has become an important issue for the management of public administrations, as well as a relevant research topic. The forums that have been established in order to hold administrators accountable can vary considerably between policies and administrations. The paper begins with the hypothesis that, for policing, accountability mechanisms tend to be undeveloped compared to other branches of public administration. The paper analyses the institutional and normative settings that have evolved in a number political systems for police accountability and situates them in the broader framework of accountability studies. Based on personal research regarding the role of accountability for policing and for other policy areas such as human rights, data protection, and multilevel financial management, the paper asks if specific

patterns can be identified which characterise police accountability.

P5.14 - 54 The Historical Momentum behind Independent Police Complaints Procedures since the 1990s

Anja Johansen (University of Dundee - School of Humanities)

Why have police complaints procedures developed and reformed in increasing speed since the 1990s? This presentation looks at three key factors that have helped to bring momentum to the establishment and reform of police complaints procedures. Firstly, increasing grass-root organisation has brought together civil liberties NGOs with scholars researching working on police accountability. This academic scholarship has provided activists with knowledge and critical analyses that has allowed activists to put pressure more effectively on police and government authorities who remained reluctant to relinquish on their control of existing – often police led – procedures. Furthermore an increasing number of international agents (UNODC; the EHCR; AI; HRW) have stated the need for meaningful police accountability to individual complainants and defined benchmarks for good practice. Governments thus face not only criticism internally, increasingly also international pressure to comply with the international standards. Finally this paper emphasises the significance of the internet and the ubiquitous A/V recording equipment which has undermined the ability of police to control the narrative about ‘what happened’ during conflictual encounters with citizens. The internet and social media in particular has also enabled people with grievances to share information and gather data far more effectively than was previously possible.

P5.14 - 55 To control police forces’ deviance: from government control to citizens’ mobilization?

Christian Mouhanna (The National Center for Scientific research CESDIP-Université de Versailles St Quentin.)

Jérémie Gauthier (IRIS-EHESS (Paris) / Centre Marc Bloch (Berlin).)

The French National Police are known for their bad image and conflictual relationship with the public, particularly young poor males from ethnic minorities. The police and public authorities consider these youths dangerous and use the stop and check system and identity card to put pressure on these youth, despite any legal justification. Although some independent control of police exist, these are inadequate and people affected are trying to find new ways to challenge the police abuses of power. We want to examine the impact of these mobilizations, from the informal videos done with the cellphones to the citizens’ protection organizations.

P5.14 - 56 For the Sake of the Citizen or for the Sake of Statistics? Policing between Considerations of Justice and Performance Targets

Elena Isabel Zum-Bruch (Ruhr-Universität Bochum)

Police personnel caught between diverging expectations to police intervention, they often find themselves in what could best be described as tragic dilemmas: In order to meet demands in one area, they have to compromise expectations in other areas. Research based on interviews of senior police practitioners as well as observations made by following police in their daily work in a German city revealed that police were caught in the dilemma between meeting performance targets, while being fair and just towards citizens as well as enforcing and observing laws and regulations. This resulted in a considerable margin of variations in deviant police responses, some seemingly guided by considerations for fairness – whether to

the advantage or disadvantage of the citizen – others appearing to be influenced by attempts to meet certain performance targets. This paper presents the various forms of divergence and self-perceptions among police personnel emerging from these dilemmas; how police personnel understand themselves as rescuers, as enforcers of discipline, as obsessed with performance targets, but also increasingly as targets of disrespect from the citizens. It also analyses how police personnel seek to negotiate between the law and established practices, as well as between their conscience and pressures to meet targets.

P5.14 - 57 Independent Police Complaints Procedures: the French Case

Christian Mouhanna (The National Center for Scientific research CESDIP-Université de Versailles St Quentin)

Jeremie Gauthier (IRIS-EHESS / Centre Marc Bloch)

This presentation considers French independent police complaints organisations and procedures from a sociological perspective. The ECHR, the UNODC, civil rights NGOs and scholarship on citizens' complaints about police malpractice have complained about the lack of police accountability and inadequate independence of the internal control of the police (IGPN). This led to introduction in 2001 of la Commission nationale de déontologie de la sécurité (CNDS), which was incorporated into the functions of le Défenseur des droits in 2011. This presentation presents the history of the DDD, lists its resources (organizational, legal, political) and assesses its strengths and weaknesses.

P5.15 - 57 Preventive measures against police infiltration by organized crime

Marjolein de Winter (Avans University)

Emile Kolthoff (Open University)

Following up on the previous paper and in line with the questions about the nature and extent of serious breaches of integrity within law enforcement organizations connected to organized crime it was also questioned whether there were taken enough measures to prevent such abuses and combat them.

P5.15 - 58 Deviance and dilemmas behind bars: A quasi-experimental and realist evaluation of an integrity program for prison officers in two Belgian prisons.

Milou van Dijk (LINC, University of Leuven)

Prison officers face ethical dilemmas that require a developed ethical competence. Moreover, prison officers work in a challenging context that has been associated with particular types of unethical behaviour. This study will assess what, given those dilemmas and that environment, can be done to strengthen officers' ethical competence and behaviour and reduce their unethical behaviour. Specifically, the study will design and evaluate a program that provides integrity training for prison officers and their supervisors. The evaluation combines two research designs. First, a 'realist evaluation' design that focuses on why the program may (not) work is used. Relying on interviews and observations, this part of the study will develop an explanation that takes the form of context-mechanism-outcome (CMO) configurations, i.e. propositions about the causal pathways through which the program works (or not). This approach will be complemented by a quasi-experimental design in which two Belgian prisons will be selected using a sampling survey. Within those prisons, one team of prison officers will be selected as experimental group and one team as control group. This presentation will explain the research design and program content as well as an initial theoretical framework containing CMO-configurations drawn from relevant theories.

P5.15 - 59 Nature and extent of police Infiltration by Organized Crime

Hans Nelen (Maastricht University)

Following the arrest on September 29, 2015 of a police officer on suspicion of corruption and providing confidential police information to criminals and - much later - the arrest of two customs officers at the port of Rotterdam on suspicion of involvement in drug trafficking and corruption, the urgent question came up in the political and public debate whether these incidents were exceptional or whether they represented structural problems. To answer such questions the Dutch Justice Department awarded a research assignment to a consortium of Maastricht University, the Open University and Avans University to assess the nature and extent of integrity breaches by sworn investigating officers related to organized crime. In this paper the preliminary results of this project will be presented.

P5.16 - 60 Insecurities in connection with sex trafficking – A neighbourhood analysis

Yvette Völschow (University of Vechta)

Melanie Schorsch (University of Vechta)

Isabelle Brantl (University of Vechta)

Sex trafficking is a serious crime which violates the victims' human rights. The research project PRIMSA (prevention and intervention of sex trafficking) takes an interdisciplinary and multifaceted approach to sex trafficking within a German-Austrian cooperation to appropriately respond to the complexity of this phenomenon. In one of its seven subprojects, PRIMSA conducts a population survey and focuses on the analysis of official data as well as intervention and prevention measures to help services in the area of interest. Since Germany is affected as transit-, market- and source country, it is crucial to address citizens' perceptions of sex trafficking and their experiences of victimisation in their local and social environment. Social capital and socio-economic structures, as well as perceptions of physical and social incivilities, can affect the feeling of security and the fear of crime (cf. Oberwittler 2008). With a nationwide survey in nine German cities, data on direct/ indirect victimisation and perceptions of security and fear were collected in red-light districts and neighbourhoods without any visible (street) prostitution. The presentation will draw a comparison between these districts to examine the awareness of sex trafficking and prostitution as well as a variety of effects on insecurities and fear.

P5.16 - 61 Bulgarian and Romanian Street Workers' Experiences of Intensive Policing by the Police and Security Guards in Helsinki

Markus Himanen (University of Turku)

Many economically disadvantaged migrants from Romania and Bulgaria, of whom many belong to the Roma minority, work in the streets of European cities. Instead of rights-based solutions, EU countries have reacted to these migrations with securitized policies that have resulted in intensive policing practices, recurrent police stops and searches, and forced evictions. The presentation is based on an analysis of semi-structured group interviews with precarious street workers from Romania and Bulgaria living rough in Helsinki (N=26) and interviews with NGO employees (N=8). The research is made as a part of the project "Stopped – Spaces, Meanings and Practices of Ethnic Profiling" (2015–2018) that examines the prevalence and the forms and practices of ethnic profiling by the police in Finland. The paper discusses the experiences of the street workers: frequent police stops and arrests, evictions from makeshift sleeping places, and harassment by the security guards in

the train stations and shopping centers. It argues that the intersection of street workers' precarious legal status, class position and ethnicity makes the targeting by the police and security guards possible.

P5.16 - 62 An assessment of tourist security in the city of Malaga

Jose Becerra (Institute of Criminology. University of Malaga)

Though tourists' security has not been deeply studied in the scientific literature, in countries and cities where tourism is a powerful industry, the protection of certain environments or people may lead to the implementation of very well defined policies. This opens a substantial debate that connects criminal policies with the protection of private interests, the excessive focus on traditional property crimes and even a potential damage to local citizens, sometimes excluded or targeted by these policies since they are not able to offer added value to the touristic experience (the McDonalidization and Disneyization of cities). To assess the situation in Malaga we have conducted victimization surveys to general tourists that visit the city center and cruise tourist that arrive to the city port. We have complemented them with in-depth interviews to police officers, interviews to active offenders and participant observation to learn on-site about tourist activities, the social and physical environments they use, etc. This exploratory research aims to gather information on the current situation in Malaga and compare it with a previous stage of the city a couple of decades ago, in which the tourist industry wasn't developed as it is now

P5.16 - 63 How to reduce crime? An impact evaluation of a large scale security policy in Italy, 2004-2013

Marco Calaresu (University of Sassari)

Moris Triventi (University of Trento)

In this paper, we assess the impact of a large-scale security policy, the security pacts, on various types of crimes (thefts, robberies, homicides, and micro-criminality in the cities). This policy was implemented in Italy since 2007 and consists of written contracts signed by local governments in order to contrast more effectively crime on the Italian territory. In the first part of the article, we describe the main characteristics of the policy, its relevance and its main aims. To establish whether the security pacts reached their ultimate goal – reducing crime in Italian municipalities and regions – we provide a test using a quantitative method for impact evaluation. We rely on a multiple time period difference-in-differences approach, comparing various types of crime outcomes of provinces that adopted the policy and those that did not adopt it, before and after the policy adoption. Our fixed-effects estimator allows us to differences out time-constant (level) differences between 'treated' and 'non-treated' provinces as well as overall time-trends in crime rates. In the last part of the paper, we will test whether they had heterogeneous effects across contexts characterised by different institutional and socio-economic characteristics.

P5.17 - 64 Police Heroes: A Dramaturgical Approach

Jan Terpstra (University of Nijmegen, Netherlands)

Police hero worship seems to be a central element in police cultures and in the broader social imagination of the police, for instance in TV-series. Especially American police forces have many rituals and ceremonies to honour their heroes, such as annual police hero awards. It is quite remarkable that police research has not paid attention to this phenomenon. In this presentation a dramaturgical approach is used to understand the social construction and

meaning of the police hero. This hero cannot exist without the presentation in front of an audience, with relevant information given and given off. The police hero is a 'precarious construction': police heroes can be honoured, but can also easily fall into disgrace. The processes of the social construction of the police hero are illustrated with the example of Buford Pusser, a Tennessee sheriff of the 1960s and 1970. Many legends, books and movies try to remember and honour him, even today. Finally, the presentation will briefly deal with the intriguing contrast between the U.S.-police culture, where police heroism is so important, and the Netherlands, where the notion of the police hero is almost absent in the remembrance of police officers killed in the line

P5.17 - 65 Reconceptualizing police culture using grid-group cultural theory. A quantitative study in 64 local police forces in Belgium.

Jeroen Maesschalck (Leuven Institute of Criminology, University of Leuven)

Heidi Paesen (Leuven Institute of Criminology, University of Leuven)

Kim Loyens (Utrecht University School of Governance, University of Leuven)

This presentation proposes an alternative for the classic concept 'police culture'. The alternative, 'organisational culture in the police', is more normatively neutral than the original as it includes both 'desirable' and 'undesirable' aspects. It also offers the language to map the cultural implications of interventions such as the introduction of community-oriented policing or of performance management systems. Strongly inspired by grid-group cultural theory, originally developed by the anthropologist Mary Douglas but applied broadly across the social sciences, this approach also offers an explanation for the dynamics between subcultures in the police organization. Using the grid-group typology, we will propose 15 dimensions of organisational culture in the police, situated in a two-dimensional framework. We first present a measurement instrument, containing in total 50 items (i.e. 3 to 4 items for each type). We then report on an empirical study in 64 local police forces in Belgium in which this instrument was tested. The analysis will test the factor structure of the organisational culture concept and the reliability of the 15 subscales. It will also present some preliminary findings on the extent to which the measurement instrument generates useful, significant variation across the 64 local police forces.

P5.17 - 66 French police socialisation

Damien Cassan (University of Suffolk)

This paper deals with an ethnographic account of the police socialisation process within the French national police. Several steps of the recruits within their new organization are analysed: the recruitment process, initial training in police academies and on the job training with experienced peers, as well as the progressive integration of a specific police occupational culture. Young recruits with little life experience and limited communication skills first go through initial training which emphasizes discipline, hierarchy, by the book learning of law, rules and regulations, and firearm training and arrest techniques. They are then taught by experienced peers to be constantly careful and suspicious towards citizens and to think about their own safety first. They integrate a perception of a dangerous job where firearm and the use of force are key; action, red-handed arrest and the crime fighting dogma are glorified. Moreover, prevention and service to the community are downplayed to a large extent and there is a high level of distrust and suspicion between the police and the public. The French policing model (policing against people) is socially constructed, with the police being very centralised, largely unaccountable to the public and displaying limited capacity for change.

P5.17 - 67 Becoming Blue: Police Socialisation, Identity and Culture

Sarah Charman (University of Portsmouth)

The policing organisation in England and Wales has changed beyond recognition since the early scholars began to focus upon police culture as an area of academic interest in the 1960s. Yet the literature and academic discussion around these cultures, the very essence of the organisation, has remained far more static, with reference to those 1960s and 1970s scholars still very much the centre piece of contemporary criminological work. This paper seeks to reinvigorate the debate about the origins and development of police culture within our changing social, economic and political landscape. It does this through an analysis of the data gathered for a longitudinal study which examined new recruits to a police force in England and followed them over their first four years in service. The results and analysis of this research provide a new and original understanding and appreciation of the development of, and influences upon, new police recruits who have described themselves as a “new breed” of police officer.

P5.18 - 68 The Feminization of Poverty in Spanish prisons: A comparison between Immigrant and Roma young inmates women

Ana I. (University of Malaga)

This qualitative study aims to learn the real situation of immigrant and Roma women incarcerated in Spanish prisons. Our main objective is to know their criminal experience and, in case, their discriminatory treatment in prison. The selection of the sample has taking into account age, gender and nationality. Finally, fourteen in-depth interviews to immigrant and Roma inmates from 18 to 34 years old were done in Malaga prison. The conclusions drawn by a different personal and criminal profile between the foreign and the Roma woman and the existence of discriminatory situations as a consequence of the gender and the foreigner, mainly. We have found a close relationship between gender, crime and victimization, which lead us to affirm that even today among young people the feminization of poverty theory (Madeiros & Costa, 2007) best explains the situation of these women.

P5.18 - 69 Muslims in German Prisons

Bernadette Schaffer (Criminological Service Unit, Baden-Württemberg)

Katharina Stelzel (Institute of Criminology, University of Tübingen)

In cooperation with the Center for Islamic Theology in Tübingen as well as the Criminological Service Unit of Baden-Württemberg, the Institute of Criminology in Tübingen conducted a survey regarding the question which rights Muslim inmates have in the correctional facilities of Baden-Württemberg to practice their religion and to which extent the inmates are able to execute those rights. However not only does this research project reveal, to which extent a Muslim inmate is able to practice his religion but also which issues arise with practicing the Islamic religion in a prison setting and how those issues are being dealt with. The main focus of this study is the heavily discussed question if radicalization of Muslim inmates is a realistic threat in correctional facilities that needs to be addressed and how the correctional personnel perceives this issue. In addition, it was also evaluated how possible radicalization processes may occur and which preventative measures have been installed by correctional facilities so far. The results of this project are based on a statewide survey within the correctional facilities of Baden-Württemberg, and also by conducting interviews with prison directors, pastoral workers and inmates.

P5.18 - 70 Who Cares? Exploring Responsibility for Social Care Provision for Older Prisoners in Northern Ireland.

Sarah Lawrence (Queens University Belfast)

Older prisoners are commonly being recognised as the fastest growing population in prison. The change in demography is occurring for a number of reasons; population ageing, changes in sentencing policy and the increased pursuit of historical offences. However an increased older population can present particular challenges to both prison and health authorities within the custodial environment. Previous research has documented the gap in policy for social provision in prisons in England and Wales (Williams, 2012). However little work has explored the experiences and needs of older prisoners held in custody in Northern Ireland. The Care Act (2014) aimed to reduce much of the ambiguity around responsibility for social care in prison in England and Wales. In Northern Ireland the 'Improving Health Within Justice' draft strategy has identified the current arrangements for social care in prison as confusing. However this document also questions the legitimacy that needs are going unmet. This paper will present findings from my PhD project which took place in Northern Ireland Prisons with older prisoners and practitioners. This paper will discuss the current policy framework and the implications upon service provision.

P5.18 - 71 Foreigners in Polish prisons. The law and practice of taking into account cultural differences

Konrad Buczkowski (The Institute of Law Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences)

Paulina Wiktorska (The Institute of Law Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences)

Polish executive law allows for the possibility of implementing an individualised approach to imprisonment in a system encompassing programmed, therapeutic or normal rehabilitation. Polish laws take into full account the Convention's standards on the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1984 and the European Prison Rules issued by the Council of Europe. There are no specific provisions in Polish legislation relating to the imprisonment of foreigners, however, the guarantees of respect for dignity and cultural distinctiveness arise directly from the general principles for imprisonment. The number of foreigners incarcerated in Polish prisons is small. Every year, approximately 7,000 foreigners are convicted in Poland. Of this group, on average, 300 are serving a prison sentence. In our presentation we will outline the characteristics of this group of convicted criminals based on the available statistical data and in relation to the regulations in effect in Poland.

P5.19 - 72 The Balkan Homicide Study: Research Outline, Goals and Preliminary Findings

Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac (University of Zagreb / Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology)

The presentation will introduce research outline, goals, and preliminary findings of the Balkan Homicide Study, conducted by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law and its Max Planck Partner Group for 'Balkan Criminology' in cooperation with partners from 8 countries of the region (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Turkey) on an expected overall sample of approx. 3,500 criminal cases. Besides discussion definitional and methodological challenges the presentation will also provide first insight into the phenomenology of lethal violence based

on the data that has so far been successfully collected in Croatia and Macedonia.

P5.19 - 73 Balkan Homicide Study in Croatia: Sampling, Access, and Field Work Experiences

Reana Bezić (University of Zagreb / Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology)

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

Aleksandar Marsavelski (University of Zagreb / Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology)

The presentation will provide an overview of sampling strategies used in the Croatian homicide study, as well as access challenges and experiences from the field work. The aim is to provide colleagues interested in conducting the study in other countries with lessons learned as well as best practices for successful study implementation.

P5.19 - 74 Balkan Homicide Study in Romania: Sampling and Access

Andra-Roxana Trandafir (Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest)

When talking about Balkan Homicide Study in Turkey and Romania, it should be stated that both countries present some particularities from all the other countries, mainly due to the number of persons living therein (i.e. Turkey and Romania are the most populated countries from the region), which lead to several problems regarding sampling and access. In Romania, access to data is mainly done through the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Justice, prosecutor's offices and penitentiary facilities. With the capital located in the south-eastern part of the country and such institutions located all over the territory, with 1200-2000 convicted persons for homicide per year and with reluctance from the involved persons to offer access to the files, studying such information proves to be quite difficult. Luckily, working at an institutional level and having the example of other countries in the region may help to ease the field work.

P5.20 - 75 Victimological Values: walking the line between social and criminal harm

Simon Green (University of Hull)

Within the social sciences there is a long-standing debate about whether social research should aim for value-freedom or value-commitment (Weber 1946, Gouldner 1973). This is often conflated with debates about objective and subjective methods in social research (Farrall 2010, Hayward 2012) and this confusion is exacerbated within victimology by the long shadow cast by victim-precipitation and victim-blaming. The consequence of this legacy has been to move victimology towards the epistemological 'safety' of quantitative victim surveys and away from research that explores the interactional dynamics of how victims experience, respond to and overcome hardship and adversity. The perverse outcome of this shift has been to rob the victim of agency and minimise the structural conditions that shape how they experience harm. Social harm perspectives (Hillyard and Tombs 2017) have drawn attention to these issues but remain locked into an ideological tug-of-war that turns victims into political pawns (Elias 1993). This paper will argue that this tension needs unpicking and will conclude that victimology requires a new framework of value-openness if it is to meaningfully re-engage with the how criminal harm is experienced and responded to by the victims of crime.

P5.20 - 76 Victimological research from the practitioner's and victim's perspective

Sonja Leferink (Victim Support the Netherlands – Utrecht/Tilburg, the Netherlands)

Academic research and victim support practitioners meet occasionally, but not as equals. Usually victim support organizations are approached as a source of information/data, or as entry to the main research population, victims. They play a marginal role, if any at all, in setting the agenda for academic research, drafting research projects and proposing their desired outcome, data gathering and analysis. Victims are foremost seen as research subjects, whose experiences can be captured in surveys and by applying validated psychometric scales. In this presentation I want to advocate a more inclusive and participatory approach to criminological and victimological research, that includes practitioners and victims as stakeholders and perhaps even co-researchers (Bergold & Thomas, 2012). Especially in the context of growing attention of public and private funders for valorization, social relevance and applicability of (fundamental) scientific research a more participatory approach will contribute to the empowerment of victims and better support. The International Victimology Institute Tilburg (INTERVICT) and Victim Support the Netherlands are currently exploring and developing a participatory approach in a joint research project about peer support in its various forms.

P5.20 - 77 Victims of Crime: Culture, Politics and Process in the 21st Century

Matthew Hall (University of Lincoln)

This paper sets out to marry three areas of concern to modern victimology. In the first instance the paper will explore the ‘cultural turn’ taken in our understandings of what it means to be a victim of crime in the twenty first century. McGarry and Walklate (2015) characterise such ‘cultural victimology’ as comprising of a wider sharing and reflection of individual and collective victimisation experiences on the one hand and, on the other, the mapping of those experiences through the criminal justice process. This paper will explore the interaction between such cultural understandings of victimhood and the political and policy forces which, since at least the late 1990s, have pledged to ‘rebalance’ the criminal justice systems of England and Wales and other jurisdictions to put victims ‘at the heart’ of those processes. The third element of this discussion will combine these two areas with a more legalistic examination of the place victims have achieved within the CJS. In particular, this paper will seek to expose some of the complications and challenges that arise when attempting to reconcile seemingly ever-expanding understandings of victimisation with legal and procedural practicalities, especially within a still staunchly adversarial criminal justice system.

P5.20 - 78 A fundamental sacrifice: victims and the homo sacer

Antony Pemberton (INTERVICT, University of Tilburg)

That victimological values have been absent from research and policy is not a new observation. In an insightful analysis Jan van Dijk - following Rene Girard’s scapegoat theory - suggested that the word victim might already be the culprit, given its connection to the latin ‘vitima’, the sacrificial lamb (see Girard, 1972, Van Dijk, 2009). This presentation will develop the notion that the sacrifice of the victim in processes of justice is more fundamental by running the Girardian analysis of the scapegoat together with the work of Giorgio Agamben (1998, 1999, 2005) on the homo sacer, the sacred man. In Agamben’s analysis the homo sacer fulfills an essential function in law and politics. The state of exception of the act for which the homo sacer is on trial provides the spark to which law is a reaction and upon which law is built. The presentation will argue that the crucial sacrifice

here is not so much or not only the offender's but that of the victim. The victims sacrifice both precedes the procedure (the act of victimization) and is a crucial element of it (the denial of the key facets of victim experience in the procedure).

P7.20 - 69 Roundtable discussion on improving our understanding and response to victims of fraud

Laura Blakeborough (Home Office)

Mike Levi (Cardiff University)

Mark Button (University of Portsmouth)

Monica Whitty (University of Warwick)

Mike Skidmore (Police Foundation)

This will be a roundtable discussion. Each presenter will give a brief talk on issues relevant to the panel theme followed by a general discussion in which members of the audience will be encouraged to join in. Panel members • Prof. Mike Levi – Cardiff University, School of Social Sciences • Prof. Mark Button – University of Portsmouth, Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Centre for Counter Fraud Studies • Prof. Monica Whitty – University of Warwick, Cyber Security Centre • Mike Skidmore – Senior research officer, Police Foundation • Laura Blakeborough – Senior research officer, Home Office Analysis and Insight Unit.

P5.21 - 79 Co-Authorship Networks in Victimology: Some Explorations

Leslie Sebba (Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law, Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Tamar Berenblum (Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law, Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Amit Rechavi (Center for Internet Research, University of Haifa)

Nir Rozmann (Dept. of Criminology, Bar-Ilan University)

Social Network Analysis (SNA) applied to scientific databases enables us to learn about modes of scientific collaboration in different disciplines. In recent years this methodology has been applied to a variety of social sciences and has also begun to be used by criminologists. The present project involves a pioneering attempt to apply SNA methodology to Victimology. Using the EBSCO database of academic articles the authors identified more than 10,000 articles published since the 1960s incorporating the term “victim”. We are looking at the growth in publication rates in general and collaborative publication in particular throughout this period – and have found a notable intensification at the turn of the millennium. We are utilizing accepted SNA methodology such as diameter of network and Average Path length to determine the ties between network members, the distribution of groups and cliques indicating its openness or diffuseness, and various measures of centrality to throw further light on the nature of their connectivity. Initial indications do not unambiguously suggest an integrated network consistent with the “small world” hypothesis. This may indicate that victimology is not a cohesive discipline – or that our point of departure (the term victim) was too amorphous.

P5.21 - 80 Victimization of the Socially Excluded: Towards an Analytical Framework of the Economy of Exploitation

Petr Kupka (Department of Anthropology, University of West Bohemia, Pilsen, Czech Republic)

Ladislav Toušek (Department of Anthropology, University of West Bohemia, Pilsen, Czech Republic)

In the last two decades the concept of social exclusion was successfully established in the academic, bureaucratic, and political discourse across Europe. Assuming that one's position in the social space is derived from one's position in the physical space, one of the main dimensions of exclusion is the spatial exclusion itself. There have been material consequences of this mechanism in form of spatial formations called „socially excluded localities“ (SEL) in the Czech discourse. Based on a victimization survey conducted in 289 SELs with 2566 participants in the Czech Republic we would like to clarify what the specifics of excluded population as compared to majority population are. Consequently, the data gained from this survey will support our criticism of the dualistic approach towards exclusion/inclusion for studying social exclusion. As different social excluded localities relate to different geographical locations, construction, population density, ownership or history, victimization has to be necessarily perceived as a contextually determined process. In this regard we suggest to overcome the exclusion/inclusion approach in favour of the framework of „economy of exploitation“. In this framework, victimization is analytically comprehensible allowing us to think of social exclusion in a wider and comparative context.

P5.21 - 81 Youth Delinquency in the Nordic area: Is the Crime Drop Continuing or Ending?

Matti Näsi (University of Helsinki)

Janne Kivivuori (University of Helsinki)

Mikko Aaltonen (University of Helsinki)

One of the key observations in criminological research since the early 1990s' has been the general decline of crime. This development is generally dubbed as crime drop. The declining trend has become particularly evident in homicide and property crime rates. In this paper our intention is to examine trends in youth delinquency particularly in Finland between the years 1995 and 2016. In addition we will compare the Finnish trends with published findings from two other Nordic countries, Sweden and Denmark, over similar period of time. Drawing on the long series of youth self-report delinquency studies we explore the overall trends of violence, theft, property damaging, and substance abuse. We can therefore ask, is the crime drop continuing in Finland and how the trends compare to those of other Nordic countries, or maybe the trends are showing signs of exhaustion or even reversal? The observed trends are discussed against the backdrop of possible crime prevention effects, and economic, cultural and demographic changes.

P5.21 - 82 Trends in Victimology in the Slovak Republic

Michaela Jurisová (The Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava, Criminology Department)

The main aim of the thesis is to analyze different trends in the field of victimology applied in the Slovak Republic. The presentation looks at the conditions of victims in the Slovak Republic. The presentation is focused on legislation related to victimology, helping victim institutions, victimology statistics, application of restorative justice, research results and other victimology trends.

P5.22 - 83 Intimate Femicide and Gun Ownership in the United States

Lee Ross (University of Central Florida)

Femicide, the intentional murder of women or girls, and intimate partner homicide, usually committed by a current or former husband or boyfriend, are often used interchangeably (World Health Organization, 2012). In the United States, 40-42% of femicides are

perpetrated by an intimate partner compared to 7% of male homicides, and 88% of femicides are committed by a non-stranger compared to only 74% of male homicides (Frye, et al. 2005; Cooper and Smith, 2011). The majority of femicides are perpetrated with a firearm, and policies that may reduce firearm related homicides are now being considered at federal and state levels. A recent study demonstrates that the rate of female non-stranger homicide in a state can be predicted by using the prevalence or firearm ownership in that state (Siegle and Rothman, 2015). This research paper provides an of evidence-based and policies deemed capable of reducing the rate and prevalence of femicide in the United States.

P5.22 - 84 FEMICIDE VICTIMIZATION IN SPAIN OVER ONE CENTURY

Antonia Linde (Open University of Catalonia)

Marcelo F. Aebi (University of Lausanne)

This presentation analyzes the evolution of femicide in Spain for more than a Century, according to mortality statistics. In particular, we present trends and rates in total, female and male homicide victimization from 1910 to 2014 based on data on cause-of-death (COD) statistics. This country is particularly relevant because no data on femicide victimization since the beginning of the 20th century were analyzed before this study, and also because there are no studies that have analyzed trends on homicide victimization making a distinction between male and female victims. As far as the explanations of the trends observed are concerned, the paper focuses on the ones inspired by routine activities and lifestyle theories, for which several indicators are available.

P5.22 - 85 Who is killing Spanish women?

MARCO-FRANCIA MARIA PILAR (UNIVERSIDAD DE CASTILLA LA MANCHA)

Gender-based violence against women is, unfortunately, a well-known phenomenon in Spain. The worst possible outcome of gender-based violence against women is femicide. In 2017, up to the 5th of April, 19 women were murdered in Spain by their partners or former partners. Homicides are the most terrible and shocking crimes which can be committed, because a homicide implies the death of a human being by the hand of another human being, and involves multiple victimizations apart from the direct victim including family, offspring and friends. Moreover, in Spain we have one of the lowest homicide rates in Europe, at 292 people in 2016. However, we have to point out that in 2014 we had 317 homicides, of which 116 were of women. Of these, 60 were killed by their husbands, partners or ex partners (INE). Nevertheless, we lack information about the other 56 women killed in 2014 and about the identity of their murderers. In this context, the purpose of this paper is to present the findings obtained through examining various sources, which may provide differing and sometimes scarce information, including statistical data, media news and jurisprudence, in an attempt to discover who is killing Spanish women.

P5.22 - 86 Arab Femicide: A Descriptive Analysis of Arab Women Killings in Israel

Hava Dayan (School of Criminology, University of Haifa)

Relying on systematic secondary data, this study presents original observations obtained from longitudinal nation-based data on Arab femicide events in Israel (excluding the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem) during a five-year period (2010-2015). This is the most updated nation-based study on Arab femicide in Israel, following previous studies conducted by Kressel (1981), Touma-Sliman (2005) and Edelstein (2011). The study validates prior findings of criminological characteristics found in such killings, and adds empirical

sociological observations regarding frequencies across Arab sub-groups and victim's marital status. It also offers criminological observations with respect to current shifts in relationship patterns between the victims and their perpetrators, weapon of choice, motives and prevalence of prior domestic violence. Further research is needed to gain a better understanding of Arab femicide in relation to the domains of domestic violence, intimate partner femicide, and honor crimes, exploring unique criminological characteristics and manifestations of the phenomenon across social, religious and cultural Arab sub-groups.

P5.23 - 87 Incorporating Children's Views and acting in their Best Interests – experiences of the Children's Hearings System in Scotland

Jenny Johnstone (Newcastle University Law School)

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child seeks to ensure that public bodies and public sector organisations provide the opportunity for a young person's voice to be heard in decisions that affect them. A critical decision involves care and protection decisions or outcomes relating to young people who offend. These decisions may ultimately result in the removal of the young persons from their parents and potentially extended family if no kinship care is arranged. Having first-hand experience of the Children's Hearings System, as a Chair Panel member, this paper seeks to address how, in these sensitive and potentially life changing decisions, adults and professionals reconcile the views of the young person with a decision that has to be made in the child's best interests. This paper focuses on the Children's Hearings System in Scotland providing a reflection on how the child's view in relation to care and protection decisions and decisions on offending grounds are heard. In addition the paper seeks to consider what the implications are of decisions made by professionals which do not fully match with the views of the young person.

P5.23 - 88 Juveniles behind bars: do they have a right to complain?

Esther de Graaf (Research groep Crime & Society (CRiS) Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

Jenneke Christiaens (Research groep Crime & Society (CRiS) Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

Els Dumortier (Research groep Crime & Society (CRiS) Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

This contribution is part of a broader research project called "Minors behind bars: between resistance and rights". In this research we want to know how children's rights can play a role in the way youngsters submit (or not) to a detention regime. Focus is on how youngsters experience their time in detention, by looking at a specific children's right, namely the right to complain. Prisoners and their perspective on prison life and on the effects and pains of imprisonment have been the subjects of academic studies for a long time. However, most of these 'prison studies' have focused on adult prisoners. Much less is known about how young offenders experience and deal with detention. The right to complain can be an important instrument in how youngsters cope with and experience detention. It is however unclear how these implementations of children's rights play a role in the way youngsters experience detention? In order to understand the experiences of youngsters in detention our methodological design was three-fold. Different qualitative methods of empirical inquiry were used: discipline and complaint files analysis, participant observation of detention practice and interviewing. The aim of this contribution is to present some preliminary findings.

P5.23 - 89 'Inspiring Futures' through positive transitions: exploring the perceptions of young people on the impact of custody.

Claire Paterson (University of Northampton)

Meanu Bajwa-Patel (Institute of Innovation and Social Enterprise, University of Northampton)

Richard Hazenberg (Institute of Innovation and Social Enterprise, University of Northampton)

Persistent attention on children and young people in the United Kingdom has been characterised by the growing anxiety of threatening and rebellious young people, termed by Pearson (1983) as ‘respectable fears’. This growing anxiety has resulted in expansion of the youth justice system, with emphasis on developing effective and sustainable youth offending interventions to reduce recidivism and enhance outcomes for young people (Nevill and Lumley, 2011). The process for developing effective and sustainable custodial interventions rely on output and outcome data, with limited importance placed on understanding the wider impact (e.g. education, relationships, non-cognitive skills etc.). Using an adapted sequential research design, the researcher adopted a mixed methodological approach fuelled by a desire to facilitate the active participation of young people in custody. Using data from semi-structured interviews with young people in custody, the researcher seeks to demonstrate how the perceptions of young people on impact can be useful for organisations engaged in youth justice interventions. This paper makes an original contribution to knowledge through the identification of suitable data collection methods for identifying the wider impact of custody, specifically in Secure Training Centres.

P5.23 - 90 Youngsters tried as adults: perceived impact of juvenile transfer

Yana Jaspers (Research groep Crime & Society (CRiS) Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

An Nuytiens (Research groep Crime & Society (CRiS) Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

Jenneke Christiaens (Research groep Crime & Society (CRiS) Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

Juvenile transfer in Belgium entails the judgment and punishment of a youngster as an adult. Research showed that a significant part of these transferred youngsters remain involved within the justice system throughout adulthood. This contribution draws on a doctoral research that studied longitudinal judicial trajectories for 210 youngsters who were tried as adults in 1999, 2000 or 2001. It became clear that the majority of them endured several detention periods and criminal convictions during adulthood. The second part of the research entailed in-depth interviews with 17 of these transferred ‘juveniles’, discussing their life history and the perceived impact the juvenile transfer has had on their lives. The main findings from these qualitative interviews are discussed. Major themes like identity, self-fulfilling prophecies and perspective on future are discussed.

P5.24 - 91 The criminological lives of dead bodies: A note.

JON SHUTE (UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER)

Drawing from (i) an integrative review of overlapping literatures and (ii) analyses of a range of primary and secondary data, this paper highlights and interprets a series of dualities represented by the corpse. It is argued that duality is fundamental to understanding the range of human responses to lethal violence both in peacetime and in conflict. The various social uses of murdered human remains are discussed and illustrated and the implications for criminology drawn.

P5.24 - 92 ‘It’s all about justice’: Balancing Interests when Bodies Become Criminal Sites

IMOGEN JONES (UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS)

Despite general consensus that dead bodies matter, views diverge as to how much, and what ought to happen to them. For example, while some people opt to donate their bodies for dissection, many others would be horrified by the thought of their body being chopped up and used as a 'thing'. Despite its imperfections, consent now dictates permissibility of use in most medical contexts. However, where a person has died in suspicious or unexpected circumstances, their body remains under the jurisdiction (in England and Wales) of the coroner and is likely to be subject to an autopsy. This nearly always involves some invasive and mutilating procedures. In this paper, I discuss findings arising out of an empirical study involving semi-structured interviews with Home Office Registered Forensic Pathologists. During the interviews, respondents were asked about their attitudes to, and work involving, deceased bodies. The unique context of suspicious deaths raises significant questions about the intersection between the criminal law and medical practice. In particular, the balancing of the interests of criminal justice in a deceased body with those of individuals, families, communities and medics is examined with a view to understanding how these might be best reconciled in the future.

P5.24 - 93 The 2015 'Final and Irreversible' South Korea – Japan Comfort Women Agreement: The structural denial of sexual slavery and its implications in terms of continued victimization.

ROLAND MOERLAND (University of Maastricht)

In 2015, South-Korea and Japan came to a 'final and irreversible' agreement concerning the so called 'comfort women' who were in fact victims of a system of sexual slavery implemented by the Japanese authorities during the Second World War. The agreement establishes a victim-fund to which Japan made a substantial donation and Japanese officials have also offered apologies. One could argue that these measures settle the issue, because there finally appears to be atonement for the victims. This contribution, however, argues that the agreement signals the next stage in a complex process of denial through which the Japanese authorities have structurally denied the victimhood of the women. This conclusion is based on an analysis of the historical process of denial and a reflection on its implications, which reveals interesting insights concerning how denial operates in the context of this particular case. The analysis shows that the denial by the Japanese authorities takes different forms and performs several functions throughout the historical process. Moreover, the victims themselves greatly influence the denial dynamic. Finally, the analysis reveals the detrimental impact that denial has on victims and how it leads to a state of continued victimization of the women, despite the

P7.3 - 10 Witnessing in the Aftermath of Mass Violence: Fieldwork Reflections from Srebrenica

Elizabeth Cook (The University of Manchester)

The boundaries of victimhood have received increasing attention in criminology particularly considering the recent proliferation in 'trauma talk' or 'trauma creep'. While this has encouraged a growing appreciation of the impact of victimisation not only on individuals but families, communities and cultures, it is easy to understand how we might 'lose sight of the individual victim' (McGarry and Walklate, 2015; 39). As part of a nascent cultural victimology, recognition is now afforded to how injuries are no longer owned solely by the victim themselves but are signifiers of social suffering. Considering the ways in which these experiences are increasingly shared, this paper presents fieldwork reflections on attending the

20th anniversary commemorations of the Srebrenica massacre, in which 8,372 men and boys were killed. Each year, on the 11th July, people wishing to pay their respects attend the burial and memorial of newly identified victims. That day, 136 victims were to be buried. Drawing on field notes, this paper explores the role of ‘criminologists-as-witnesses’ in mass violence and the responsibilities this role elicits. The paper concludes by discussing the ethical dilemmas for ‘criminologists-as-witnesses’ particularly considering the highly-mediatised nature of such atrocities and their aftermath.

P5.26 - 95 Laboratorial approaches as innovative advancements in the study of contextual aspects of fear of crime

Ines Sousa Guedes (University of Porto)

Carla Cordoso (University of Porto)

The relationship between fear of crime and contextual factors has been addressed mainly through surveys. In this presentation, the results of three studies undertaken at the School of Criminology, Porto, will be outlined. Firstly, data will be presented (n=1,030) from a survey in Porto municipality in which individual, contextual and ecological variables were included in order to understand fear of crime. Secondly, the results of a laboratorial study (using pictures of urban environments, n=99) will be presented, developed to explore the role of contextual elements in the perceptions of insecurity. Finally, an innovative study using eye tracking techniques (n=10) to explore the attentional focus to micro contextual cues will be described. Eye tracking techniques are the process of analyzing the spatial locations to which people are looking in order to understand human behavior. These results will be integrated and the implications of findings will be discussed.

P5.26 - 96 PROPHETS, ‘SOFT FACTS’ AND THE MURDER OF JO COX MP ON SOCIAL MEDIA IN THE BREXIT CAMPAIGN

Diyana Dobрева (Cardiff University)

Daniel Grinnell (Cardiff University)

Martin Innes (Cardiff University)

This paper examines how ‘soft facts’ (rumours, conspiracy theories and ‘prophetic predictions’), emerged and travelled on social media following the murder of Jo Cox MP and their influence upon the broader politics of the Brexit referendum campaign. Key focus of the analysis is upon the role played by online prophets (individuals capable of influencing the perceptions, norms and attitudes of their social media ‘followers’). Informed by empirical data, these ‘prophets’ are found to play an influential role in interpreting current events and attributing them meaning for a thought community, by framing them in terms of past narratives and anticipating their potential future implications. The empirical analysis was based upon a multi-method design blending qualitative content analysis, network analysis and classification, and quantitative analysis of social media communications over time. The ‘naturalistic’ research design shows how a multiplicity of rumours and conspiracy theories were propagated during the Referendum Campaign. As such, the paper extends Innes’ (2014) concept of ‘soft facts’ and concludes that both the spread of soft facts and the permeative nature of online prophets, who use fact-softening tactics, play a pivotal role in empowering a ‘post-truth’ information environment which can have critical ramifications for community tensions.

P5.26 - 97 “Disrupting Daesh on Twitter: Measuring Take-down of Online Terrorist Material and its Impacts”

Suraj Lakhani (Sussex University)

The use of social media and content hosting platforms by violent extremists and their supporters is of ever growing anxiety to academics, policymakers, and those working in counter-terrorism. Much of this is due to the apparent connections between the consumption of violent extremist material and the internalisation of violent extremist ideologies, i.e. '(violent) online radicalisation', recruitment into networks, and facilitating the planning and preparation of terrorism. Particular concerns have been raised over the apparent ease of access to large volumes of potentially influential violent extremist material on prominent and heavily trafficked social media platforms. In this respect, Twitter has been subject to increasing scrutiny, largely towards their response to the use of their platform by Islamic State (IS). However, Twitter maintain that their strategies for disrupting IS content and accounts remains effective. Based on the findings of empirical research funded by the Home Office and undertaken in early 2017, this paper challenges the notion that Twitter remains a conducive space for IS content and accounts to flourish. However, not all Jihadist groups on Twitter are subject to the same high levels of disruption as IS, where there is, in fact, differential disruption taking place.

P5.27 - 98 Explaining Xenophobia Through Fear of Crime: Examining Russian Youth Attitudes

Mahesh K. Nalla (Michigan State University)

Anna Gurinskaya (St. Petersburg State University)

Though the subject of xenophobia has generated a substantial body of empirical literature in North America and Western Europe the focus of this research is Russia. In this study we examine Russian youths' attitudes towards migrants and their relationship to broader issues of migration, risk and safety. More specifically we explore the relationship between xenophobia and fear of crime controlling for victimization, nationalism, political ideology, religiosity, and demographic characteristics. Data for the study is drawn from a survey of respondents from two Russian cities – St. Petersburg and Vladivostok. We discuss the findings and explore implications in the context of increased migration and presence of foreign-born nationals in the past 25 years since the breakdown of the Soviet Union.

P5.27 - 99 European mass migration: Rethinking Islamist radicalization risks

William Bloss (East Carolina University)

Toby Board (East Carolina University)

Scholars have theorized about the European Islamist radicalization phenomenon for years. At the same time, they have proffered explanations of processes that may lead to violent extremism (e.g., Olivier, 2010; Zięba and Szlachter, 2015; Cincu, 2016). Yet, the current European mass migration of persons escaping Middle Eastern armed conflicts has not only reshaped societal dynamics but heightened security concerns regarding an escalation in Islamist radicalization. The exodus has prompted European countries to intensify securitization efforts relating to public safety and terrorism threats. Using secondary data, this paper first examines Islamist radicalization theoretical processes in the contemporary European context. Second, the analysis focuses on structural, social, and behavioral aspects of Islamist radicalization within European Union member states affected by the mass migration. Third, the paper evaluates official security countermeasures aimed at reducing the risk of Islamist radicalization amongst native and immigrant populations. The findings suggest that the scale of the mass migration, from predominantly Muslim countries, has

compelled European Union member states to reevaluate Islamist security risks and devise additional preventive protocols to reduce the opportunity for radicalization and engagement in Jihadist violent extremism.

P5.27 - 100 Exploring the dynamics of Finnish anti-immigration Facebook groups

Kari Pylväs (Police University College, Finland)

Terhi Kankaanranta (Police University College, Finland)

In response to the refugee and immigration crisis sweeping across Europe, anti-immigration groups have established and grown their online presence in Finland. For such groups, social media has become a means of reaching large – even international – audiences in recruiting new members, connecting with likeminded groups, and promoting their message and image. As law enforcement officials are now faced with increasing concerns over such online behaviour – and social media presents the opportunity to gather and analyse online behaviour, and its elusive and implicit characteristics – this study focuses on analysing popular Finnish Facebook groups related to anti-immigration. Facebook was selected due to its various methods of interaction. This study explores new ways of assessing large amounts of online data through analytics. It presents a path of on-going work to factor different events, actors, content, interactions – and the extent to which these are supported or otherwise reacted to by fellow members – as explanatory of the dynamics within these particular groups. By concentrating on these groups we'll also seek to provide new insights towards understanding the existence of racism and hate speech in social media environments.

P5.27 - 101 Borders, bodies and databases: the limits of the law.

Valeria Ferraris (Law Department - University of Turin (Italy))

This paper analyses how the use of biometric databases to control mobility - which represents the new frontier of highly mobile and personalised borders (Weber 2006) - highlights the limits of the law as a mechanism to guarantee the rights of asylum seekers. In particular, the intertwinement between social control, carried out in primis by technology and databases, and the lengthily procedure to have the right of asylum recognised results in the enlargement of control. By focusing on Eurodac - the IT database established to avoid asylum shopping and identify the competent State to process the asylum application - I argue that the concrete functioning of the databases reveals how the law reaches its limit (Claes, 2009) and is not able to protect the vulnerable people whose personal data is inserted in Eurodac. This is not a case of discrepancy between law in the books and law in action. This is an example of the impossibility for the law of being a tool to enhance fundamental rights when vulnerable people have to face the deployment of technology.

P5.28 - 102 Happiness and juvenile victimization and delinquency: Results of ISRD3 in the countries of the former Yugoslavia

Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović (Faculty of special education and rehabilitation, University of Belgrade & Viktimology Society of Serba)

Ljiljana Stevković (Faculty of special education and rehabilitation, University of Belgrade & Viktimology Society of Serba)

The role of perceiving oneself as happy or unhappy person, in recent years has found its place in criminology and victimology studies. Within ISRD3 it was investigated whether juveniles perceived themselves as happy or unhappy person in the last 6 months preceding the survey, which offers the possibility for exploring happiness as a factor of victimization and

delinquency. Accordingly, the paper aims at presenting and comparing results related to happiness as a factor of victimization and delinquent behavior obtained within ISRD3 conducted in following countries from the territory of the former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Kosovo. First, results related to whether juveniles in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Kosovo perceive themselves as happy or unhappy persons, as well as what socio-demographic characteristics contribute to their perception as a happy person, will be presented. This is followed with findings relating to happiness as a factor of victimization and delinquency of juveniles. In the final part the key conclusions regarding the relationship between happiness, on one side, and victimization and delinquent behavior, on the other, will be presented, including particular similarities and differences between juveniles in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Kosovo.

P5.28 - 103 Witnessing violence and juvenile deviant behaviors in Italy: results of ISRD3

Regina Rensi (Department of Health Science, Institute of Forensic Medicine, University of Florence.)

Edoardo Orlandi (Department of Health Science, Institute of Forensic Medicine, University of Florence)

Barbara Gualco (Department of Health Science, Institute of Forensic Medicine, University of Florence)

The current study is based on an in-depth international survey, International Self-Report Delinquency Study-3 (ISRD-3), aimed at studying the relationship between the domestic violence and juvenile deviant behaviors. Particularly, the Authors focus on witnessing violence. The purpose of this study is to observe whether children who witness the intimate partners violence commit a lot of deviant acts and whether they are victimized outside the family context. The data have been collected by a questionnaire "ISRD- 3", administered to an Italian sample of young students from 7th to 9th grade. As indicators of parental conflict the Authors have taken into account the following events: physical fights between parents, repeated and serious conflicts between parents. The results show that the witnessing violence, though quantitatively limited, is linked to high levels of antisocial behaviors of young people. Moreover, the presence in the same household of interparental violence and violence committed by parents on their children indicate that the witnessing violence is an important family risk factor

P5.28 - 104 Shoplifting as situated choice. Mediating and moderating effects of the moral sense.

Ann De Buck (Ghent University)

Lieven Pauwels (Ghent University)

Dirk Enzmann (University of Hamburg)

In this study we explore the strength of the relationship between the moral sense and intentions to shoplift among young adolescents drawing upon cross-national data (ISRD-3),. Building upon the integrated informal control / lifestyle model of rule-breaking (1) we hypothesize that the cumulative effect of social bonds (in different life-domains) indirectly impacts on the choice to shoplift (2) we assume that the effect of the moral sense is amplified by levels of exposure. We used a series of structural equation models to examine direct and indirect effects of social bonds, the moral sense and exposure on shoplifting as situated choice. The interaction between the moral sense and exposure on shoplifting as situated

choice are tested using a linear probability model. Key words : moral sense ; moral emotions ; intentions to shoplift ; situated choice

P5.29 - 105 How IT changes organised crime (or not)

Edwin Kruisbergen (Research and Documentation Centre, Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice)

Rutger Leukfeldt (NSCR / University of Wolverhampton)

Edward Kleemans (VU University Amsterdam)

With the digitization of society, crime has also digitized. Although some studies into organised crime and the Internet have been done, empirical research is still scarce. Therefore, little is known about exactly how organized crime groups use IT and what consequences the use of IT has for the operations and dynamics of criminal networks. Does the use of modern communication technology alter the ways in which offenders cooperate and criminal networks develop? How does the use of IT affect the modus operandi of organized crime groups, more specifically the logistic and financial dimension of their criminal operations? Does IT help offenders solve specific bottlenecks in their modus operandi and/or does it introduce new bottlenecks? To address these research questions, we analysed 30 large scale criminal investigations. These criminal investigations are part of the Dutch Organized Crime Monitor, an ongoing research project into the nature of organized crime in the Netherlands.

P5.29 - 106 Reexamining Terrorism Organization Frameworks: Applying Best and Luckenbill's Social Organization Model to Terror Attacks

Thomas Holt (Michigan State University)

Steve Chermak (Michigan State University)

Joshua Freilich (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

Research on terrorism has expanded substantially over the last two decades, though there has been relatively little research examining the organizational capacities and practices of terrorists and extremists. Several researchers have proposed frameworks to classify acts performed by individuals who may or may not have ties to extremist groups, but these studies create definitional confusion as they feature overlapping characteristics and may not fully account for the role of technology in fostering social relationships and subcultural adherence to a radical ideology. This research proposes the use of a robust sociological model of organization, developed by Best and Luckenbill to account for all manner of deviance and crime, to account for terror activities. We apply it to three qualitative case studies of four actors, classified as either lone wolf or loner terror incidents by popular media and researchers. The findings demonstrate the value of a more refined theoretical model as we better distinguish the role of the Internet and technology in either inspiring offenders or enculturating individuals into terrorist belief systems.

P5.29 - 107 The Industrialisation of Cybercrime

Jonathan Lusthaus (University of Oxford)

The central theme of this presentation is that cybercrime has matured into a large profit-driven industry. Hobby hackers still exist and hacktivists have attracted some attention in recent years, but a very significant component of contemporary cybercrime is now financially motivated, sophisticated and organised. The focus of this paper is twofold. It seeks to briefly outline the development of the cybercrime industry and how it functions. It then addresses the puzzle of how this industry has developed when facing the challenges of anonymity, whereby

actors must trust faceless criminal partners in order to collaborate. Based on almost 7 years of fieldwork, research for this paper was carried out across the globe, including in the key cybercrime “hotspots” of: Russia, Ukraine, Romania, China, Brazil and Nigeria. The presentation draws on interviews with almost 250 former cybercriminals, law enforcement agents and those in the technology sector, along with other forms of data collected during this period such as legal records and archives of cybercriminal communications.

P5.29 - 108 Cyber-organised crime. A case of moral panic?

Anita Lavorgna (University of Southampton)

A growing number of studies show that the advent of the Internet has transformed the organisational life of crime, with many academic and non-academic articles and reports describing various types of organisational structures involved in cybercrimes as “organised crime”. Other researchers are more critical in applying the organised crime label to cybercrimes. These debates are not merely speculative and scholastic but have a real practical significance, as over-estimating organised crime involvement can attract more resources (which might end up being allocated in a less efficient way), additional legal powers, and support from the general public. This study aims to further this path of inquiry by investigating whether the advancement of the cyber-organised crime narrative in the UK can be identified also in the media discourse. More specifically, this study will analyse UK press to explore to what extent “moral panic” can be identified, how primary definers use particular tactics and rhetorical constructions, and what are the dominant consequences.

P6.2 - 4 Policing Violent Crime in the Post-Ferguson Era: Insights from Ethnographic Research

Ross Deuchar (University of the West of Scotland/Florida Atlantic University)

Seth Fallik (Florida Atlantic University)

Vaughn Crichlow (Florida Atlantic University)

Several scholars have speculated that the fatal shooting of a young, black, and male citizen (Michael Brown) by a white male police officer in Ferguson, Missouri created political and media backlash against law enforcement that has eroded police authority in the United States (e.g., MacDonald et al., 2016). Unfortunately, where police legitimacy is questioned, crime has been found to greater (Tyler, 2006). The “Ferguson Effect”, as it is more commonly known, however, is long on anecdotes but short on data (Pyrooz et al., 2016). In this paper, the authors share insights from qualitative research on the perceived nature and impact of the “Ferguson Effect” on officer confidence, morale, and policing strategies. Participant observation of officer deployments in two counties within a southern American State were paired with in-depth semi-structured interviews with 20 law enforcement officials. These data suggest that the “Ferguson Effect” has prompted increased conceptual awareness of procedural justice but also contributed to a reduction in officer morale and emphasis on proactive policing strategies. The authors will discuss the implications for these findings in terms of future police policies and practices within a procedural justice framework that contributes to crime reduction and law enforcement legitimacy.

P6.2 - 5 The Barriers Inhibiting Police use of Procedural Justice

Alistair Fildes (Griffith University)

Though there are a growing number of studies that indicate police officers can be trained to demonstrate procedural justice when dealing with the public (e.g., Mazerolle et al. 2013;

Wheller et al. 2013; Thompson 2017), less is known about the factors that may prevent from using procedural justice in all police-public interactions. The broader policing literature suggests that there are a variety of factors that affect how the police deal with the public, and so it is possible that these factors could also be procedural justice barriers. This paper will discuss the findings from a study on procedural justice barriers; what these barriers are, why they make procedural justice more difficult, and whether they change as a result of operational experience. The product of 40 interviews with police officers from an Australian police organisation, these barriers included officers' efficiency concerns, their understanding of procedural justice principles and how to demonstrate the principles towards the public, and the challenges in dealing with the intoxicated and the mentally ill. The paper will discuss the implications of these findings for the study of procedural justice, and for police organisations wishing to use procedural justice in everyday police-public interactions.

P6.2 - 6 On being nice? A critique of procedural justice theory and research as applied to public policing

Philip Stenning (Griffith University)

In this paper, I begin by reviewing the origins of the concept of 'procedural justice', and then review the application of this concept in research and theory on the work of public police during the last 25 years, beginning with the foundational writings of Professor Tom Tyler and his colleagues. I argue that survey research on public perceptions of the police - in terms of whether they think police interact with citizens in 'procedurally just' ways, whether they perceive them as having legitimacy, and whether they think they would co-operate with the police, and comply with their directions - has too often been presented as if it informs us about how police and citizens actually behave in their encounters with each other, and how police adherence to procedural justice would improve their relationships with those whom they police. In doing so, the findings of earlier sociological empirical, observational research on police-citizen encounters have been largely overlooked by procedural justice scholars. I conclude with some suggestions as to what focus and methods of future procedural justice research might be required to avoid such misrepresentation of what we can learn from it about police-citizen encounters and how to improve police-community

P6.3 - 7 Methodological and ethical dilemmas of research conducted in prison

Przemysław Piotrowski (Jagiellonian University in Krakow)

Stefan Florek (Jagiellonian University in Krakow)

Research involving prisoners is an important source of data in criminology. At the same time, however, there are many factors that affect the reliability and credibility of data obtained from inmates. Authors will point to selected advantages and limitations of the most commonly used research methods (questionnaires, interviews, methods using computer devices). Some issues related to the ethical aspect of research involving prisoners will also be raised.

P6.3 - 8 The Space Between - positionality when conducting research

Lauren Bradford (University of Sheffield)

This is a theoretical paper that will explore the notion of a researcher's membership when researching a group of people that you share an experiential base, identity, and/or language. This will be discussed in relation to the lens through which research is conducted, the extent to which one can be considered an insider or outsider as a researcher, and how this

legitimizes and/or stigmatizes. Rather than the notion of membership being a simple dichotomy, the approach taken in this paper is that the extent to which one is an insider or outsider is negotiated and changes throughout the research process. Insider epistemology impacts each stage of research design due to the direct and intimate role of the researcher, from choosing the research topic, the methods used, communicating with and recruiting participants right through to collection and analysis of data. This paper will explore the advantages and disadvantages of both insider and outsider positions and reflect on how these have impacted on my own research. It will challenge the duality of membership and argue rather that the boundaries are more blurred than the terms may imply. It will also highlight some ethical considerations to be taken when researching.

P6.3 - 9 Values of criminals: a cognitive-evolutionary approach

Stefan Florek (The Department of Forensic Psychology and Criminology, Institute of Applied Psychology, Faculty of Management and Social Communication, Jagiellonian University in Kraków)

Przemysław Piotrowski (The Department of Forensic Psychology and Criminology, Institute of Applied Psychology, Faculty of Management and Social Communication, Jagiellonian University in Kraków)

It is quite evident that behavior of an individual, including criminal behavior, is to some extent determined by her or his hierarchy of values. In cognitive science, the mind is considered as an information processing system directed towards the realization of goals or values that the individual may or may not be aware of. Evolutionary psychology explains what goals people are not aware of and what is the cause of it. Adopting a cognitive-evolutionary perspective, we will discuss the ways to explore and study the offenders' hierarchy of (conscious and unconscious) values. In particular, we will refer to the possibility of reconstructing this hierarchy on the basis of analysis of offenders' narratives. We will also present some of our initial findings concerning the interdependencies between offenders' value systems and their crimes.

P6.3 - 10 The 360 Scenario Method: Experiencing a Barfight in Virtual Reality Versus Reading About It

Jean-Louis van Gelder (NSCR)

The hypothetical scenario method is a common tool in criminal decision-making research. Scenarios are brief descriptions of situations. A reader is required to imagine himself in the described situation and to answer several questions pertaining to it. Although versatile, low-cost and easy to use, this method relies heavily on the ability of participants to imagine themselves in a hypothetical situation. As such, it may inadvertently measure people's ability to identify with a situation and their imaginative capabilities rather than actual choice behavior, particularly when it regards unconventional, unethical or illegal behavior. In this paper, I compare responses to a traditional written scenario depicting a barfight with responses to the same scenario experienced in virtual reality. Virtual reality provides the possibility of actually immersing people in a situation and experiencing it as if they were actually in it. Participants in two separate studies either read about a conflict in a bar or actually experienced it in virtual reality and were subsequently asked about their perceived risk, their behavioral intention and emotions. Results indicate important differences between the traditional scenario and its virtual reality equivalent. The potential of this new method for crime research will be discussed.

P6.4 - 11 Vulnerability and Fear of Crime among Elderly Citizens: What Roles do Neighborhood and Health Play?

Michael Hanslmaier (City of Munich, Department of Urban Planning and Building Regulation)

Brigitte Kaiser (City of Munich, Department of Urban Planning and Building Regulation)

Andreas Peter (City of Munich, Department of Urban Planning and Building Regulation)

Research on fear of crime has often found that elderly are more afraid of crime than younger persons. The scope of the present paper is to assess predictors of fear of crime among the elderly using the concept of vulnerability. Using a dataset with 2,023 elderly between 55 and 75 years from Munich, Germany, we can assess a broad range of physical and social vulnerability dimensions including the role of one's neighborhood. The results show that females and persons with bad health feel less safe. Education and place attachment reduce fear. Perceived disorder in the neighborhood increases feelings of insecurity. Furthermore also the urban design of the neighborhood is related to fear, however, the explanation for these findings can only partly be due to 'walkability' and 'natural surveillance'. The results make clear that the elderly should not be treated as a homogenous group, vulnerability dimensions seem to be more important for fear of crime than age. Furthermore the findings stress the neighborhood as central place for measures to fight fear of crime among the elderly.

P6.4 - 12 Keeping trouble at a safe distance. Unravelling the significance of 'the fear of crime'

Remco Spithoven (researcher / research fellow)

'The fear of crime' is widely accepted as social problem across the globe. But critical voices say do not have a valid picture of the phenomenon. 'The fear of crime' - as we generally know it - is '(...) a product of the way it has been researched rather than the way it is' (Farrall et al. 1997:658). This multidimensional PhD-research studied the depth and etiology of the concept. Our main research question was: At what level of psychological distance do citizens primarily experience 'the fear of crime' and how do they construct it? Taking a social psychological approach (e.g. see Farrall et al. 2000; Jackson 2008), we searched for suitable theories to enhance our understanding of 'the fear of crime'. Thirty highly diverse respondents were interviewed for the mixed-method, qualitative empirical stage of the research. We used a combination of free associative interviewing, sorting of photo's using Q-methodology and semi-structured interviewing. Our qualitative findings were tested in the subsequent quantitative empirical stage. This stage involved samples from three highly different Dutch municipalities. Structural Equation Modelling led us to rich insights into the etiology and nature of 'the fear of crime'.

P6.4 - 13 Visual methods in research on fear of crime: four types

Gabry Vanderveen (Erasmus University)

Visual methods are increasingly used in the social sciences. Though criminological research, such as research on fear of crime, is still mainly verbal, exceptions do exist. This presentation provides an overview and analysis of over 100 studies on fear of crime in which qualitative as well as quantitative visual methods were employed. Four types of studies could be distinguished, based on the (increasing) role and influence that the respondents have with respect to the visuals in the data collection process. First, respondents were asked to react to visuals, for example when photographs were presented to respondents in a questionnaire or interview. Other studies asked respondents to adapt or create visuals themselves. The fourth

type of studies are of a collaborative nature: respondents can influence the contents, format, publication and circulation of the visuals. In this type of research, usually several methods are included. Researchers suggest that visual methods enhance the research process, data collection and data. Findings are more contextualized and detailed. Also, when participants are asked to create visuals, whether or not in a participatory framework, unexpected findings were found.

P6.4 - 14 Fear of Crime in Trinidad and Tobago: Discussing Police Perspectives on Crime and their Reactions to the Social Problem

Nathan Pino (Texas State University)

Danielle Watson (University of the South Pacific)

Discussions about fear of crime usually present the realities of civilians. Little has been said about police officers as victims of crime or their concerns about being affected by acts of criminality, particularly in developing countries. Previous studies do little to capture the voices of police officers and their realities as individuals operating within a specific context. This qualitative study utilizing discourse analysis is intended to present perspectives of members of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service as they navigate their roles as officers. The discourses of senior police officers are presented as a context for understanding how they are affected by crime and the strategies used to navigate such fears. The goal here is to contribute to the ongoing dialogue about fear of crime by emphasising the span of its impact and effects on civil servants mandated to address instances of crime and criminality. We find that police fear of crime is prevalent among our research participants, with negative consequences for police behaviour, police-community relations, and commitment to upholding the rule of law. Implications of the findings for policing and future research are discussed.

P6.5 - 15 Fear of Crime, Information Processing and Crime-risk Communication

Ioanna Gouseti (LSE Department of Sociology)

Crime-information processing affects fear of crime, according to recent research. The current study aims to open up a discussion around the public communication of the crime-risk. Drawing on two experimental studies, I explored whether the type of the crime-information processing is related to worry about victimization. It was found that participants who were asked to read information about real crimes were more likely to report lower levels of worry about victimization compared to those who were asked to read the same crime information, and then come up with either relevant causes or consequences of the crimes in question. On the contrary, participants who were asked to read information about hypothetical crimes, and then come up with their possible causes were more likely to report lower levels of worry about victimization compared to those who were asked to read the same crime information, but then come up with possible consequences of the crimes in question. This research speaks to the public communication of the crime-risk. It suggests that to develop communication strategies that keep people informed about crime but 'free from fear' requires taking into account both the nature of the crime-information and the content of

P6.5 - 16 Managing Words: the probable effectiveness of Prison Service Instructions in directing policy and practice.

Judith Phillips (Swansea University)

Regardless of the offences committed by inmates, prisons are not in general autonomous

institutions; their policies are devised by separate authority. Prisons both public and private in England and Wales are managed centrally but from a distance. (Corporations managing private prisons have individual contracts but are still answerable to Her Majesty's Prison Service.) This paper explores how effectively the centre communicates with its intended audiences on the periphery. It establishes the slow process by which the penal system, if system is the appropriate term, was unified and centralised in the nineteenth century, before examining the nature and range of the communications designed to effect that management. It will explain what is meant by the differing documents, such as Prison Service Instruction and Prison Rules, before examining their language and format, and their mode of circulation within prisons. The paper will conclude by exploring what appears to be a mismatch between the reading age apparently expected of the intended audience of Prison Service Instructions, both prisoner and prison officer, and the possible reality. The primary documents used in the research are all publicly available on line, including PSIs and recruitment materials for the prison services of the British Isles.

P6.5 - 17 Development of Soft Skills in Education for Conflict Prevention and Peacekeeping

Aleksandra Nowak (Police Academy in Szczytno)

Anne Holohan (Trinity College Dublin)

We are living in very diverse and increasingly globalised world. A modern man must also cope with many challenges associated with difficult situations resulting from national and international conflicts. Conflict areas are the most exposed to a high crime rate, acts of terrorism and other forms of violence. It is very difficult to create area of internal security in a country torn by conflict. Especially law enforcement officers who serve in peacebuilding, peacekeeping or conflict prevention missions have to be good educated and prepared for any situations met on mission. The research indicates the necessity of changes in the philosophy of educating law enforcers. Traditional training must be enhanced by soft skills training. Soft skills are a combination of interpersonal people skills, social skills, communication skills and how to deal with prejudice. Law enforcement officers should achieve their goals with the respect of human rights and ethics. "Gaming for Peace" program can be very helpful in training of soft skills in education for law enforcement missions. The presentation concerns description of an idea of this project and its utility for effective action during missions. The implementation of the project should also result in a reduction of violence in endangered areas.

P6.5 - 18 Pathologies in communication in hierarchical organizations

Izabela Nowicka (Police Academy in Szczytno)

More than a century ago, around 1903, Frederick Winslow Taylor distinguished one of the cognitive areas - management. Despite this fact, it was not stated that it did not exist earlier. If that were the case, primitive people would not be able to hunt, cultivate, sediment, classify, or prevent any emerging aberrations in large groups. The publication deals with management issues in hierarchical organization. The consequences of the occurrence of social pathologies also apply to the organization as a specific social construct. Management is the process that drives an organization to achieve its goals efficiently and effectively. Efficiency means a positive ratio of effort towards results (mini-loss). One of the elements in achieving this efficiency is the right communication in the publication between elements of the organization. Pathology as any dysfunction in an organization does not allow achieving realistic, defined for an organization and in accordance with the social welfare of the

objectives at the assumed time and with specified means. The material was prepared under the project entitled "Building an information system supporting communication in the Police and other services subordinated to the Ministry of Interior in the aspect of internal security", No DOB-BIO7 / 03/01/2015

P6.6 - 19 THE INVOLVEMENT OF SOCIAL WORKERS AND VOLUNTEERS IN DEALING WITH SEX OFFENDERS: THE LATVIAN CASE

Liga Rasnaca (Latvia University)

Latvian social workers work with sex-offenders in the State Probation service (SPS) and the Prison Administration Board (PAB). The criminal justice social work with sex-offenders means serving clients in the criminal justice system, including work with recently released sex-offenders and their families. A person is a sex offender if he/she was convicted for committing a crime against morals and sexual inviolability. The Latvian Criminal Law distinguish between sex-offenses against the person and other sexual violations of the law. Social workers are mostly working with sex-offenders who have committed offenses against the person. There is a programme for sex-offender rehabilitation in SPS. are working with sex offenders in SPS and in the places of imprisonment as specialists of PAB. It is necessary to start the re-socialization process earlier, already in the place of imprisonment. The Circles (COSA) programme was realized in the State Probation service till 2016. It will be restarted as the part of the joint project of SPS and PAB "Integration of ex-offenders in society and labour market" financed by ESF.

P6.6 - 20 COSA IN BELGIUM

Ann Castrel (Centrum Algemeen Welzijnswerk Antwerp)

In 2011, the COSA model was introduced in Belgium as a small pilot project in one region. The national political and financial situation proved to be the main concerns from the beginning. To get better funding, we had to focus on the project's visibility and raise awareness of the advantages of COSA for the community and for the government. Starting from the challenges we dealt with, we will show the different options and opportunities we explored to set up COSA as an established programme, ending with recommendations related to its (further) implementation.

P6.6 - 21 Circles of support and accountability in Catalonia: achievements and challenges for the future

Carlos Soler (Justice Department of Catalonia (Spain))

The Prison Services of Catalonia started the development of the CoSA project in 2013 as a member of the European project: Circles 4 Europe, funded by the European Commission. This project allowed us to get the needed knowledge to set up 3 circles with high risk offenders in open regime. After the 3 pilots, some key structures and proceedings have been developed related to funding, managing, recruiting and training of volunteers, selection of core members, quality assurance and assessment of the program. The creation of a management team joined by staff of the Prison Services and one NGO and the start of the assessment of the program are two features that should be pointed out. Nowadays CoSA project is running as a valued resource for the risk management of sex offenders under the supervision of the Prison Services of Catalonia, but some challenges are pending to be solved. One of the most important, maybe is to find a good way to involve the prison teams that are responsible of the case management in the task of assess, recruit and referring

inmates to circles program. These achievements and challenges will be discussed during the presentation.

P6.7 - 22 Law Enforcement Cooperation and Cross-border Crime Prevention between Taiwan and China

Wei-Teh Mon (Central Police University, Taiwan)

Authorities in Taiwan Area and Mainland China Area signed the “Cross-Strait Joint Crime-Fighting and Judicial Mutual Assistance Agreement” in 2009. Compared to the former relevant instrument, the Kinmen Agreement, signed in 1990, it incorporated more specific contents like the scope of the mutual cooperation and specific contact process and channels. In the agreement, the cooperation items include joint crime-fighting, delivery of documents, investigation and collection of evidence, recognition and enforcement of civil judgments and arbitration awards, apprehension and return of persons and other items of cooperation agreed to by the Parties. Since the signing of the agreement, law enforcement administrations in both regions have made some achievements, and statistically it did help controlling cross-border crimes in cross-strait areas. Besides, it can indirectly foster the signing of similar agreements for Taiwan and southeast Asian countries and contributes to the crime control in East Asia. In the process of cooperating, some difficulties need to be solved. Affected by sovereignty disputes, cross-strait law enforcement cooperation still targets problems in investigations, technical exchanges, crime prevention and the repatriation of criminals. And authorities in both regions should build more mutual trust and adjust the law system to make the

P6.7 - 23 Policing transnational consumer fraud in Europe

Russell Smith (Australian Institute of Criminology)

This paper examines the role that law enforcement could play in responding to consumer fraud in Europe. Consumer fraud is currently the most prevalent and costly crime type in most developed countries and the conventional role that law enforcement plays in identifying suspects, gathering intelligence, and providing advice and support to victims carries with it considerable challenges. Not only are Europeans targeted as victims, but many offenders base their operations in Europe where cross-border policing is often difficult, costly and slow. How then should law enforcement agencies allocate their resources to deal with consumer fraud most effectively? Arguably, financial intelligence provides an effective tool to identify potential and actual victims who can then be persuaded to desist from sending good money after bad. Law enforcement is well-placed to assist in such disruption that would provide a higher return on investment than simply pursuing cyber criminals.

P6.7 - 24 4th Generation Warfare and the Militarization of Policing: The War Comes Home?

John Harrison (Rabdan Academy)

Since the late 1980s scholars have debated how the link between the meta-trends of globalization, mass technology, urbanization, and decentralization of authority and violence have impacted the communities. One avenue of the discussion proffered by the generations of warfare theory; nation-states both leverage and are challenged by a 4th generation of warfare, where a toxic mix of terrorism, transnational criminal organizations, cyber hackers, all posing significant challenges for the criminal justice system. These threats are now being recognized as local concerns as opposed to the existing broad acceptance as national issues, placing additional responsibilities on community policing agencies/authorities. In response, policing

agencies are moving to a more security police, para-military approach to policing their communities.

P6.7 - 25 EU Police Cooperation in International Perspective

Saskia Hufnagel (Queen Mary University of London)

European Union (EU) and United States (US) cross-border law enforcement strategies have been explored by scholars of many disciplines, while police cooperation in other regions of the world has rarely been considered. This presentation outlines both EU and US regional cooperation regulation and practice and puts them into context by comparing other regions, such as Greater China and Australasia. Police cooperation can be based on legally binding treaties and agreements, but is just as often unrecorded, informal police-to-police practice only. By assessing US, EU, Greater China, and Australasian law enforcement mechanisms in more depth, different forms of cooperation and levels of formalisation can be distinguished. It can be observed that cooperation depends heavily on the political systems and the historical development of policing and security mechanisms in each region. It will be shown that law enforcement cooperation between the US, Canada and Mexico, for example, can in no way be compared to cooperation between EU member states. The paper aims at explaining these discrepancies and pointing out that the EU, though comprised of sovereign nation states, is distinctly different from other international cooperation regimes and closer to a federal system.

P6.8 - 26 The Concept of 'Choice' Within the Study of Exploitation

Polina Smiragina (Department of Criminology, Stockholm University)

This paper focuses on the relevant exploitation models identified within the framework of my study on the invisibility of male victims of human trafficking. Through participant observations and interviews with potential male victims of human trafficking and anti-trafficking actors three models of exploitation were uncovered. These exploitation models are a significant finding as they establish three models of victimhood experiences and three courses of action (choice) in regard to the potential to leave the situation of exploitation. The notion of 'choice' in relation to agency in an exploitative situation is explored through the prism of Bourdieu's concept of field. Similar to other fields, the labor sector which is at the center of this study, is a field of social life which is governed by certain functional and organizational rules. This study analyzes the labor sector to identify the constraints regarding choice through relationships that lead to action within this social setting. Each labor exploitation model serves to illustrate different levels of exploitation. The specific social field under study reflects the level of agency the migrant worker experiences resulting in an opening for the possibility of leaving the exploitative situation.

P6.8 - 27 Child Trafficking for Adoption Purposes: A Study into the Criminogenic Factors of the German Intercountry Adoption System

Elvira Loibl (Maastricht University/Faculty of Law)

In Western countries, the demand for adoptable healthy babies has been considerably high for several years. Liberal abortion politics, the widespread use of contraception and the increasing acceptance of unmarried motherhood have led to a decrease in the number of infants available for adoption in the U.S. and Europe. Hence, many involuntarily childless couples turn to intercountry adoption as an alternative to have their own child. However, the demand for children far outpaces the supply of orphans with the desired characteristics. The

inordinate sums of money involved in the international adoption system have created a commercial ‘underbelly’ where unethical and illicit practices are employed to provide the market with adoptable babies. Children are being purchased or abducted from their families, hospitals or child care institutions and then trafficked to receiving countries as ‘orphans’. This paper aims to uncover and explain the factors of the German adoption system that are conducive to child trafficking for adoption purposes. It explains that the tension between money and integrity as experienced by German adoption agencies, blind trust in the authorities in the sending countries as well as a lenient control system encourage and facilitate the trafficking in children for adoption purposes to Germany.

P6.8 - 28 Illegal gold trade permeates European countries: from the Amazon to Switzerland

Dolores Cortes-McPherson (Universidad de Deusto)

“The increasing demand for gold worldwide has become increasingly intertwined with illicit financial flows and criminal behavior”, (Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crimes, 2017). From the London bullion market to Swiss based refineries, European countries are exposed to the threat coming from illegal gold trade. Gold production has been associated with the devastation of rivers, forests and with trafficking on women and children in mining pits. Just in Peru, more than 3,000 tons of mercury used by illegal miners has been poured into the Amazon River while there is abundant documentation about girls and women trafficked into the mining camps. Gold supply chains remain an attractive vehicle for transnational criminal groups while countries such as Colombia or Peru, top coca producers, seem to be increasingly using gold to launder drugs. This paper looks at the illegal economy of gold and its multifaceted nature. Taking the case of the gold rich area of Madre de Dios in the Peruvian Amazon, bordering Brazil and Bolivia, the essay analyzes the different levels of the gold chain and the challenges its regulation and control poses in a world with a growing appetite for ore.

P6.8 - 29 Out of Africa: The Organisation of Migrant Smuggling across the Mediterranean

Paolo Campana (University of Cambridge)

How are human smuggling operations organised? This paper presents an empirical in-depth study of the structure and activities of a smuggling ring operating between the Horn of Africa and Northern Europe via Libya. It relies on a unique set of novel datasets manually extracted from an extensive police investigation. The evidence includes wiretapped conversations on both sides of the Mediterranean. Using a number of network analysis techniques, this paper reconstructs the structure of the ring and investigates the determinants of coordination among its actors. It shows that, rather than being internalised within a single organisation, activities are segmented and carried out by localised and rudimentary hierarchies with a small number of high centrality actors operating at various stages along the smuggling route. Coordination is more likely to occur vertically than horizontally, indicating that higher-level smugglers are largely independent and autonomous. There are also indications of competition among them. Finally, even in rings involved in the supply of a truly transnational commodity, the local dimension still plays a crucial role.

P6.9 - 30 INVESTIGATION OF FIBROMYALGIA CASES IN TERMS OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMA AND DISSOCIATIVE EXPERIENCES

MUGE COMBAS (ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY)

ERDINC OZTURK (ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY)

gizem akcan (HALIC UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the study was to determine childhood trauma among women who have fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS) and investigate the relationship between traumatic experiences and dissociative experiences among women with FSM that indicate trauma. The participants are 51 women with fibromyalgia syndrome from Bezmialem Foundation University Medicine Faculty Hospital Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation polyclinic and 51 healthy women . Demographic Information Form, Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ-28), Dissociative Experiences Scale (DES), short instrument gathering qualitative information about childhood traumatic experiences (ÇÇKKİSL), Visual Analog Scale (VAS) were used for assessing related variables. Pearson chi square test, Mann Whitney U, Kruskal Wallis test and Spearman Rho Correlation Coefficient were used for statistical analysis. According to the results of the study, there is significant difference between women with FSM and healthy women in terms of childhood trauma and dissociative experiences. As a result, people who experienced emotional abuse and physical neglect during childhood have more psychosomatic symptoms.

P6.9 - 31 Rule breaking among primary school children: Evaluating the role of the moral propensity from a situational perspective.

Ann De Buck (Academic Assistant Criminology, Ghent University, Belgium at the IRCP, Faculty of Law, Department Criminology, Penal Law and Social Law)

Lieven Pauwels (Professor-Director at the institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP), Ghent University (Be), Faculty of Law, Department Criminology, Penal law and Social Law)

In this study we explore the relationship between moral propensity and rule-breaking in a sample of primary school children in the urban context of Ghent, Belgium (N=779, aged 10-12 years). Building upon Situational Action Theory we examine (1) the interactions between moral evaluations of rules and moral emotions (anticipated shame and guilt) and rule-breaking and (2) the mediating effect of moral propensity in the relation between social bonds, exposure to peer delinquency and rule-breaking. The study demonstrates that moral evaluations of rules only come into play when moral emotions are low. Additionally, a series of SEM-models suggest that moral propensity mediates effect of social bonds on rule-breaking. When the dimensions of moral propensity are studied separately, we find that the effect of anticipated guilt on rule-breaking and exposure to peer delinquency is stronger than the effect of moral evaluation of norms. The independent effect of anticipated shame on rule-breaking is overrated. The implications of this study are discussed.

P6.9 - 32 PREDICTIVE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CHILDHOOD TRAUMA AND DISSOCIATION

gizem akcan (HALIC UNIVERSITY)

ERDINC OZTURK (ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the study was to determine some psychosocial variables that predict childhood trauma and dissociation in university students. These psychosocial variables were perceived social support, relationship status, gender and life satisfaction. 250 (125 male, 125 female) university students (bachelor, master and postgraduate) were enrolled in this study. They were chosen from universities in Istanbul at the education year of 2016-2017. Dissociative Experiences Scale (DES), Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ),

Multidimensional Perceived Social Support Scale, Life Satisfaction Scale and Relationship Scales Questionnaire were used for assessing related variables. Demographic Information Form was given to students in order to have their demographic information. Frequency Distribution, Multiple Linear Regression and t-test analysis were used for statistical analysis. As together, perceived social support, relationship status and life satisfaction were found to have predictive value on trauma among university students. However, as together, these psychosocial variables do not have predictive value on dissociation. Only, trauma and relationship status have significant predictive value on dissociation. Moreover, there is significant difference between male and female in terms of trauma; however dissociation scores of participants are not significantly different in terms of gender.

P6.9 - 33 The Correlation Between Exposure to Neighborhood Violence and Perpetration Of Moderate Physical Violence Among Arab-Palestinian Youth: Can It Be Moderated by Parent-child Support and Gender?

Adeem Massarwi (The Hebrew university of Jerusalem)

Mona Khoury-Kassabri (The Hebrew university of Jerusalem)

In the current study, we examined the role of parent-child support as a protective factor that moderates the correlation between exposure to neighborhood violence and perpetration of moderate physical violence among 3,187 Arab-Palestinian adolescents who live in Israel (aged 12-18). We also examined gender differences across this protective process. The findings of the study reveal that 47.3% of the adolescents had perpetrated moderate physical violence against others at least once during the month preceding the study. Moreover, exposure of adolescents to violence in their neighborhood correlated significantly and positively with perpetration of moderate physical violence. A moderation analysis was tested, and found that this correlation was stronger among adolescents who had poor parent-child support than among those who had strong parent-child support. Furthermore, the findings reveal that the correlation of exposure to neighborhood violence with perpetration of moderate physical violence was not moderated by gender. However, parent-child support correlated strongly with lower levels of perpetration of moderate physical violence among males than females. The findings of the study highlight the critical role of parental factors in decreasing violent behaviors among adolescents (especially boys) as well as among adolescents who are at risk

P6.10 - 34 Meaningful Employment, a Sustainable Desistance Factor

Jakob Humm (Universität Zürich)

Meaningful Employment, a Sustainable Desistance Factor In Switzerland, there are sanctioning-pedagogical measures for young males in the penal system, which are designed for delinquents not older than 25 years. The main goal of this particular implementation of measures is the resocialization of delinquents. Special attention is directed to the development of employability, since it is regarded as an effective means to reintegrate former offenders socially. The subjective experience of young men confronts these institutional arguments – what efforts regarding adjustments in the labour market have to be made and in which contexts can they develop, bring themselves in, and keep their independence? A study at the University of Zurich examines the processes of resocialization of former delinquents since 2013 (N = 40). Referring to the sub-sample of young offenders (N = 14), it could be ascertained that almost all young delinquents were involved in some kind of labour after being released, yet only half could be described as developing stably. It is not primarily labour in itself that contributes to desistance development, but rather, as an empirically

founded assumption of the study says, finding meaning in labour. This paper will offer examples relating to the form and context in which former

P6.10 - 35 Co-desistance: the relevance of being part of group of 'desisters'

Tadeo Luna (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)

Support desistance from crime requires improving such human and social capital. Agency, social relations as family and employment and good penal practices have been largely described as factors that improve desistance. However, few have been said about the role of social relations created during go through the criminal justice system to achieve desist. The aim of this study is to understand how the relationships between participants in a specific criminal sanction, helps to accomplish desistance. Focuses on the role of the group who share the experience and share their efforts to 'make good'. Based on six months of ethnographic work in courts, treatment and supervision of three groups of Drug Courts participants in Monterrey Mexico, the results show that be part of a group who seeks to desist improve the own process through different types of practical and symbolic support with four specific strategies: to give/receive advice, tell/listen stories, accompaniment and make jokes. The study concludes that experiencing desistance as part of a group who are facing the same process can facilitate to fulfill the legal requirement and especially help with the personal change needed to desist, who is usually more difficult to experience without companionship.

P6.10 - 36 Cumulative disadvantage and turning points as key factors to understand desistance and persistence in the transition to adulthood

José Cid (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Joel Martí (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Eugenia Albani (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Aina Ibàñez (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Sampson and Laub (1997) suggested that cumulative disadvantage and turning points were the key concepts to understand stability and change in the development of criminal careers. The aim of this communication consists of testing these ideas with a sample of young offenders in Spain. The sample has been obtained from a longitudinal research with young offenders under the supervision of the Catalan juvenile justice system that have been followed during two years. The study has been realized in three waves (N=108 in the first wave; N=77 in the second wave and N=55 in the third wave). Different instruments have been used to collect data: a) Juvenile justice records; b) Official and self-report offending; c) Personal network; d) Psychological test, and e) Narrative interview. The results of the analysis confirm the relevance of the concepts of cumulative disadvantage and turning points to understand the trajectory of these young offenders but suggest that these two concepts might be more related that is suggested by Sampson and Laub. Turning points may imply the mobilization of extant resources existing in the personal network but, at the same time, the personal network may constraint the development of turning points.

P6.11 - 38 Modern-day slavery and human trafficking in the UK and USA: An analysis of newspapers through the lens of the culture of control

Demetris Hadjigeorgiou (Canterbury Christ Church University)

This paper analyses the media depiction of modern-day slavery and human trafficking in America and the UK through the context of Garland's (2001; 2007) work on the culture of control in the contemporary Anglo-American world. It takes up this question, as both

countries are at the forefront of combatting these crimes, and whilst there has been work on how the media has elicited interest and awareness on them, it has not focused on contextualising this within the broader context of crime and its control. The data will be based on the preliminary results of a discourse analysis of leading newspapers in both countries. The dates of the articles will be from all days in January 2017 in America, to coincide with National Human Trafficking Awareness month; and all days in October 2016 in the UK, to coincide with its last Anti-Slavery Day (19/10/2016). Three key components of Garland's (2001) culture of control will be focused on: victims coming to the forefront of crime concerns; the proliferation of a desire for a collective, expressive condemnation of crime; and the criminology of the other, in which criminals have come to increasingly be constructed as pathological.

P6.11 - 39 Human Trafficking and Asset Recovery in Hungary

Tamás Bezsenyi (National University of Public Service - Institute of Criminalistics)

Fighting Human Trafficking is a highly important issue worldwide. The EU Directive against Human Trafficking prescribes how states should fight this transnational crime and also how victims should be assisted; the EUROPOL focuses on the effective cooperation between national law enforcement agencies (LEA). However, despite the aims of the common fight, human trafficking is regulated differently in the punitive law of various nation states. This deeply defines the work and possibilities of national law enforcement organizations. Among the manifold differences in this paper we focus on the role of regulating asset recovery. We highlight that money, and the regulation and practice how the law enforcement deals with income gained from criminal activities, play essential role in combatting human trafficking. While doing research on the investigation of transnational human trafficking by the Hungarian LEA's, we have found that the unfortunate regulation of asset recovery determines the lower effectiveness of eliminating criminal organizations. While i.e. in the Netherlands confiscation of property takes place in an early stage of the criminal procedure, in Hungary it can be conducted only if money laundering is also assumed. Compare criminal procedures, which analysed, based on criminal files, interviews with coworkers of the NBI.

P6.11 - 40 Economic Globalisation and Human trafficking in Nigeria

Chioma Daisy Onyige (African Studies Centre, University of Oxford)

According to the OECD, globalisation has promoted the development of industrialised countries; however, while some developing countries are following in their footsteps, others have become marginalised or weakened by opening to international markets. Extreme global poverty has diminished, but is still ingrained in certain regions. In many countries like Nigeria, inequalities have deepened. Economic globalization concerns the founding of a series of worldwide exchanges in labour, trade, technology, and capital between countries. Globalisation has been accompanied by dramatic increase in transnational crimes that takes many forms including human trafficking. Organized crime has been taking advantage of fast-moving technological advances, and the freedom of the flow of goods and services. Trafficking in women and children is an established and complicated issue, often intertwined with illegal migration and transnational organized crime. In spite of various governmental and non-governmental efforts to oppose human trafficking in Nigeria, the problem seems to be increasing at a frightening pace. In fact, the changes in political and economic climates and political instability may have made female migrants more vulnerable to modern day slavery. This paper gives an expose on the association between economic globalisation and human trafficking in Nigeria.

P6.11 - 41 Safety perception changes in sheltered victims of human trafficking and the role of victim status identification, service satisfaction and trust in the police

Maarten Kunst (Institute for Criminal Law & Criminology, Leiden University, the Netherlands)

In the Netherlands, human trafficking victims are eligible for a temporary residence permit if they file a report with the police against their trafficker. However, they are allowed a period of three months to think about their willingness to do this. During this “thinking period” they are provided shelter and other support services. Staying in a shelter is assumed to increase their perceptions of safety. The current study explored the validity of this assumption by questioning human trafficking victims about their perceptions of safety prior to and during their stay in a specialized shelter in the Netherlands (N = 47). It additionally explored whether increases in feelings of safety were associated with participants’ identification with the victim status, their satisfaction with shelter services, and their trust in the Dutch police. Results indicated that, on average, participants had indeed experienced an increase in their feelings of safety and that this increase varied by victim status identification, service satisfaction, and trust in the Dutch police. Results will be discussed in view of study limitations and future research.

P6.12 - 42 The impact of austerity on ‘policing’ and ‘providing’ for young people: a dichotomy of control in the UK.

Sarah Tickle (Liverpool John Moores University)

The policing of young people in 'public' is not a new phenomenon. The visibility of young people in certain ‘spaces’ has evoked anxiety over the last two centuries, giving rise to various ways to regulate, control and manage their presence in urban space. However, 2015 witnessed the first time when the numbers of children and young people in custody fell below 1,000 which is a continuing and welcomed trend. Bateman (2014) suggests that whilst youth justice policy can be explained by the logic of austerity it also brings with it other policy measures that are potentially less compatible with children’s well-being. Unprecedented austerity measures and public spending cuts has created challenging conditions for vulnerable groups. This paper specifically focuses on the value of youth centres as a means of support for young people. It identifies some likely consequences arising from their closure and argues that the loss of these 'safe' places puts young people at a greater risk of social harm. Exploring the ways in which young people are regulated by the state, police and ‘others’ contributes to wider discussions about the control and reaction to young people within the context of crime control in contemporary Europe.

P6.12 - 43 Rights under pressure. The Austerity Regime and the Italian Prison Policies

Sofia Ciuffoletti (University of Florence - Law Department)

Giuseppe Caputo (University of Florence - Law Department)

The aim of this paper is to assess the impact of the fiscal austerity on judicial and penitentiary policies, using Italy as a case study. We will study this interaction through the analysis of direct effects such as the privatization of public services and the cuts to the prison social programs. These direct effects resulted in a fatal blow for the already seriously undeveloped Italian prison welfare system. In this context, we will assess the indirect impact of austerity on the system of international judicial protection of prisoners' rights. As a matter of facts, the entire body of case law of the ECtHR shows a reluctant attitude in imposing positive

obligations that may increase social expenditure of countries. The Italian case is paradigmatic. The Government, condemned for serious violations of Article 3 of the European Convention, enacted reforms aiming at improving the judicial protection of prisoners' rights. The Council of Europe was satisfied with this formal compliance, without verifying the effective improvement of prisons' conditions. Nevertheless, an effective redress of human rights' violations, under the scope of the Convention, would have required a serious investment of public money, potentially incompatible with the enduring logic of fiscal austerity.

P6.12 - 44 The vulnerability of children in state care to exploitation: The challenges of multi-agency responses within a context of austerity

Sarah Greenhow (Lecturer in Criminology, LJMU)

It has long been acknowledged that outcomes for children in state care compare unfavourably with children in the general population in the UK. More particularly, children in care are at risk of both criminalisation and victimisation resulting in a consequent diminution of their life chances. This paper discusses qualitative data collected in 2016-2017 through six focus groups with 36 practitioners in total, working within multi-agency settings. Participants included representatives from police, youth offending teams and social services. Practitioners felt that children in care were more vulnerable to sexual exploitation and the growing problem of criminal exploitation, due to their pre-care and in-care experiences. Whilst multi-agency working was thought to have improved responses to these forms of victimisation, there were challenges. These challenges included: working in the context of austerity; managing the different approaches of multi-agency partners; and responding to often concurrent 'criminal' and victimised behaviours displayed by children in care as a result of 'modern slavery'. This paper will make a number of recommendations, particularly in relation to recognising the vulnerability of children in care when responding to 'criminal' behaviour.

P6.12 - 45 Neighbourhood Policing Change in Austerity: A Paradigm Swing?

Jack Greig-Midlane (Cardiff University)

Neighbourhood Policing is a manifestation of community policing in England and Wales in which geographically-fixed units – Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPTs) – attempt to reduce social distance between police and communities to increase informal social control. Visible foot patrols, community engagement processes, and problem-solving activities are the main mechanisms used to achieve these broad aims (Quinton and Morris 2007). NPTs can therefore be viewed as an institutional arrangement to deliver neighbourhood security, or 'soft' policing functions to counterbalance crime control, or 'hard', functions (Innes 2005). As this form of policing requires intensive and geographically-fixed staffing resources, there is a risk that cuts to police budgets will encourage policing practice to 'regress' to a limited and 'hard' style of policing (Punch 2012). This paper will explore how NPTs react to shifting organisational, economic, and social environments based on the analysis of data from interviews with NPT operatives and observations of NPT work at community meetings in the West Midlands. This will reveal that the 'paradigm swing' thesis does not accurately capture the overall character of change to Neighbourhood Policing delivery. Instead, proactivity and longer-term problem-solving appear to be more at risk at the expense of reactive work.

P6.13 - 46 A validated instrument for measuring social exclusion generated by crime control.

José Luis Díez-Ripollés (Institute of Criminology. Malaga University)
Elisa García-España (Institute of Criminology. Malaga University)

Comparative criminal policy has a strong inclination to confront national crime control systems in accordance to corresponding levels of punitiveness. Díez-Ripollés, 2011, advocated for a more comprehensive comparative framework, which he finds in the social exclusion effects that different crime control systems entail on three specific groups: suspects, offenders and ex-offenders. Assuming this model, we have designed a comparative instrument able to measure current criminal policy of Western industrialized countries in accordance to the social exclusion dimension. For achieving this goal, we have chosen a methodology, which intends to establish an inter-judge agreement on the social exclusive character of a certain amount of punitive rules and practices. Inter-rater reliability statistical tests, like the Intraclass Correlation Coefficient and Aiken's V Coefficient, were used. We explain how we designed the questionnaire sent to the experts, as well as the process and results of the validation process. After two successive validations carried out with the cooperation of 97 experts from 18 different Western countries, we got the validation of a comparative instrument constituted by 39 items, 26 of them being rules and the rest of them, 13. We are now starting the application of the instrument.

P6.13 - 47 EXPERIENCING OFFENDER SUPERVISION IN EUROPE: THE EUROBAROMETER – LESSONS FROM THE PILOT STUDY

Louise Kennefick (Maynooth University)
Ioan Durnescu (University of Bucharest)
Renata GLAVAK-TKALIĆ, (Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar)
Ines Sucic (Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar)

The purpose of this paper is to describe and evaluate, as a potential research template, a pan-European quantitative survey, the Eurobarometer Questionnaire. The survey was developed during a COST Action on Offender Supervision, and piloted in eight jurisdictions during 2015: Serbia, Romania, Ireland, Norway, Croatia, England, Spain, and Lithuania. The overall aim of the Eurobarometer is to address the lacuna in current literature regarding the experience of the offender under supervision, specifically at a comparative level. To fulfil this aim, the Eurobarometer employs the following core objectives: a) to capture a description of supervision from the perspective of the individual service user, and; b) to gain a broader view of the collective experience of supervisees across eight European jurisdictions. This paper examines the methodology and substantive content of the Eurobarometer, before discussing how the survey meets the required objectives. It is submitted that the Eurobarometer has the potential to serve as a useful tool in gaining a deeper, comparative understanding of supervision in Europe, from the unique perspective of the offender.

P8.12 - 40 The legal consciousness of irregular migrants in the Netherlands

Mieke Kox (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

Irregular migrants have been subjected to increasingly restrictive immigration laws, policies and practices in recent years. Like other western countries, the Dutch government considers a restrictive approach inevitable to counteract irregular residency. This raises the question whether irregular migrants give the same meaning to immigration laws, policies and practices as the government does. Therefore, my PhD research focuses on the legal consciousness of irregular migrants. On the basis of longitudinal fieldwork among irregular migrants with different backgrounds, I will try to answer the question how immigration laws, policies and

practices matter to these migrants. In this presentation, I present the preliminary results of my fieldwork by illustrating the migrants' different understandings of immigration laws and its consequences for their use of the law. The latter varies from starting new procedures for a residence permit to organizing demonstrations for basic rights, and from using embassies to hamper the provision of travel documents to resistance in an airplane to prevent deportation. Finally, the question will be answered whether the migrants' legal consciousness is a sufficient explanation for what irregular migrants actually think and do with regards to their future, i.e. how these migrants respond to governmental immigration laws, policies and practices.

P6.13 - 49 Attitudes towards punishment and the role of the courts: comparative analyses for Switzerland and Europe

Silvia Staubli (University of Fribourg)

Punitive attitudes got attention with Garland's research on Criminal Justice Systems in the US and the UK. His historical observation of a "punitive turn" – a change from welfare penalism towards social control – was widely discussed. In addition, in the following years, critical debates about whether or not a rise in punitive attitudes can be observed became fixed components of research agendas, far beyond the US and the UK. In Switzerland, there have been two major quantitative studies in the years 2000 and 2015, based on four classical vignette questions on how offenders should be punished. What is missing is a comparison of Switzerland with further European countries. Are Swiss citizens less punitive compared to people from other countries, as earlier research based on questions about the death penalty has suggested? And if yes, what might be the reasons? Based on data of the European Social Survey ESS 2010, this paper compares Swiss citizens' attitudes towards punishment with those of members of other European countries. In addition, attitudes towards the courts are considered.

P6.14 - 50 Responsive regulation at tax investigation

Joao Marques (School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto)

Pedro Sousa (Center for Legal and Economic Research (CIJE) of the Faculty of Law, University of Porto)

Responsive regulation has a special role in compliance and has been implemented by tax authorities by adopting regulatory pyramids that represent the general relationship between authority and taxpayer. The present study explores a representation in the particular case of tax investigation in order to maximise the hypothesis of restoration by the offender. Taking into account both Kirchler's slippery slope framework and Braithwaite's responsive regulation theory, we assume that taxpayers under tax investigation are slippery and that their motivational postures can be regulated by the dynamics of trust and power. Especially focusing on power and aiming to establish a possible measure of intrusiveness of the attitudes taken by the tax authority in each investigation stage, we analyse the Portuguese Legal framework measuring the loss due to late cooperation by the offender, in case of being caught. We conclude that responsive regulation at a tax investigation context is better described by a 'diamond' representation complementing the pyramid approach supported by Braithwaite. We suggest that in Portugal the tax audit procedure is an opportunity to establish a new set of regulatory strategies and a privileged way to apply the responsive regulation theory to practice.

P6.14 - 51 Tackling tax evasion: a study in Portugal

José Cruz (Center for Legal and Economic Research (CIJE) of the Faculty of Law, University of Porto)

Pedro Sousa (Center for Legal and Economic Research (CIJE) of the Faculty of Law, University of Porto)

Daniela C. Wilks (Social Sciences, European University)

Tax evasion is a major concern of governments given the scarcity of public resources and the multiple needs they have to fulfil. Thus, tax compliance has received much research attention and several explanations have been proposed. However, it remains a problem all over the world. This study aims to analyse the motivation of Portuguese taxpayers to comply with their fiscal duties. An empirical study has been conducted with a sample of 964 Portuguese citizens. Findings reveal that individual tax compliance is significantly affected by age, tax morale, civic spirit, patriotic feelings, perceptions of the tax system fairness, and deterrence measures. However, it is not affected by gender, income and religious practice. These results allow the design of more effective initiatives to tackle tax evasion.

P6.14 - 52 Panama papers, Slovenia and the Global Race to the Bottom on Corporate Tax

Matjaž Jager (University of Ljubljana)

The article addresses the reaction of Slovene authorities to the problem of tax havens in particular in light of the recent “Panama papers”. It looks at the ways the government began to react to this problem on various levels. It departs from the proposition that confronting tax havens shares various inner contradictions of economic crime enforcement in general. The article also points out how this issue is being recently addressed at the time of what appears to be an accelerated global race to the bottom on (corporate) tax. Bearing these and other structural problems - in particular regulatory capture, collective action problem and strategic hypocrisy of states - in mind, some elementary questions remain unanswered: Will the measures as proposed have an impact? Is it reasonable to expect they can work? What if they don't? Is there a plan B? The article proposes tentative answers to these questions in particular in light of a position of a small state like Slovenia.

P6.15 - 53 Airport Environment and Passengers' Satisfaction with Safety

Vania Ceccato (KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

Stefano Masci (University of Bologna, Italy)

The objective of this article is to report patterns of passenger's satisfaction with their safety at an international European airport. The study is based on an analysis of a 2014–2015 passenger safety survey with particular focus on the impact of the airport's environment on passenger safety. Chi-square analysis and binary logistic regression underpin the methodology used in the study. Findings show that about one third of passengers are dissatisfied with their perceived safety. Airport entrances, security checkpoints, boarding areas, toilets, and restaurants are places where passengers declare feeling less satisfied with their safety. Regardless whether passengers are arriving or departing, their satisfaction with safety is affected by their perception of an airport's environment (e.g., elevators, overall maintenance) and also by the overall experience of being in transit. Findings call for research and interventions that consider passenger safety as a multifaceted phenomenon and that adopt a whole-journey approach to transit safety.

P6.15 - 54 New Politics of (In)security: Stateless Children in Italy

Nicoletta Policek (University of Cumbria)

Italy is host to a considerable number of migrant children, many of them stateless or at risk of statelessness. Migrant children often lack a residence permit or other identity documents and consequently as undocumented persons, they have no political rights and limited access to social services, health care, education, employment and housing. They also risk receiving expulsion orders and being imprisoned in a detention centre, in this way the shift from legal protection of the child to criminalisation of the child is unambiguously manifest. This contribution highlights crucial concerns embedded in the hybrid nature of statelessness and quasi statelessness as experienced by children in Italy who find themselves in a limbo of legal invisibility, without basic rights, and facing too often the prospect of detention. Finally, this paper underlines the significant problem in terms of state practice, where the child will only acquire nationality through the requisite safeguard if the parent has been officially recognised as stateless through statelessness status determination. Statelessness status determination is then a tool for the identification and protection of stateless people, in particular in the migration context, and is not a requirement for or precursor to the application of safeguards to prevent statelessness at birth.

P6.15 - 55 A cauldron of surveillance? Patterns in the use of surveillance at Scottish football

Niall Hamilton-Smith (University of Stirling)

This paper explores developments in how police and aligned security personnel have sought to monitor and control anti-social and offensive behaviour at Scottish football over the last decade. A particular concern for policy makers and the police alike, has been the control of hate speech associated with perceived sectarian divisions. Critically, the paper considers the implications of the introduction of body worn video (BWV) technology, as well as hand held cameras devices, to address such behaviours. Whilst, a substantial body of evidence has developed around how BWV may help mediate and improve police-public encounters, the author in this paper argues that in this particular context cameras have had a more negative effect. Moreover, BWV technology is just part of a broader package of technologies used in the Scottish jurisdiction, that arguably represents a considerable intensification in the surveillance of football fans, with ‘high policing’ strategies being used selectively against certain types of football fan in certain types of location.

P6.15 - 56 Communicating (In)security; The Sending and Receiving of Control Signals at a Sporting Mega-Event

Adam Aitken (De Montfort University / University of Glasgow)

The ‘control signals’ concept (Innes 2004; 2014) has been influential in outlining how aspects of policing symbolically communicates a range of messages to the public around the effectiveness of security mechanisms. These signals can be either positively or negatively received – enhancing a sense of security or defraying it. However, there is a need to relate the control signals concept to forms of heightened security: CCTV, armed policing, perimeter fencing and lockdown security, and to understand how these function amidst the increasing interface between national and neighbourhood security, where exceptional risks and their attentive security responses are becoming more local in nature. Using qualitative data gathered from research into the security operation for the 2014 Glasgow Commonwealth Games, this paper identifies the process of symbolic communication between security experts responsible for delivering security for the Games, and local residents who experienced the

securitisation of their everyday environment. It is identified that control signals are framed (or pre-signalled) by the history of relations between senders and receiver of the signal (for example, police and residents), and also that signals of security often communicate competing messages of reassurance and deterrence, affecting perceptions of (in)security at the material and ontological levels.

P6.16 - 57 Guiding Principles in the Youth Justice Systems of Ireland, New Zealand and Scotland – Beyond “Welfare” and “Justice”?

Louise Forde (University College Cork)

Young people in conflict with the law often enter the juvenile justice system with a multiplicity of unmet welfare needs. Each States’ response to young people in conflict with the law puts a different level of emphasis on the young person’s needs and on the offence committed. Approaches to responding to offending by children have been typified by the “welfare”-“justice” paradigm, which focuses on whether countries primarily respond to children’s needs, or take a more traditional criminal justice approach. However, these categorisations often do not adequately reflect the complexity and nuances present in many youth justice systems. This paper aims to examine this question of how “welfare” and “justice” considerations operate in three different jurisdictions – Ireland, New Zealand, and Scotland. The guiding principles that provide the basis for the operation of these three distinct youth justice systems will be compared and contrasted. In doing so, it will highlight how often conflicting motivations operate with each other in complex ways. This paper will assess these three approaches by reference to how well they vindicate the rights of the child in conflict with the law under relevant international instruments such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

P8.14 - 46 DIVERSION, YOUTH JUSTICE AND PENALTY

Nicola Carr (University of Nottingham)

Mairead Seymour (Dublin Institute of Technology)

Siobhan McAlister (Queen's University Belfast)

Diversion from the criminal justice system for young people involved in offending is advocated as an effective means of reducing the potentially damaging impact of system contact. However, existing research across a range of different contexts shows that practices of diversion are diverse. Further, there is a lack of conceptual clarity that leads to contradictory approaches in policy and practice. Some of the questions raised concern at which point young people are being diverted from the criminal justice system, what are they being diverted from and where are they being diverted to? This presentation explores the diverse practices of diversion in two jurisdictions – the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. We will map the different contours of diversion in these settings, including variations in decision-making, practice orientations, young people’s experiences and system impact. Through this comparative lens we consider the potential for diversion to be used as a penal or welfare lever and the implications of this for scholarship on youth justice and wider penalty.

P6.16 - 58 Gault at 50: Assessing Progress and Persistent Challenges in Juvenile Justice

Alida Merlo (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Peter Benekos (Mercyhurst University)

The 50th anniversary of *In re Gault* provides an opportunity to review the transformation of juvenile justice in the United States. In this context, the authors assess: U.S. Supreme Court

decisions affecting the sentencing of youthful offenders; legislative reforms that have limited automatic adultification of juvenile cases; and developments that recognize the consequences of childhood victimization. Despite greater emphasis on due process rights, the full impact of Gault has not been realized. In reviewing the progress, three recurring issues are especially critical: juvenile right to counsel; waiver of counsel; and disproportionate minority representation in the system. Simultaneously, evidence based policies and greater attention to treatment illustrate that the current system responds to research and reflects more understanding of adolescent development than occurred in the 1990s. The authors discuss current policy debates and perspectives and assess how legislators, executives, and the judiciary will continue to support the system's progress.

P6.16 - 60 The rights and interests of child victims in youth justice proceedings

Nessa Lynch (Faculty of Law, Victoria University of Wellington)

International standards for youth justice are increasingly influential on domestic practice. There is by now considerable academic and practice literature on the application of such standards in national youth justice systems. Unsurprisingly, the vast majority of this literature focusses on the child who is in conflict with the law; the child as suspect, defendant or offender. There is, rightly, much discussion of how such children in conflict with the law may often be more appropriately categorised as victims themselves, as a result of parental or state abuse and neglect, mental and physical health problems, lack of education, and poverty. Nonetheless, there has been much less consideration of the application of international standards to another group of children who are affected by the youth justice system: the children who are victims of crime. This paper discusses a conceptual framework for the rights and interests of the child victim in the youth justice system. The rights, interests and role of victims in youth justice proceedings is of itself a complex question, but cases of child perpetrators who victimise other children are amongst the most difficult cases that a youth justice system must resolve.

P6.17 - 61 Using a life course criminological approach to study intimate partner violence perpetration

Christopher Maxwell (Michigan State University)

Janna Verbruggen (Cardiff University)

This contribution will discuss how using a longitudinal, life course criminological approach to study intimate partner violence perpetration can enhance our understanding of intimate partner violence.

P6.17 - 62 Untangling the Concept of Coercive Control

Jude Towers (Lancaster University)

Sylvia Walby (Lancaster University)

Brian Francis (Lancaster University)

This contribution will contrast three different approaches to 'domestic violence': Stark's coercive control; Johnson's typologies of intimate terrorism and common couple violence; and Walby, Towers and Francis' domestic violent crime. Underpinning the contribution is the challenge of the concept and measurement of violence against women and men.

P6.17 - 63 Prediction of domestic violence risk

Juanjo Medina-Ariza (University of Manchester)

TBC

P6.17 - 64 The relationship between the development of general offending and development of intimate partner violence perpetration

Janna Verbruggen (Cardiff University)

Christopher Maxwell (Michigan State University)

In this contribution, findings from US and Dutch longitudinal research on the relationship between the development of general offending and the development of intimate partner violence perpetration will be discussed.

P6.18 - 65 Socratic dialogue as a way of fostering institutional counter-narratives

Olga Petintseva (Ghent University. CESSMIR. ISD)

Drawing on experiences with research on sanitized discriminatory practices in youth justice, this paper provides a methodological account of interviewing judicial professionals. Based on this example, the presentation offers a reflexive evaluation of adopting Socratic dialogues while researching the ‘elites’ or socially prominent figures (i.e. the key players in various professional or organizational domains that have public authority and legitimacy). Having uncovered and outlined often reductionist, expectations-based and even discriminatory discourses (and, not in the least, their effects) about ethnic minority youth, the logical question that arises is what ‘to do’ about this. Whereas meaningful transformations require changes in criminal (youth) justice as political strategy, as institutional performance and as embodied practice (McAra, 2017), I zoom in on the latter aspect and particularly on the public role of researchers. I argue that Socratic dialogues are helpful in moving ‘elite’ conversation partners from doxa to episteme and that, given their professional role and expertise, it is of relevance to consider these respondents as responsible and accountable (Brinkman, 2007). Therefore, their accounts and hegemonic institutional discourses can be challenged and disrupted during the research. Nonetheless, such a method is not

P6.18 - 66 Different Strokes for Different Folks? Reflecting on Qualitative Methods used for researching the institutional Corruption of the Medical Profession

Anna Laskai (Utrecht University (Netherlands) Willem Pompe Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Department of Law, Economics and Governance Eötvös Loránd University (Hungary), Faculty of Law, Department of Criminology)

Researching crimes of the powerful is a complex task, having to navigate along the often undefined borders of legal and illegal conduct. Qualitative methodology is a valuable tool for research where the meaning of crime is subject to negotiation. Between April 2015, and October 2016, I conducted fieldwork in Hungary and the Netherlands for the purpose of my PhD, researching the institutional corruption of the medical profession through relationships fostered with the pharmaceutical industry. Relying on interviews with respondents from the medical profession and the pharmaceutical industry alike I sought to answer not only how, but why industry influence is successful in medicine. There are many rules of engagement regarding the application of qualitative methodologies but during fieldwork found these rules had to be bent, or re-evaluated because certain qualities of the sample population made sticking to the rulebook more a hindrance than a help. This presentation will introduce the complex world of researching professional groups. Drawing on experiences from the field, I shall evaluate the obstacles regarding access and data collection, entertaining the question of

whether the traditional rulebook of qualitative inquiry is valid or void when applied to researching crimes of powerful individuals.

P6.18 - 67 “Good luck with the research that will end your career”: interviewing researchers on scientific misconduct

Rita Faria (School of Criminology - Faculty of Law of the University of Porto)

Having conducted interviews with scholars and researchers about perceived causes and consequences of scientific misconduct, results showed how daily constraints of funding and merit recognition shape perceptions of scholars on what is and is not considered misconduct. Being a scholar myself, I was left struggling to understand how to position as a researcher. Many of the concerns raised by interviewees were all too familiar to me: the pressure to publish and find funding, problematic behaviors used by peers to improve their CVs, power plays inside and between research groups. That, in turn, led me to conclude that I could not pretend to be an external observer to the practices and roles of the academy, and working environments. Instead, I had to find my place in a continuum (Mikecz, 2012) that goes from the researcher being considered a total insider, to the researcher being considered an absolute outsider. For that reason, methodological adaptations had to be made (for instance, providing information on preliminary results of the research) in order not to be engulfed by official and moralist discourses on scientific practices and context. Also, that allowed me to stay critical and reflexive.

P6.18 - 68 A wolf among wolves. Ethics in Criminological Research on the Powerful

Yarin Eski (Liverpool Centre for Advanced Policing Studies|School of Humanities and Social Science - Liverpool John Moores University)

Crimes of the powerful have been scrutinised by criminologists for many years now, with practices of the state and the corporate sector, as well as their collusive actions, being framed as unethical behaviour that leads to grave harms and crimes. Nonetheless, to conduct actual research on agents of the state and corporate sector means dealing with difficulties: getting access, retrieving valid and reliable data, and eventually avoiding possible repercussions when reporting. Yet there is no real clarity on how to deal with research ethics itself whence researching the powerful criminologically, or at the very least, do such ethical “terms and conditions” need reconsideration or adaptation when being among “wolves”? The main question that will be addressed in this paper is how to behave ethically as a criminologist among the powerful? A case study will be provided on researching the powerful in port policing.

P6.19 - 69 Comparative perspectives on local police governance in Europe

Alistair Henry (University of Edinburgh, Scotland)

Andy Aydin-Aitchison (University of Edinburgh, Scotland)

What does it mean to talk of ‘local’ governance and accountability of the police in Europe? Police organisational structures themselves vary considerably. Some, particularly following reform over the last decade, give increasing emphasis to central organisation, coordination and governance, whereas others continue to be orientated around regional or more local geographies. Structures of government - central, local and municipal – and where policing functions are located within those structures, of course also vary. This introductory session set ups two panels exploring different ways in which ‘local’ voices are, or indeed are not, articulated within formal police governance arrangements and/or within other distinct

systems, offices or functions of government and administration. The very value of ‘local’ governance, and the extent to which it matters when set against countervailing expectations of the police (e.g. equity and consistency of service), will also be explored as part of our introduction to the panels.

P6.19 - 70 Terrorism and radicalization squeakers: hollowing out local democratic accountability in favour of central intelligence gathering

Elke Devroe (University of Leiden, Netherlands)

After terrorist attacks in Belgium the political debate on counter-terrorism information exchange exploded again. The directive on Terrorist Fighters (FTF) of the Minister of Interior installed - without legal or constitutional basis - so-called “local integral security units” (LIVC) in all municipalities. These units, under Mayoral chairmanship, exchange information on signs of radicalization between social and preventative bodies (school directors, street corner workers, social workers, community wardens, local associations etc.) on the one hand and administrative and judicial authorities (like the police) on the other. These “intelligence exchange” units are organized on police zonal geographical levels. In this paper we present empirical data on the implementation and functioning of these newly installed bodies, questioning accountability, legitimacy and privacy issues on information exchange between social work and central police. Empirical data points in the direction of an abuse of these (local) information nodes for central investigative and law enforcement purposes. This Belgian example emphasises the need to define who such communal bodies are accountable to - to the citizen or to the Minister of Interior? It also explores the question: Can Community Policing still be delivered where local democratic bodies become instruments of a central risk assessment and control model?

P6.19 - 71 The local governance of the police in England and Wales: an assessment of changes and continuities in recent law, policy and practice developments

Stuart Lister (University of Leeds, England)

The arrival in 2012 of directly-elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) to hold Chief Constables to account is widely seen as the most radical reform of police governance in England and Wales for over fifty years. In particular, and against the long-term trend towards greater national level influence over local policing, these new constitutional office-holders were heralded as an institutional means for rebalancing power within the architecture of police governance towards local political interests. This paper considers the realities of this claim. It does so by reflecting on: (a) the political context that led to the introduction of PCCs; (b) the legal responsibilities of key office-holders within the quadripartite structure of police governance; and (c) how PCCs are interpreting and acting on their statutory powers and duties. In so doing, it identifies changes and continuities in how local police governance is ‘done’ in the English and Welsh contexts – and considers what this tells us about the structural dilemmas of governing locally accountable policing.

P6.19 - 72 Handling police complaints: is an independent complaints authority the answer?

Lars Holmberg (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

In 2012, The Independent Police Complaints Authority was established in Denmark. Before, complaints about the police were investigated by the District Attorney, but criticism about close ties between police and the DA – and a very low number of sustained complaints – led

to the establishment of an independent Authority. The Authority is comprised of a civilian board and manned by an investigative force of former police officers. The present paper discusses the results of an evaluation of the Authority, conducted in 2014-16. Based on a survey among complainants, the paper shows that, even though the share of sustained complaints has risen somewhat following the establishment of the Authority, the vast majority of complaints are not sustained. Complainants' satisfaction with the handling of their case has not increased, and the question of the independence of the Authority seems to play a minor role for their assessment of the complaints procedure. The paper investigates the factors that influence complainants' satisfaction and discusses possible ways to increase satisfaction.

P6.20 - 73 Developing Community Courts with Restorative Justice in Ireland

Paul Gavin (Bath Spa University)

In 2007 the Irish National Crime Council recommended that Community Courts should be established in Ireland. In 2009 the Final Report of the National Commission on Restorative Justice recommended that restorative justice be introduced nationally, no later than 2015. Now in 2017 we are still awaiting the introduction of Community Courts and the national roll out of restorative justice. Some progress has been made in both areas. In 2014 it was announced that a pilot scheme was to be established in Dublin whereby a Community Court would be established. Close monitoring would determine whether they should then be rolled out on a national level. Several restorative justice schemes around the country have been expanded since the publication of the Final Report of the National Commission on Restorative Justice, and there is a small but dedicated restorative justice movement developing in Ireland. This presentation argues that the roll out of restorative justice should coincide with the development of Community Courts in Ireland and that Community Courts should contain a restorative justice element within them. It also argues that recent expansion of restorative justice schemes should be allowed to continue independently of the development of

P6.20 - 74 Restorative justice and policy transfer

Danique Gudders (Leuven Institute of Criminology)

Restorative justice ideas and practices have diverse roots but they often tend to go back to pre-modern ways of conflict resolution and reconciliation such as those of First Nations (Canada), aboriginals (Australia) or Maori (New Zealand). In recent times, policy makers often look across borders to check whether successful developments in other parts of the world could be transferred to their countries of origin. This presentation will focus on how and to what extent restorative justice ideas and practices such as victim-offender mediation, family group conferencing and peacemaking circles have been transferred to the Belgian context. At first sight, Belgium has gone quite far with introducing restorative ideas in the penal system, in particular in the areas of victim-offender mediation and family group conferencing which became law in 2005 and 2006. Belgium has also, together with Germany and Hungary, been experimenting with so-called peacemaking circles in order to explore whether such practices, coming from First Nations in Canada could be implemented in a European context. Using restorative justice as a case, we will provide some preliminary results from our research on penal policy transfer which attempts to identify existing transnational policy processes in Belgian policy formation.

P6.20 - 75 When offenders meet their victims face to face. Changing perceptions during

the mediation process? Results from research.

Anna Meléndez (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Meeting the other face to face can be a challenging experience for both victim and offender. In this research, the 40 post-test questionnaires completed by the offenders after mediation included some questions about feelings, attitudes and perceptions related to meeting the person they had injured. It was possible to analyse how they felt and what meeting their victims had meant for them. One of the aims was to find out whether offenders were able to understand the impact of the offence on the victims after having listened to them. Another aim was to identify a positive movement or mutual understanding between victims and offenders. With regard to understanding some were not able to comprehend, while others were able, after having interacted with the victim, to understand how they felt after having been harmed. These outcomes can be seen as somewhat positive because almost half of the sample were able to understand their victims after having spoken with them. However, there were still some who were doubtful and others unable to comprehend how the other party felt.

P6.20 - 76 Restorative Justice in Policing: Implementing change in three English police forces

Adam Crawford (University of Leeds)

Joanna Shapland (University of Sheffield)

Emily Gray (University of Sheffield)

Daniel Burn (University of Sheffield)

This major project has mapped the delivery of restorative justice at the level of police decision making in three police force areas in England. Some restorative justice is available from police officers carrying it out themselves ('street RJ'), and following referrals to local community panels, Youth Offending Teams and voluntary sector providers. However, this provision is patchy and officers are not always confident or trained in relation to restorative justice. Following this fieldwork and drawing upon lessons from work in Belgium and Northern Ireland, the three forces have mounted initiatives to improve delivery, quality and availability, which have been evaluated. The paper considers the challenges of implementing quality provision in relation to policing, which is implicit in the government's statutory requirement that all victims should be given information about the possibilities for restorative justice.

P6.21 - 77 1. HOW THE LEGACIES OF GENOCIDE ARE TRANSMITTED WITHIN FAMILIES IN RWANDA

Lidewyde Berckmoes (NSCR)

In Rwanda, in light of recurrent episodes of violence in the past, there is great concern about breaking 'cycle of violence'. The assumption that violence is passed from generation to generation was first formulated in research on domestic violence and child abuse, but is receiving increasing attention in conflict-affected societies. Various studies have shown associations between experiences as victims and as perpetrators across the generations, but the mechanisms behind it are still poorly understood. Based on qualitative research with 41 mothers and their adolescent children, we investigated how legacies of the 1994 genocide and related events are transmitted to the next generation of Rwandans through processes in the family. Our findings reveal both direct and indirect pathways of transmission. Furthermore, we suggest that transmission might best be described as heterotypic: leading to multiple challenges in the children's lives, but, notwithstanding the concern, not necessarily

translating into new physical violence. Further research is needed on how children actively engage with learnings of the past.

P6.21 - 78 2. FAMILY DYNAMICS AND PARENTING IN INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF LEGACIES OF GENOCIDE IN RWANDA

Veroni Eichelsheim (NSCR)

Previous research offers evidence for the intergenerational transmission of violence, trauma and other mental health problems in post-conflict environments. There is empirical evidence that, due to parents' traumatic experiences, they may become less sensitive to children's needs or less available to their children, which can subsequently affect developmental outcomes, such as children's well-being, educational achievements and social behavior. In Rwanda, after recurrent outbreaks of mass violence since 1959, the 1994 genocide and its aftermath led to drastic changes in family and societal structures. Women had to step into the void left by men and attend to roles traditionally occupied by men. Also, many women had to provide for their husbands who were and sometimes still are detained, often in poor conditions. Based on qualitative research with 41 mothers and their adolescent children, we explored how the genocide and its legacies (i.e. socioeconomic, psychosocial adversities) shape and affect family interactions, the quality of family relationships and parenting behaviors. We specifically focused on how family interactions and parenting may (a) foster intergenerational continuity of adversity and violence, and at the same time (b) may contribute to intergenerational resilience.

P6.21 - 79 3. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE AS A PATHWAY OF INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF LEGACIES OF GENOCIDE

Barbora Hola (NSCR)

In Rwanda, the 1994 genocide and its legacies are still omnipresent. The tragic past very much shapes the present and via next generations may also affect the future. Post-genocide transitional justice initiatives, such as large scale prosecutions and detentions, Gacaca community courts, mass orders to pay reparations, or one-sided memorialization, have been implemented to overcome the violent past and build the new Rwanda as one unified, peaceful and prosperous country. In this paper, based on explorative, qualitative interviews conducted with 41 Rwandan mothers and their children, the role of transitional justice in transmitting legacies of the 1994 genocide to Rwandan youth will be discussed and the questions of "if, how and in what ways" the dealing with the past affects the second generation of Rwandans will be explored. The paper will introduce a conceptualization of transitional justice as a pathway of intergenerational transmission of legacies of mass atrocity crimes and will emphasize the importance of a sound empirical research regarding long-term societal effects of transitional justice initiatives.

P6.21 - 80 COMMENTARY: REFLECTION ON INTERGENERATIONAL LEGACIES OF MASS ATROCITY CRIMES AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

Susanne Karstedt (Griffith University)

What is the impact of conflict, war and violence on the life of collectivities and individuals? How is the memory of violence and trauma transferred within the nucleus of families, and how do these processes diffuse and affect different generations? These are the questions that emerge when we address the perpetuation of violence, its transformation but also its subsiding and end. These are also questions about possible change between generations and

cohorts, and in which ways the individual experiences and familial transmission translate into and shapes the life of collectives in micro-macro processes. The role of transitional justice in these processes has hardly been addressed. The European experience demonstrates that collectives oscillate between amnesia and memory, between closing the books and resumed prosecution, as we can presently observe for some Latin American countries. How is this related intergenerational transmission and generational change? The contribution aims at situating the Rwandan experience within larger historical and comparative frameworks and perspectives.

P6.22 - 81 The governance of mundane social order

Tim Newburn (London School of Economics)

Much criminological concern with social control has focused on the power of the state and, in particular, on formal bureaucracies such as the police. Such 'statist' approaches, however, have been subject to widespread and concerted criticism, and the focus of criminological inquiry has gradually widened to encompass private and voluntary agents and agencies in what increasingly has come to be thought of as a 'plural policing' environment. In an attempt to further broaden the nature of scholarly inquiry, and better capture the complex landscape of the late modern social world, a number of influential authors proposed that criminology move its focus from policing to the 'governance of security' (e.g. Johnston and Shearing, 2003). The starting point for this paper is also with issues of 'governance', but in this case on matters broader than are often captured by the term 'security'. Rather than a specific concern with those practices which are aimed, symbolically and practically, at guaranteeing safety, the focus here is on the broader management and ordering of everyday life. It includes, therefore, but is not limited to, issues of security. The concern here is with what we might think of as the changing nature of 'mundane social order'.

P6.22 - 82 Losing Control: The Contractions of Control in the Twenty First Century

Patrick Carr (Rutgers University)

Martin Innes (Cardiff University)

The early part of the twenty-first century has been marked by advances in surveillance, detection, and enforcement that appear to have widened the net of societal control and heightened the sense of a dystopian Leviathan. The ubiquity of CCTV, the use of DNA profiling and biometric scanning all contribute to a sense that the control project is at an advanced stage. However, as society seeks to control in more and more arenas there are paradoxically diminutions of control in other spheres. For example, the practice of austerity strips away layers of control as police are laid off and workloads rationalized. The steps toward ending mass incarceration in the United States-though perhaps now not as pronounced-also signal a diminution. Also we have witnessed the emergence of new arenas of social life such as the digital environment where orthodox approaches to social control and regulation are problematic and less efficacious. This seems at odds with many of the theoretical explanations of social control (for instance, Foucault 1979; Cohen 1985; Rothman 1981), which have all been predicated on an 'expansionist narrative', and have much less to say about instances where control contracts.

P6.22 - 83 Covert Policing, Social Control and the 'New Visibility'

Bethan Loftus (Bangor University)

It is widely accepted that policing has undergone significant change, moving from a low-

visibility occupation to a high-visibility one (Goldsmith 2010; Brown 2015). Yet, there is another strand of policing that is extremely invisible, operating in isolation from the mainstream street policing with which the public – and criminologists - are most familiar. While covert policing is hardly new, there is evidence to suggest that the use of such investigative strategies has become increasingly widespread. Not only has covert surveillance come to complement more overt policing methods, in some circumstances it has replaced such methods. The aim of this paper is to examine what the pervasive adoption of covert mentalities and techniques might mean for our understandings of policing and the contemporary logics of social control. In so doing, the paper calls into question the widely regarded ‘crisis of visibility’ (Haggerty and Sandhu 2014) currently being experienced by the police, and explores whether covert surveillance is becoming the new normalcy.

P6.23 - 84 Criminal Mediation and Domestic Violence : What's the future?

Ana Pontes (Universidade do Minho)

Margarida Santos (Universidade do Minho)

The Criminal Mediation seeks a solution to the criminal conflict, based on a meeting of wishes between the defendant and the victim, with the participation of a conflict mediator. Domestic violence phenomenon is a crime with particularities, mostly by the persons that contemplates. Indeed, "intimate relationships constitute inextricable entanglements of emotions in which love and hate are sometimes interpenetrated realities" (LUHMANN, 1991). In Portugal, Law No. 21/2007, of 12 June, introduced the Criminal Mediation of adults, excluding the crime of domestic violence (Article 3, paragraphs 2 and 3). The regime applicable to the prevention of domestic violence, the protection and assistance of victims (Law no. 112/2009, of 16 September) provided for the possibility of a restorative meeting (article 39). Repealed. At the international level, the Istanbul Convention prohibits alternative dispute resolution procedures (Article 48). The purpose of the communication is to analyze the (in) compatibility of the realization of restorative practices in the scope of domestic violence crime, first considering, its particularities.

P6.23 - 85 Prevention of Domestic Violence in the Context of Restorative Justice

Mojgan Amrollahi Byouki (author)

Domestic violence has been present in most societies - despite the existing differences between the societies in terms of religion, ways of thinking, and cultural, economic, and social aspects - and therefore can be regarded as a global, transhistorical, and transcultural phenomenon existing in different forms and rooting in a culture and ways of life that emphasize gender inequality. The present paper focuses on prevalence of domestic violence, its consequences, and the responses developed by restorative justice in order to prevent repeated violence. Cultural norms view marital conflicts as private matters and most women tolerate violence without complaining due to such reasons as shame, fear of disgrace, fear of poverty, being rejected by family, fear of death or losing children, problems in legal procedures, and the belief that the law favors men. However, repeated domestic violence can be prevented through measures devised in restorative justice including further interaction among nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and female victims before and after offending, mediation, and providing shelter, financial support, and support for children. A major cause of failure of restorative justice is insufficient efforts to build culture and increase public awareness of restorative justice.

P6.23 - 86 How and to what extent can Problem Based Learning (PBL) improve police

service delivery in relation to domestic abuse?

Chloe Boyce (The University of York)

Policing and education is currently under review and proposals have begun to introduce academic recognition for the existing policing workforce. This research is concerned with how police students learn. PBL is a student-centred learning technique that challenges students to learn through engagement in a problem. PBL develops problem-solving strategies and disciplinary knowledge bases and skills by shifting the focus from teaching to learning. Police leaders must distance themselves from traditional field training, which reinforces the incident-driven, call-responder and saps problem solving skills (Cleveland and Saville, 2006). PBL can enhance problem-solving skills by requiring the learners to work through real problems. The aim is to implement a module of PBL into police domestic abuse training. Background knowledge is needed to implement a module of PBL. It is important to look at the issues of policing domestic abuse, such as completing the DASH form and pursuing victimless prosecutions. There are some practical challenges and difficulties in researching and trying to implement a new training style with the police force, such as time constraints for training and aversions to new training methods being implemented in an organisation inherent with cultures, which will need to be overcome during the

P6.23 - 87 Measuring Attrition in Domestic Violence Offences

Marcelo Aebi (University of Lausanne)

Julien Chopin (University of Lausanne)

This presentation shows the main results of a research that followed, throughout the criminal justice system, all the cases of domestic violence registered by a Swiss police force in the first half of the year 2012 (N=592). One of the goals of the research is to measure the so-called “loss of cases” (i.e. attrition) in the different stages of the system. The results show that 8% of the cases led to a sanction imposed by the prosecutor and 13% to a conviction imposed by a judge. They also show that attrition rates vary widely depending on the type of offence involved. The reason is that the concept of domestic violence is usually presented as an homogeneous construct when indeed it encompasses a large range of offences. As a consequence, attrition rates are affected by the kind of offence involved as well as by the specific dispositions introduced in the criminal code in order to deal with domestic violence. The results allow a discussion of the pertinence of the classic definitions of attrition when applied to the specific context of domestic violence offences.

P6.24 - 88 Thinking about ISRD4: Reflections from the ISRD Network

Janne Kivivuori (University of Helsinki)

Ineke Haen Marshall (Northeastern University)

Dirk Enzmann (University of Hamburg)

Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen)

Mike Hough (Birkbeck, University of London)

Majone Steketee (Verwey-Jonker institute and Erasmus University)

Maiju Tanskanen (University of Helsinki)

Abstract: The third data collection sweep of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD) was collected between 2012 and 2017, and the merged ISRD3 data will be available for researchers this year. During its third data collection sweep, the ISRD network has coalesced into a global network of researchers interested in comparative youth crime surveys. As the ISRD3 data collection is being completed, the Steering Committee has initiated

reflections on the future course and prospects of the ISRD. For this purpose, a query was sent to all ISRD3 network members, to solicit ideas and views regarding future international data collections. In this paper, we describe the 'collective wisdom' of the ISRD network, plus discuss some possible scenarios regarding the future of ISRD.

P6.25 - 89 On the importance of semiotics in the organised crime and terrorism field

Andrea Tundis (University of Darmstadt)

Nowadays, the most common forms of threats of the modern society are represented by Organized Crime and Terrorist Networks (OC&TN), which are increased thanks to the IT's exploitation for advertising, organizing and implementing illegal activities. Social media, such as Twitter and YouTube, are even more often used to spread information and to threaten or recruit people. In this context, the use of a semiotic approach represents a viable solution to support the identification process of criminal activities. Beside the textual analyze, topics identification and so on, other complementary information is considered through the semiotics such as the life of signs within society. In this discussion, the importance of a semiotic approach in the context is advocated on the basis of some fundamental cultural factors such as languages, religions, locations and gender.

P6.25 - 90 The evolution of organised crime groups in a changing socio-political and socio-technical landscape

Roberto Musotto (University of Leeds)

David S Wall (University of Leeds)

The internet has changed the ways that crime is organised, particularly with regard to the proliferation of transnational organised crimes and forms of virtual crime organisation. Has the internet, for example, been crucial in the explosion in Transnational Organised Crime, also, how do we account for the various forms of virtual organised crime that are now being reported. The answer to these questions will increase our knowledge and understanding of organised and transnational organised crime, but also new forms of virtual organisation. In this paper we develop a new model or framework for understanding these changes that reflects the evolution of organised crime from sustainable through to ephemeral patterns, with a range of hybrids in between.

P6.25 - 91 Hybrids: On the Crime-Terror Nexus

Vincenzo Ruggiero (Middlesex University)

Terrorist organizations may complement their military capability with functioning infrastructures and profitable activity in economic ventures as well as in crime. This leads many commentators to focus on the increasing overlap between terrorism and crime, including and particularly organized crime. This paper is devoted to the analysis of this controversial overlap, and after providing a concise outline of definitions of organized crime and terrorism found in criminology, it highlights similarities and differences between the two forms of criminality, along with the ambiguity of the very notion of 'crime-terror nexus'.

P6.26 - 92 The ethics of challenging antisocial comments

Phillipa Evans (Monash University)

Research has identified pro-criminal beliefs and attitudes as strong risk factors for offending and re-offending. Probation officers are routinely trained to challenge pro-criminal comments

and behaviour during supervision. It appears that there is some confusion over the terms pro-criminal and antisocial, with the terms often utilised somewhat interchangeably in the literature. This is problematic as the definitions of pro-criminal and antisocial differ considerably. Whilst antisocial acts or comments may be offensive, they are not necessarily illegal. In a qualitative, exploratory study, twenty supervision sessions between youth justice workers and their clients were directly observed and audio recorded. A key finding of this research was that workers do not appear to distinguish between pro-criminal and antisocial comments in practice, utilising the same challenging responses for both types of comments. This may be problematic as probation workers have a mandate to challenge pro-criminal comments. Antisocial comments on the other hand may be more culturally constructed, entrenched in society's norms and subject to change over time. Challenges to antisocial comments can therefore be more ambiguous and perhaps contingent on a worker's values. This presentation debates the ethics of these results and implications for practice.

P6.26 - 93 Working with Families in Youth Probation

Christopher Trotter (monash university)

Phillipa Evans (monash university)

There is evidence that working with the families of young offenders can be effective in improving family relationships and reducing re-offending. However, while probation officers and others who work with young offenders often work with families, structured family interventions are not commonly offered. This paper reports on a study, funded by the Australian Research Council, which involved youth justice workers in New South Wales offering Collaborative Family Work 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. Youth justice workers undertook specific training in the family work model and working in pairs offered 6 to 10 family work sessions to 45 families, with 31 families completing the family work intervention and 14 discontinuing prior to completion. Follow up with probation officers and family members indicated high levels of satisfaction with the intervention. Six month recidivism data indicates that 26% of completers committed further offences with 6% receiving a custodial sentence, whereas 57% of non-completers offended with 42% receiving a custodial sentence. Further results including control group will be available at the conference.

P6.26 - 94 Criminal record:the future lives of ex-juvenile delinquents

Irena Rzeplińska (Institute of Law Studies Polish Academy of Sciences)

Some juvenile delinquents tried for punishable acts before a youth court commit crimes and receive sentences in their future lives - a fact established by criminology. In my paper I will present findings concerning former juvenile delinquents (a representative sample of Polish juvenile delinquents tried before youth courts in 2000) fifteen years after - their criminal activity as adults over the course of a decade roughly until the age of 30. I am interested in how juveniles stay within the criminal community and whether criminal activity is an important part of their lives. I will analyse the types of crimes committed, the "specialization" of perpetrators, whether they commit one or many different types of crimes, multiple offenders, and the structure of the group as compared to the overall structure of criminality in Poland. What do the types of crimes committed by former juvenile delinquents tell us about their lives as members of society, of families, and about private lives? What are their political, social and economic circumstances as adult offenders, and what does their

criminal activity tell us about them as members of the criminal milieu ?

P6.26 - 95 Pink, fluffy and expensive? The irony of populist perspectives concerning early intervention and prevention and children's rights in youth justice.

Anthony Charles (Swansea University)

Aaron Brown (Swansea University)

Phatsi Mabophiwa (Swansea University)

Joe Janes (Swansea University)

Helen Hodges (Swansea University)

"You're just saying we should let them off!": this view, offered by a member of the public when plans for rights-based, early intervention and prevention approaches to youth crime were mooted in Swansea in 2008/2009 is still arguably current. In fact, and exacerbated by the resource strains that are placed on public services by austerity measures, the 'luxury' of early intervention and prevention (without the added unpopular gloss of children's rights) has led some to conclude that non-punitive and arguably forward looking approaches should be abandoned (or at least relegated to a secondary position). There is an echo of Blair's mantra, "Tough on crime..." – but what though about the causes of crime? Whilst the views above may represent certain aspects of debate concerning youth justice, our research suggests that, perversely, populist statements are contrary to reality. Through a panel session, children's rights orientated research which is coordinated through Swansea University's Innovative Youth Justice Research Team will be presented and critiqued. In particular, tensions associated with presumptions concerning early intervention and prevention will be focused upon, and the reality that a rights-needs-voice-appropriate intervention-provision model is actually diminishing criminogenic needs

P6.27 - 96 Legal Assumptions vs Neuroscientific Facts vs Psychology Understandings in Youth Justice: The Way Forward

Hannah Wishart (University of Manchester)

The idea adolescents should be treated less responsible for committing the same crime as adult offenders remains a constant feature of legal scholarship. But, today, there are now greater concerns amongst legal theorists about the approach taken by the English criminal justice system to juvenile offending. For these kinds of reasons: (1) there has been little discussion in Parliament about the Age of Criminal Responsibility Bill (2013), (2) there is an deficient legal assumption that supposes adolescents have the capacity to be held responsible for engaging in wrongdoing from 10 years of age and, (3) there is extensive neuroscientific literature on the slow maturation of the adolescent brain and the low degrees of mental competency in juveniles compared to adults. Now, central to responsibility practice is the idea that an individual is only responsible and blameworthy for his actions if he possesses the relevant capacities. And if an individual does not possess these relevant capacities he cannot be held legally responsible. For the basic moral intuition stands, as Hart argues, it is only fair to hold individuals accountable for their actions when they had the capacity and opportunity to refrain from committing wrongdoing. As a consequence, many commentators believe that

P6.27 - 97 Avoiding the harms of parental incarceration: a normative framework for best interests assessments in prosecution and sentencing decisions

Heleen Lauwereys (Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (Ghent University))

According to Article 3 of the International Children's Rights Convention, the position of the child should be taken into account in all decisions (in)directly affecting the child. A strict reading of this provision, which also applies in a criminal law context, may imply that the impact on the child should be taken into account when (i) deciding to either or not prosecute and (ii) sentencing parents. Academics, legislators, policy makers and practitioners pay very little attention to those children at the prosecution or sentencing stage. Research has focused on the sentence execution stage to assess and seek to mitigate the (mostly) negative impact of parental incarceration on the children's wellbeing. The impact of prosecution and sentencing decisions is understudied, leaving many questions on the compatibility of best interests assessments with fundamental principles such as the public nature of criminal law, the equality principle, and sentencing rationales. The research aims at providing a normative framework on the basis of which it is assessed which criminal law decisions need and allow for a best interests assessment. This framework also gives guidance on how best interests assessments should take place in criminal law procedures, while respecting the abovementioned fundamental principles.

P6.27 - 98 Including the «best interests of the child» in the sentencing process of a parent: advantages, risks and impediments

Sophie de Saussure (University of Ottawa)

Although offenders are the «official» target of the penal system, the functioning of the latter implies consequences on a large scope of social actors. In this regard, minor children of offenders are particularly at risk to be affected by the negatives effects of prison. Yet, the Canadian sentencing provisions do not require the Court to take into account the offender's family situation or to collect information on this matter. With this communication we will discuss the relevance of including the concept of the «best interests of the child» as a new standard in the Canadian sentencing framework. This principle is at the heart of decisions rendered in civil law regarding children protection, but when it comes to criminal law, it seems to be stuck at the border of this enclosed system. Could this concept support a reform and contribute to sustain an enhanced protection for children? Could it contribute to revalue the restraint principle in punishment? We will discuss the advantages of such a proposal but also the risks that could be generated by integrating this concept as a sentencing factor, and the impediments to its integration.

P6.27 - 99 Sentencing Disparities in the Crown Court: Look at the Judge, not the Court

Jose Pina-Sánchez (University of Leeds)

The literature in the UK has traditionally pointed at the emergence of “court cultures” as a key factor leading to disparities in sentencing. Recent studies using survey data from the England and Wales Sentencing Council have been able to test this hypothesis, showing that the presence of unwarranted between court disparities in the Crown Court is small to negligible. These studies have relied on multilevel modelling techniques and the assumption that sentences are nested within courts. Such simplification of the hierarchical nature of sentence data was inevitable given the firm opposition of the judiciary to publish any data linking specific judges to sentences passed. Using data scrapping techniques, and protected by the 2008 Copyrights Act, we have been able to collect a new sample of violent offences from HM Courts & Tribunals Service transcripts posted online in a private domain. Analysis of this sample demonstrate that the magnitude of between court disparities in the Crown Court are indeed negligible, however, disparities at the judge level account for a quarter of the differences observed in custodial sentence length. We conclude that future academic and

policy efforts should be addressed to the understanding of within, not between court disparities.

P3.28 - 100 Can/should criminologists be 'critical friends?' (or, walking a tightrope across policy chasms)

Michele Burman (University of Glasgow)

Reflecting on ten years of co-directing the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research and, with the benefit of hindsight, this paper traces some (moral, ethical and political) dilemmas that invariably confront those who, from time to time, may work closely with criminal justice policy makers. It points to the challenges of safeguarding and supporting academic independence and personal sanity whilst facilitating the provision of research to inform policy, and provides hints at how to spot and capitalise on policy permeability.

P3.28 - 101 The art and science of influence in government circles

Loraine Gelsthorpe (University of Cambridge)

Having been advisor on a number of government committees over the years I will reflect on some of the frustrations and challenges, as well as some of the positive gains. In particular I will make comment on the role of academics and 'academic voices' in the changing landscape of reform in relation to women, crime and criminal justice, focusing on the art, science and politics of influence.

P3.28 - 102 Opening and closing doors: influencing electronic monitoring policy and practice

Anthea Hucklesby (A.L.Hucklesby@leeds.ac.uk)

This paper reflects upon over a decade of work aimed at influencing the direction of electronic monitoring (EM) policy and the operation of EM in England and Wales, most recently as a Knowledge Exchange Fellow with the Ministry of Justice. It will explore the experience of working with both statutory and private sector organisations to promote the more appropriate use of EM, highlighting some of the dilemmas, pitfalls and successes. It will also examine some of the unique advantages and tensions which arise as a result of private sector involvement in electronic monitoring. .

P3.28 - 103 From powers of search to powers of persuasion: Cultural and normative transformation in Scottish policing practice

Susan McVie (University of Edinburgh)

Kath Murray (Independent Researcher)

This paper will discuss the experience of two academics (Kath Murray and Susan McVie) in transforming policing practice in Scotland. It starts with a very high profile controversy around the mass use of non-statutory stop and search by Police Scotland (a practice outlawed in England and Wales since 2003) in which there was complete denial of a problem and robust attempts to discredit the academic research, to a position where academic researchers were involved at the heart of political, policy and operational change. We reflect on the cultural and normative shift within Police Scotland over a turbulent and, at times, vitriolic period in its early history and highlight lessons for other academics in attempting to challenge institutional malpractice.

P3.32 - 116 Practical cross-border cooperation to tackle waste trafficking

Shanna Mehlbaum (Tilburg University)

Toine Spapens (Tilburg University)

Curbing the problem of waste trafficking depends on cooperation between competent authorities. This requires foremost cooperation between law enforcement agencies (police and judicial authorities) between the Member States of the EU. Cooperation may however be hampered by legal and organisational problems. In addition, waste is often trafficked to destinations outside the EU and sometimes to (parts of) countries in which governments and law enforcement are weak. In these circumstances, police and judicial cooperation face specific problems. Third, apart from traditional law enforcement agencies, other public bodies (administrative bodies, customs) also play a role in tackling waste trafficking. Cooperation with and information exchange between law enforcement agencies and other public bodies is often essential, but comes with specific questions and problems, particularly if it concerns exchange across borders outside the context of an ongoing criminal investigation. Finally, private partners, in particular NGO's may be able to contribute to tackling illegal waste transports, for example by providing information they gather in the field. Question is to what extent public bodies can cooperate in practice with such NGO's.

P3.32 - 117 The economic drivers and barriers of illegal waste trafficking

Leila Suvantola (Police University College Finland)

Terhi Kankaanranta (Police University College Finland)

Drivers of illegal waste trafficking (IWT) are predominantly economic benefits accrued by waste producers, management companies, traffickers and countries receiving the illegal waste streams. The benefits are in the form of cost avoidance or direct profit potential of waste due to valuable components, usability as such or as secondary raw material. These drivers are impacted by consumer factors (the exponential use of electronic appliances e.g. mobile phones and tablets with increasing demand in the developing countries), economic factors (demand of secondary raw material, low shipping costs to the East, increasing economic activity in the developing countries) as well as regulatory and administrative factors (stricter EU regulation leading to high costs of waste management, lack of awareness, struggling enforcement and low penalties). The last mentioned factors reduce the ethical, regulatory and economic barriers of illegal waste trafficking. Based on Delphi survey the paper seeks understanding of the different drivers and barriers of IWT in order to provide basis for the identification of the needed different intervention strategies and tools to achieve the objectives of the Basel Convention while recognising the megatrends that are likely to reshape the world and its economy.

P3.32 - 118 Crime script analysis of illicit cross-border waste trafficking

Terhi Kankaanranta (Police University College Finland)

It is widely acknowledged that waste business, such as e.g. trafficking of both hazardous and non-hazardous material, is constantly growing in Europe. In this paper, operational models of illicit waste trafficking cross-borders in Northern, Western and Southern Europe (Finland, the Netherlands, Italy) were identified and analysed by utilizing crime script analysis. Also, key factors enabling illicit waste trafficking cross borders were identified. The paper produced advanced knowledge on how the illicit activities might be prevented. The paper is based on 13 judiciary cases of cross-border illicit waste trafficking. Three cases were selected from Finland, five from the Netherlands and five from Italy. All the cases had a cross-border

element e.g. a corporation located in different country than where the illicit activities took place or waste was transported from country to country. Taking advantage of illicit and legal networks in facilitating activities, the lack and misuse of appropriate licenses as well as falsified documentation were present in all the acts and scenes of the process of crime. To prevent illicit cross-border waste trafficking, criminal networks should be uncovered. Preventative actions should be focused to the first stages of the activity planning and control.

P3.32 - 119 Estimating the size and revenues of illicit waste market: a sound methodology

Serena Favarin (UCSC-Transcrime)
Cecilia Meneghini (UCSC-Transcrime)
Ernesto Savona (UCSC-Transcrime)

Perpetrators in EU countries traffic waste within and beyond the European borders, fostering the worldwide phenomenon of the illicit waste trafficking. What is the amount of waste materials which is illegally disposed by those countries? What is the turnover produced by these illicit trades? There is a lack of reliable estimates of the size of these markets and the revenues they generate. In fact, existing estimates often refer to the figures without offering a detailed explanation of the methodology adopted. This study proposes a new approach for estimating the dimensions and the revenues of illicit waste markets in different European countries. The research scanned the possible methods and the available data to present a sound methodology to estimate the illicit waste markets. Considering this as a first attempt to assess the size and value of this market at EU level, the aim of this paper is to stimulate debate on how to improve measurement of crime proceeds and discuss the method's strengths and weaknesses. Main results are presented for Italy, the Netherlands and Finland.

P7.1 - 1 A Lingering Nightmare: Lived Experiences During and After Solitary Confinement

Keramet Reiter (University of California, Irvine)

Supermax prisons, developed in the US in the late 1980s, detain prisoners for years in hyper-automated, sterile isolation. Although supermaxes allegedly detain the “worst of the worst” prisoners, many are eventually released, often directly from long-term isolation onto the streets. In California, for instance, 50-100 people per month are released directly from supermaxes onto parole. And in New York, even more people, roughly 2,000 per year are released directly from long-term isolation onto parole. This presentation analyzes in-depth interviews with former prisoners, who spent three months or more in supermaxes in California or New York. These represent some of the first analyses of the long-term impacts of solitary confinement on people in our communities. The data suggest that a surprisingly robust and consistent culture develops in solitary confinement facilities across the United States, and prisoners carry aspects of this culture with them out of prison, continually living and re-living aspects of their isolation in their daily lives. This research provides new insights regarding the persistence and resilience of long-standing themes in the development of prison culture and also complicates our understanding of the barriers that prisoners face upon re-entering society.

P7.1 - 2 ‘They strip you of everything, but replace it with nothing’: solitary confinement across borders

Sharon Shalev (University of Oxford)

Solitary confinement - also called 'isolation', 'separation', 'segregation', '23/7', amongst other terms- is one of the most extreme penalties which can be legally imposed on prisoners, and yet one which is widely used. This paper builds on my previous work on supermax prisons in the US, high security units across Europe, close supervision centres and segregation units in England and Wales, and management and punishment units in New Zealand, to identify some of the common problems in the use of solitary confinement in different jurisdictions. It also considers the compatibility of isolative practices with international human rights law.

P7.1 - 3 Depth, extremity and intensity at the terminus of the prison system

Ben Crewe (University of Cambridge)

In England and Wales, around 50 prisoners considered particularly dangerous or difficult to manage are held in four Close Supervision Centres (CSCs). These units represent the 'deep-end' of the system, with depth defined as 'the extent to which a prisoner is embedded into the security and control systems of imprisonment (King and McDermott 1995: 90). Based on ongoing research across the CSC system, this paper seeks to characterise the experience of CSC imprisonment, and refine a framework for the conceptualisation of prison life, based on the ideas of 'depth', 'weight' and 'tightness' (Crewe 2011). First, it highlights a distinction between depth of isolation from the outside world and distance from freedom. Second, with regard to 'weight', it describes the lightness of the units relative to normal wings within high-security establishments, but also the complexity of staff-prisoner relationships, which it characterises as a mirage of authenticity. Third, it explains how CSC prisoners deal in very different ways with being subject to intensely 'tight' forms of penal power. It concludes by arguing that the units are marked by various forms of intensity, resulting from the interaction between the orientations of extreme individuals and their location at the terminus

P7.2 - 4 Advances in the Conceptualization and Measurement of Gottfredson & Hirschi's (1990) Self-Control Construct

Nuno Teixeira (School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto)

Carla Cardoso (School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto)

Josefina Castro (School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto)

Since the publication of the General Theory of Crime, numerous studies, spanning multiple research areas, have stressed a complexity underlying both the conceptualization and measurement of the self-control construct. Through a multi-methodology approach, the present study aims to explore the self-control concept as well as its distinct associations with similar concepts, such as sensation-seeking, risk propensity and decision-making processes. Also, we sought to comprehend what contributes to the explanation of self-control, peer and self-reported delinquency. 94 college students completed psychometric measures whilst some of them have also completed three laboratory tasks (BART; IGT; Go/No-Go). Results suggest conceptual validity between self-control psychometric measures despite most psychometric and laboratory measures not being statistically significant correlated. Results suggest social desirability might have an influence in the reported levels of self-control. Finally both impulsivity and sensation-seeking predict self-reported delinquency, with the former also predicting self-control. As far as our knowledge is concerned, this is the first study that uses laboratory measures, whilst considering The General Theory of Crime's view of self-control in the study of crime, deviance, and antisocial lifestyles. Future research directions will be discussed.

P7.2 - 7 Crime, Property and Density Scale Adjusted Metrics

Quentin Hanley (Nottingham Trent University)
Haroldo Ribeiro (Universidade Estadual de Maringa)
Dan Lewis (Economic Policy Centre)

Research in urban scaling has observed a deterministic component in the relationship between urban population and a wide range of metrics revealing an inherent bias in traditional per capita measures. Recently, we found density metrics were superior for modelling the scaling of crime and property in England and Wales. Removing the deterministic component left density scale adjusted metrics (DSAMs) revealing inter-relationships between crime and property. The data consisted of population, area, and 15 crime and 9 property metrics provided by UK government agencies. The residuals from linear or broken stick linear fits to the log-transformed data were used as DSAMs in subsequent cross-correlation and network analysis. The DSAMs revealed a high degree of cross-correlation between crime and property metrics and the strength of that correlation allowed hierarchical relationships to be revealed. Only two crime types were positively correlated with property transaction values. More often crime and property transactions were anti-correlated, a feature that made network analytics better equipped to visualise the relationships between crime and property. Advances in the science of urban and population scaling provide new opportunities for criminologists to use big data approaches to understand the inter-relationships between crime and other metrics.

P7.4 - 12 Ecotourism's Links to the Illegal Wildlife Trade: A Case Study of Peru

Antony Leberatto (New Jersey City University)

Ecotourism is widely accepted as an important tool for wildlife conservation. Nevertheless, there is very limited knowledge of the connections between ecotourism and the illegal wildlife trade. This case study describes actions taken by ecotourists that harm wildlife populations. The data for this study comes from an ethnographic investigation of Peru's illegal wildlife trade which includes interviews (n=85) with persons involved in the illegal wildlife trade (hunters, middle persons, intermediaries, market sellers, and buyers) and those who rescue trafficked wildlife (conservationists, wildlife rescue center workers, and ecological police); participant observations across 60 cities; and 100's of photographs of the wildlife trade processes. At times, ecotourists engage in a variety of tourism activities that harm ecosystems and animal populations. Some ecotourists also request for the illegal capture, trade, and killing of endangered and protected species. It is important for researchers, international NGOs, and local governments to pay closer attention to the harmful effects of tourists and ecotourism operations in bio-diverse zones.

P7.4 - 13 The Voiceless Victims of Heritage Crime

Bethan Poyser (Nottingham Trent University)

The structure of the adversarial system of justice is said to offer no voice to the victim (Walklate, 2007). Similarly to other marginalised areas of crime, particularly that of environmental crime (Hall, 2013), the concept of a 'voiceless victim' is particularly apt when a heritage crime is committed. Naturally, a heritage site has no voice, and commonly, the place managers of the latter do not either. As the limited existing literature on heritage crime has found, police practitioners often fail to recognise the seriousness of heritage crime when reported, inadequately following up cases and leaving victims feeling neglected (Oxford Archaeology, 2009). Thus, heritage crime has two voiceless victims; the heritage site and the 'place' manager. In an age of increasing austerity and managerialism, how can the voices of

place managers be heard, and what measures can be put in place to aid police practitioners' understanding and treatment of their grievances? Through a series of semi-structured interviews with place managers of heritage sites across Nottinghamshire who have been victims of heritage crime, this research suggests that the questions we should be asking centre not upon the prevention of heritage crime, but rather, upon education and accessibility surrounding heritage.

P7.4 - 14 What we know about child sex tourists: Characteristics, motives and methods of (Dutch) transnational child sex offenders

Anneke Koning (Leiden University)

Sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, also known as child sex tourism, is a serious problem and a relatively new challenge for law enforcement. Much remains unknown about this criminological phenomenon, including about the offenders, and scholarly research is extremely scarce. Despite the growing attention and the political consensus on the responsibility of the Dutch government to prevent transnational child sex offences by their citizens, very few offenders are identified and prosecuted. The current study, commissioned by the Netherlands Police and Science Research programme, brings together information from international scientific literature, Dutch policy reports, and other grey literature in a review to investigate the characteristics, motives and methods (*modi operandi*) of transnational child sex offenders, with a special focus on offenders from the Netherlands. The scant research available suggests that this offender group is not as homogeneous as the stereotypical image would suggest, and that various motives (preferential/situational) and methods (which can be grouped into short-stay/long-stay/online) apply. The diversity of the offender group requires a variety of initiatives that are closely adapted to the different offender types. The scarcity of empirical research on this topic furthermore highlights the necessity of gathering more intelligence.

P7.4 - 15 Atrocity and Remembrance: The Selective Representation of State Crime in South Korea.

Robin West (University of Essex)

Drawing on dark tourism literature this paper explores the representation of atrocity at two sites memorializing state violence in South Korea: Seoul's Seodaemun Prison Museum and the 'May 18 Uprising' memorial in Kwangju. Both celebrate the emergence of the democratic state through a politics of remembrance. The choreography of carceral space at Seodaemun records what are described as the unlawful practices of Japanese colonialism through depictions of torture and victims' testimonies. I argue that whilst the museum communicates the spectral presence of colonial repression, its narrative silences memories of pro-democracy activists' imprisonment and abuse under the post-colonial dictatorship. Once Seodaemun's plural past is stressed it can be understood as part of a network of symbolic sites where torture and ideological conversion occurred under authoritarian rule. Seodaemun's politics of remembrance is compared to the Kwangju memorial to the 1980 massacre of pro-democracy protesters as an officially-sanctioned space of commemoration. The latter has, nonetheless, been described as a 'theatrical space' that controversially replaced a spontaneous site of public remembrance. The overall aim of this paper is to contextualize the intersections between what have become 'dark' tourist sites and contested meanings underlying selective representation of atrocity.

P7.5 - 16 Domestic Violence and Non-Fatal Strangulation: Examining Victim Experiences in Texas

Tara Shelley (Tarleton State University)
Katherine Brown (Tarleton State University)

Strangulation is more likely to occur in domestic settings than in non-domestic settings (Campbell, Glass, Sharps, Laughon, & Bloom, 2007). Most victims of strangulation will not seek medical treatment and law enforcement often misses or fails to properly document the external evidence, signs and symptoms associated with it (Peterson & Bialo-Padin, 2012; Strack et al., 2014; Strack & McClane, 1999; Turkel, 2010). In addition, victims of domestic violence who experience non-fatal strangulation are seven times more likely to become victims of an intimate partner-related homicide (Campbell, et al., 2007; Block, 2004; Block et al., 2000). Surviving strangulation victims are much more likely to die at a later time if their abuser previously strangled them (Block, 2004; Strack et al., 2014). This presentation will examine the prevalence of non-fatal strangulation incidents among victims of domestic violence seeking services from One Safe Place located in Fort Worth, Texas, USA. Victim and offender characteristics as well as relationship factors, previous domestic violence, danger assessment scores, unemployment, and the nature and extent of substance abuse will be explored as potential correlates of non-fatal strangulation among victims. The presentation will also review the methods, signs and symptoms associated with non-fatal strangulation

P7.5 - 17 Practitioner's perceptions of the help-seeking behaviours of older victim-survivors of domestic abuse

rebecca zerk (Aberystwyth University)
Sarah Wydall (Aberystwyth University)

This paper explores the help-seeking behaviours of older victim-survivors of domestic abuse. This study was the first in the United Kingdom to conduct a Pan-Wales piece of research on practitioners' perceptions of the barriers to help-seeking for victim-survivors of domestic abuse. Fifty qualitative semi-structured interviews were conducted with statutory practitioners and managers from twenty-one out of twenty-two local authorities in Wales. Professionals believed that older people's 'interconnectedness' with family, social embeddedness in the community and 'meanings of the home' influenced help-seeking. The research suggests that for older victim-survivors of domestic abuse, age discrimination by practitioners, considerably compounds on older people's experiences of help-seeking, by restricting the range, quality and type of support provided. The findings from this paper demonstrate a significant shift is required in practice to ensure older people are in a position to make informed choices and their wishes are central in the decision-making process.

P7.5 - 18 Psychosocial characteristic of female victims of domestic violence

Sarah El Guendi (University of Liege)

It is well supported in the literature that what we call "personality" determines as much our way of apprehending the world which surrounds us, as our ways of interacting through our behaviour. This exploratory study aims at quantifying the temperament and character dimensions of a sample of women victims of domestic abuse without psychopathology, and to determine the effect of these personality traits on maintaining a victim mentality. A sample of thirty-four females, between 22 and 45 years old, victims of domestic violence were included in the study. Based on interviews, the approach includes an analysis of the profiles with regard to the biosocial model of personality of Cloninger (TCI) and sociodemographic variables. The study shows an emotional attachment marked with abandonment anxiety, loneliness, negative social attitudes, relationship insecurity, low self-esteem and a negative

self-image. The fears of abandonment, added to the need for overprotection, may lead to ambivalent, chaotic or conflicting conjugal relationships. The study concludes with a criminological discussion around the role played by the cognitions and feelings in the preservation and strengthening of violence within the couple. Finally, some approaches are suggested for further research which could possibly improve our understanding of this complex phenomenon.

P7.5 - 19 Ignored, invisible and overlooked: Older people and domestic abuse

Sarah Wydall (Aberystwyth University)

Rebecca Zerk (Aberystwyth University)

This paper examines why older people have been overlooked by domestic abuse agencies in the marketing of their services in the United Kingdom. A social ecological model is adopted to explore the barriers and enablers at a service level that influence service engagement. For victim-survivors, an integral aspect of initial contact is whether individuals relate to the language and the images used to advertise a service. Therefore, the researchers explore the meaning behind images and text currently used by domestic abuse service providers . The findings suggest a considerable gap exists in marketing services as the majority of images presented are of women under 70 years old, white, heterosexual, often pictured with children. Furthermore, in the minority of cases where pictures of older people are used, they represent ageist stereotype. The research recommends that to increase uptake, organisations need to use imagery and text that not only reflects the diversity of victim-survivors' in the population, but also the potential differences in the dynamic that exists between the abuser(s) and the older victim-survivor compared to younger age-groups.

P8.5 - 16 Homicides and Killings in a Worldwide Scenario

Roberto Cornelli (University of Milano-Bicocca)

Adolfo Ceretti (University of Milano-Bicocca)

The thesis of a decline in global violence whereby several countries worldwide are experiencing a reduction in lethal violence has become the focus of a broad debate. After defining the field of research and analyzing the homicide trends in several geographical areas, a review of the main theoretical interpretations of this phenomenon will be provided, with a special focus on European countries and Americas. Socio-economic and structural indicators are considered, as well as cultural variables associated with homicide rates. In the end, a thesis on the central role that the “democratic issue” should play in the dynamics of lethal violence will be suggested.

P8.5 - 17 Holiday homicide anomaly: evidence from Russia

Vladimir Kudryavtsev (Institute for the Rule of Law , European University at Saint Petersburg)

A link between homicide rate and holidays had been noted since late 1970-s; it was established that national holidays usually coincide with a certain increase in criminal slayings. Yet this effect has mostly been observed with American criminal statistics. In my work I try to prove the existence of said effect using unobserved components model applied to the evidence from Russian jurisdiction: the universe of decisions of criminal courts in 2008-2012 (~5 million decisions). I find a strong, robust connection between several Russian national holidays and peak number of homicides on those dates. I also test the idea that regional holidays can have a similar effect, finding that while national holidays' effect can be

observed regionally, regional holidays themselves affect nothing.

P8.5 - 18 The use of neuroscience in the Slovenian criminal justice system: a study of homicide cases

Miha Hafner (Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana)

Mojca M. Plesničar (Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana)

Recently, we have witnessed a dramatic increase in scholarly literature on the use of neuroscience-based evidence in legal practice, in particular in criminal justice. It is surprising, however, that there has been very little empirical research done on the role of neuroscience in criminal justice systems around the world. The few existing studies have focused on Anglo-American common law systems, whereas to our knowledge there has been only one study conducted in a civil law jurisdiction, namely in the Netherlands (de Kogel and Westgeest, 2015). This research on Slovenian murder cases is the first empirical study in a civil law jurisdiction systematically searching for neuroscience evidence in all adjudicated cases of a particular type of crime. We have analysed all written judgments for charges of homicide that became final from 1991 to 2015 in Slovenia (almost 450 cases). The results have shown that 18 % of all homicide trials in Slovenia involved neuroscience-based evidence. The nature and the role of this evidence will be presented as well as its impact on judicial decisions and on the sentence. A comparative aspect will also be presented.

P8.5 - 19 Does being convicted of a threats to kill offence lead to later serious violent offending?

Brian Francis (Lancaster University)

Sahan Atygalle (Lancaster University)

Issuing threats to kill is viewed in England and Wales law as a serious offence, with a maximum of a ten year prison sentence. Offences reported to the Police are currently around 8,500 a year. However, many offences are in many cases not taken seriously by the police, either not being recorded or downgraded to a public order offence. With a modern focus on cyber threats to kill, and on domestic threats to kill, it is important to know the degree of risk associated with this offence. We consider a cohort of 7,857 offenders (7378 males and 478 females) who were convicted of one or more threats to kill offences between 1963 and 2001. We examine three different serious violent outcomes – Homicide, Homicide related crime (including attempted murder and conspiracy) and GBH. Using a survival analysis approach we examine risk factors for future serious violent offending following a threats to kill, including age, prior violent behaviour and sentence given (custodial, non-custodial). We also examine whether there is evidence that threats offences are becoming more serious.

P7.7 - 20 Value Added Tax and Carousel Fraud Schemes in the European Union and the Slovak Republic

Tomáš Strémy (yes)

The aim of this contribution is to elaborate the institute of VAT frauds, with emphasise on Carousel frauds into a complex document, which would provide reader with compact information concerning VAT fraud schemes within the European Union, problems within the EU VAT system, which was put into place in 1993 and strategies how will the system work in the future, especially in a view of the European Commission's proposed solution on the EU's common system of VAT.

P7.7 - 21 Issues of Criminal Liability of Political Parties in the Fight of Corruption

Skirmantas Bikelis (Law Institute of Lithuania)

Political parties play essential role in any democracy, considering that freedom of political opinion and freedom of association represent fundamental human rights. On the other hand, corruption in the sphere of financing of political parties is a serious issue all across the Europe and beyond, threatening democratic structure and values of our society. Due to the special role of the parties in the democratic society, fighting political corruption and targeting parties involved (especially with perspective of far-reaching restrains as dissolution of the party), require balanced and restrictive attitude. The paper presents a case study of the recent criminal proceedings against parliamentary "Labour" party in Lithuania. Lithuania is one of the few EU member States, that provide criminal liability for political parties for regular offences. These proceedings were the first, where the prosecution of political party leaders for corruption related offences triggered the criminal proceedings against their political party. The analysis of the case gives background to discuss the proportionality of the criminal liability of the political parties and also the specific issues of prosecution when the party makes a legal twist of identity in order to avoid liability.

P7.7 - 23 Industrial Espionage in Europe – Findings from a file analyses in six European countries

Susanne Knickmeier (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law)

Industrial espionage can cause enormous material and immaterial damages in companies. The phenomenon of industrial espionage, particularly the violation of trade secrets, is diffuse and ambiguous. Attacks are not always noticed by the affected party. The crimes in focus concern either conventional (physical) crime or even cyber crime, which makes it often more difficult to detect an attack. To gain a deeper insight in the phenomenon of industrial espionage and its criminal proceedings, exemplary case studies were conducted in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Bulgaria, England and Denmark. The presentation includes a comparison of the handling of cases in which trade secrets are violated in different legal systems. Comparing similarities and differences, the author assesses offenders, aggrieved parties, procedures followed by the offenders as well as outcomes of criminal proceedings.

P7.8 - 24 Supervision Practices in the Youth Justice System: Uncovering the ‘Black Box’

Gemma Morgan (Swansea University)

Several studies suggest that the effective use of Core Correctional Practices (CCPs) (see Andrews and Kiessling 1980) are linked to positive outcomes such as reductions in recidivism rates (Lowenkamp et al., 2006; Raynor et al., 2014; Trotter, 2016; Ugwudike, Raynor and Vanstone, 2014). Within the context of the Welsh youth justice system there has been limited empirical insight which has examined the use of CCPs, resulting in the latter remaining a ‘black box’ (see Bonta et al., 2008). With limited empirical insight, it is difficult to ascertain whether youth justice practitioners employ evidence-based CCPs and the potential impact that these have on recidivism rates. This paper will discuss the findings from evaluations conducted on community-based and secure youth offending services in Wales. It will also highlight the key factors that undermine the successful implementation of CCPs and discuss how best to align front-line practice with the existing evidence-base.

P7.8 - 25 Being professional in coercive care for youth

Lina Ponnert (Lund University, School of social work)

Kerstin Svensson (Lund University, School of social work)

We will present results from a study of acute divisions within state run institutions for youth in coercive care in Sweden. These institutions are characterized by their special authorities to provide locked, coercive care for young persons (usually teenagers) assessed by the social services as displaying severe behavioral problems, drug abuse or crime. Acute divisions are characterized by the fact that the young persons have been put there in an acute phase by the social services; the facility is locked and placement restricted to a maximum of eight weeks. Acute divisions only provide acute care; they do neither provide assessments nor treatment. The questions that will be answered are: How do the professionals deal with these special circumstances; what ideas do they have about their work? What do they think about their professional discretion, what is regarded as professionalism and what are the desired outcome of work within this context? How does working in acute divisions differ from working within treatment divisions in special approved homes? The results are based on four group interviews with professionals providing care in acute divisions, and two groups in treatment divisions, in total 16 professionals. Further, results from a minor survey support the interviews.

P7.8 - 26 The 'nature' of high-risk youth gangs offenders' rehabilitation treatment; an analysis of the rehabilitation process...

Louis-Georges Cournoyer (Université de Montréal)

Marie-Michèle Dumas (Université de Montréal)

Jacques Dionne (Université du Québec en Outaouais)

Marie-Marthe Cousineau (Université de Montréal)

Marie-Josée Fleury (McGill University)

While important efforts have been invested in search of ideal models and programs to guide rehabilitation of youth offenders, especially gang members, the description of what is done in naturalistic settings has somewhat been neglected. Rehabilitation files of 111 high risk youth offenders (gang members or not), taken in charge by the Montreal youth centre were coded in order to verify their utility in predicting recidivism . The clinical files of the youth offenders were coded over a ten-month period. In respect to the Risk–Need–Responsivity model (RNR model; Andrews et al., 1990), higher intensity of interventions should be observed for higher-risk offenders. Hence, analyses are done in order to verify if this postulate of the RNR model is respected and if so, if it can predict a reduction in the recidivism rate for youth offenders gang members. Regression models are used to contrast the recidivism predictive validity of intervention (variety, nature and intensity) over the initial characteristics of the youth offenders.

P7.8 - 27 The Racialization of Youth Crime and Justice in Europe

Colin Webster (Leeds Beckett University)

The paper explores the sufficient and necessary links between conditions of growing, persistent and long-term child poverty - arising from the Eurozone Crisis - and of not being in education, employment or training among minority and migrant children and young people. It argues that these links explain the likelihood of children and young people coming into contact with the police and the juvenile justice system across European countries. The central thesis is that welfare and youth justice mixes and clusters – the balance between welfare and justice responses to delinquency and youth crime – among European countries best explains

links between ethnicity, delinquency, poverty and juvenile justice. The paper concludes that some European children and young people are doubly punished for being minority/migrant status and poor.

P7.9 - 28 Teenager's Self – efficacy as a function of the Types of parent-adolescent relationship in neglecting families

Limor Yehuda (The western galilee college)

Yaacov Reuven (Kinneret College on the sea of galilee)

Parental neglect is known for its harmful damages in terms of personal/social aspects. A possible emotional-cognitive damage might affect self-efficacy among teenagers. Yet, the examination of the influence of social and psychological factors on self-efficacy among teenagers in the context of neglecting families has been hardly studied. Such examination of a specific socio-psychological aspect: the type of parent-adolescent relationship and the way it influences one's self efficacy might contribute in revealing protective factors that may moderate the influence of neglecting families or might reveal a risk factor that intensifies the problematic effect of such families. The current study focused on interpersonal relations between parents and adolescents from neglecting families and specifically on the way that those relations influence the teenager's self-efficacy. All the teenagers that participated in this study belong to neglecting families that were defined as such families by the social services in twelve cities in Israel. A factor analysis revealed two factors that characterize those relations; positive relation and negative relation. Findings regarding those two types of relations and their effect on self-efficacy will be presented.

P7.9 - 29 Negotiating ‘trouble’ in professional interactions: the lived experiences of social class in institutional responses to youth deviance and parenting

Jasmina Arnez (Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford)

In criminology, there has always been an interest in the impact of family life and parenting on delinquency. According to recent research, structurally decontextualised developmental criminological perspectives have anchored themselves in UK's youth justice practice. Although important for understanding the links between parenting and crime, these views often sideline the ways in which a family's social position and the possible selection effects of institutions influence delinquency. Although adolescents are continuously propelled into the justice system based on their family reputation and disadvantage, whereby their families are often involved with several professionals at the same time, there is still a dearth of research about the ways in which social class plays out in institutional responses to youth deviance and parenting. This paper explores the latter by drawing on the narratives of practitioners, young people and their parents across a range of agencies in one of UK's local authorities. It examines how ‘trouble’ is negotiated in professional interactions and with what consequences for families of diverse backgrounds. In doing so, it presents a theoretical framework that could better conceptualize the balance between structure and agency when families interact with practitioners and makes suggestions to improve services for these families.

P7.9 - 30 Success and Resiliency Among Children of Incarcerated Parents

Bahiyah Muhammad (Howard University)

This paper utilizes mixed methodology to highlight success among children of incarcerated parents. Much of current data collected about this population showcases the negative and

long lasting outcomes for children who fall victim to parental incarceration. Oftentimes, this population of children are stigmatized, ostracized and labeled as delinquents. It has continually been stated that "the apple doesn't fall far from the tree". In other words, children are seen to be their criminal parents. This study fills a major research gap by providing both qualitative and quantitative data to contextualize the lives of those young adults and children who succeed in spite of having lost a parent to incarceration. Study findings shed light on policy implications that are proactive rather than reactive in nature. There is much to be learned about this hidden population and beginning on the brighter side of things fills a research gap and provides hope for the millions of children of incarcerated parents all around the world.

P7.9 - 31 Surviving the effects of incarceration for families.

Maria Adams (University of Surrey)

Studies of coping has identified that forms of strains are often managed from recognising adversity and then building upon focused emotion strategies (Agnew, 2002; Bailey and Sample, 2017). Studies have recognised that coping strategies are often associated to individuals living in high risk environments that are often meshed with issues of race, class and gender (Rumgay, 2004). To contribute to academic discourse, it is important to examine how families affected by incarceration manage adversity and how is this overcome. This presentation will focus closely on the research question: What mechanisms families use to cope during the period of imprisonment; and do some families cope better than others? This presentation draws from an ethnographic study conducted in Scotland on the lived experiences of families of prisoners (N=23) from three prisons. The majority of this sample are female and white. This study analysed key findings using thematic analysis capturing significant themes that discuss inherently on 'surviving' the processes of incarceration from the perspective of the family. This will draw on three interconnected themes that capture the way families have been resilient to the risks associated to incarceration to manage their lived experiences: Kinship; Keeping busy; and Future orientation.

P7.10 - 32 The missing piece of the jigsaw? : The role and value of prison education in the resettlement journey

Ester Ragonese (LJMU)

Helen Okeeffe (Edge Hill University)

If education is the engine of social mobility, it is also the engine of prisoner rehabilitation. (Coates, 2016, pi) In 2013 the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda in England and Wales drastically changed the focus of the prison estate and introduced a new direction for the prison system by introducing resettlement focussed prisons and placing the notion of resettlement firmly back on the agenda and at the heart of offender services. Subsequently, the interest around issues of offender rehabilitation, resettlement and community re-entry has received almost unprecedented attention in recent years. Education is highlighted as central to this resettlement agenda and the desistance of offenders. However, education has faced turbulent times navigating funding challenges, staffing issues, ideological differences and either intervention or neglect by successive governments. The most recent review of prison education by Dame Sally Coates highlights the ongoing funding blackspots and the restrictive opportunities for academic progression beyond basic literacy and numeracy and outlines a more progressive and stimulating vision for the future of prison education. This paper considers why, despite this, education continues to be the missing element in the resettlement journey within the prison system and why it is an essential piece of the jigsaw.

P7.10 - 33 A client based approach to the resettlement of young adult prisoners

jean hine (de montfort university)

The high rate of reoffending by people released from prison in the UK, particularly young adults, has long been a cause for concern. This paper will describe a project set up to provide intensive support to young people on their release from prison, support which is determined by the prisoner in conjunction with the worker. It will also describe the evaluation of this project and what has been learnt about the needs of young people at this critical point in their lives.

P7.10 - 34 An Evaluation of a Through the Gates Resettlement Service

Harriet Pierpoint (University of South Wales)

This presentation describes the evaluation of a Through the Gates Resettlement Service for ex offenders leaving prison. Caseworkers, with the assistance of peer advisors and volunteers, offered practical help and signposting to other support services to ex offenders in prison at the end of their sentences and following their release in the community for as long as it was required. This particular service predated the Transforming Rehabilitation changes. Hence, the evaluation findings are particularly topical given the current requirement for Community Rehabilitation Companies to provide resettlement services to offenders still imprisoned and to supervise short term prisoners following their release.

P7.10 - 35 Life imprisonment in European countries

Beata Gruszczyńska (University of Warsaw)

This article is based on the Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics SPACE I. The paper uses basic data on prison populations in European countries in absolute numbers and coefficients per 100 000 population. The percentage of women in prison is also reported. The methodological aspects of the collection of European penitentiary data relating to various criminal systems and reporting systems were also discussed. The main part of the study is the statistical image of prisoners serving life imprisonment. Comparing penal statistics in 2006 and 2015, analysis shows that their numbers have increased significantly (almost one third), despite decreasing the crime trend (including homicides). The percentage of women who have been sentenced to life imprisonment has also been shown. It is important to discuss the future of criminal policy, the penalty of deprivation of liberty, in particular the penalty of life imprisonment, which on the one hand deals with moral, ethical and human rights issues, on the other hand - in the context of the brutalization of crimes, terrorist attacks and penal populism meets the request of wide judgment.

P7.11 - 36 Power relations between offenders and victims of human trafficking

Minna Viuhko (European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control)

The paper analyses relationships and power relations between different parties involved in human trafficking activities, particularly between victims and offenders. The study utilizes the notion of intersectionality (e.g. Crenshaw 1991) and asks what kind of power relations can be found by analysing the relationships between the trafficked persons and the (convicted) traffickers. The study draws on court cases that have been dealt with in courts in Finland in 2005–2014. The cases deal with various forms of exploitation related to trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation. The paper is based on my ongoing PhD study

on human trafficking, exploitation encountered by the victims and control used by the perpetrators, agency of the victims and the relationships between victims and perpetrators. The overall study draws on the empirical data, such as victim and expert interviews and court cases.

P7.11 - 37 Addressing the risks of labour exploitation – the case of Poland

Klaus Witold (Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences and Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw)

Monika Szulecka (Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences and Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw)

According to 2015 official report on trafficking in human beings, Poland witnessed an important change in trends. After two decades of predomination of sexual exploitation and women among victims, there has been a visible increase in identified cases of forced labour and men as victims. It is worth discussing whether this is the result of work performed by law enforcement and NGOs or it reflects the realities of the phenomena. Taking into account continuous emigration from Poland for economic purposes, and the dramatic increase in inflow of economic migrants it may be expected that the predomination of forced labour will characterise trafficking in Poland in the future. In this context it is important to identify the risks of labour exploitation as a form of THB, and how (if at all) the risk factors are addressed by institutions responsible for combating THB. The existing knowledge and numerous signals of precarious conditions of migrant work imply factors related to, e.g., institutional framework, specificity of the labour market and cultural backgrounds. The analysis will be based on empirical data gathered between 2014-2017, in the project focused on criminality and victimisation of foreigners, and other existing sources.

P7.11 - 39 The Formal Instances of Control and the Failure of Human Trafficking investigations

Maria Joao Guia (University of Coimbra Centre for Legal Research)

Human Trafficking is a form of organised crime and one of the most difficult crimes to investigate. Proof is mainly from witnesses and it is common that witnesses are too weak or frightened to speak in court, often taken by the Stockholm syndrome or afraid for the sake of their beloved ones in their home countries. To all these difficulties, others are raised such as how formal instances of control may contribute to the failure of investigation processes. In this communication, we will not take the common formal instances of control such as police officers or judges or prosecutors to analyse. We will go deep and reflect in what invisible actors from those instances may contribute on the failure of investigations, such as administrative actors in courts and how lack of communication between all parties may be contributing to a lack of success in the prosecution of the suspects.

P7.12 - 40 Migration wave and its impact on the CR

Miroslav Scheinost (Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention)

Paper considers how the so-called migration wave in 2015/2016 affected the Czech Republic. Impact of this migration movement is presented on the historical background and in comparison with the short overview of the migration situation in the past. The impact of the migration wave of 2015/2016 which was presented as “crisis” is described with regard to the real situation and real numbers of migrants. The development of the attitudes of public towards refugees in the society is analysed. Attention is also paid to the level and scope of

bias motivated crimes based on nationality or ethnic origin. Author also discusses the political response, i.e. especially the state policy towards refugees and asylum seekers.

P7.12 - 41 ENVIRONMENTAL VICTIMS SUBORDINATED TO SECOND-CLASS RIGHTS: MIGRATION, SURVIVAL AND BEYOND

Ascensión García Ruiz (University of Madrid)

Environmental crime possesses widely implications for human and non-human species as victims but also constitutes a framework at carrying out concrete studies focused on the right to the transnational ecological migration, environmental displaced population, climate refugees and so on. The reasons come from disparate consequences, sometimes produced indirectly e.g., forced migration processes due to the massive destructions of wild life in particular areas, persistence of the lowest quality of life for inhabitants, child labor developed at high polluted zones, etc. This paper points to the current state of the regime of internal and external displacements through those norms that might be applicable at global geographic context for environmental victims as well as the way in which some negative effects, mainly produced by green crimes, environmental disasters and ecocidal practices, become invisible for international organisms. The objectives are to provide an overview of both soft law and enacted law which allow the implementation of general criteria to consider environmental victims as a specific category deserving its own range of laws, public policy and protection within the International humanitarian law provisions and the proposal for a renewed treatment of this topic.

P7.12 - 42 “The voice of the child”. A PhD research project focusing on the implementation of the UNCRC within domestic policy in Greece and its implications for youth justice.

Ioannis Papadopoulos (Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Portsmouth.)

As unaccompanied migrant minors (UAM) face greater risks than children who are accompanied by relatives or caretakers, there is a general consensus that this group is the most vulnerable of all individuals seeking safety in foreign countries. The current situation UAM face in detention, along with their needs, experiences and deprivation of certain rights as enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), remains a highly under-researched area of study, despite the fact that numbers of asylum-seeking individuals are increasing importantly throughout Europe. This PhD research project will attempt to explore the ways in which UAM experience detention after arriving in Greece, how they perceive the support available to them by Greek Authorities on arrival and the UNCRC rights that are granted to them during detention. The main aim is to give voice to this group of young refugees, so that we expand our knowledge and gain greater awareness regarding the actual conditions UAM face in detention, under the scope of the UNCRC and further focus our attention, resources and research findings in order to highlight the need of establishing minimum standards regarding UNCRC implementation for detained UAM seeking asylum in Europe.

P7.12 - 43 Methods of understanding ‘new’ racism: Exploring the experiences of new migrants and refugees

Amy Clarke (University of Leicester)

This paper reflects on the first hand experiences of the PhD researcher as she attempts to successfully access and engage with particularly ‘hard to reach’ communities. The

researcher's main aim is to gain an in-depth understanding of the nature of targeted hostility as experienced by 'new' migrants and refugees living in Leicester. These are groups of individuals who are routinely heavily marginalised and stigmatised and who are increasingly subject to a dehumanising process to the point that they often go unrecognised as victims of racism and racially motivated crime. The paper reflects on the immediate barriers to engagement that arise when academics approach such research with a traditional, formal methodological framework, particularly when the researcher is coming from an 'outsider' position. The researcher offers her own personal insight into utilising a flexible, qualitative and labour intensive methodology that helped overcome challenges. Some initial findings from this research will be discussed which support the notion that for researchers who are endeavouring to access those 'lost voices', it is necessary to engage in more innovative, participant-led activities that allow more meaningful communication between the researcher and hard to reach participants.

P7.13 - 44 Copyright Piracy and Deterrence: a Research Review

Pablo Rando-Casermeyro (University of Sevilla)

In the last three decades, Intellectual Property topics have received especial attention in empirical studies. From that point on, researchers have focused in empirical evaluation of relevant aspects regarding Intellectual Property, as is the case of, for instance, the harm involved in copyright piracy or the citizen's attitudes toward copyright infringement. From the nineties to the present time, an increasing number of countries have enacted legislative reforms that answer to copyright infraction with increases in the severity of sanctions. However, the effectiveness of such a punitive approach is rarely subject to evaluation. As an exception to this pattern, in the last years a few studies have centered on verifying deterrent effects of some of the last legislative initiatives across different countries, especially France and United States. The present study aims to shed some light on the field of deterrence applied to the piracy phenomenon, through a revision of literature about the topic.

P7.13 - 45 The objectives of imprisonment: what indicators for empirical research

Aurelia Bijmens (PhD Researcher Criminology)

Traditionally, penal theories about punishment purposes are grouped in two categories, retributive theories, which are retrospective and utilitarian theories which focus on the future, by preventing crime by means of deterrence, rehabilitation and incapacitation. More recently there has been a growing interest regarding the position of the victim in criminal proceedings and the role of restorative justice as an alternative criminal justice paradigm, where the importance of conflict-resolution through the restitution of wrongs by the offender is emphasised. Theoretically, penal theories are easily distinguished, they aim for different goals. But what about the practice? Research suggests that though a link between (moral)theory and practice may be present, it's not as evident or straightforward as one might expect. A multitude of justifications and goals of punishment exist. On top of that, different theoretical and philosophical approaches have different implications for the actual practice of punishment and may even be in conflict amongst one another. Taking that into account, one can wonder how these objectives of punishment can be measured in practice. Therefore this article tries to develop an (qualitative) analytical tool in which the objectives of punishment, more precisely the objectives of imprisonment, are operationalized by indicators.

P7.13 - 46 Evaluating Quality in Finnish Prison and Probation Service

Henrik Linderborg (Criminal Sanctions Agency)

Marja-liisa Muiluvuori (Criminal Sanctions Agency)
Peter Blomster (Criminal Sanctions Agency)
Sasu Tyni (Criminal Sanctions Agency)
Tuomas Laurila (Criminal Sanctions Agency)

During the last two decades there has been a major change in the Finnish penal culture. The focus in penal practices has shifted from formal control and punishment to a more broad approach combining both supportive and rehabilitative measures with punitive practices in order to support the desistance process of the offenders. The purpose is not only to punish formally but also to help the offenders to get back to the normal civil society again. All the practices as well as quality and performance standards have therefore been updated over relatively short time periods and the quality evaluation have been started in order to understand factors affecting the enforcement organization's ability to deliver penal practices in a way that supports the positive change and desistance. The first regular quality evaluation using professor Alison Lieblich & Co's MQPL-model as a conceptual frame was conducted in 2016 as survey. The sample consisted of prison (N=670) and probation staff (N=192) as well as prisoners (N=1975) and probation clients (N=876). The results show that in terms of quality practices in probation offices were experienced in general as more lenient, supportive and desistance-oriented than practices in prisons. Prisons,

P7.13 - 47 The Thrill of the Chase: Punishment, Solidarity, and the Prison Crisis

Henrique Carvalho (University of Warwick)
Anastasia Chamberlen (University of Warwick)

This article offers perhaps one of the first analyses of the current and ongoing crisis affecting English and Welsh prisons, and of recent proposals for reform that aim to address this crisis. The paper pits the impression of novelty surrounding the current framework of incarceration against the notion promoted by critical scholarship that the nexus between crisis and reform is not new, and that the prison has since its inception been a project of reform, flourishing around the idea that it is in constant need for improvement. Building on this debate, we argue that the promise of prison reform is an essential aspect of the utility ascribed to punishment, which allows this institution to be perpetually preserved and seen as unquestionably necessary. We then deploy an original theoretical perspective, grounded on the concept of hostile solidarity, to suggest that our belief in the necessity of the prison is the reflection of a problematic emotional attachment to the idea of the utility of punishment. The paper concludes by suggesting that hostile solidarity is illusory, so that our contemporary reliance on it, and its manifestation in the perpetuation and expansion of institutions of punishment like the prison, are ultimately self-defeating.

P7.14 - 48 Recall to prison as a last resort?

Lana De Pelecijn (Research Group Crime & Society (CRiS), Vrije Universiteit Brussel)
Lars Breuls (Research Group Crime & Society (CRiS), Vrije Universiteit Brussel)
Kristel Beyens (Research Group Crime & Society (CRiS), Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

Internationally, the number of recalls to prison has increased dramatically. Ongoing research in Belgium reveals the existence of a complex, multi-layered decision-making process, where non-compliant behaviour not necessarily leads to an immediate decision to recall a conditional release order. The recall procedure consists of three layers of decision-making: (1) police and justice assistant, (2) public prosecutor and (3) the multidisciplinary sentence implementation court, that takes the final decision. Our empirical research (file analysis of

357 breach cases and focus groups) shows that the whole breach process is embedded in a strong narrative of ‘giving chances’ and that non-compliance is assessed from an individualized and holistic approach. The decision to recall can be seen as an ‘ultimum remedium’, which can be used if all other options, like (in)formal warnings, have failed. This paper describes and analyses the recall decision-making process in Belgium from a multi-agency perspective and relates the nature of the decision-making process to the particular reintegration-oriented penal culture by focussing on the ‘chances narrative’. We will show that recall is mostly not regarded as an end but as a phase in the detention trajectory of long-term sentenced persons.

P7.14 - 49 Transforming Rehabilitation: The impact of austerity and privatisation on day-to-day cultures and working practices in 'probation'

Samantha Walker (Keele University)

Jill Annison (Plymouth University)

Sharon Beckett (Plymouth University)

The neoliberal culture of entrepreneurial individualism has well and truly permeated probation (Teague, 2016) shifting responsibility from the state to the individual offender (Whitehead, 2017). ‘Transforming Rehabilitation’ (TR) was implemented by the Coalition Government and continued by the subsequent Conservative Government, bringing about extensive structural and cultural change to this part of the criminal justice field in England and Wales. Despite widespread concerns being expressed in anticipation of these changes (Annison, Burke and Senior 2014) TR was operationalised at unprecedented speed, dismantling what had previously been an entirely public service. A new National Probation Service was created, responsible for the interface with the courts and for the supervision of high risk offenders. Meanwhile, the major part of probation was put out to competitive tender, with new 21 Community Rehabilitation Companies starting delivery from February 2015. The implications of these changes are now starting to surface, with a recent BBC documentary highlighting the increased pressure placed upon staff (Clahane, 2017). Drawing upon findings from our qualitative research study, this paper examines the impact of the changes and considers the extent to which deepening cuts, precarious working environments, and increasingly unmanageable caseloads constitute a pervasive form of systemic workplace violence for staff.

P7.14 - 50 Pre-trial Diversion in an Era of Prison Overcrowding: a Comparative Analysis between Belgium and Italy

Christine Guillain (University Saint Louis Brussels)

Adriano Martufi (University Saint Louis Brussels)

Between 2013 and 2014, the European Court of Human Rights condemned Belgium and Italy for violating Article 3 ECHR: the Court found that in both jurisdictions systemic problems arising from prison overcrowding amounted to “inhuman and degrading treatments”. The Court, referring to the Council of Europe standards, invited both countries to adopt a set of penal reforms to reduce prison population. This paper summarizes the results of an ongoing research on diversion from prosecution in Belgium and Italy, referring to the case law mentioned above as a frame for comparative analysis. After providing an overview of the different status of criminal prosecution in the two countries (discretionary prosecution in Belgium; mandatory prosecution in Italy), the article goes on to explore the current developments of pre-trial diversion in both jurisdictions: in a first part, we discuss critically the choice to establish and increase the discretion of prosecutors to impose sanctions on the

suspect, for example by using financial settlements, requiring community service or supervision; in a second part, relying on recent surveys, we take issue with the assumption that expanding pre-trial diversion may reduce prison population. We conclude by interpreting the results of our comparative investigation.

P7.15 - 51 Ransomware and the Malicious Exploitation of Cloud Computing

Alena Y Connolly (University of Leeds)

David S. Wall (University of Leeds)

Ransomware has evolved considerably during the three decades since the first incident was recorded. Its modern-day variants employ military-level encryption and are usually deployed on a mass scale via spam attacks that are facilitated by cloud enabled botnets. The spams are cleverly designed to socially engineer recipients to open attachments or click onto URLs to activate the ransomware encryption - which was the most prevalent form of deployment until the Wannacry worm attacked on 12 May 2017. Although the impact of this recent attack was global, it did not, for various reasons, achieve its full potential, but it did bring the issue of ransomware to the world's attention. The introduction of this new form of delivery, plus the modern criminal services ecosystem which delivers ransomware as-service and uses bitcoin to extract payment, each increase the criminal's ability to distribute ransomware with minimal effort and with devastating consequences. This topic has so far received limited attention in the academic literature, so this paper draws upon early findings from an EPSRC project on Ransomware to not only understand the problem, but also how cloud technology enabled computing is being exploited to facilitate Ransomware, and also to combat it.

P7.15 - 52 Translating Tales of Technology: What Cloud Computing Studies can learn from the Legal Hacking of Forensic DNA

Christopher Lawless (Durham Univeristy)

This paper draws upon Science and Technology Studies (STS) perspectives to consider the utility of conceptualizing cloud computing/Internet of Things (IoT) as heterogeneous sociotechnical systems. While relatively little social scientific literature has so far addressed cloud computing, some studies have begun to explore how STS can illuminate this topic. This paper seeks to take such conceptualizations forward by reflecting on earlier STS research. The paper suggests that the history of forensic DNA evidence is not tangential, but instead represents an analogous example which could inform cloud studies. It is argued that the history of forensic DNA can be fruitfully analogized as an instance of 'legal hacking', where enterprising lawyers acquired inside knowledge of how evidential DNA claims acquired their epistemic authority. In doing so, lawyers were able to subvert representations of this technology for their own ends. The paper also suggests that subsequent changes to DNA profiling practices to pre-empt legal hacking can be re-framed as 'epistemic guardianship' measures. In drawing lessons from this example, the paper concludes by considering how guardianship practices could be identified in cloud/IoT systems. It is suggested that scenario analysis could be a useful methodology to conceptualize cloud guardianship.

P7.15 - 53 Crime and Cloud Technologies: The problem of volume cybercrime

Yanna Papadodimitraki (University of Leeds)

David S. Wall (University of Leeds)

This paper examines contemporary cyber-transgression to explore the phenomenon of volume (cloud) cybercrime and especially the problem of attrition in policing with regard to

the impact of threats, harms and crimes. It seeks to apply these concepts to understanding the impact of Cloud technology upon criminal behaviour. Although there have been attempts to investigate cyber-transgressors (most notably hackers, etc.) and their online transgression (Coleman 2014; Steinmetz, 2016; Taylor 1999, 2004; Wall, 2007), there has been little detailed and systematic effort to explore cybercrime volume and the attrition rates. Academic and industry research so far -with some exceptions - paint a concerning picture of cyber-transgressors and their skillsets, of their activities (including recorded crime as well as activities attributed to them), and of their potential future capabilities. All of this, however, takes place within a single contextual frame that does not distinguish between either the nature of the activities involved, nor the gravity of the incidents (i.e. risks, threats, harms or crimes). The paper draws upon a recently concluded research project (EPSRC Consortia for Exploratory Research in Security (CEReS)) and an ongoing PhD research project on the EPSRC CRITiCal Project.

P7.15 - 54 Cloud computing and (big) data breaches

Maria Grazia Porcedda (University of Leeds)

This contribution addresses the issue of (big) data breaches in the cloud, and the appropriateness of the applicable laws to prevent and mitigate them. It is the increased computer capacity offered by the cloud that has made the big data 'revolution' possible. Yet, cloud computing also acts as a cyber 'lift' (Wall 2017) amplifying the scale and breadth of cybercrime. This is the case of (big) data breaches: breaches of cloud-hosted data farms of services and institutions (e.g. social networks, hospitals, universities) that are notable big data stores. The fight against data breaches in Europe currently rests on five different legal instruments obliging entities to implement appropriate security and privacy measures, based on a risk management approach. Evidence suggests that the current approach may not be entirely successful; moreover, the fight against data breaches in cloud computing presents visible issues. Cloud computing is subject to a somewhat contradictory double legal regime of data breaches management, which could lead to damaging outcomes. The likelihood of damaging outcomes, and therefore the appropriateness of the applicable laws, will be assessed against the current market of cloud computing, and the analysis of data concerning the incidence of data breaches in the cloud.

P7.16 - 55 Varieties of Capitalism, Varieties of Corporate Crime? Contextualising Corporate Crime.

Csaba Gyóry (Eotvos Lorand University)

The paper will attempt to outline a „contextual” understanding of corporate crime. First, utilizing a theoretical framework from political economy and economic sociology, the paper will argue the institutional constellation of national varieties of capitalism diverge, and due to this differing national context so does economic action. Thus, the meaning, the form and the likely effect of corporate crime also depends on the institutional arrangement of the national varieties of capitalism. These institutional arrangements, in turn, also determine the state reaction to economic action: it is not the abstract disembodied economy that is the subject of the political reaction of the state in the form of economic policy and regulation but the empirically existing economic action in the context of the unique institutional arrangements of the national varieties of capitalism. Second, employing theoretical concepts from legal anthropology and regulatory theory, the paper will also consider the role of the law and the organisational setting of enforcement and adjudication in shaping the social phenomena of corporate crime.

P7.16 - 56 From illegal to ‘variably illegal’ markets

Victoria A. Greenfield (George Mason University)

Letizia Paoli (University of Leuven)

Cedric Verstraete

Since the 1970s a considerable body of literature has grown on organized crime, illegal enterprises, and illegal markets, but in this paper we discuss two deficiencies that limit its utility in policy analysis: 1) it disregards the distinction between “criminality” and “illegality;” and 2) it has empirically focused on just a few wholly criminal markets, such as those for heroin and cocaine. To fill those deficiencies, we suggest that criminologists’ attention should shift from illegal markets to ‘variably illegal’ or ‘quasi-illegal’ markets, which are more numerous than the former (e.g., cigarettes, weapons, gambling). Variably illegal markets involve goods and services that are not fully criminalized but can sometimes be sold, bought, and used legally and/or prohibited under non-criminal types of law; they are therefore composed of market segments with different legal statuses. Rather than focusing exclusively on the criminal segment, criminologists ought to analyse players’ and products’ (occasional) simultaneous presence and shifts across the different segments of the ‘variably illegal’ markets and explain such shifts by identifying their promoting and discouraging factors. These new analyses can innovatively contribute to broader theoretical debates about what is and should be crime, and how best to tackle it.

P7.16 - 57 Regulation and Governance versus Criminology: disciplinary divides, intersections and opportunities

Paul Almond (University of Reading)

Judith van Erp (Utrecht University)

This paper seeks to address, and bridge, the disciplinary gap that exists between regulation and governance studies, on the one hand, and criminology on the other. Based on a review of both seminal theoretical and recent empirical work on corporate crime, this paper will critique regulatory governance scholarship for tending to overlooking issues of individual agency, localised variety, and elements of the political context within which regulation occurs. We argue that the discipline of criminology offers a means by which to broaden this focus by drawing attention to the values pursued by, and the normative theorizing behind, the regulatory project. At the same time, however, we identify the myriad ways in which insights and methods drawn from regulatory governance scholarship may innovate corporate crime scholarship in turn, by broadening the scope of the concerns that it engages with beyond the traditional state-centric arena of ‘criminal justice’. The paper will seek to provide some first steps towards a rapprochement between these two bodies of knowledge, arguing for the development of a research agenda that can sit at their intersection, and which can more completely engage with the challenges that exist at the interface between criminal and regulatory law.

P7.17 - 58 Cash for Catastrophes: How do we respond to large scale incidents and disasters?

Linda Asquith (Leeds Beckett University)

The 1966 Aberfan disaster claimed the lives of 116 children and 28 adults; 193 people died in the sinking of the Zeebrugge ferry, 56 people were murdered in the 7/7 London bombings, and this year has seen the deaths of 23 people in the Manchester bombing, and at least 80 deaths as a result of the Grenfell fire. In each of these cases (and in many others) there has

been a significant public response in terms of fundraising to support those affected by these incidents. Alongside this, government funding has often been subject to restrictive rules, such as the victims of 7/7 bombings in London having social security benefits cut after receiving compensation from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority. This paper explores how the victims of large-scale incidents and disasters in the UK have been responded to by both the government and the general public, examining how victims are classified into ‘deserving’ and ‘underserving’ victims, and the challenges involved in managing public responses to these incidents. In doing this, this paper argues that without a coherent, organised response to such events, victims are left without support or care in relation to their recovery from the trauma caused.

P7.17 - 59 (Re)construction of territorial borders and politics of inclusion and exclusion

Marta Martins (Center of Social Studies (University of Coimbra))

Helena Machado (Center of Social Studies (University of Coimbra))

At the heart of the European Union's security policies is the continued commitment to the expansion of technological systems for the exchange of large-scale intelligence data for criminal investigations. These infrastructures have been reinforcing the criminalization of certain groups and (re)established power relations across borders. The dramatization of social phenomena such as “terrorist threats” and the idea of policing strategies of “zero tolerance” and control of cross-border crime redraws territorial borders in a politics of inclusion and exclusion, performing a division “we” and “others”. This paper analyzes media discourses from high-profile criminal cases by considering the existence of the continuous reproduction of regimes of criminal signification which associate certain individuals, populations and social groups with criminal practices. We argue that there is the creation of geographical differences between “we” and “others” on the one hand and a practical focus on “socially visible” minorities that make suspect or risky people on the other hand. A core common ingredient is the nexus between control over mobility and the repeatedly remaking of territorial and national borders. In sum, this paper explores how nature of EU transnational policing and cooperation (re)construct geopolitical tensions, repositioning them along symbolic borders

P7.17 - 60 Countermeasures Against Terrorism in Japan

Saori Kimura (National Police Agency)

In Japan, the Tokyo Subway Sarin Attack, an indiscriminate terrorist attack using sarin as a chemical weapon, occurred in 1995. In the United States, the September 11 terrorist attack occurred in 2001. These days, ISIL is suggesting that they will make a terrorist attack on Japan. In July 2016, seven Japanese were killed in a terrorist attack in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Now the threat of terrorism has become a reality in Japan. The Japanese Government has been strengthening countermeasures against terrorism, including the establishment of the Action Plan for Prevention of Terrorism, and this forms the basis of terrorism countermeasures. After a Japanese people are murdered in a Syria or Tunisia terrorist attack, the International Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Collection Unit was established in December 2015 in order to reinforce information gathering regarding international terrorist conditions as well as reinforcing border control and security guarding of key facilities and soft targets. As regards police action, the NPA is reinforcing its collaboration with private entities, including management measures for companies selling chemical substances that can be raw materials for explosives. The NPA is promoting Japanese-type counterterrorism measures as an integrated approach by national and private organizations.

P7.17 - 61 Security through restrictions. A brief history of countering terrorism.

Piotr Karasek (University of Warsaw)

Terrorism is often perceived as one of the most serious threats to contemporary societies, justifying various legislative responses. In the wake of a terrorist attack, governments often respond by introducing new (or harsher than before) restrictions on civil liberties. All such actions, of course, seek to reduce the threat level and to enhance public security. This approach is hardly innovative – governments have been trying to achieve security through restrictions as long as terrorism itself exist. While specific extreme ideologies and their objectives change, terrorism has been troubling western countries since at least the end of XIXth century. Methods used by terrorists in different times are often surprisingly similar. For example, contemporary ‘lone wolf terrorism’ tactics closely resemble the ‘propaganda of the deed’ promoted by anarchists over a century ago. An analysis of the history of countering terrorism shows that repressive actions and restrictions did not succeed in resolving the problem in the past, and there is little evidence it does today. Proposed presentation explores the subject of countering terrorism through restrictions and repressive actions from a historical perspective.

P7.19 - 65 Negotiating, contesting and reaffirming prison officers' occupational cultures through social interactions

Joe Garrihy (University College Dublin)

Prison officers' occupational cultures represent a powerful framework in which social interactions take place. Relations are central to the prison environment. It has been asserted that relations between staff and prisoners are at the heart of the prison system (Home Office, 1984; cited in Liebling et al., 2011). However, staff relations with their colleagues are fundamental to the prison and have been less explored. This paper analyses the socially constructed and culturally informed interactions in the daily work lives of prison officers in Ireland. Prison officers must negotiate their occupational cultures and develop their individual occupational identities within them. These are mediated, contested and reaffirmed in innumerable nuanced social interactions. Occupational cultures vary depending on multiple factors and these are critical to this analysis. The paper draws on unprecedented access to conduct ethnographic research with full autonomy in four Irish prisons from 2015 to 2017. Furthermore, it is complimented by survey data gathered from every prison in the Republic of Ireland. It will offer recommendations for further research.

P7.19 - 66 Life Imprisonment in Japan

Shinichi Ishizuka (Ryukoku University)

We can find more than 1800 lifers and ca. 130 death row inmates in Japanese prison. Most of them have been released as a death body after long imprisonment. In some European states, for example, England and Wales and Germany, lifers who have sentenced for life time or indeterminate inmates who have been detained because of social security are increasing since twenty years. It is extremely difficult for long term prisoners to find their life space and measures in the normal society after long prison lives. Our team will research some practical problems which obstruct re-socialization and re-integration of lifers or long term prisoners and propose new treatment programs of their rehabilitation. I show you in this report as follows: 1) the contemporary situation in Japanese prisons, especially classified as LA or LB; 2) strictly controlled numbers of parole; 3) one model of risk-assessment and normalization

for relative and absolute lifers in and out of prisons. After that I will introduce our practical team for After Prison Supports(APS).

P7.19 - 67 Working in the Swiss Prison System: A Longitudinal Study of Prison Staff, Inmates and Prisons

Ueli Hostettler (University of Bern, Institute for Penal Law and Criminology)

Anna Isenhardt (University of Bern, Institute for Penal Law and Criminology)

Nino Schenker (University of Bern, Institute for Penal Law and Criminology)

With funding from the Swiss National Science Foundation, the Prison Research Group at Bern University (prisonresearch.ch) has carried out the first nation-wide survey of the prison staff in 2012. In 2017, this survey has been repeated and data allow for longitudinal analyses. In addition, also inmates have been asked to rate their wellbeing and the social climate in their respective prison facilities. Central questions of this research are (a) how staff related characteristics such as working relations, wellbeing and everyday interactions between staff and inmate are related to the wellbeing and behaviour of inmates and (b) how the social climate of the facility, working relations among staff and staff-inmate relationship influence wellbeing of staff and everyday work conditions. We expect that social climate mediates the mutual influence of staff and inmates and that the context of the facility and external factors have to be considered. This paper presents the study design, experiences with data collection, and preliminary results from the second survey in the light of selected results of the 2012-survey.

P7.19 - 68 ‘Coping with the job’: Prison staff responding to self-harm in three English female prisons: a qualitative study

Tammi Walker (University of Manchester)

This paper considers how those who work in prisons are affected by and respond to repetitive self-harm of imprisoned women in English prisons. This paper considers the perspectives of custodial staff working in this area on a day-to-day basis. Accounts from semi-structured face-to-face interviews are presented with 14 prison staff and explored using techniques of thematic analysis. The interviews examined: the emotional impact of working with and witnessing self-harm incidents, coping strategies used, training and the support available to prison staff. Findings indicate the strategies used by staff to cope emotionally with such incidents and these include presenting a ‘façade of coping’, rejecting support and becoming desensitised. It is concluded that staff felt they must portray themselves as coping well with self-harm in prison even when they were troubled and emotionally affected by it. However, some did describe accepting help when outside of the prison and this has implications for how support can be offered in the future.

P7.21 - 71 The crimes of colonialism: Reimagining the ‘Rio-Tinto/Australia War’ through indigenous theory

Kristian Lasslett (University of Ulster)

Grounded in decolonising theory and methodologies, this paper draws on elder-knowledge from the Nasioi people of Bougainville to rescale and reimagine a conflict, which killed 20,000 people. Taking place between 1988-1998, the Bougainville war is conventionally framed in the academic scholarship as a civil conflict (sometimes labelled ‘the crisis’), triggered by contention over a large-scale copper and gold mine, which fed nascent ethno-nationalism. Indigenous theorists and historians from the mine impacted area contest this

framing. They argue ‘the crisis’ began in 1885, with the arrival of German colonialists. The destructive mine and violence of war, it is suggested, was a visceral symptom of a deeper internal violence effected by colonialism, which continues to this day. Drawing on the theory and history emerging from the mine impacted area, it will be suggested that ontologies and epistemologies emerging from within indigenous communities, is cultivating knowledge that should not only be heard, but can transform how we understand criminal forms of state violence – in this cases war crimes committed by the Papua New Guinea and Australian states – and its impacts on survivor communities.

**P7.21 - 72 Human rights for criminology and criminology for human rights?
Understanding and responding to intimate partner violence against Aboriginal women
in Australia as a human rights issue**

Emma Buxton-Namisnyk (University of Oxford)

The intersection of criminology and human rights has been an area gaining increasingly explicit attention within the academy in recent years (see Weber, Fishwick and Marmo, 2017). As criminology is not only a growing, but increasingly contested discipline (Bosworth and Hoyle, 2011), the interdisciplinary relationships that can be forged between criminology and human rights remain a pressing area for research – including in the area of violence prevention for marginalised women whose rights, as both women and as minorities, may not be prioritised within the State. Accordingly, this presentation profiles the development of a current study that seeks to adapt Indigenous criminological methods (see Cunneen and Tauri, 2016) and prioritises a human rights based approach to the study of Aboriginal women’s experiences of intimate partner violence in Australia. The study not only seeks to respect and reflect human rights in its design and conduct, but in an additional reflexive turn, ultimately aims to utilise knowledge gained via criminological research to reflect upon the adequacy of existing conceptualisations of Indigenous women’s rights under International Human Rights Law. This presentation accordingly examines the scope for an enhanced reciprocal relationship between human rights informed criminology, and criminology for human rights law.

P7.21 - 73 Environmental Harms, Human Rights and Green Criminology

Nigel South (University of Essex)

Reece Walters (Queensland University of Technology)

The prospects for a safe and sustainable environment in a fair and just world are currently looking bleak. Forms of exploitation that lead to ecological destruction and harms, community dislocation and displacement, and human rights violations, all particularly affect indigenous peoples and the global south. This paper explores links between human rights and environmental issues, examining examples of environmental crimes / harms and attempts to regulate or criminalise these. It discusses possible ways in which this range of challenges might be addressed and considers proposals for an ‘earth jurisprudence’ and an international law against ecocide, drawing attention to key debates and future directions for discussion.

P7.22 - 74 Whither Neoliberal Penalty? The Past, Present and Future of Imprisonment Under Neoliberalism

Sappho Xenakis (Birkbeck, University of London, UK)

Leonidas K. Cheliotis (London School of Economics, UK)

This paper aims, first, to take stock of debates about the significance and validity of

neoliberal penalty as a concept for penological analysis, and second, to advance pertinent scholarship by appraising the extent to which the concept has relevance under present conditions. We begin by situating work on neoliberal penalty within the tradition of research taking political economy approaches to the study of punishment, before outlining key dimensions of the neoliberal penalty thesis and engaging with important critiques that have been raised in response. We go on to consider the present utility of neoliberal penalty as an organising concept for penological analysis in light of new controversies that have emerged concerning the direction of recent and ongoing trends, penal as well as economic.

P7.22 - 75 Notes on the concept of crisis and its historical specificity

Ignacio González-Sánchez (University of Girona, Spain)

The literature review on the relationship between crisis and penalty has gathered a considerable amount of evidence during the last decades. However, no consensus has been reached on the relationship (except, perhaps, that ‘of doubt’). In addition, the results usually depend essentially on how the measurement is performed (a usual problem, but especially accentuated in this case). This presentation proposes to approach the problem with a different perspective, in which the basic question is not more or less explicitly if there are more or less prisoners in periods of crisis, but to understand how crises (which fundamentally means "change") affect penalty. For this reason, it is argued that studying crises as a continuum with more or less unemployment is not very useful at this point (the operationalization of theoretical concepts has ended in an impoverishment of theory). Historical case studies are advocated in order to understand the complex network of institutional relations (among which at least social policy must be taken into account) in qualitatively different configurations, as well as the meanings and discourses that are generated around the understanding of each crisis.

P7.22 - 76 Imprisonment, inequality, and economic crises: comparing Italy and the United States

Dario Melossi (University of Bologna, Italy)

Stefania Crocitti (University of Bologna, Italy)

When, in the 1970s, Rusche and Kirchheimer’s work on the relationships of punishment to social structure, was rediscovered, preeminence was given by analysts to measures of unemployment. However, unemployment was found to be a poor predictor of change in imprisonment rates in contemporary times. The current study tries to see whether measures of inequality might instead be more successful. Furthermore, we wonder about the effects of economic crises in relationship to Rusche and Kirchheimer’s theses.

P7.22 - 77 Punishment and economic crises. Puzzling relations?

Máximo Sozzo (National University of the Litoral, Argentina)

In the tradition of the “political economy of punishment” that was developed in different contexts of the Global North during the 1970s and 1980s a strong link between "economic crisis" -moments of "depression" or "recession"- and the growth of the extent and intensity of penalty was established, in the more general framework of empirical studies that try to demonstrate the connection between “punishment and social structure” –following some of the insights of Rusche and Kirchheimer (1939/1968) classical book. Beyond other controversies, in more recent commentaries about this literature it is frequently stated the need to avoid any kind of determinism in the study of the relation between economy and

penalty, recognising mediations but also the independent effect of political and cultural forces and processes. I think that this is particularly relevant to investigate today the question of the connection between economic crisis and the penal field. Recognizing the importance of economic crises does not imply necessarily to think that its effects have a unique direction in all cases. In this paper I illustrate this point through a longitudinal comparison of the relation between three recent economic crises –with partially different characteristics- and penalty in Argentina.

P7.23 - 78 Deploying Eliasian ‘established-outsider’ theorising in criminological research

Gordon Hughes (Cardiff University)

Norbert Elias and the collective legacy now associated with ‘process’ or ‘figurational’ sociological practice has to date largely been associated in contemporary criminology with his compelling and controversial thesis of a *longue durée* ‘civilizing’ process in the West and its criminological implications. Much less criminological attention has to date been paid to the basic conceptual underpinnings of figurational sociology and, crucially here, the middle range theorising opened up by its research into established-outsider figurations and polymorphous and deeply relational power balances between rising and falling social strata. This paper argues for the significance of this largely ignored sociological practice in contemporary criminology. Particular attention is given firstly to the application of the basic concepts of process sociology to the study of long-term, inter-generational processes of established-outsider figurations, not least the interdependent relations of both blame and praise gossip and social control in communities. Secondly a critique is offered of (1) the prevalence in much contemporary criminological practice of ‘retreating into the present’ and consequently lacking the ambitious comparative imagination of the classical sociological tradition, and (2) much criminological practice’s tendency to accept chaotic concepts such as ‘hate crime’ and ‘anti-social behaviour’ which have

P7.23 - 79 The Williamses they just epitomise Blackacre’: A Figurational Analysis of ‘The Minority of the Worst’

Steve Meredith (Cardiff University)

The focus of the story is ‘Blackacre’, a council estate whose residents tend to be socially excluded, regarded as rough and antisocial outsiders, and the subject of the ‘respectable fears’ of the surrounding neighbourhood. This is a problem repeated throughout the UK, where council estates, once a progressive element of the post-war welfare state, have become stigmatised as places occupied by ‘chavs’, frequently interpreted through the derogatory acronym: [C]ouncil [H]oused [A]nd [V]iolent. Council estates have come to be seen as places for ‘problem’ people, occupied by the white British ‘underclass’. Analysed figurationally, the stigmatisation of Blackacre and its residents as rough and antisocial can be understood as the largely unplanned outcome of long-term processes in which interdependent residential groups have become trapped in a power dynamic, a double-bind situation of mutual fear and resentment. It is argued that these double-bind relationships are a common feature of British working-class communities, and that the theoretical-empirical findings of this intensive case study may have resonance in other communities.

P7.23 - 80 Gossip Girls: belonging and division in Cardiff’s night-time economy

Rachel Swann (Cardiff University)

Research on women's safety in the night-time economy (NTE) has tended to characterise women as fearful, risk averse, self-regulating actors who routinely adopt a range of safety techniques to avoid threats to their personal safety. Drawing from a large-scale qualitative case study, this paper argues that this 'good citizen' narrative belies significant variation in the nature and extent to which women accept, subvert and refuse responsibility for their personal safety in this social context. Moreover, the notion of women's experiences as homogenous and undifferentiated is challenged by the presence of three social groupings within a city centre. Informed by Eliasian figurational sociology, it is suggested that insider and outsider relations within and between these groups can assist in developing a more authentic and appreciative understanding of the group's differences in terms of the who, what, and why of risks to women's personal safety.

P7.24 - 81 Leave no trace behind? The criminal modus operandi behind the treatment of the victims' corpses

Caroline Fournet (University of Groningen)

An intrinsic and material consequence of mass violence and armed conflict is the mass production of human corpses. Depending on each particular instance of mass atrocity, the fate of these corpses can vary from severe mistreatment, looting, mutilation, traffic, transport to exhibition (during and after the atrocities) or, on the contrary, to concealment and/or destruction. The modalities of the treatment of the victims' corpses are seldom a random choice on the part of perpetrators of international crimes. They might in fact be highly symptomatic of the criminal modus operandi and the criminal intent of the perpetrators, reflecting their practical organisation and their ideology as well as, possibly, their anticipation of defence arguments before courts of law. To this end, this analysis will focus on three distinct cases of mass violence exemplifying how –and tentatively explaining why – the bodies of the victims of mass atrocities have been either shown (Rwanda), or buried into primary, secondary and even tertiary mass graves (Bosnia-Herzegovina), or still disappeared (Argentina).

P7.24 - 82 Criminal masterminds

Alette Smeulers (University of Groningen)

International crimes such as genocide, crimes against humanity and war crime are manifestations of collective violence in which many people are involved. Most studies on perpetrators of international crimes focus on the low-ranking perpetrators. Leaders of such violent regimes are usually dealt with in biographies. What is lacking so far is a comparative study of the leaders involved, the so-called criminal masterminds such as Hitler, Stalin, Pol Pot and Mao who lead their subordinates to commit mass atrocities. This study aims to fill this lacuna and focuses on the personal lives of these men in order to get a better understanding of what kind of men they are and what makes them order their subordinates to commit such horrendous crimes. In this study we will present figures on amongst others their level education, their childhood, their social-economic background, their parents, whether they are married and had children; whether they already had a criminal record prior to gaining political power, and the age they gained political power. In the paper 20 of the most extreme dictators will be analyzed and it will be tested to what extent the private lives of these men show significant parallels.

P7.24 - 83 A Battle for Truth? Perpetrators, Courts, and their respective Narratives regarding Mass Atrocities

Suzanne Schot (University of Groningen)

During an interview before his arrest, Kaing Guek Eav, alias 'Duch', the former Khmer Rouge Commander of the notorious Security Prison 21 in Cambodia, desired to, in his words, "restore the truth". Nevertheless, before the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia he denied responsibility for the crimes committed and claimed to have been following superior orders. This paper explores the sharp contrast between the way the perpetrators of international crimes present themselves, and the way the international criminal courts and tribunals portray their actions and responsibility. Both sets of narratives are subsequently placed against the backdrop of the truth that is sought in the aftermath of mass atrocities. It is assessed what the perpetrators contribution to the truth can be, by juxtaposing perpetrator narratives, presented by the perpetrators and their defence counsels, with court narratives following criminal proceedings. In addition, the paper analyses perpetrator narratives focussing on international crimes in form of interviews, either published in books or incorporated within documentaries. Juxtaposing both set of narratives and their respective truth adds nuances to, and challenges, our own perceptions of the stories that the perpetrators of international crimes tell both inside and outside the courtroom.

P7.25 - 84 The criminal justice system, gender-based violence and inequality

Sarah-Jane Walker (University of Bristol)

Lis Bates (University of Bristol)

Previous research has indicated the importance of exploring different types of rape cases and their progression through the criminal justice system. To understand and thus tackle high levels of attrition in rape cases i.e. deal with the 'justice gap', it is important that we identify how different types of cases progress and the particular circumstances and needs of the victims and contexts for the rapes that they involve. As part of the Justice, Inequality and Gender-Based Violence project (funded by the UK's Economic and Social Research Council) existing individual level criminal justice data was augmented and updated by tracking a further set of rape and domestic violence cases reported in two police force areas. This paper presents the quantitative analysis conducted on the larger dataset of rape cases reported to the police in England. Here we explore the nature of the police response, attrition pathways and the potential predictors of outcomes, not only for different types of cases but also for different groups of victims and offenders, in order to better understand how victims of gender-based violence experience justice, and how inequality affects access to support pathways and trajectories through informal and formal justice systems.

P7.25 - 85 Exploring the role of faith in influencing what 'justice' means for victims/survivors of gender-based violence and for those working to support them

Nadia Aghtaie (University of Bristol)

Natasha Mulvihill (University of Bristol)

Researchers at the Universities of Bristol, UWE and Cardiff in the UK are currently working on a 30 month Economic and Social Research Council-funded project to explore how 'justice' is understood, sought, and experienced by victims/survivors of gender-based violence and by practitioners working to support them. Drawing upon interviews and observations conducted in England and Wales, this paper presents the findings from one strand of the project: how justice is mediated through religious based arbitration and how faith may influence personal and institutional conceptions of justice and affect decision-making. First, we consider the role of Sharia Councils in arbitrating cases of intimate partner violence and present the findings of

interviews with both victims/survivors who have used this mechanism and with practitioners involved in their leadership and administration. Second, we consider the experiences of Catholic and Anglican victims/survivors and of practitioners offering faith-based support. We are interested in the strengths and limitations of faith-based responses and whether they offer an alternative vocabulary to articulate justice which could be of general value or indeed, whether victims/survivors feel that the role of faith within justice mechanisms should be resisted or carefully delimited.

P7.25 - 86 The decision-making process of civil judges in divorce proceedings and custody and access disputes with allegations of child sexual abuse

Anne Smit (Nederlands Studiecentrum Criminaliteit en Rechtshandhaving 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 the other parent turns a blind eye. On the other hand, automatic continuation of joint parental responsibility and shared residence may give the mother an incentive to accuse the father in order to get favourable decisions. Thus, civil law judges face an uneasy dilemma. Not taking allegations seriously may result in exposing the child to abuse. Taking the allegation seriously means exposing the child and the accused parent to an invasive investigation, which may damage their relationship as well as their well-being. To gain more insight into the motivation of civil judges we conducted 24 interviews with judges and lawyers. Additionally, we organized a focus group with several professionals in the field. We concluded that judges consider it a difficult problem that occurs on a regular basis. They agree that it is not possible for them to judge the veracity of the allegation although its presence highlights and poses problems within the family and for the child.

P7.25 - 87 Institutional Violence and Gender Violence: experiences from criminal justice

Encarna Bodelón González (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona)

The objective of this presentation is to show that in order to fully understand gender violence, we must be seriously aware that this gender violence is also nourished by institutional violence, i.e. actions or omission carried out by the State and its authorities. The first section points how institutional violence can take different forms. In the second part, two empirical research studies are used to show institutional violence in the application of Act 1/2004, of Measures of Integral Protection against Gender Violence (From Spain). It highlights how the judicial treatment of the phenomenon, influenced by male-centred practices and gender stereotypes, produces results which can be understood as institutional violence: a low conviction rate, discriminating stereotypes in the conceptualisation of gender violence and re-victimising attention to women.

P7.26 - 88 Juvenile Delinquency in the Balkans: Snapshot of ongoing BC Research Projects

Reana Bezic (Max Planck Partner Group for balkan Criminology, Faculty of Law in Zagreb,)

The International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRd) in Croatia was conducted under BC Research Focus II and is an ongoing study on delinquency, victimisation, and substance use among 7th, 8th and 9th graders. The data collection in Croatia was carried out in spring 2013 and winter 2014 (N 1744). The presentation will provide preliminary findings on cross-national comparisons. The project covers data from all Balkan countries that have so far

finalised ISRD3 data collection: Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia and Kosovo. The main idea of this project is to finally analyse juvenile delinquency in the Balkans - a topic that has until now been largely neglected. Besides this project, there are no broad quantitative surveys available that cover several countries from this region.

P7.26 - 89 Violence in the Balkans: Findings from the BC 2016 Conference

Andra-Roxana Trandafir (Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest)

The 3rd Annual Conference of the Max Planck Partner Group for 'Balkan Criminology' took place in Bucharest, Romania, from 1st to 4th of September 2016. The conference topic 'Violence in the Balkans' was illuminated by more than a dozen presentations in which participants addressed relevant issues related to violent crime in their countries. Intensive discussions covered a variety of topics, starting from the definition of the term 'violence' and further including legal aspects and practical problems in each of the legal systems represented, as well as methodological questions of how to measure and explain the actual extent of violent crime in the different jurisdictions. One of the most interesting issues was that, when having a comprehensive overview on violence, its history, its prevalence, and its regulation and control in the Balkans, it can be noticed that the fact that the region is considered an area with relatively high levels of violence in comparison with the rest of the continent is not actually supported by statistics. The most interesting findings will be presented, with a focus on the situation in Romania – one of the largest countries in the region.

P7.26 - 90 Regime Crime in Macedonia

Aleksandra Jordanoska (University of Manchester, School of Law)

Aleksandar Marsavelski (University of Zagreb, Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology)

A massive wiretapping scandal occurred in the Republic of Macedonia during the past decade while political party VMRO-DPMNE was in power. The national security services intercepted phone communication of more than 20,000 people. As soon as the members of the opposition obtained the wiretapping material, they disclosed publicly 38 tapes as evidence of abuses of power and authority perpetrated by governmental officials. In 2015, Macedonia established the Special Prosecutor's Office mandated to initiate proceedings concerning crimes revealed in the content of wiretapped conversations. This study addresses the phenomenology of the crimes committed by the former regime, which includes illicit wiretapping, corruption, election crime, violent crime etc. It provides arguments why these crimes should be referred to as "regime crime" rather than "state crime". Methodologically, this study relies on a number of sources of data including publicly available recorded conversations, Special Prosecutor's Office reports, NGO reports, media reports etc.

P7.26 - 91 Criminological Postgraduate and Doctoral Education in the Balkans with Focus on the BC Course

Nikola Vujičić (Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research in Belgrade, Serbia)

Andrej Božinovski (Faculty of Law Iustinianus Primus Skopje, Association for criminal law and criminology)

The term Criminology was first used in Serbia by Professor Toma Živanović at the beginning of the 20th century as a generic concept for all criminal law sciences. Criminology has become a scientific discipline in Serbia after the Second World War, firstly at School of Law

at the University of Belgrade. The author of the first textbook on Criminology, which was published in 1946, was Professor Janko Tahović. During the 1960s interest for this science became visible. At that time the Institute for Criminology was founded as well as Yugoslav Society for Criminology and Criminal Law (today: Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research). Section of Criminology, as a special association of the Serbian Society for Criminal Law, Theory and Practice, was founded in 2006. As part of the educational program, course in Criminology is possible to study at several universities in Serbia (postgraduate and doctoral studies in Criminology can be completed in one of the three recognized state universities). In recent years, Criminology as a scientific discipline, is again gaining great importance in science. Development of Criminology in this area, it is certainly easier with the assistance of international projects, including MPPG Project "Balkan Criminology".

P7.27 - 92 Have 500 euro bills, will travel. Facilitating the movement of the proceeds of crime

Melvin Soudijn (The National Police of the Netherlands)

Large-scale cocaine smuggling operations result in large-scale profits (if all goes according to plan). Or to phrase it more correctly from a South-American perspective, it results in a pile of cash, in small denominations, in the wrong part of the world, in the wrong currency. And then what? Some people say it is immediately laundered and invested, and nowadays involves digital currency. It is possible. But police files also show that a common solution is to hire professionals to transport these drug profits to another country before it enters the legal economy. In this session, some old and new insights into facilitating the movement of criminal cash are discussed.

P7.27 - 93 Cash-intensive societies and businesses. Are they really vulnerable to money laundering?

Michele Riccardi (Transcrime - Università Cattolica Sacro Cuore)

In most countries, cash is still the most frequent means of payment. Are the most cash-intensive areas also those characterised by the highest levels of money laundering and underground economy? And what about cash-intensive businesses? This paper provides some evidence in an attempt to try to answer this question. It first discusses the challenges in operationalising and measuring the concept of 'cash-intensiveness'. It then offers some statistics on cash use across countries, regions and business sectors in Europe. And finally discusses how cash-intensiveness relates with crime, on the one hand, and with the variety of anti-cash measures (e.g. max caps and reporting duties) introduced in some European countries.

P7.27 - 94 Cash and carry: the need for subtlety in in costs and benefits of AML controls

Michael Levi (Cardiff University)

The focus on visibility can lead us down paradoxical control routes. Cash is important for some crimes (like drugs) but quite unimportant for others (like some frauds), and trying to control it for crime and counter-terrorist purposes can be an example of counter-productive regulation, driving some financial flows underground or increasing poverty through controls on remittances and bank 'de-risking' of money service businesses. The paper examines the risks associated with control efforts.

P10.20 - 73 Prison Leave and the Perception of Legitimacy

Elena Larrauri (UPF)

Martí Rovira (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)

Prison leave are routine temporary release permits for inmates serving a sentence in closed prisons for the purpose of allowing inmates to keep ties with their family and to provide a brief contact into the community. Prison leave tends to be characterized as a privilege. Although the law sets some minimum criteria, prison boards and the courts tend to add other. Through participant observation in different prison boards this research aims to uncover the eligibility criteria that are actually used before granting prison leave in Spain. The use of prison leave is widespread in Spain, however the lack of clear and certain criteria, the use of debatable and discriminatory criteria and the lack of a fair procedure strains the prison system, and probably affects the legitimacy of all of it.

P7.27 - 95 Discussant

Peter Reuter (University of Maryland, School of Public Policy and Department of Criminology)

Discussant

P7.28 - 96 'Less social bonding, more problems?': An international perspective on the behaviour of young people

Majone Steketee (Erasmus University FSW and Verwey-Jonker instituut)

There are multiple signs that many youths with a migrant background feel less bonding with the social environment and its institutions. Often, we interpret this marginalized position of youths with a migrant background as a possible explanation for their overrepresentation in problematic behaviour such as criminality, substance use, or dropping out of school. This paper presents the findings of a large international study of youth and problematic behaviour in the 7th, 8th and 9th grades (12-16 year olds) (International Self Report Delinquency study – ISRD3). This comparative study provides the unique opportunity to explore the (lack of) bonding of youth with a migrant background with social institutions such as the school or the neighbourhood, the factors that influence this (lack of) bonding, and the influence of the weaker social bonds on possible problematic behaviour of youth.

P7.28 - 97 Religion and cohesion – findings from ISRD3/UPYC

Sebastian Roché (Sciences-Po, University of Grenoble-Alpes)

School is a key mechanism for socialization of adolescents into mainstream society: while school integration and school performance are correlated with less crime, school is also expected to foster the formation of citizenship. For all these reasons, the relations of children to school (affective attachment to school, performance at school and commitment to school) are a critical element. However, relations to school might be hampered by group identities, and in particular religious ones. This work tests the effect of religion and religiosity on attachment to school across distinct national contexts (France, Germany, the Netherlands, the UK, and the US) based on the UPYC data set and the ISDR questionnaire. It is hypothesized that the religious effects on attachment to school will not be identical across states, and will be more adverse in countries where secularism is stricter. This highlights the role of national context in framing the effect of individual level variables.

P7.28 - 98 Teenagers' trust in the police and police legitimacy: findings from ISRD3/UPYC

Mike Hough (Visiting Professor, Birkbeck, University of London)

Diego Farren (University of Hamburg)

This paper uses the ISRD3 survey to test the applicability of procedural justice theory to teenagers. It will trace relationships between trust in the police, perceptions of police legitimacy and preparedness to commit crime. It will initially examine procedural justice hypotheses in the full ISRD3 dataset before examining similarities and differences in the five UPYC countries (France, Germany, the Netherlands, the UK and the US). Finally it will draw on a detailed UK module on stop-and-search to examine the impact of very different uses of stop-and-search tactics in Scotland and England.

P5.13 - 52 Migrant youth and morality: Cross-national differences and similarities between US and Western Europe

Ineke Marshall (School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, Boston)

Christopher Marshall (School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska-Omaha)

There is a fast-growing body of research on the cross-national differences and similarities in values and norms, or "morality". Values and norms are thought to influence not only the behavior of youth but also their evaluation of the seriousness of delinquent acts and their willingness of reporting and self-disclosure. The issue of morality has gained particular prominence in current debates about the impact of migrants on the social cohesion and integration of the host country. In this paper, we explore the determinants and correlates of morality (as a dependent variable), with a particular focus on the differences and similarities between migrant youth and native youth in 4 western European countries (Germany, the Netherlands, France and Germany) and the USA (primarily Hispanic migrant youth). We use the ISRD3 measures of pro-social values and shaming (Wikström and Butterworth, 2006) to make within-country, as well as between-country comparisons. We first presents descriptive comparative data, followed by a multivariate analysis including gender, migrant status, religious affiliation, religiosity, and bonding to family, friends and school. We created a measure of cognitive/emotional moral integration as a way to gauge the level of social integration which will be presented.

P7.29 - 99 'Developing a child's right to effective contact with a father in prison: an Irish Perspective'

Aisling Parkes (University College Cork)

Fiona Donson (University College Cork)

While research on the effects of parental incarceration on families and prisoners has seen a significant increase in recent years, in the Irish context the rights of children of incarcerated parents has been ill-considered to date, particularly by policy and law makers. However, recent initiatives by the Irish Prison Service have begun to shine a light on the development of improved visiting conditions and the development of parenting programmes. These are positive developments, however, they do not engage with the rights of children in this area and potentially provide only a minimal step towards meeting the responsibility of the State in this area. This paper will present findings from a national qualitative study, the first of its

kind conducted in the Republic of Ireland, which aimed to explore professional perspectives of those working in the Irish prison estate on the extent to which the rights of children with a parent in prison are recognised and protected during prison visits. In particular, it will examine the extent to which current Irish prison visiting practices meet the international standards required in the context of child/father visits.

P7.29 - 100 'Raising the Bar – Realising the Rights of Prisoners' Families'

Marie Hutton (University of Sussex)

Drawing on empirical research conducted in two English male prisons, this paper will closely examine the legal rules that govern the interactions between prisoners and their families on prison grounds. Post the Human Rights Act 1998, the rights of prisoners families have been written into the policies and legal rules of the English and Welsh prison system to comply with the standards required under the European Convention on Human Rights (1950). This paper will examine how effectively these standards have been realised in visiting practices in England and Wales, with a particular focus on the lived experience and operationalisation of the Right to Respect for one's Private and Family Life under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

P7.30 - 101 Sources of trust in Czech police: Comparison of cultural and institutional hypotheses

Pavla Homolová (Charles University in Prague)

The paper focuses on comparing sources of trust in the police in Czech society. It draws on cultural and institutional theories of trust and compares relevance of its exogenous (cultural norms and socialization experiences) and endogenous (police performance) sources. Prior studies in post-communist European countries including the Czech Republic revealed that trust in political institutions is shaped relatively stronger by their perceived performance. We expected police performance (such as perceived effectiveness, fairness) to be a stronger predictor of police trust than culturally related variables (such as perceived fairness of others, political affiliation, punitiveness, personal morality, gender, age, education, region size or income). The assumption is tested with binary logistic regression on datasets from three surveys (quota sampling, N = 926 in 2015, N = 1199 in 2011, N = 1361 in 1999). Among those with experience with the police and in general population, perceived police performance is more important for predicting trust than cultural factors in all datasets. However, both models are statistically significant. The results thus support the previous findings from the political domain and indicate validity of life-time learning model regarding police trust in Czech society. Implications for criminal justice policy and theory of institutional legitimization are discussed.

P7.30 - 102 Police legitimacy among Swiss Youth

Anastasiia Monnet Lukash (University of St. Gallen)

Silvia Staubli (University of Fribourg)

Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen)

Research on trust in the police and aspects of police legitimacy has grown largely during the last year. In the focus were aspects such as ethnicity or inadequate police behavior. One aspect that is still seldom analyzed is juveniles trust in the police. With this paper we want to close this gap by testing the associations between juvenile delinquency, contact with the police and police legitimacy. The main purpose is to check whether these associations vary

among offences and whether or not the selected independent variables relate to delinquency similarly strong. We use the newest wave of the ISRD-3 data for Switzerland.

P7.30 - 103 'Inactive Policing': Risk-Averse Responses in Front-Line Police Work to Today's Techno-Social and Socio-Political Environments

Gregory Brown (University at Albany (NY, USA) and Carleton University (Ottawa, Canada))

Societies' intensifying concerns with front-line police behavior is much discussed across public, and academic, discourses. It is often advanced that policing must change - to rehabilitate public trust and bolster waning legitimacy - yet little attention has been directed toward understanding how police officers (the other dimension in the public-police relationship) are responding to today's policing environment, which features unprecedented visibility of their actions in the field and heightened societal scrutiny, critique, and distrust of their work. Recently, some, including American FBI Director Comey, have suggested that as-yet unascertained, but significant, numbers of 'street cops' have adopted 'de-policing' strategies to mitigate exposure to certain situations, which officers understand as presenting elevated risks for misconduct allegations, public criticism, and unpleasant internal inquiries. This paper discusses results from mixed-methods research (involving 3,660 American and Canadian officers), which inquires into the prevalence, and nature, of behavioral modifications in front-line policing vis-a-vis the contemporary policing environment. The study finds that 'inactive policing' (perhaps the best terminology to characterize the phenomenon) is widespread. Today, many officers are struggling with insecurities and apprehensions, which manifest, in day-to-day police work, as risk-averse perceptions, attitudes, and practices.

P7.30 - 104 Criminology and peace-building in the Cyprus frozen conflict

ANDREAS KAPARDIS (UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS)

After briefly locating the Cyprus conflict in context and sketching the 'crime problem' within the Greek- and Turkish-Cypriot communities, the paper focuses on the work of the Bi-communal Technical Committee on Crime and Criminal Matters since April 2008, established to implement trust-building measures, thus aiding the peace talks in Cyprus under the auspices of the U.N. The paper documents the Committee's various successes in providing a mechanism and a procedure for continuous multi-faceted collaboration between Greek and Turkish-Cypriots regarding law-enforcement and crime-prevention across the buffer zone that has been dividing the island into two since 1974. The presentation highlights a new, challenging and rather promising positive role for criminologists in conflict areas around the world, as crime and crime-related issues are everyday universal concerns that can be utilized to build trust between law-enforcement agencies, NGO's and communities, even after years of frozen conflict, thus contributing to peace-making and settlement efforts.

P7.31 - 105 The Effect of Political Conflict on Violence in Society: The Case of Israel

Simha F. Landau (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

The foremost stressor in Israeli society is the continuous concern with security, on the national as well as on the individual levels. Since its establishment, Israel has been involved in endless hostilities with its neighboring Arab countries, and particularly with the Palestinian population in the occupied territories since 1967. This paper reviews some studies that focused on the effect of these political conflicts on violence within Israeli society. These

studies utilized a variety of methodologies and measures: time series analyses and individual interviews; objective as well as subjective measures. Their findings reveal (among others) that the number of casualties at wars and terrorist attacks had a marginal positive effect on homicide rates within society. Similarly, both homicide and robbery rates were positively related to worries and dissatisfaction regarding the security situation of the country. On the individual level, a recent longitudinal study found evidence for direct and indirect effects of children's prolonged exposure to political violence on their level of aggression in daily life. These (and other) results support and validate a number of theoretical frameworks, namely, the legitimization-habituation hypothesis, the stress-support model, and the social-cognitive-ecological model. Implications of these studies are discussed.

P7.31 - 106 Narratives of gang desistance and maintenance of reform amongst former gang members

Jane Kelly (University of Cape Town)

Catherine Ward (University of Cape Town)

Gang involvement in the Western Cape of South Africa is a critical problem in need of intervention, yet little research has explored the perspective of former gang members on their experiences of leaving and staying out of the gang. Drawing on the theory of critical realism, this research studied the narratives of twelve former gang members in the Cape Flats area of Cape Town. Thematic narrative analysis was used to analyse the data. Using a resilience lens, findings of this study will shed light on how the participants desisted from their gangs and how they are currently maintaining their reformed lifestyles. Particular attention will be paid to how the participants' personal agency, identity transformation, and social environment facilitated these processes. Implications for intervening with gang involved youth will also be discussed.

P7.31 - 108 Sex workers: their viewpoints and learning mechanisms

Maria Kennis (Avans University of Applied Science)

In the Netherlands sex work by adults is legalized, however, there is still a double life, stereotyping and marginalization. Empowerment and resilience of the individual are key concepts in government policy. However, not all marginalized and excluded groups can meet these standards without effective support. There is a tendency to combine scientific and professional knowledge with experience expertise. Giving a voice to experience experts is considered to be a unique and irreplaceable source of knowledge; this is viewed as a prerequisite and a substantial cultural change in social work. Bachelor students of Social Work at Avans University perform research about sex workers in a practically-oriented way. I.e. visiting brothels to meet sex workers in their own environment to learn about their motives, thoughts and feelings; what do they consider as their lessons learned? What matters to them? We wanted to find out how they cope with their work in sex business, the consequences for their wellbeing and discover about their learning mechanisms. This research was done by means of Q-methodology and interviews with women sex workers. Preliminary findings about their viewpoints, emotions and mechanisms will be presented.

P8.1 - 1 Rocker crime in Germany: The research project

Bettina Zietlow (Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen E.V.)

Merle Flos (Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen E.V.)

Rocker clubs such as the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club (MC) and the Bandidos MC are

international phenomena. Having their origin in the United States, the scene spread to Europe and Germany in the 1980s. Since the very beginning, the clubs are not only known for their easy rider mentality but also for their involvement in criminal activities and violence. From the start on it has been very difficult to determine, whether rocker clubs are criminal organizations or if they simply attract members with a high affinity to crime and violence. Comprehensive, reliable data examining the phenomenon rocker and answering this question is still missing. In this regard, the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN) started a research project in January 2017, funded by the Internal Security Fund of the European Union, investigating rocker clubs and the broad topic of “rocker crime”. The focus is on rocker clubs, the victims of rocker criminality and the difficulties in the prosecution. The contributed presentation will focus on first research findings and grant insight on the German rocker scene. Furthermore, the research project aims to give an analysis of police and judicial measures and offers the opportunity to develop new prevention strategies.

P8.1 - 2 Rocker Crime in Germany: Prohibition of Cowls as a Preventive Approach

Ina Klopp (Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen E.V.)

On March 16th 2017 the amendment of the act of association became effective. Ever since the members of rocker clubs are not allowed to wear their cowls in public if one chapter/charter of their club has been banned. In addition to that they are not allowed to use their cowls at clubhouses and on webpages. Up to now it was possible that the clubs wear cowls with symbols of the club or the emblems in spite of the prohibition of a particular chapter/charter. It was only not allowed to wear a cowl with the name of a forbidden chapter/charter on it. The amendment is a preventive approach against “rocker crime”. In January 2017 the Criminological Institute of Lower Saxony started a research project, investigating “rocker crime“. The project is funded by the European Union fund for internal security. The contributed presentation informs about first results of interviews with experts. It should illustrate how experts, especially police and prosecution experience the prohibition of cowls, which effects it has on their work and which difficulties exist.

P8.1 - 3 From Regulated to Zero Tolerance: On the Development of and the Public Response to Outlaw Biker Clubs in Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium

Kim Geurtjens (Maastricht University)

Hans Nelen (Maastricht University)

Miet Vanderhallen (Maastricht University)

Over the past decades, outlaw biker clubs have become widely labeled as organized crime groups. This presentation discusses the interplay between the increasing internationalization of outlaw biker clubs, outlaw biker involvement in organized crime, their self-created dangerous image and the dominant policies to tackle outlaw biker related crime. It will be argued that the approach to outlaw bikers in Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium has increasingly focused on outlaw biker clubs rather than individual members, including groups copying their appearance. This trend of monitoring and tackling clubs is characterized by utilizing responsabilization strategies and pro-active administrative measures in light of risk management and crime prevention ideologies. Whereas the very first biker clubs in Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium were generally tolerated, the currently existing clubs are confronted with an all-encompassing zero tolerance approach.

P8.2 - 4 Lowering the Age of Criminal Liability in Japanese Juvenile Systems

Yasuhiro MARUYAMA (Rissho University)

So far, the central concern of juvenile law in Japan has been the well-being of juveniles more than their punishment. According to Japanese law, the category of 'Juvenile delinquents', which refers to juveniles subject to a family court hearing, includes: 1) 'juvenile offenders' (offenders aged 14 to 20 years old); 2) 'juvenile offenders under 14'; 3) 'pre-delinquents' (juveniles who are likely to commit an offense or violate a law in light of their personalities or living environment). Recently, however, the Japanese legislative council began to consider to lower the minimum age for juvenile offenders, showing a tendency towards a harshening of their punishment. As many researchers in Japan are currently pointing out the problems of this approach, this paper provides a critical framework and evaluation of this issue, paving the way for an expansion of this debate from an perspective as practice.

P8.2 - 5 Criminal Liability of Young Adults (18-20 years) in Lithuania: Juveniles or Adults?

Laura Ūselė (Law Institute of Lithuania)

The Penal Code of the Republic of Lithuania foresees the possibility to apply the peculiarities of Juvenile Justice system to Young Adults (18–20 years), when their social maturity is equal to juvenile's maturity. The Juvenile Justice system's borders are broadened by the Penal Code, at least theoretically. The term of social maturity in this context creates the intersection of criminal law, criminology, psychology and sociology and makes the judicial practice applying the legal norm of Young Adults complicated. In the research conducted by the author the concept and content of social maturity both from legal and psychological perspective are analyzed, a lot of attention paying to the qualitative analysis of the practice of Lithuanian courts in criminal cases of Young Offenders. In judicial practice the content of social maturity is usually identified from the character of the criminal offence, motive and other circumstances of the offence that seem important to the judge. But what content of these circumstances witnesses one or other level of social maturity, is still under development. The author argues that the ambiguous concept of social maturity is the main reason why the evaluation of young adults' social maturity is so rare.

P8.2 - 6 Aims of proceeding in juvenile cases in the court practice

Justyna Włodarczyk-Madejska (Department of Criminology The Institute of Law Studies of the Polish Academy of Science and the Institute of Justice)

Proposed speech is a summary of the research project realized in The Institute of Law Studies of the Polish Academy of Science. In the course of project, there was conducted national surveys addressed to juvenile judges, professional family probation officers, experts from diagnostic teams (total 961 responses) and the individual in-depth interviews with selected representatives of these groups (total 30). The aim of my speech is to present the results of the researches, the mainly the answer on the question: how do juvenile courts realize in practice the aims of the Act on Proceeding in Juvenile Cases. Researches, in the application of law, have been considered particularly important because the law obliges the juvenile judges to collect information about juvenile and his/her environment – directly or indirectly (by supporting institutions). During the presentation, I will also address the following issues: 1) in which cases the juvenile judges commission to prepare a diagnostic opinion in which – an environmental interview, 2) what questions the juvenile judges refer to the diagnostic teams and to the professional family probation officers, 3) do juvenile judges suggest the recommendations of diagnostic teams and professional family probation officers regarding to application of educational or corrective measures.

P8.2 - 7 The Significance of Clinical Psychologists Involved in Criminal Cases in Japan AKIRA SUTOH (KOMAZAWA WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY)

In juvenile court proceedings in Japan, the principle of science-based investigation is incorporated into the system in the forms of the social investigations by family court probation officers. However, in adult criminal cases in Japan, there is no presentence investigation system, and thus psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, and social workers become involved only as needed at the request of the court or counsel. Their investigations are broadly divided into psychiatric expert testimony and investigations of mitigating evidence, the latter investigating the defendant's developmental history, personality, intellectual ability, family relationships, and other items, to make clear the developments and motivations that lead to the crime, while at the same time analyzing the relationship between the criminal act in question and any negative factors in the defendant's development history and/or physical and psychological problems to provide reference opinions for the defendant's rehabilitation. I have handled these cases as a clinical psychologist; the results of these examinations sometimes lead to mitigation for the accused as well as to the provision of welfare and medical services. Accordingly, I will examine the significance of clinical psychologists involved in criminal cases as investigators from the perspective of therapeutic jurisprudence.

P8.3 - 8 Lombroso Rediscovered

R. Steven Jones (Southwestern Adventist University)

Randall Butler (Tarleton State University)

Alex del Carmen (Tarleton State University)

The name of Cesare Lombroso is synonymous with the theory of crime. While his concept of the born criminal has not withstood the scrutiny of time, his work presaged our contemporary interest in biological-criminal research. He introduced profiling and police science methodologies to law enforcement and the criminal justice system. This presentation by the authors, based on a new biography in press of Lombroso, will explore his early life and factors that contributed to the origin of this theories regarding the nature of the criminal and criminal behavior.

P8.3 - 9 A framework to trace the changing conceptualization of crime concepts through history

Iris Steenhout (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

Despite the evolving semantics of crime concepts over time, we have no knowledge of projects that offer a systematic way to measure these semantic shifts through history. Our work fills this gap by carefully re-constructing the word's context at a given point in time. Building on Zipf's principle, stating that you can know a word by the company it keeps, and natural language processing, we manage to construct visuals of commonly used word combinations at a given point in time. We used the Google books digitization project, bundling over 6.000.000 books from 1800 to 2000, to build our corpus and word embeddings. And while restricting to books has some obvious limitations, it is the largest digital historical text collection to our knowledge. Furthermore, we used a generic approach that allows researchers to use their own text corpus. Results demonstrate it is an excellent tool to systematically trace changes in crime semantics over time. Changes that, in turn, can lead to the uncovering of underlying events, explaining these semantic shifts.

P8.3 - 10 Colin Sumner and Critical English Marxism

ANTHONY AMATRUDO (MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW)

Sumner addressed the technical matter of censure, and censure generation, throughout the 1980s and 1990s. His work was a radical take on the so-called sociology of deviance focusing the attention of scholars towards the generation and institution of dominant social censures and understanding the criminal justice system as the outcome of dominant political and economic forces. The work was avowedly Marxist. It advocated not only an abandonment of the hitherto leading forms of criminological analysis but the development of a theory of social censures rooted in historical and sociological research. In any case he argued criminology itself needed overhauling. The new theory of social censures saw existing criminology as superficial, often statist, and failing to note the deeper sources of both crime and social control. To this we add massive cross-cultural differences in the meaning, enforcement and even existence of categories of deviance, and endless instances of resistance to them involving alternative categories. This being the case it then follows that such categories arise only in certain places, at given times, and in relation to particular groups. This paper will argue for criminologists to engage with Sumner's revolutionary political insight.

P8.3 - 11 The evolution of narrative criminology

Alfredo Verde (University of Genoa)

The origins of "narrative criminology are framed within the so-called "narrative wave" in the field of human sciences; but a deeper look into the history of the discipline allows us to discover that the interest in the narrations of crime dates back to the dawn of criminology. In developing its distinctive approach, narrative criminology has focused on narratives as motivators and producers of crime, discovering that crime narratives are often multi-dimensional, fluctuating, fragmented and disarticulated. Moreover, narratives depend on the situation of the narrator, his/her positioning in the social structure and determination by the cultural or social fields. Sometimes they are elliptical, concise, short, referring to what everyone knows and must be simply hinted at; sometimes they sign the emergence from the not-said, the not-knowable, anticipating an act which doesn't frequently find words, or taking its place. Narrative criminology, in sum, positions itself in a space previously not occupied, and connects with other new exciting developments in the field (cultural criminology, visual criminology, constitutive criminology), contributing to the study of the relation between individual and social narratives on one side, and among not easily tellable individual, structural and cultural dimensions on the other.

P8.4 - 12 About the Comparability of police statistics and victimisation surveys - a divergence analysis

Judith Hauber (State Office of Criminal Investigation Hamburg)

For the estimation of the real crime occurrence, international criminology does not rely solely on official statistics, but has a long tradition of complementary victimisation survey. In Germany, no nation-wide periodic survey on crime and victimization has been established so far, but there is rising interest in the 'dark figure' and alternative ways to measure crime. Neither official statistics nor victimisation surveys present a conclusive estimate of criminality. Therefore, it is scientific endeavour and police practice to combine these data materials. This ultimately leads to the question of compatibility and comparability. The

analysis of convergence/divergence between these data sources explores this problem and is an essential part of criminological research on crime occurrence and crime statistics. A particular challenge is the comparability of measurements with only one/few time points. The presentation outlines the state of research on convergence and consequential hypotheses for the analysis of convergence between police statistics and survey data in Hamburg. Then, a heuristic approach to measuring convergence between single-point measurements is demonstrated. Concluding, key findings of the analysis will be presented with special attention to practical implications to enhance the comparability of these two data sets in prospective German victimisation surveys.

P8.4 - 13 Forced marriages in Spain: detecting victims

Nuria Torres (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)

Carolina Villacampa (Universitat de Lleida)

The research is aimed at determining the extent of forced marriages in Spain. Although forced marriage was criminalized in 2015, as an offence of coercion and as a form of trafficking in human beings, in compliance with the legal mandate contained in the Istanbul Convention of 2011, it is still barely studied in Spain. We have therefore undertaken an empirical research that includes a quantitative and a qualitative study. In the first phase of the investigation, an ad hoc questionnaire has been prepared and distributed online to 518 organizations in the area of assistance to women, children, migrants, victims of trafficking, etc. The 150 responses obtained evidence the effective presence in Spain of victims of this phenomenon. The work provides information on the profile of the victims as well as on the work of the organizations that have detected those cases. The results of this first part of the research, together with those expected in the second part of the investigation, through in-depth interviews with professionals, service providers and victims, should lead to the adoption of adequate strategies for the prevention of forced marriages and for the identification and appropriate protection of victims.

P8.4 - 14 Developing a Dynamic Risk Model for the Prediction of Temporally Clustered Crime Series

Emily Sheard (University of Leeds)

Nick Malleon (University of Leeds)

Mark Birkin (University of Leeds)

It is anticipated that some crime types, particularly those where the associated target property is typically located some distance from an offender's home base, will generate transient hot spots with subsequent offences following an initial event in quick succession. Recognising that such offence 'spates' offer a limited window of opportunity for reactive crime prevention activity, and also that offenders might not return to previously targeted locations in the short-term, this research will seek to develop a dynamic risk model for the prediction of temporally clustered crime series. Car key burglary has been chosen to inform the development of the model because this crime type is expected to be most prevalent in affluent areas (desirable vehicles). Initial analysis will be conducted to test the research rationale and this will include an exploration of the spatio-temporal distribution of burglary offences in West Yorkshire. The crime data will also be analysed in conjunction with a number of socio-economic and environmental indicators with a view to ascertaining which of these are best able to capture the risk of victimisation across a study area. Findings will be presented at the conference and discussed in the context of the environmental criminology literature.

P8.4 - 15 control of 'harmful practices' as harmful to the victims? A closer look at European policies and practices aimed at victims of FEM

Isabelle Brantl (University of Vechta)

Yvette Völschow (University of Vechta)

Forced and early marriage (FEM) is defined as a union which lacks the free consent of at least one concerned party (cf. UN A/HRC/26/22: 4). It undermines the free choice of a spouse and therefore directly attacks humanistic core values. Within Europe, it has largely been constructed as a subcultural phenomenon within the larger frame of 'harmful practices'. As a consequence, nation states have changed their legislation to protect potential victims of FEM. In practice, this has not only led to xenophobic and islamophobic discourses surrounding FEM, but also worsened the situation of some victims by impairing their agency. EU Fem Roadmap, a research project co-financed by the "Rights, Equality & Citizenship" Program of the EU, simultaneously conducts research on FEM in five EU member states (AT, DE, FR, PT, UK). The research project aims at designing a roadmap for frontline professionals to provide a multi-sectoral response, utilising survivor and expert interviews. This aimed to uncover the needs and concerns of the involved people in order to find more efficient support solutions. The existing policies and practices were discussed in light of necessary alterations to not only control the harmful practices, but proficiently support the victims

P8.6 - 20 Less Domestic Violence is More a Matter of Policing than Ever

Monica Fagerlund (Police University College of Finland)

Juha Kääriäinen (University of Helsinki, Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy)

Changes in cultural perception of behaviours – and what is considered violence and criminal – have led to changes in legal systems and demands for the law enforcement to intervene. In a long perspective interpersonal violence has decreased remarkably, while more and more attention has been paid to it; we have become more sensitive to violence. This paper examines citizens' perceptions on the importance of domestic violence (DV) as a police task. The data comes from the Finnish Police Barometer, a survey with nine data sweeps of nationally representative samples from 1999 to 2016. The trajectory in the perceived importance is examined together with official police statistics on DV call outs and recorded DV offences. The results indicate that while people are more willing to call the police because of DV than before, the number of recorded incidents has not followed this development in equal measure. The paper also presents a wider perspective to change in citizens' attitudes towards different type of crime and police tasks. While citizens consider interpersonal violence increasingly important in terms of police intervention, so called victimless crimes, such as drug-related crimes, have simultaneously lost their importance in citizens' assessments of different police tasks.

P8.6 - 21 Criminalization of stalking: an exploratory study on the new challenges in victim support

Helena Grangeia (Research Unit in Criminology and Behavioural Sciences - University Institute of Maia)

Margarida Santos (Law School of the University of Minho)

When Portugal ratified the Istanbul Convention, it assumed, among others, a public commitment to criminalize stalking. In 2015, the Portuguese Penal Code established the crime of stalking (Article 154-A), which represents the outcome of a lengthy process of

claiming legal recognition of victims of stalking and the adequacy of formal responses to the phenomenon. Having in mind the premise that criminalization is essential but not sufficient, it is now time to identify and understand the new challenges post-criminalization at both conceptual level and practical level. For this purpose, eleven interviews with police officers were analysed using thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006), which dealt with the definition of the phenomenon, the implications of its criminalization and victim support. The results of this exploratory study are discussed regarding the social implications of 'naming' policies (e.g. stalking, harassment, gender violence, domestic violence) and the confluence of phenomena - domestic / intimate violence and stalking.

P8.6 - 22 More than 'Revenge': The Prevalence, Nature and Impacts of Image-based Sexual Abuse Victimization among Australian Adults

Anastasia Powell (RMIT University (Melbourne, Australia))

Nicola Henry (RMIT University (Melbourne, Australia))

Asher Flynn (Monash University (Melbourne, Australia))

'Revenge pornography' is a media-generated term referring to the distribution of nude, sexual or sexually explicit images without the depicted person's consent, often via social media or mobile phone. Yet the term itself is misleading, as not all perpetrators are motivated by "revenge", and not all images can be described as "pornography". This is partly why academics and government agencies are increasingly using the alternative terms 'image-based abuse' or 'image-based sexual abuse'. This paper presents findings of the first national online survey of Australian adult's image-based sexual abuse victimisation. Overall, one in five (22.7%) respondents (n=4274) reported experiencing at least one form of image-based sexual abuse victimisation. Victimization was significantly more common among young people, non-heterosexuals, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, and those with a disability. Victimization rates correlated positively with pressured and unwanted sexual self-image sharing, and consensual sexual self-image behaviours, as well as disability and sexuality. Implications of this research for policy and practice in response to image-based abuse victimisation are then discussed, along with directions for future research in this rapidly emerging field.

P8.8 - 23 The impact of deprived contexts on xenophobic attitudes of adolescents in Lower Saxony, Germany

Yvonne Krieg (Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen)

Marie Christine Bergmann (Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen)

Xenophobic attitudes are gaining more and more popularity in Germany, which becomes apparent in newly founded parties, associations and in the public opinion. Given that the "Mitte-Studien" (Decker et al. 2016) state a substantial percentage of these attitudes since several years, these developments do not come entirely unexpected. Prior researchers of this area often use individual determinants to explain such attitudes while ignoring the impact of the social context. This presentation aims to shed further light on the impact of deprived contexts on xenophobic attitudes of adolescents. One of the well-analysed individual determinants that increases the development of xenophobic attitudes is the individual deprivation of a person. However, the life in a deprived context can also increase xenophobic attitudes if one assumes that the residents are influenced by and identify with their context. In order to analyse the impact of deprived contexts cross-sectional multilevel data from a German student survey of 10638 ninth graders in Lower Saxony is used. The study was conducted in 2015. Besides individual variables like the educational background and the

unemployment status of the parents, aggregated data and data from the German employment office is used to include variables at the contextual level.

P8.8 - 24 Mythicized or humanized? The difference in reporting on home-grown and foreign terrorists

Ingvild Knaevelsrud Rabe (University of Oslo)

January 16th 2013 the gas facility Tigantourine in In Amenas Algeria was attacked. After a hostage situation that lasted until January 19th, 69 people had been killed. Groups connected to Al-Qaida in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), led by Mokhtar Belmokhtar took responsibility for the attack. September 21st 2013, armed men attacked Westgate shopping mall in Nairobi, Kenya. The attack lasted until September 24th. At least 67 people were killed and 175 injured. Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for the attack. One of the attackers was a Norwegian citizen. How do newspapers write about home-grown terrorists as opposed to foreign ones? This paper explores how Norwegian newspapers wrote about the terrorists responsible for these two attacks. A Norwegian-Somali man was among the ones who attacked Westgate, he grew up in Norway and went to school here. The ones who attacked Tigantourine were all foreign. While the foreign terrorists are presented as mythical creatures, referred to by nicknames and described by stories showing they were always destined to become terrorists, we learn about the Norwegians dreams and are told stories from his former neighbors and classmates. The foreign terrorist is mythicized, the Norwegian humanized.

P8.8 - 25 Radicalization and de-radicalization through rap music

Guido Travaini (Università Statale di Milano - dipartimento di Medicina legale)

Chiara Morona (Università Statale di Milano - dipartimento di Medicina legale)

Gaia Calcini (Università Statale di Milano - dipartimento di Medicina legale)

Simone Camisasca (Università Statale di Milano - dipartimento di Medicina legale)

Giulia Locatelli (Università Statale di Milano - dipartimento di Medicina legale)

Since its birth, rap has been characterized by the ability to give voice to people from difficult neighbourhoods. In recent years, some terrorist organizations have been exploiting this feature and have been using rap as a propaganda tool to spread the jihadist doctrine. The authors' aim was to investigate if Italian and French artists have realized that the radicalization process is now also carried on through music and if they are making an effort to spread awareness to their listeners. By analysing Italian and French rappers' lyrics, the authors found that, while the most popular artists don't seem to feel the need to condemn recent terrorist attacks, emerging rappers appear to have perceived the need to raise awareness in their songs.

P8.8 - 26 On the Seductive Quality of Guns in Criminal Life

Mark Halsey (Flinders University)

David Bright (Flinders University)

Andrew Goldsmith (Flinders University)

This paper draws on in-depth interviews with convicted gun crime offenders in Australia. It focuses specifically on the emotional significance of firearms in the context of armed robbery, drug offences and outlaw motorcycle gang activity. We contend that the affective dimensions of gun crime need to form a central part of attempts to understand the causes of such offences and their prevention. Borrowing from Merton and Katz, we explore how social circumstance shapes the exercise of power and pleasure for many gun crime offenders.

Implications for policy are briefly discussed.

P8.9 - 27 No illiterate or poor-reader Prisoner should be left behind: Teaching Non-Native Criminal Prisoners to Read through Cognitive Processing of Emotions

Tomer Einat (Bar Ilan University)

This study analyzes the effectiveness of Bibliodidactics - a teaching method for reading incorporating narrative therapy, subtext, storytelling, and bibliotherapy through cognitive processing of emotions - on reading levels of non-native illiterate or poor-reading prisoners. Major findings: (a) Bibliodidactics significantly improves levels of technical reading among non-native illiterate and poor-reading prisoners; (b) Bibliodidactics is significantly more efficient for non-native illiterate prisoners both in reading comprehension and in technical reading. Conclusions: (a) Literacy instruction of Non-native struggling readers should focus on emotional processing of text; (b) Bibliodidactics manages to provide meaningful contexts to learning materials and, thus, motivate and sustain Non-native readers' interest.

P8.9 - 28 Non-binary measure of recidivism: Combining seriousness and frequency of re-offending into one

Jakub Drápal (Faculty of Law, Charles University)

The effectiveness of treatments in criminal justice system is most often examined using binary variable of recidivism. However, treatment is only effective (concerning recidivism) when it decreases seriousness or frequency of committed offenses. Such conclusion stems from the fact that the main aim of our society is to decrease crime, which is achieved via reducing frequency or seriousness of crime. However, as it will be presented, binary variable is the most common variable used for measuring recidivism. It has been so for various reasons, which will be also discussed. In my presentation I suggest that seriousness and frequency should be incorporated into one recidivism measure and that it should be taken as the primary measure of recidivism. Various methods of operationalizing seriousness and frequency are reviewed and I suggest a simple, stable and democratic way how to operationalize seriousness. In this respect I build on recent work by Sherman who suggested Cambridge Crime Harm Index. Defining recidivism in such non-binary way will also help evaluators to easily calculate incapacitation effects, thus enabling the researchers to properly calculate the effects of imprisonment on crime rates.

P8.9 - 29 Etiology of recidivism among prisoners at Sodo Prison Institution, Ethiopia.

Behailu Beshir (Wolaita Sodo University)

Abstract This study aims to examine etiology of recidivism among prisoners at Sodo Prison Institution, Ethiopia. The study employed descriptive and inferential statistics. A total of 180 prisoners participated in the study. Among them, 90 were recidivists and 90 non-recidivists. Recidivists were selected through census sampling method, whereas non-recidivists through systematic sampling method. Six selected variables with two standardized instruments were used. These are: self-control, previous employment history, earlier psychological treatment, past history of criminal behavior, sociability, pressure in involving criminal behavior, Buss-Perry's Aggression Questionnaire (AQ) and Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BSI-11). The results using independent t-test detected significant differences in all selected variables between recidivists and non-recidivists ($P < 0.001$). Moreover, regression analysis result showed that all variables included for the study were associated with recidivism ($R = .611a$, $R^2 = 0.374$, $F\text{-ratio} = 4.232$, $P < 0.001$). But the contribution of hostility and impulsivity are

statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). In addition, the result further showed that age and recidivism are independent not related to each other ($P = 0.966$). The implications of the findings and suggestions for future research are discussed.

P8.9 - 30 Continuing Questions About Prison Visitation and Its Effects on Recidivism

Joshua Cochran (University of Cincinnati)

J.C. Barnes (University of Cincinnati)

Daniel Mears (Florida State University)

William Bales (Florida State University)

There has been a resurgence of research aimed at understanding the wide range of experiences inmates have during incarceration and the implications of those experiences for prisoner reentry. Prison visitation may be one such experience that is especially important, in part because of the potential promise of visitation to help inmates maintain or restore social ties over the course of incarceration and, in turn, to improve individuals' transitions from prison life back into society. This paper explores limitations in prior studies of visitation and recidivism and then conducts a new analysis using an instrumental variable methodology as a potential strategy for producing more accurate estimates of the causal effect of visitation and recidivism. The paper considers, then, the implications of the findings for guiding future theory, research, and policy.

P8.10 - 31 When Corruption and Organized Crime Overlap: An Empirical Hierarchy of Corrupt Conduct

Jay Albanese (Virginia Commonwealth University)

Public and commercial corruption, involving the illicit exchange of money or its equivalent for illicit benefits, dominates research and anti-corruption efforts. This study examines several hundred corruption cases in the U.S. occurring over a three-year period. These cases are grouped into five different types from the least to most organized. A tipping point is reached when a business or government agency turns from exploiting the system by pilfering (or being pilfered) to operating like a criminal enterprise with organized schemes involving fraud, solicitation or extortion. Examples are provided from actual cases to illustrate a hierarchy of corrupt conduct and how organized forms of corruption are less common, but more serious, than individual or less organized graft. It is proposed that applying the principles of both enterprise theory and situational crime prevention might provide a path forward in reducing the incidence of corruption.

P8.10 - 32 Understanding the risk of corruption in sport: the DACCS initiative

Stefano Caneppele (School of Criminal Justice, University of Lausanne)

Giulia Cinaglia (School of Criminal Justice, University of Lausanne)

Sara Aniello (School of Criminal Justice, University of Lausanne)

The worldwide growth of sport industry is self-evident at least as much as the emergence of governance crises due to corruption which have pushed sport federations, international organisations and single countries to take action. Despite the problem is not new, the issue of corruption in sport has become more and more important. The reasons are both ethical (promoting only fair competitions) and business-related (not losing fans, sponsors and revenues). In 2017, the need for a more systematic understanding of the risk of corruption led the Council of Europe to promote a pilot initiative called DACCS (database on alleged cases of corruption in sport). DACCS cases have been detected through open sources released in

2016 at worldwide level. The collection exercise has been done by the UNIL School of Criminal Justice which also will provide a first analysis of the results.

P8.10 - 33 Illegitimate institutional entrepreneurship: An empirical analysis of corporate donations to the Bulgarian police

Ivan Aymaliev (Higher School of Economics)

From 2005-2011, the Bulgarian police force collected donations exceeding \$90 million from a host of individuals, corporations, foreign governments, persons undergoing criminal investigations, and convicts. After condemnation both domestically and internationally, the practice became completely illegal in 2013. Nevertheless, in 2015 the government lifted the donation prohibition, allowing foreign governments, international and state organizations to donate to the Interior Ministry. Given Bulgaria's excessive state spending on public order and the ambiguous nature of donations to public servants, we seek to understand "Why do large corporations and SMEs donate more to the police in some Bulgarian regions than in others?" To address this question, we draw upon neoinstitutional theories and face-to-face interviews with police officers and business executives and test them using a panel data analysis on a unique dataset containing 2010-2011 donations to the police as well as regional predictors of the phenomenon. We model corporate donations as a function of state security spending, rule of law, taxation, and security licensing. Results indicate that corporate philanthropy to the police conforms to the utilitarian rather than moral model of corporate social responsibility.

P8.10 - 34 Co-offending, Bribery and Pathogen Theory in the UK

Mark Button (University of Portsmouth)

This paper offers a unique insight bribery using interviews with persons convicted of offences related to bribe paying and receiving in the UK. The paper uses this data to build upon Reason's (1990) resident pathogen theory for systems failure, to argue for a bribe to occur there must be a convergence of at least three pathogens and at least two types. There must be a human 'corruptor pathogen', a 'resident pathogen' within the organisational systems and the third pathogen must be either a 'submissive pathogen' or a second 'corruptor pathogen'. The paper offers insights on how 'corruptor pathogens' recruit 'submissive' pathogens and exploit resident pathogens to enable bribery to occur. In doing so it provides some important insights on what organisations can do to prevent bribery from occurring.

P8.11 - 35 Cannabis consumption inside juvenile prisons

Esther Bäumlér (Institute of Criminology at the University of Cologne, Germany)

Prisons, just like the "outside world", are no drug-free areas. It can be assumed that about 30 % of the juvenile inmates can be identified as drug consumers and the mainly consumed substance among youth prisoners is cannabis. Although the topic of "drugs in prison" is frequently discussed in the academic discourse there are only few current empirical findings on this subject especially in matters of juvenile inmates. Therefore current quantitative findings on cannabis consumption patterns of juvenile inmates in Germany will be presented. Drawing on data from about 1150 juvenile inmates this presentation sheds light on the question how the consumption of cannabis develops during the time spend in prison. It also examines how incarceration influences former patterns of cannabis use as life event. The data comes from the research project "violence and suicide in institutions for juvenile offenders" that is running at the Institute of Criminology in Cologne, Germany.

P8.11 - 37 Driving under the Influence of Alcohol and Prescription Drugs – Imprudent Behaviour, Perceived Dangerousness and Legitimacy of the Law

Stefan Machura (Bangor University)

Sunita Matharu (Bangor University)

Faye Mepham (Bangor University)

Sarah Leanne Smith (Bangor University)

Drivers unfit to steer their vehicles form a major road hazard and they commit a crime. In February 2016, 423 students from Bangor University (Wales, UK) took part in a questionnaire study. They have been asked if they would be driving a car after a) drinking alcohol and b) when taking prescribed medication coming with a warning not to drive. A variety of variables are considered to explain the inclination to drive under those conditions. They include the inclination to engage in imprudent behaviour, perceived dangerousness of driving, and perceived legitimacy of the law. The results suggest that while inclination towards imprudent behaviour affects driving under the influence of medication, driving under alcohol is related to perceived general dangerousness of driving. Driving under medication is also related to legitimacy of law; the difference may come from how public discourse deals with the two types of behaviour.

P8.11 - 38 Normalisation and neutralisation of young people's substance use

Rachel Evans (Liverpool Hope University)

This research examines young people's substance use and the strategies of neutralisation they employ. It will unpick the interrelationships between neutralisation and normalisation. A series of qualitative interviews and focus groups were conducted in secondary schools in Swansea among 12-15 year old pupils. These explored young people's thoughts, feelings and motivations regarding substance use. Additionally, a longitudinal quantitative substance use survey was conducted among the same group. The quantitative data provides the broader context in which the qualitative data is situated. The research found that although young people had to some extent normalised some substance use, this was largely done with caveats justifying or mitigating their use. Furthermore young people's normalisation of substance use was not a blanket stance concerning all substances, but was substance-specific. In addition the way young people used substances in terms of quantity and frequency was pertinent to normalisation and neutralisation. Exploring the nuances of youth substance use can help with the practical planning of services. Service providers are largely working from an incomplete evidence base centred on quantitative surveys of varying scope and quality. Incorporating a qualitative understanding of the substance use behaviour will add to the practicality of services.

P8.13 - 42 Giving a Face to Crime: Ethical and social challenges of DNA Phenotyping

Filipa Queirós (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra)

Rafaela Granja (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra)

Helena Machado (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra)

Forensic DNA Phenotyping (FDP) is a technology aiming to infer some physical features and the biogeographic ancestry of criminal suspects from biological materials collected at crime scenes. Since FDP predicts a set of biogenetic characteristics associated with certain population groups, critical voices have highlighted the potential of FDP to reaffirm biological categories of race, and to reinforce related processes of discrimination and suspicion of minority population groups. FDP also raises ethical challenges due to its potential threats to

the right of self-information and self-determination of identity. Finally, companies have targeted this technology for commercial purposes, thereby sharpening concerns related to the unpredictable consequences of beliefs in the infallibility of genetic testing in predicting the biogenetic characteristics of criminal suspects. Within a context of increasing criminalisation of minority groups and migrant populations, we seek to contribute to the debate on social and ethical challenges associated with FDP technology. Our analysis is based on the controversies around FDP that emerged recently in Germany due to a high-profile criminal case that triggered the debate on the potential of stigmatisation of asylum seekers. Conclusively, we discuss the consequences for citizenship arising from the intersections of technology, genetics and criminalisation of certain

P8.13 - 43 Racializing the collateral consequences of imprisonment

Daniel McCarthy (University of Surrey)

Maria Adams (University of Surrey)

Stuart Hall (2002) argues that 'race is a discursive system' that influences the social, political and economic conditions in society. One such manifestation of race in the British penal system involves the families of prisoners - those whose lives have been radically re-shaped following imprisonment of a close relative. Since Light (1995), scarcely little has been written about the impact which incarceration has on the lives of ethnic minority families, with even less known about parents with adolescent male children in prison. This presentation is drawn from a large scale ESRC funded project focusing on parental experiences of youth incarceration. Drawing on a sub-sample of interviews with ethnic minority parents (N=24), this presentation will focus on how racial identities are constructed by parents whose adolescent children are serving prison sentences. This presentation will draw on three themes to capture the lived experiences of ethnic minority parents: Faith and Cultural identity; Cultural Shaming; Discrimination.

P8.13 - 44 The Municipal Court Reform Initiatives Post Ferguson

Alejandro del Carmen (Tarleton State University)

Sara del Carmen (Presiding Judge Colleyville and Keller, Texas)

The Ferguson police case had short and long term ramifications in criminal justice reform. The immediate impact related directly to police departments who as a result of the Ferguson case and investigation, began to review their use of force policies and practices. The long term ramifications of the Ferguson case had a unique and unexpected impact on municipal courts throughout the U.S. In fact, the United States Department of Justice investigation of the Ferguson police department also focused on its court practices while highlighting alleged unjust and unfair treatment of defendants. This led to some of the municipal courts in the United States, to initiative reforms which have led to better criminal justice practices which ensure the preservation of the rights of defendants. This presentation will highlight the impact of the Ferguson case on municipal courts in the U.S., while focusing on reform models currently in place in municipal courts deemed as progressive and innovative in nature.

P8.13 - 45 Travellers and Roma in the Criminal Justice System in Ireland: Connections to Indigenous Criminology

Denis Bracken (University of Manitoba)

Recent developments in criminology have brought a much needed focus to the impact of settler colonial states on Indigenous populations and their criminalization at the hands of

criminal justice systems based in colonial structures. Criminological studies in the USA and Canada, along with Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand are beginning to recognize the importance of the settler colonial context to the study of crime and the impact of “othering” by the dominant settler society on Indigenous people. European countries, however, also have indigenous minorities that have been subjected to similar processes of cultural and linguistic suppression, criminalization of ways of life and attempts at forced assimilation. The Sami in the Nordic countries and the Travellers in Ireland are examples of these processes. Within a broader European context, the Roma could also be categorized as an Indigenous European minority, subject to many forms of discrimination. Based partly on original research, this paper will consider how the criminal justice system has impacted the Irish Travellers, and to a lesser extent, the Roma in Ireland. Limited comparisons with the situation of Indigenous people in the settler colonial context of the Canadian criminal justice system will be drawn.

P8.14 - 47 The Performance of Justice: Court Reports and Legal Actors

Jean Anne Kennedy (Waterford Institute of Technology)

Presentence reports (PSRs) provide information to the judge about the defendant, offending behaviour and risk of further offending. They also include sentencing recommendations. While research shows that PSRs contribute to sentence decision-making, the provision of PSRs is relatively unexplored, particularly in Ireland (Maguire & Carr, 2013, 2017). Judges are the key actors in sentencing but the role of other legal actors, such as defence lawyers, has not yet received much research attention. Drawing on a wider study, this paper focuses on the circumstances in which PSRs are requested by the courts and used in practice. Using ethnographic data, this paper provides insights into the types of cases in which PSRs are requested, interpreted, discussed, and utilised in courts in Ireland. Preliminary findings suggest that PSRs are requested quite regularly in practice by defence solicitors. Findings also highlight the extent to which the provision of PSRs is sometimes hampered by the availability of resources and how frequent adjournments often elongate an already laborious process.

P8.14 - 48 Consumption and Desire in Sentencing: the Pursuit of Quality in Pre-Sentence Reports

Cyrus Tata (University of Strathclyde)

Most of the research and policy interest in Pre-Sentence Reports has concentrated on the official roles of reports in advising, assisting and informing judicial discretionary decision-making. In particular, two major issues have been identified: the quality of reports and secondly, the nature and extent of their influence in sentencing. A long-held policy belief is that higher quality reports will lead to correspondingly greater influence in the sentencing process and thus reduce the use of imprisonment in less serious cases. Drawing on the work of Bauman and Baudrillard it is argued that this policy aspiration must necessarily be limited and frustrated, and that the influence of such information and advice should be understood in the context of inter-professional relations. Nonetheless, Reports are of crucial value in other and more fundamental ways.

P8.14 - 49 Probation Practice in the Juridical Field

Gwen Robinson (University of Sheffield)

Probation staff have had a consistent presence in the criminal courts in England & Wales for more than 100 years, principally providing sentencers with information about defendants to

aid their sentencing decisions. Probation staff thus play an important role in the construction of justice; yet this is an area of probation practice which has attracted almost no research attention. This paper presents some preliminary findings from an ongoing ethnographic study of probation court work, which has involved observations and interviews with probation teams in two Magistrates' courts. The paper will consider how significant recent reforms of both probation services and the courts (under the Transforming Rehabilitation and Transforming Justice policy programmes) are impacting on probation practice at the interface between these two fields. It will focus in particular on probation court work as an 'embedded practice' and consider the implications of this in respect of wider questions about the culture(s) and/or habitus of probation practice.

P8.15 - 50 Ethnic Minority Youth experiences of police school visits in Oslo

Randi Solhjell (The Norwegian Police University College)

Ethnic minority youth (EMY) in Oslo have reported frequent visits, i.e. twice-three times per week, of the police at the high schools they are attending, often found in Oslo's eastern boroughs. The police¹ intentions of these visits, at least as stated by the police leadership, appear to be an effort to reduce drugs and a commitment to preventive work on deterring criminal acts amongst marginalized youth. This study focuses on EMYs own experience and perceptions of these frequent visits, based on interviews and focus groups with 29 youth from different boroughs and ethnic background in Oslo. The author finds that the experiences and perceptions of these visits are affected by already low trust between EMY and police, which in turn leads to a number of negative experiences among the youth when it comes to these meetings.

P8.15 - 51 Conspicuous Compliance: on citizen interactions with the police

Mike Rowe (University of Liverpool)

Concerns over the legitimacy of police actions and decisions focus on the use of force and on the use of powers to stop and search citizens. Understanding the dynamics of these encounters is a core aspect of ideas of procedural justice that have dominated debates about legitimacy, yet this understanding is largely absent from the research. This paper will explore stop and search encounters, deploying observations of police officers conducted over the past four years, and will classify these into broad categories distinguished by the dynamic between officer and citizen. At the heart of the interest is the phenomenon of compliance. Ideas of procedural justice suggest that citizens are more likely to deem the use of powers legitimate and, therefore, to obey the law because they are treated with respect and are listened to. However, observing stop and search encounters reveals a different dynamic among some, conspicuous compliance as a form of resistance, a form of dissent.

P8.15 - 52 The regulation and practice of identity controls in Belgium

Inés Saudelli (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Crime & Society researchgroup)

Jenneke Christiaens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Crime & Society researchgroup)

Sofie De Kimpe (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Crime & Society researchgroup)

Police stops and identity controls are police practices that have at present become the object of considerable controversy. Although these powers need to be executed for the purpose of preventing/combating criminality, international research has shown that, instead of responding to these goals, they rather create a feeling of mistrust among the population and threaten to erode police legitimacy. Belgium has also encountered problems with these police

powers, such as complaints filed by human rights organizations or citizens about discriminative/abusive practices and ethnic minorities being stopped more often than others. Nevertheless, hardly any national scientific research on this matter has been carried out so far. On the basis of the scarce material that exists and our first findings it could be stated that the Belgian controversies are amongst others due to a legislation which is too basic and vague, police officers who have limited knowledge of the procedure regulations, important institutional discrepancies between the various forces and a lack of clarity as to the registration requirements. With this presentation, we wish to open the debate regarding police stops and identity controls in Belgium by reflecting on the above data and where possible comparing with existing international research and the

P8.16 - 53 Pre-charge Identification of Minors and Children's Rights: 'A Good Case for Reform' in the Digital Age

Faith Gordon (University of Westminster)

The digital world offers many positive opportunities for the current generation of children and young people but there are also significant risks. Children and young people have identified issues they experience. Two significant issues are the content they are exposed to online and the continued use of their social media content, without permission. This paper draws on focus groups with over 170 children and young people, as well as interviews with media journalists, editors, broadcasters, children's advocates, politicians and police officers. It employs socio-legal analysis to assess the court's judgment in a recent case in Northern Ireland relating to pre-charge identification of a minor who had been accused of involvement in a high profile national 'hacking' case. This demonstrates the negative impact of the lacuna in the current legislation in relation to pre-charge identification of minors and is an area in which urgent reform is required, as further delay is resulting in breaches of children's rights. A further case study relating to the Police Service of Northern Ireland's use of print and social media to publish photographs of children wanted for questioning, will be discussed.

P8.16 - 54 Exploring the harms of the war on drugs for young people involved in drug distribution using a lens of social media

Keir Irwin-Rodgers (The Open University)

With some notable exceptions, governments around the world have demonstrated a determined commitment to a war on drugs. Whatever the intentions, the prohibitionist drug policies that accompany this war generate significant harms that affect a wide range of people and groups. Based on data generated by a six-month period of online social media platform analysis, as well as interviews and focus groups with young people and professionals working with young people across three large cities in England, the purpose of this paper is to explore one of these harms in particular, namely, the harms to which young people involved in street-level drug distribution are exposed. The data drawn from social media platforms provide an important insight into the factors that shape young people's involvement in drug markets. Furthermore, the paper addresses some of the issues that are raised by police surveillance of social media platforms, including the increased risk of young people being negatively labelled, criminalised and subject to state interventions that can do more to undermine than support young people's well-being.

P8.16 - 55 Digital and social media communications offences: Youth perspectives on risk and responsibility online

Holly Powell-Jones (City University London)

The growth of the Internet, social media and digital communications have created new risks and opportunities for young people. For many, digital interactions have become an integrated part of our social lives. New platforms and ‘technological affordances’ have created new digital social norms for younger generations. Meanwhile, there is growing concern over how to best legislate, regulate and educate to reduce crime and abuse online. Based on focus group sessions with over 180 children, this paper explores how young people construct risk and responsibility in the digital age, in relation to offence and offending on social media. Using a framework of labeling theory of deviance, analysis highlights how certain factors influence their legal, moral and social understandings of culpability. These include situational micro-factors (e.g. age, proximity and relationship to victim, power abuses etc.) as well as macro social issues (e.g. freedom of expression, humour, normalisation of abuse and a perceived lack of policing online). This paper contributes to calls for criminal, legal and human rights issues to be integrated into all e-safety and digital citizenship education in schools, and for youth perspectives to be acknowledged.

P8.16 - 56 “Dad! Cut that part out!” How can we Protect ‘Generation Tagged’?

Emma Nottingham (University of Winchester)

Children can appear on social media as a result of actions of others. Parents may post photographs and videos of their children on their social media accounts, which can be shared amongst others. These photos can also remain part of the online world. ‘Sharenting’, as it is now known, is increasingly becoming part of the social norm. However, it raises questions about the rights of these children in relation to their privacy and to what extent the law can protect them. It is difficult to anticipate what harm could develop in future and the impact that this might have on a child’s welfare (including when that child has become an adult), given that images and videos might still be available to be viewed in several years’ time. In a recent consultation report (due to be published), tensions were identified regarding a possible power imbalance in favour of the parent, which can prevent a child being unable to exercise their own autonomy. The paper proposes that a clearer legal and ethical framework needs to be developed.

P8.17 - 57 Violations of regulations by major hazard corporations explained by population heterogeneity and state dependence.

Marleen Peeters (Leiden University)

Marieke Kluin (Leiden University)

Arjan Blokland (NSCR & Leiden University)

Wim Huisman (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

Violations of safety regulations by corporations in major hazard industries can have devastating consequences for public safety and the environment. Using rich quantitative data on longitudinal patterns of safety regulation violations, and taking an innovative life-course perspective on corporate crime, this study addresses competing theoretical notions on the origins and development of corporate crime. By including measures of prior violations and company characteristics the current study is able to test competing hypotheses derived from population heterogeneity and state dependence. State dependence and population heterogeneity have been applied to rule breaking behaviour by corporations before. Simpson and Schell (2009) challenged the heterogeneity explanation based on 55 companies in the US. This paper presents the results of a replication study in The Netherlands, using a longitudinal database of 407 major hazard corporations. The attention is on all violations of occupational

safety, health and environmental regulations of chemical corporations and their relation to safety records. The study tests whether the observed link between prior corporate crime and future corporate crime can be explained by population heterogeneity or state dependence.

P8.17 - 58 Corporate Vehicles and Illicit Finance: Organising the ‘Monies’ of Corporate Crimes

Nicholas Lord (University of Manchester)

Karin van Wingerde (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

Liz Campbell (Durham University)

Recent international developments, such as the Panama Papers leak, have demonstrated how corporate elites, may misuse business structures to globally manage finances and wealth generated through illegal, unlawful and unethical behaviours. Cases including the role of HSBC in facilitating the tax noncompliance of wealthy elites, the failures of Deutsche Bank in preventing money laundering in Russia, or the emergence of the City of London as a centre for the concealment of ‘dirty money’, particularly in the property market, have raised questions over how the monies for and from these behaviours are managed. This paper analyses the money for, and the money from, corporate crimes of a financial nature and in particular how these monies are organised. Unlike the illicit markets and associated ‘organised crime groups’ and ‘criminal enterprises’ that are the normal focus of money laundering studies, corporate financial crimes involve ostensibly legitimate businesses operating within licit, often transnational, markets. Little is known about the finances required for corporate financial crimes or how these ‘monies’ of corporate crimes are controlled, concealed and/or converted through the use of ‘corporate vehicles’ as part of the organisation and dynamics of the underlying or associated criminality. This paper addresses these research gaps.

P8.17 - 59 Scripting the Mechanics of the LIBOR Rigging Corporate Scandal

Aleksandra Jordanoska (University of Manchester)

Nicholas Lord (University of Manchester)

In 2012 it came to the fore that several global investment banks were implicated in the manipulation of the LIBOR benchmark – used to assess the financial ‘health’ of banks and to calculate the interest rate of a score of financial products for ordinary banking customers. The benchmark-rigging offences have caused significant and, as of yet, not fully calculated costs, bringing the already tarnished industry into a further disrepute with accusations of a ‘culture of cynical greed’ (Wheatley, 2013) in the financial markets. Yet, the elements of the rigging corporate offences, and the underlining market manipulation, have been relatively little studied by criminologists and regulation scholars. This paper adopts and theoretically extends a crime scripts approach to understand the crime commission process in the new field of corporate benchmark-rigging and market manipulation in the financial services industry to map the relevant actors, elements and sequence of actions used by the offenders during crime commission. The analysis is based on data drawn from a sample of regulatory enforcement decisions, criminal justice non-prosecution (NPA) and deferred prosecution agreements (DPA), and decided criminal court cases in the UK, the US and the EU for the rigging of LIBOR. Supplementary qualitative data

P9.10 - 36 Understanding the characteristics of corporate crime. The world of corporate crime in Hungary

Éva Inzelt (Eotvos Lorand University)

The renaissance of Sutherland's white-collar crime views is related to the changes occurred in the societies, i.e., after several decades of prosperity the frequent financial-economic crises staggered the trust in the financial-economic system and its representatives. Many people lost their savings, home, pension funds, became bankrupt, therefore it is understandable that naming of the responsible persons and punish them appeared as a widespread demand from the part of the society. In my presentation I would like to give an overview about the Hungarian corporate crime situation especially the cases of cartels. I will analyse 3 cases, all of them were handled by the Hungarian Competition Authority (HCA). One is a mill-cartel case from 2010 where the HCA imposed a fine of HUF 2,3 billion (approx. EUR 8,4 million) to the parties due to their involvement in a "hard-core" cartel. The other one is a drug cartel from 2015 where the HCA imposed a fine of HUF 2,5 billion (approx. EUR 9 million) and the third one is an information cartel in which the HCA has imposed a fine of more than HUF 4 billion (EUR 13 million).

P8.18 - 60 Middle eastern European Police Education, Recruitment and Careers in the Police. The values and attitudes of Hungarian police students in the longitudinal study
Noemi Baráth (National University of Public Service)

The "Recruitment, Education and Careers in the Police: A European Longitudinal Study" (RECPOL) project is a special longitudinal study where we can follow police students in the education system and after when they work on the field. In the project were involved eight European country, where the research is on progress. They identified three models, till the Middle-Eastern European countries were attend to research. In the presentation we will provide the Hungarian police recruit system, the changes in the education (the difference between the 3 year and 4 year during education) and the challenges of the longitudinal study. We can make compare the data between each countries and we can see the fourth part of the model of the RECPOL data.

P8.18 - 62 Raising to the challenges of crime and crime control: the degree level entry in policing
Alex Leek (University of Cumbria)

Policing in the England and Wales is transforming to take account of the changing requirements and dynamic responses needed to police in the 21st Century. A critical part of this change process is the introduction of the Police Education Qualification Framework (PEQF) by the College of Policing (the professional body for policing in England & Wales), which raises the level of entry requirement to degree qualification entry as a minimum. Comparatively, other policing agencies internationally took this step previously and most countries typically require degree level entry requirements. This paper seeks to examine the impact this has had in enabling Policing to adapt to the challenges of crime and crime control in managing the fluid relationship between academic research informing professional policing practice and invigorating that learning relationship to function constructively. There is a deficiency in the amount of research and literature available relating to police education and training, that explores how the international context of the learning and practice in partnership informs progressive theory and practice.

P8.18 - 63 The PROTASIS project - Police training skills in victims' support
Silvia Ciotti (EuroCrime - Research, Training and Consulting SrL)

The PROTASIS Project, Co-funded by the Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme of the European Union, has a duration of 24 months, namely from 1 December 2016 until 30 November 2018. It is in line with the Daphne strand under the DG Justice grants. The aim of the project is to produce scientific and practical results, which will contribute to the efficient implementation and practical application of the Directive 2012/29/EU. It will set out minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and will further facilitate the implementation of the Protection Measures on a national and European level (i.e. Regulation (EU) 606/2013, Directive 2011/99/EU). In particular, the project's objective is to enhance the support to victims of violence having special needs, such as children, through the capacity building and training of police officers who are the first points of contact for the victims of violence. The training material will be evidence-based and will include the identification and exchange of good practices, aiming to develop effective working methods that will be practically used by police officers when interacting with victims in their day-by-day activity.

P8.19 - 64 Do we need indiscriminate data retention and access measures to fight crime in the EU?

Carolin Moeller (Queen Mary University of London)

The omnipresence of personal data -an inherent feature of the information society- does neither spare criminals nor the law enforcement sector. Thus, law enforcement agencies were required to adapt to 21st century criminal challenges by adjusting investigative techniques. Data became key for crime control since it offers as many or even more insights as traditional tapping or surveillance methods whilst being significantly cheaper. This is even more so because data generated in the private sector can be misappropriated easily for law enforcement purposes. The transformation to an increasingly data-driven society does not only affect the way law enforcement agencies operate it also leads to challenges in regard to compliance with the rights to data protection and privacy. The aim of the paper is to discuss the necessity of indiscriminate data retention and access regimes for the purpose of crime control and its proportionality in light of the rights of privacy and data protection. The paper will set out the relevant case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) and critically assess the effect of these rulings on the necessity and proportionality of indiscriminate data retention and access measures in the EU.

P8.19 - 65 Predictive policing: should we allow the statistical risk of crime to legitimate police intervention?

Litska Strikwerda (Open Universiteit)

The Dutch police will be the first in the world to deploy predictive policing on a national scale. Predictive policing entails that police officers use a computer model to indicate where and when the crime risk is high so that they can subject these areas to extra scrutiny and try to prevent crime before it happens. The computer model Dutch police officers are using is called Crime Anticipation System (CAS) and includes algorithms that analyze information based on input statistics and data mining methods. This paper will argue that predictive policing is part of the ongoing change from a post-crime approach, within which the dominant ordering practices arise post hoc, to a pre-crime approach, within which ordering practices are pre-emptive. The change from post hoc ordering practices to pre-emptive ordering practices goes hand in hand with a shift from a perception of crime as harm to a perception of crime as risk. From a legal-philosophical point of view, this development stretches the traditional boundaries of criminal law. The question arises whether or not that is

desirable. This paper aims to answer that question.

P8.19 - 66 Surveillance of individuals and predictive policing methods in crime control: the practice in Germany and England & Wales in the case of terrorism

Vasiliki Chalkiadaki (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law)

Crime control has become particularly important in contemporary Europe: legislators and law enforcers are confronted with the challenge of creating and applying crime control systems that prove effective against serious forms of violence such as terrorism, and at the same time staying loyal to the rule of law. This challenge comes at a time when the European states and the EU are facing not only the risk but the reality of terrorist attacks, which in turn nurtures fear and, consequently, increases calls for “more security in Europe” at all costs. “Controlling crime” involves preventing violence: at the heart of the preventive or proactive measures against terrorism in many European countries are patterns of surveillance of individuals by the police and methods of the so-called “predictive policing”. Germany and the UK, in particular, have in fact been applying such innovative policing methods since the 1990s, yet have experienced attacks until very recently, challenging the effectiveness of these strategies. This presentation will analyze the surveillance patterns and the predictive policing methods in Germany and England & Wales, and will address the question of whether or not these are indeed effective for crime control in the field of terrorism.

P8.20 - 69 Encountering death in the prison: Exploring prison staff experiences of prisoner deaths in custody

Colette Barry (Dublin Institute of Technology)

This paper explores prison staff experiences of the deaths of prisoners in custody. Despite increasing scholarship on the working lives and traditions of prison staff, and greater awareness arising from a small number of studies of staff experiences of prisoner suicide, there remains little research exploring prison staff encounters with prisoner deaths. This paper seeks to contribute to this limited scholarship by presenting findings from an in-depth study of prison staff experiences of deaths in custody in the Irish Prison Service. The findings highlight perceptions of blame and concerns about a risk of personal liability as significant in shaping staff perspectives on prisoner deaths, the prisoner population and the prison authorities. This paper additionally contends that a death in custody calls upon staff to not only manage the incident, but also their own emotional reactions and vulnerabilities. Shared expectations regarding the management of emotional responses to prisoner deaths promote the necessity of concealing post-incident vulnerabilities inside the prison. The paper concludes by outlining how the implications of involvement with a death in custody can often find life beyond the boundaries of the prison walls.

P8.20 - 70 “We see trauma on a daily basis”: Considering prison officer perspectives on Trauma Informed Practice.

Alexandria Bradley (Sheffield Hallam University)

In September 2015, Dr Stephanie Covington led training sessions with several senior prison staff and prison officers, to begin the implementation of Trauma Informed Practice across all UK women’s prisons. A follow-up session was held in May 2016, whereby staff representing all twelve women’s prisons could share their progress in the ‘Becoming Trauma-Informed Initiative’. Qualitative interviews captured the reflections of prison officers working within two female prisons. The research findings indicated that although a trauma-informed

approach is necessary for the needs of the prisoner population, the needs of prison officers were often overlooked. One of the conditions of prisons “Becoming Trauma Informed” is the need to adopt a culture shift, to encourage the prioritisation of effective staff support strategies. The quote within the title, provides a snapshot into the working experiences of prison officers, and the challenges associated with supporting prisoners who have multiple and complex needs. Therefore this paper considers the utility of a trauma informed approach, and the ways that increasing staff safety, trustworthiness, choice, collaboration and empowerment can be of significant benefit to the working lives and practices of prison officers.

P8.20 - 71 'One step behind an officer but one step in front as well': Evaluating the role of 'violence reduction representatives' in preventing prison violence

Kate Gooch (University of Leicester)

James Treadwell (Birmingham City University)

David Sheldon (University of Birmingham)

Drawing on empirical research conducted in two English prisons, this paper critically assesses the role of violence reduction representatives in policing and preventing prison violence. The paper begins by considering the rationale for the appointment of male prisoners as 'violence reduction representatives' and the perceived advantages, and disadvantages, of such schemes. Crucially, it considers the ways in which power and authority are negotiated and constructed - both by and between prisoners and staff - as well as the implications for the 'inmate code', social relations and the incidence of prison violence.

P8.21 - 72 Problematising Adolescent Violence within the Family: Sibling and Parent Abuse

Marianna Muravyeva (University of Tampere/Higher School of Economics, Moscow)

The paper focuses on adolescent aggression as a problematic set of responses to external and internal factors of family violence. It seeks to contextualise sibling and parent abuse within the concepts of family violence and trace interconnections between cultural approaches to family relations and types of families, on the one hand, and discourses of acceptability of certain forms of aggression in adolescent socialisation. The paper is based on the qualitative research of Russian court cases (including juvenile courts) on family abuse and 42 narrative interviews with convicts who killed their parents. Based on the analysis of the narratives, I hypothesise that one of the main factors of adolescent aggression is its degree of acceptability (as in sibling violence) and blame politics. The paper is a part of panel on Domestic Abuse organised by Nicola O'Leary

P8.21 - 73 What's yours is mine until death do us part? An EU-wide study into the (im)possibility of criminal prosecution and punishment of property crimes within marriage and registered partnership

Suzan van der Aa (INTERVICT)

Despite the lack of empirical research, property crimes within marriage and registered partnership are probably highly prevalent. These crimes can have devastating consequences for the victims concerned, especially when they occur within the wider context of (economic) intimate partner violence. Still many countries have exempted property crimes within these formal relationships from criminal justice intervention, for instance, by barring criminal prosecution. The rationale behind the different treatment of property crimes within marriage

and registered partnership usually pertains to the joint property of the parties involved or to privacy considerations. Recent developments – such as high divorce rates, increase in informal intimate relationships, and acknowledgement of ‘economic violence’ as the fourth dimension of domestic violence – warrant a re-evaluation of current legislation regarding property crimes within marriage and registered partnership. A comparative study of the manner in which the 28 EU Member States’ criminal justice systems deal with property crimes within marriage or registered partnership is a first step in this respect.

P8.21 - 74 Service provider difficulties in operationalising coercive control: The impact on victims

Nicola O'Leary (Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Hull, UK)

This paper is drawn from a broader study in the north of England, UK that explored the nature of domestic abuse in the region amid growing concerns that the severity of incidents was increasing (Brennan et al., 2016). This paper examines service providers perceived ability and organisational readiness to respond effectively to incidents of coercive and controlling behaviour. Interviews revealed intervention and risk assessment strategies structured around an maladaptive concept of domestic abuse as an unambiguous and violent event, leaving frontline services with a lack of appreciation of the power dynamics inherent in controlling relationships. Analysis demonstrates how a lack of definitional clarity around non-physical domestic abuse can increase the use of discretion by frontline services and increases the discounting of coercive control by pressured frontline officers. This paper extends this research to question the potential impact and consequences for victims when frontline services encounter difficulties in understanding and operationalising coercive control. Despite the national geographical range of the sample, lessons learnt here are applicable to domestic abuse services nationally and internationally, theoretically and practically, and will inform future provision of services as more countries seek to criminalise the behaviour and support the victims of coercive and controlling behaviour.

P8.21 - 75 The answer of juvenile criminal justice to adolescents-to-parents violence: An empirical study in Malaga (Spain)

Anabel Cerezo (University of Malaga)

The main goal of this study is to provide a deeper knowledge in the field of domestic violence, especially “filio-parental” or teenager family violence, from a social and legal perspective. In order to do this, the data used in this study includes a total of 227 records of adolescents-to-parents violence offences obtained in the juvenile prosecution service in Malaga. The results obtained from the research show very interesting findings, concluding that boys commit 70% of offences, that teenagers who are 16 years old are the ones committing this crime more often (33%) and over half of them (51%) consume drugs. Regarding to the answer of juvenile criminal justice to these types of offenses, the most frequent sanctions are supervision (47,6%), followed by cohabiting in a living educating group (21%), and semi-open detention.

P8.22 - 76 The Concept and Measurement of Violence against Women and Men: Implications for the Gendered Increase in Violent Crime since the Crisis

Sylvia Walby (Lancaster University)

Jude Towers (Lancaster University)

Brian Francis (Lancaster University)

The concept and measurement of violent crime is contested. Official statistics rarely disaggregate by gender; new approaches to gender-based violence often focus on women only (reflected in UN Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 16). Neither deal well with repetition of violence against the same person. Drawing on gender theory, we identify four gender dimensions that should be routinely included in the measurement of violent crime. We challenge the assumption of ‘one victim, one perpetrator, one offence’ as gender-biased because the forms of violence that are repeated are the ones most often perpetrated against women, including domestic violence. Using the Crime Survey for England and Wales, we investigate the implications of including these gender dimensions and including all reported crimes in estimates of the scale and changes in violent crime. Using this new methodology, we show that violent crime has been increasing not decreasing since the economic crisis in Britain from 2008. We conclude that the economy and violence are connected, when the gender dimension is brought into focus and the repetition of violent crime is taken seriously. We recommend a new measurement framework for violence against women and men that makes visible the changing place of violence in

P5.4 - 15 Revealing the Structural Nexuses of Risk for Intimate Partner Violence

Karen Heimer (University of Iowa)

Janet Lauritsen (University of Missouri)

Philip Levchak (University of Hartford)

Joseph Lang (University of Iowa)

Research on intimate partner violence against women using survey data and quantitative analysis has become increasingly available over recent years. Sample sizes have precluded this work from identifying important subgroup patterns, however. Our paper uses the pooled micro data from the U.S.’s National Crime Victimization Survey for the years 1980 through 2015, to produce a very sizable sample that allows us to go beyond previous work to examine the interplay between key covariates of intimate partner violence. We use generalized estimating equations to uncover previously unknown conditional relationships between race/ethnicity, poverty, marital status, urban residence and age. This reveals new information about which subgroups of women in the United States are most vulnerable to violence by intimates.

P8.22 - 77 Understanding the Decision to Seek Victim Services using the NCVS

Min Xie (University of Maryland)

James Lynch (University of Maryland)

Victimization surveys have played an important role in understanding why crime is reported to the police, but they have not been as influential for understanding why victims use services other than the police or how these two different responses to crime may be interdependent. Some studies on repeat intimate partner violence (IPV) suggest that victim services are more effective in reducing victimization than arrest (Xie and Lynch, 2017). Other studies have shown that the availability of victim services in communities reduces the risk of IPV in those areas (Xie, Lauritsen and Heimer, 2012). Very few studies have sought to understand why some victims in some circumstance use victim services and others do not. This paper examines this question for a broad array of crimes including both property and violent crimes. Conceptual models for understanding the decision to call the police are employed to estimate the use of victim services and then alternative models are employed to determine if they are better able to predict the use of these services. Recommendations are made about how the information content of victimization surveys might change to better understand why

some victims use victim services and others do not.

P8.22 - 78 Childhood Predictors of Violent Victimization at Age 17: The Role of Early Social Behavioural Tendencies

Margit Averdijk (University of Zurich)

Denis Ribeaud (University of Zurich)

Manuel Eisner (University of Cambridge)

To predict violent victimization and determine where to focus prevention efforts, most prior research has focused on situational determinants, such as the places and people potential victims encounter. Although this has been and is a fruitful research field, research has pointed towards the importance of non-situational characteristics, notably a victim's socio-psychological characteristics, which may unwillingly predispose some people to victimization. Various studies have already shown the importance of these characteristics in predicting violent victimization in the short-term. In this paper, we draw from developmental perspectives and victimization research to ask whether childhood social behavioral tendencies predict violent victimization in late adolescence. We investigated three related issues. The first assessed whether early social behavioral tendencies are associated with violent victimization risk. Second, we examined possible pathways through which early predictors affect victimization risk. Third, we explored whether results differed between males and females. Data were drawn from five waves of the combined longitudinal and intervention study, the Zurich Project on the Social Development from Childhood into Adulthood (z-proso). We used path models to answer our research questions.

P8.23 - 79 The Changing Politics of Crime Control: Sentencing in the age of "Brexit" and Austerity

Jay Gormley (University of Strathclyde)

The criminal landscape is immensely political. However, in an age of austerity, even where crime control may be desired, this must now be weighed against its inefficiency as a use of resources and the political costs of cuts in other areas (e.g. housing, health, etc). While efficiency may be seen as a pejorative term, utilitarianism presents a moral argument for the best use of limited public resources. However, when pursuing "efficiency" the term is not explicitly defined, and in practice comes to represent an unduly narrow vision of cost cutting. This narrow view risks neglecting the big picture in favour of false economies. There has also been a changing focus in politics from offenders to immigrants as the problematic "other." With right wing populist movements focusing their attention on immigration, room seems to have emerged to engage with issues around crime in a less politically charged environment. Indeed, if issues around "Brexit" and austerity continue to occupy the centre stage of political discourse, it is possible crime control will be relied on less as a source of political capital. If so then there may be an opportunity for progressive criminal policies and less punitive sentencing.

P8.23 - 80 About the necessity of pardons in the Spanish criminal justice system. A case law analysis on petitions for pardon by judges in Spain

Cristina Fernández-Pacheco Estrada (Universidad de Alicante)

In Spain, pardons are granted by the Government upon request of the offender (or anyone on his/her behalf), the Government, the Prosecutors Office and also the Judge or Tribunal that can raise such petition directly in the sentencing judgement, when the legal requirements are

met, namely when the sentence imposed is “notoriously excessive, given the harm caused by the offence and the personal circumstances of the felon”. This paper is the result of the examination of over a hundred Supreme Court and high court decisions, in order to analyse the rationale behind these pardon petitions. The hypothesis is that these cases in fact evidence flaws in the criminal justice system that should be addressed in view of future legal reforms.

P8.23 - 81 New prison governance: Brazilian mass incarceration and its effects in the criminal milieu

Vitor Stegemann Dieter (University of Kent, ELTE University)

Frequently the literature on mass incarceration focuses in the rise of 'punitiveness' and its societal functions (Matthews, 2005), hence this literature overshadows an important consequence, which is the re-ordering of the 'criminal subjects'. Brazil has suffered from an unprecedented rise in incarceration that started in the political re-democratization of the country (Fonseca, 2015). In the midst of a decade of economic crisis politicians enacted several laws to fight the rising crime rates, these laws reinforced the militarization of police and higher mandatory sentencing to 'street crimes'. Such transformations in the criminal justice system overpopulated prisons and led to a slow dismantling of prison order. On one hand, human rights policies created means of pressure on local governments; and on the other hand, the internal organization of gangs, notably the PCC, forced prison staff and local governments to deal with these groups to achieve internal order. Unlike other 'prison gangs', the PCC formed a unique environment for governance, both regarding inmates and the government (Darke, 2013). From a Southern Criminology perspective (Kerrington; Hogg; Sozzo, 2016), the Brazilian case shows how the presence of 'prison gangs' in the Americas can have different outcomes depending on the power relations within prisons.

P8.23 - 82 Crime Control in Iceland: A Case of Scandinavian Exceptionalism?

Helgi Gunnlaugsson (University of Iceland)

Iceland is typically depicted as a low crime country and perhaps not surprisingly has one of the lowest prison populations in Europe. A Nordic research group is currently studying crime control in small island nations including Iceland, Greenland, Faroe Islands and Åland islands. The noted criminologist John Pratt once described Scandinavia as exceptional when it comes to penal policy with its low imprisonment and humane prison conditions. Does Iceland, and the other small island Nordic communities, resemble Pratt's description of Scandinavian exceptionalism? The findings show that the typical prisoner in Iceland is not different from what we find elsewhere in W-Europe. A male in his early thirties, with less education and work experience than others in his cohort, and routinely suffers from various personal and social difficulties, such as alcohol and drug abuse problems. The prison system in Iceland is under pressure with a long waiting list of convicts and seriously underfunded to meet urgent needs of inmates. Yet many prison facilities in Iceland are small, somewhat humane, and sentencing practices typically tend to be short, which might suggest a sign of Scandinavian exceptionalism, as described by Pratt.

P8.24 - 83 Lawyers about the law and their profession in Polish changing political reality

Paulina Wiktorska (Institute of Law Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences)

Konrad Buczkowski (Institute of Law Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences)

Lawyers are responsible for crime control and monitoring compliance with the law in society.

Research of classic legal profession; judges, prosecutors, advocates shows how they understand the law, functions of the law and how they identify with their profession. This paper describes problems of contemporary law and the results of this, the difficulty of working in the legal professions. This is based on research reflection on the competences of the legal profession. In contemporary Poland we have problem with legal relation between political institutions and lawyers especially courts. It is obvious that a large area exist where courts operate, but governments and parliaments also make decisions but polish government uses the law to realization political interests mainly. Various elements may help to explain this situation. We try discuss some of them.

P8.24 - 84 Factors Influencing Parole Boards' and Judges' Decisions on Parole Application in Lithuania

Iłona Michailovič (Law Institute of Lithuania)

Liubovė Jarutienė (Law Institute of Lithuania)

Recently parole system in Lithuania has suffered several reforms. The two-stage parole system was established in Lithuania, since parole boards were given power to make decisions, which must be reviewed in court in order to be approved or rejected. Recent changes of parole regulation must have made parole application more common, but lately the percentage of paroled persons has been decreasing. Although parole is promoted by penal law professionals, emphasized in international recommendations, Probation Act and penal legislation, recent statistics show the declination of parole application in court practice. Considering existing parole application issues, the purpose of the study is to identify the factors that may influence parole decision-making in parole boards and courts. The study is based on interviews with parole board members and judges, also, on the content analysis of social research reports about parole seeking inmates. Authors conveyed qualitative study in order to learn the peculiarities of work and decision-making of judges and parole boards. This study aimed at covering as much factors influencing parole application as possible, and taking into account the peculiarities of the particular parole stages. Results of the study will be presented in the presentation.

P8.24 - 85 The role of a court guardian in family court proceedings in Poland

Lukasz Kwadrans (University of Silesia in Katowice)

What has been undertaken in this report is presenting the profile of a part of the tasks of guardianship service in Poland. Its family division is described – the work of guardians who execute the adjudicated decisions. In compliance with the legal regulations, the tasks of family guardians are indicated which are associated with the execution of decisions and orders of family courts. It should be emphasized that diagnostic activities (environmental interviews) do not constitute the dominant part of the duties due to a different role of Polish court guardians from the British social services. Family guardians in Poland are mostly an executive organ of the court and their activity is associated entirely with executing decisions and consists in educational and re-socialization activities.

P8.24 - 86 The doubt and the acquittal – Thoughts about an ambivalent relation

Peter Kurlemann (Institute of Criminology, University of Tübingen)

A project group at the University of Tübingen's Institute of Criminology analyzed legal proceedings in which the court determined a defendant – who had been held in pre-trial custody – to not be guilty. The empirical basis of this analysis has been conducted in three

steps: At first the federal criminal prosecution statistics were examined regarding longitudinal and cross-sectional effects. In a second step, court files nationwide were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively, followed by conducting interviews with subject matter experts such as judges and prosecutors. While conducting this research, the scientists encountered multiple gaps in the field of criminological research, which should be explored further. One of those gaps is the question, how relevant the court's doubt regarding the defendant's innocence is. According to the German criminal procedure code, the judges are only bound to their own conviction, hence the question how doubting the defendant's innocence is being handled, is a question that needs to be investigated. This is specifically relevant when looking at how the acquittal is expressed in the written sentence and what effects this might have on the acquitted. The presentation aims to summarise the results as well as the researchers' thoughts.

P8.26 - 90 Framing the 2011 England riots: Understanding the political and policy response

Tim Newburn (LSE)

Trevor Jones (Cardiff University)

Jarrett Blaustein (Monash University)

This paper considers the political reaction and policy response to the most significant instance of collective disorder in England since at least the 1980s. Drawing on the framework of John Kingdon's (1995) multiple streams approach (MSA) the analysis in this paper starts with the 'policy window' caused by the focusing event of the riots, and traces the ways in which this was used to frame different kinds of policy 'problem', rather than the more typical method of using the MSA to help explain the emergence and development of a particular policy. It then examines how different policy 'solutions' became attached to these problems with varying degrees of impact. In fact, more than anything we argue that the framing of the riots served to close down many avenues for policy development, with the outcome that many policy developments that were initiated in the aftermath of the disorder were both limited and short-lived, with some having only the most tangential links with the riots.

P8.26 - 91 The impact of Police and Crime Commissioners on Community Safety agendas: limited powers and established interests

Sophie Chambers (University of South Wales)

In 2012, Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) were elected in 41 police forces across England and Wales. Elected by the local public, with powers to set the police budget, hold the Chief Constable to account, create local policing strategies through public consultation, and allocate funding for community safety activities, PCCs were criticised for having omnipotent power and politicising the police. Using urban political frameworks, this paper presents the findings from a comparative case study which investigated the impact of these new actors on local community safety policy during their first financial year (2013-14). Focusing on how local community safety policy is set in negotiation with other relevant actors, and the type of agenda that this negotiation produces, this paper suggests that PCCs lack the capability to have the impact envisaged by the Coalition government, and the structure created by the 2011 Police Reform and Social responsibility Act results in PCCs accommodating established interests.

P8.26 - 92 Stop and search and the politicisation of Scottish policing

Kath Murray (Independent researcher)

Prior to the amalgamation of Scotland's eight police forces into Police Scotland in 2013 by the Scottish National Party government, Scottish policing enjoyed a low scrutiny, 'cool' political climate. This paper shows how these conditions hindered the critical interrogation of Scottish policing: allowing a policy of unregulated and unfettered stop and search to flourish unchallenged for two decades. The paper then shows how the policy was swiftly dismantled in the 'heated' environment that followed centralisation, a move that gave rise to the unprecedented scrutiny of Scottish policing by the media and political actors. The analysis suggests that the legitimacy and reputation of the police owes a debt to political environments that encourage either 'soft' or 'hard' analysis. Also, that more heated political environments, often disparaged by academics and criminal justice practitioners, can drive accountability and contribute to more progressive outcomes.

P8.26 - 93 Implications of Brexit for criminal justice relationships with the EU: the political consideration of custodial issues

Tim Wilson (Northumbria University)

The UK General Election has increased uncertainty about Brexit. In the case of criminal justice cooperation, however, Parliament might hold the Government closer than could have been expected before the Election to recommendations by several select committees. The House of Commons Justice Committee in particular argued that criminal justice cooperation should not be the subject of tactical bargaining or cherry picking, and accepted that the price of continued future cooperation would include both compliance with EU data protection law and a relationship between UK courts and CJEU. The nature of the relationships underpinning such future cooperation will still depend on complex and lengthy negotiations about, for example, the precise nature of a diminished UK influence in Eurojust and Europol and how UK 'third state' status might be reconciled with the EAW transposition legislation in some member states. There are also some aspects of possible future relationships that UK politicians have not yet considered in detail when discussing cooperation options. This presentation will examine one such issue: the extent to which the UK will accept an increasingly autonomous role for the courts - domestic and CJEU plus ECtHR - in setting minimum prison conditions that might conflict with British penal politics.

P8.27 - 94 The Oxford Handbook of Criminology 2017: Is British Criminology (Still) Distinctive?

Shad Maruna (The University of Manchester)

Lesley McAra (University of Edinburgh)

Susanne Karstedt (Griffith University, Queensland, Australia)

Dirk Van Zyl Smit (The University of Nottingham)

Elena Larrauri (University Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona)

Author/ editors meet critics

P8.28 - 95 Patterns of Fear and Violent Victimization: Differentiating those who should be fearful from those who should not.

Steven Cook (School of Social Sciences University of Cardiff.)

Julian Tanner (Sociology, University of Toronto)

Scot Wortley (Criminology, University of Toronto)

The fear of crime has become an important topic in criminological research, with a number of

studies examining the link between it and violent victimization. However, despite the research attention this topic has received, very little work has examined the victim-fear relationship among youth, which is surprising given that youth populations are among the most highly victimized and least fearful age cohorts. This presentation, based on data from the Toronto Youth Crime and Victimization Survey (n=3400), argues that a typology can help us to better understand the fear-victimization nexus among youth. Using a multinomial logistic regression framework, this presentation focusses on two seemingly counter-intuitive groups: youth who reported being fearful of crime despite have no direct experiences with victimization (the disproportionately fearful) and youth who reported being relatively fearless despite being victimized at very high rates (the disproportionately fearless). The disproportionately fearful youth were characterized by a unique socio-demographic profile, and by measures of social control while the disproportionately fearless youth were characterized by their routine activities and by their involvement in a 'subculture of violence.' The significance of these two groups will be discussed, and directions for future research will be offered.

P8.28 - 96 The International Fear of Crime Trend Index and the Fear Drop

Marnix Eysink Smeets (Holland University of Applied Sciences, Rotterdam, The Netherlands)

Although many countries have shown a distinct drop in crime over the last decades, the criminological literature suggests that fear of crime in those countries remained relatively stable. Research on this issue is sparse however, mostly confined to a single country, a few indicators and/or a relatively short timeframe. The authors therefore collected (1,100) data series on fear of crime related items from (supra)national surveys, covering 121 countries and more than 25 years (1989-2015). Using these data, a first prototype for an International Fear of Crime Trend Index was developed. This paper discusses both methodology and findings: at the level of UN-regions the Trend Index shows distinct fear drop in de developed world, a drop the cannot be seen in the developing world. Explanations for the fear drops are hypothesized. One of them is that the fear drop is only half the story: could it be that there is a fear change as well, a change that the traditional ways of measuring are unable to pick up? Directions for further research are formulated.

P8.28 - 97 Fear Appeals: crime prevention communications for behaviour change among the public.

Helen Innes (Crime and Security Research Institute)

This paper takes as its focus the construction of crime prevention communications to the public. Such appeals aim to inform and persuade members of the public to engage in preventative behaviours that will help reduce their risk of being a victim of crime. In doing so, many adopt a 'fear frame', conveying a message that arouses fear in the target audience. By accenting risk and danger associated with non-compliant behaviour, for example, or urging people to take more personal responsibility for their safety, these messages may go some way towards fuelling the public's fear of crime. To date, however, the persuasive quality of these messages has been assumed, rather than critically examined, in terms of achieving their desired effects on attitudes and intended behaviour change. Using data from a recent social experiment where a public sample (n=1,084) viewed a series of short crime prevention films and were then surveyed about their responses to them, this paper reports how fear framed messages are received. The effects of fear appeals are compared with messages constructed using alternate mechanisms to fear, such as empathy and humour. The

most persuasive elements of preventative communications are highlighted and the implications for

P8.28 - 98 Public Perceptions of Risk

Trudy Lowe (Crime and Security Research Institute)

SENSOR is an innovative research tool designed to develop an evidence-base for the extent to which incidents of crime and disorder impact upon public perceptions of risk and security. Based on the Signal Crimes Perspective and Neighbourhood Security Interviews (Innes, 2014), SENSOR combines the simplicity of survey design with the greater sensitivity of qualitative interview data. Captured electronically, SENSOR uses the principles of qualitative GIS techniques coupled with social science methodology to map crimes and disorders within and across neighbourhoods. This paper will briefly describe the methodology, before focusing on the key findings from a ten-year, longitudinal series of SENSOR field-work exercises within one area of London, UK. It tracks public perceptions of risk over time as well as changes in significant locations, specific signal events and longstanding social problems that drive insecurity. It goes on to explore the link between public insecurity, neighbourhood policing interventions and confidence in police and partner performance. Finally, the paper will address the practicalities of utilising a social science research methodology in an operational setting.

P8.29 - 99 How do school experiences relate to offending behaviour from the perspective of young male offenders?

Catherine Powell (Department of Social Work, Faculty of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences, Monash University, Victoria, Australia)

The lived school experiences of young males aged 16 to 21, and how these experiences may have influenced a trajectory into pro-criminal behaviour, is the subject of this qualitative study. Thematic analysis of twenty semi-structured interviews with participants from African, Maori and Pacific Island, and Australian background reveal several key domains of risk within the school environment including: problem behaviours, low academic achievement, negative peer influence, bullying, and illicit substance use. Identified risk factors outside of school, including adverse home environment, found that many were predisposed to school failure. Negative interaction with the police exacerbated the problem. The post-school experiences of these young males found that, for those who left school early, there was a continuation of 'at risk' behaviour. Participants identified several protective factors to sustain engagement with the school system that included supportive and understanding teachers. The aim of the study was to capture the thoughts and feelings of these young males with the firm belief that their expert opinions will add to the knowledge base.

P8.29 - 100 working with people at the fringes of society: the influence of feelings as social construct

Jeanet de Jong (Avasn University of Applied Sciences)

In the Netherlands it is recognized that the number of people living at the fringes of society is increasing. At the same time this group becomes less and less visible for social and community workers. These people tend to withdraw themselves into their own cultural and often criminal circles. Characteristic for working with these so called hard-to-reach-people is the complexity of the field. Complexity can be seen as an important factor that influences positioning and acting of professionals. Also, complexity enhances emotional pressure on

professionals. In this presentation the meaning of emotions as social construct in the day to day work of social work professionals will be shown by the case of a frontline team and will be connected to Arlie Hochschild's emotion sociology theory.

P8.29 - 101 Gender and Bullying in Japan: An Applicability of Differential Association/Social Learning Theory

Emiko Kobayashi (Kanazawa University)

Although evidence abounds that boys are more prone to bullying than girls, theoretical explanations for this gender gap are rare and untested outside the West. Particularly absent has been the cross-cultural applicability of differential association/social learning theory that has been developed and tested primarily in the United States. According to the theory, deviant behavior among peers, through a variety of mechanisms including the shaping of attitudes toward deviance, leads to deviant behavior by the individual. Drawing on the literature concerning gender differences in independent and interdependent self-concepts, the present study develops a rationale for predicting that female adolescents in Japan are less likely to bully because the bullying of their peers would be lower, and presumably their peers' attitudes toward bullying would be less favorable. Then, to the extent that peers influence one's own attitudes, one's own attitudes toward bullying should be less favorable among females. These less favorable attitudes toward bullying, in turn, might explain why bullying is less common among the female adolescents. The analysis of adolescents in Japan provides mixed support for the hypothesis.

P8.29 - 102 'You say in theory that you would report it': Acknowledging social justice approaches in hate crime research for LGBT Youth

James Pickles (Northumbria University)

Hate crime research currently adopts an adult-centric approach, overlooking the experiences and needs of young LGBT people (13-18 year olds). This paper reports on two participatory design workshops conducted in a community setting, involving LGBT young people and criminal justice workers. Young people were asked to design methods of reporting hate crime experiences. Consequently, it outlines alternatives to reporting by emphasising the reporting 'designs' developed by the young people in our sample. Our findings challenge the assumption that hate reporting is confined to criminal justice. Reporting agendas readily assume increased reporting as positive, and prioritises criminal justice over social justice. This paper explores young LGBT people's motivation for reporting and challenges current hate crime epistemologies. Social justice, pertinent to structural oppression and perpetration, is acknowledged within our remit of LGBT hate victimisation. Thus we critique the prioritisation of statistically motivated policing, to combat hate crime, over the social justice needs of young LGBT people facing hate victimisation. Ultimately, we acknowledge that reporting LGBT hate crime is one avenue of justice. Social justice approaches focus on hate crime as the symptom of wider, structural victimisations and oppressions.

P8.30 - 103 Welfare, hope and desistance - the interplay of external and internal factors in the early phases of desistance

Emma Villman (University of Oslo)

Much of the research on desistance from crime has focused on either social factors or more subjective causes for change. This dichotomy between the external and the internal has long been criticized, and several attempts to integrate insights from both perspectives have been made. How such an interplay of social and subjective factors initiates and shapes the desistance process is, however, still in need of further conceptualization and theorization. Using data from a survey on living conditions among prisoners in Norway (N=264), the necessity of an integrated understanding of external and internal factors in the desistance process is stressed. When studying anticipated desistance among Norwegian prisoners, one may find that both subjective and structural factors play a central part in the earliest phases of desistance; not separately, but intertwined in a complex interplay. In contrast to earlier attempts of finding out "what comes first" in the desistance process, these results indicate that such attempts might give us a somewhat misguided focus. What if it is the interplay itself that initiates the change towards desistance?

P8.30 - 104 Adolescent Desistance

Thomas Anton Sandøy (Norwegian Institute of Public Health)

While much research on desistance focuses on processes of change for repeat offenders during and after imprisonment, this paper analyzes the desistance narratives of young offenders outside the traditional justice system. In Norway, increasing numbers of adolescent drug users have been diverted to alternative justice systems over the last decade. Based on in-depth interviews with adolescents enrolled in programs to refrain from drug use and the workers administering these programs, the paper seeks to identify narrative 'turning-points' implicated in the desistance process. The analysis shows how the adolescents enter into moral conversations about what 'truly matters' in life and how their relationships with family and friends have been affected by their drug use and criminality. The administrators, on the other hand, place a stronger emphasis on the impact of wider societal factors on desistance. Taken together, the narratives display the interplay between subjective commitments (agency), and the role of interventions and social factors (structure) in adolescent desistance.

P8.30 - 105 Talking good: a psychosocial analysis of Norwegian desistance narratives

John Todd (University of Oslo)

This paper seeks to employ insights from psychosocial criminology in order to analyse the narratives of a group of Norwegian desisters. The desistance process is of course complex and each individual's story will be unique. But desistance also occurs in a social and structural context, with Norway labelled by some observers as one of the last bastions of penal welfarism. It is thus important to analyse how structural, relational and individual factors are narrated as enabling or frustrating change. Narrative analysis of this kind can help us avoid the extremes of structural ('he came from a broken home') and psychological ('she suffers from low self-control') determinism. This paper seeks therefore to analyse a set of biographical narrative interviews in order to better understand how the desistance process in Norway is shaped both by the inner, psychic world and the external, social world of those doing the desisting.

P8.31 - 106 The Central Investigation Bureau of the Police in the fight against organized

crime

Jacek Dworzecki (Police Academy in Szczytno)

The first part of material presents the tasks and the structure of the CIB. In the material there have been used research methods in the form of diagnostic survey, legislative act analysis and the available subject literature. The results of the diagnostic survey conducted with the policemen, shows that the changes in the character of organized crime in the last fifteen years. Its present form as well as the direction in which it will develop are discussed. Then material presents the opinion of the interviewees on excluding the CIB from the structures of the PH. It discusses the factors which, have a negative impact on the work of functionaries. Also, the opinion on the training courses, technical equipment and cooperation of the CIB policemen with other institutions has been described. Creating the organizational unit enabled the Police to increase its manager's entitlements in applying a more efficient personnel policy on police officers and employees of the Police on duty or employed in the CIB. This material was prepared within the framework of an international research project entitled "Understand the Dimensions of Organised Crime and Terrorist Networks for Developing Effective and Efficient Security Solutions for First-line-practitioners and Professionals" (

P8.31 - 107 The Impact of Organised Crime in Local Communities

Michael Skidmore (The Police Foundation and Perpetuity Research)

The Police Foundation and Perpetuity Research have completed a large-scale study of organised crime in local UK communities. Through analysis of police datasets as well as interviews with practitioners this research drew out a picture of its scale, nature and impact at the local level, and also assessed the response from local police and partners. A diverse picture of organised crime (one that had a particular focus on fraud and sexual exploitation) demonstrated the widespread presence of organised in communities and its sizeable footprint in recorded crime. The aim of the research was to provide a local counterpoint to the government narrative for serious and organised crime in the UK. Publication for the research is scheduled for the end of June 2017. The presentation will focus on outlining some of the innovative methodologies developed for uncovering organised crime at the local level and key findings for specific crime types, including their link to organised crime and impact at the local level. In addition, existing approaches to understanding and responding to organised crime will be critiqued and key challenges for police and partners agencies outlined.

P8.31 - 108 Countering 'Ndrangheta Mafia-type Organized Crime of Calabria: Application of Situational Crime Prevention and Dynamic Operational Design Planning and Assessment Approach

Vincent C Figliomeni (Francesco Figliomeni Social Science Research Center)

'Ndrangheta is Mafia-type organized crime in Calabria, a deep rooted century-and-a-half long criminal infestation of Italian culture, society, economy, and politics. Local communities in Calabria have acquiesced to 'Ndrangheta allowing its local parallel systems of authority to prevail as the legitimate government has historically failed to maintain effective governance. They engage in organized criminal activity seeking control of legitimate public as well as commercial entities using intimidation, violence, fear, and informal social control over the

population. They engage in extortion and political corruption to protect their illegitimate as well as legitimate interests and are global distributors of illegal drugs as well as engage in other lucrative criminal enterprises. Qualitative and quantitative data on 'Ndrangheta is examined using Situational Crime Prevention. It identifies 'pinch-points' for intervention and 'crime scripts' which describe the essential steps involved in those crimes. Application of Dynamic Operational Design Planning and Assessment Approach further refines crime scripts and offers a simple structural and procedural method to design plans of action that assesses relevant, available and measurable data in order to evaluate the tasks and effects that influence counter-crime actions, which are then reincorporated into subsequent counter-crime plans of action.

P8.31 - 109 Illegal Governance in Communities in the United Kingdom

Federico Varese (Oxford University)

Paolo Campana (Cambridge University)

This paper focuses on the governance-type of organised crime (OC). Firstly, it explores two cases of illegal governance in Salford (Greater Manchester) and Derbyshire by relying on a wide range of 'qualitative' data. Next, it presents a novel instrument that aims to identify both actual and potential governance-type of OC, the CBO (Community-Business-Officials) Index. This instrument was then included in a survey we conducted with Derbyshire Constabulary. This is the first systematic attempt to measure this form of OC in the UK. This paper shows that the governance dimension of OC is present in the UK, although with varying degrees of sophistication and development. While comparatively rare, this form of OC is pernicious and highly destructive of communities. This paper calls for a systematic evaluation of the governance-type of OC across the UK based on the CBO Index.

P8.32 - 110 Incarcerated women narrating violence

Ulla Salovaara (University of Jyväskylä)

Statistically, Finland is a violent country. There are more violent acts and violence generally than in the other Nordic countries. What is quite significant is the commonness of the violence among women. 51 per cent of the women sentenced to prison in Finland are because of violent act, and that is much more than in any other European country. However, violence of women is ignored in statistics and official documents, and is presented as gender neutral. Thus, it is important to make it visible and understand it in its social and cultural context. In this paper, I will concentrate on narratives of violence. The data were gathered through interviews of 18 women who either were in prison at the time or were released from prison. I will analyse how women narrate their own violence but also being a victim of intimate partner violence. The focus of the analysis will be in how incarcerated women talk about the violence and the meanings they give to it. The aim of the study is to show the complexity and multiplicity of violence. It also outlines what meanings incarcerated women ascribe to their actions, but also how these violent situations are presented and negotiated.

P8.32 - 111 Internal Migration and Crime: Voices from female rural migrant offenders in China

Anqi Shen (Teesside University)

This paper discusses some findings from a larger empirical study on rural migration, crime and punishment in China. It focuses on female rural migrants and their involvement in criminality in the urban setting. The introduction outlines the rural-urban divide, regional inequality and the mainstream gender norm for women; it also includes several methodological notes. Next, it presents the original data which suggests that despite several commonalities, criminal involvement seems to differ considerably between men and women who are rural-to-urban migrants, so are their motivations for participation in crime. Specifically, it looks at migrant women's gendered problems in the city that might lead them to criminality. Also, it investigates women's incentives for, the role they play in, operations in the criminal world, and their gain and losses as a result of wrongful acting. It finishes with analysing the impact of the rural-urban inequality, social exclusion, as well as class and gender equalities, on rural migrant women in China, and the women's reactions to the social reality. Due to the global nature of migration, the regional context in which this study took place has a broad international significance in research into 'crime' and 'crime control'.

P8.32 - 112 Reflexivity and intersectionality in prison research from a feminist criminology approach

ANA BALLESTEROS PENA (UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA)

Reflexivity, on the one hand, is defined as an attitude of attending systematically to the context of knowledge construction, especially to the effect of the researcher, at every step of the research process. Intersectionality, on the other hand, is a concept often used in critical theories to describe the ways in which oppressive institutions (racism, sexism, homophobia, transphobia, ableism, xenophobia, classism, etc.) are interconnected and cannot be examined separately from one another. In prison research both elements have become challenges for those involved in this field of study. The aim of my paper is to explore some episodes occurred during my research in three prisons with women in Spain through the lens of feminist criminology, reflexivity and intersectionality.

P8.32 - 113 How female inmates maintain contact with their families

Katarzyna Celinska (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

The U.S. correctional system has experienced a nearly eight times increase in the female inmate population since 1980s. Currently, there are over 200,000 women in state and federal prisons, and over 1.2 million women under criminal justice system supervision. Any potential crime reduction benefits associated with the female incarceration are weakened by the social harm incarceration inflicts on women, their families and communities. Research suggests that majority of women are mothers and primary caregivers of children before incarceration. Thus, as a result of imprisonment, women face serious challenges in maintaining their relationships with families and children. This presentation is based on the project that is currently being conducted in a correctional facility for women in New Jersey. The research project will proceed in three phases in order to assess incarcerated women's adjustment to life in prison and coping techniques. The findings presented here come from the first phase that consisted of conducting surveys with approximately 70 incarcerated women. The survey data include three different assessments to measure prison adjustment and coping, and the

questions on visitations, received mail and phone calls. These preliminary results inform on communication patterns between incarcerated women and their families and children.

P9.1 - 1 Pains of imprisonment revisited: Perspectives from a Norwegian crimmigration prison

Thomas Ugelvik (University of Oslo)

Dorina Damsa (University of Oslo)

In the second part of his oft-cited article on Scandinavian exceptionalism, Pratt (2008) identified a number of worrying developments that might undermine Scandi exceptionalism in the future. A major problem looming on the horizon, according to Pratt, was the effects of globalization on Scandinavian societies and the increased focus on ‘criminal immigrants’ as a growing social problem. Several scholars have since pointed out that the Norwegian correctional system is characterised by an emerging bifurcation where humane and inclusive punishments are reserved for nationals, and a more austere exclusionary alternative system is being developed as a response to the perceived challenges foreign nationals represent to the system (Franko & Mohn, 2015; Pakes & Holt, 2017; Shammass, 2017; Ugelvik, 2011, 2013). The opening of the first all-foreign prison at Kongsvinger in 2013 is often seen as part of such a development. Drawing on fieldwork at Kongsvinger, and following Sykes (1958) as well as the more recent ‘pains of imprisonment’ literature, we describe three such pains experienced by the foreign national prisoners: (1) the pains of discrimination, (2) of long distance relationships, and (3) of deportability. We argue that these are all specifically tied to the prison’s all-foreign status.

P9.1 - 2 Pains of imprisonment in a Norwegian all-foreign women's prison

Dorina Damsa (University of Oslo)

In recent years, Norwegian correctional services have seen an increase in the number of foreign nationals in their institutions. Kongsvinger prison, for instance, has been repurposed to exclusively hold foreign nationals, male and female. Looking at the Norwegian empirical context, through the ‘pains of imprisonment’ analytical framework, this article explores the experience of imprisonment at the intersection of foreignness and gender. Given the differentiated experience of imprisonment, where women experience specific pains of imprisonment in light of their gender (Carlen, 1983; Carlen & Worrall, 2004) and where foreign nationals experience new pains related to their ‘foreign status’ (Ugelvik, 2014; Warr, 2016), this article considers the pains of imprisonment in a Norwegian all foreign female prison. The article makes an empirical contribution towards the debate on Scandinavian ‘penal exceptionalism’ and expands the analytical framework of the pains of imprisonment.

P9.1 - 3 The ‘imprisonment queue’ in Norway: Exploring the pains of waiting to do time

Julie Laursen (University of Cambridge)

Kristian Mjåland (University of Cambridge)

Anna Schliehe (University of Cambridge)

Ben Crewe (University of Cambridge)

Based on ethnographic data from a large comparative research project across Norway and

England & Wales this article explores the implications of the ‘imprisonment queue’ in Norway. Although a common experience for sentenced Norwegians to wait for months/years before they can serve their prison sentence, this peculiar phenomenon has not received any academic attention. Following Sykes (1958), we argue that this phenomenon could be coined as a peculiar Nordic ‘pain of imprisonment’. Drawing upon anthropological theory of rituals developed by Van Gennep (1909) and Turner (1967) the analysis shows that these not-yet prisoners, but certainly not free citizens, live in a sort of liminal position, ‘betwixt and between’ freedom and imprisonment. Furthermore, we draw upon and expand earlier research of the ‘breadth’ of imprisonment (the informal consequences of imprisonment, stigma, ‘disabilities’, etc., see Crewe 2015) by arguing that breadth does not only reach beyond the sentence, but has consequences and is felt before any time is served. The paper will argue that while the ‘imprisonment queue’ provides certain benefits such as being able to prepare or negotiate the terms of one’s imprisonment, it also entails insecurity and an existential limbo for the prisoners waiting to serve their sentence.

P9.1 - 4 ‘The pains of entry’: A comparative analysis of prisoners’ experiences of entering custody in England & Wales and Norway

Kristian Mjåland (University of Cambridge)

Julie Laursen (University of Cambridge)

Anna Schliehe (University of Cambridge)

Ben Crewe (University of Cambridge)

Studying the ‘pains of imprisonment’ has been a key concern of prison sociology ever since Sykes’ (1958) classic study. However, rarely have the pains of entering prison been studied, and even more rarely through a comparative framework. The lack of interest in the processes of entering prisons is surprising given the significance of this status transition in the works of Goffman (1963) and others. We seek to fill this gap in the literature by exploring and comparing the experiences of entering custody in England & Wales and Norway. A benefit of this research design is that it enables a study of how different penal contexts shape ‘the pains of entry’. The paper draws on data produced through a large research project, and consists of qualitative interviews with prisoners (N=162) and observation from five different prisons. A key finding is that we find a more individualised process of entry in Norway and a more mechanised form of entry in England & Wales. In conclusion, we propose that the comparative study of ‘the pains of entry’ highlight important differences between ‘inclusionary’ and ‘exclusionary’ penal regimes that have not yet been accounted for in the debate on the ‘exceptional’ character of Nordic imprisonment.

P9.2 - 5 Surrogacy in the research in Bialystok school of Criminal Law

Katarzyna Ciulkin-Sarnocińska (University in Bialystok, Faculty of Law)

The study looks into the research conducted within the Bialystok school of Criminal Law relating to the attitudes of adult population of Poland to surrogacy, which hitherto has not been the focus of any monograph. The population sample (N=1000) was representative in terms of sex, age, and residence. The project was conducted using a quantitative method in the form of a telephone questionnaire (CATI). The Computer Assisted Telephone Interview was consisted in telephone conversations with respondents during which the interviewer

enters the subject's responses into an online questionnaire form. The study also utilized a Voice over IP (VoIP) system. The questionnaire consisted in seven demographic questions and ten main study questions, and was conducted on 23-29 May 2017. The results of the study indicate that the majority of Poles knows of the concept of surrogacy. Fewer than one in ten Poles know someone who used the services of a surrogate mother. Only several percent of Poles were in contact with surrogate mothers. More than 1/10 of the population is convinced of the legality of surrogacy. The conducted research is the first comprehensive study into the phenomenon of surrogacy.

P9.2 - 6 New approach of criminology in the light of Bialystok School of Criminology

Emil Plywaczewski (Faculty of Law, University of Bialystok)

Ewa Guzik-Makaruk (Faculty of Law, University of Bialystok)

After the Second World War significance of criminology has been marginalized. The history begins in the 60's of twentieth century. Criminology was introduced in law teaching programs mostly as optional subject. Only some law faculties introduced it as obligatory subject. Broad spectrum of research on issues of science criminology in many institutions, centers and academic institutions was an eloquent proof of the dynamic development of criminology in Poland at that time. Currently, as is commonly known - in the US criminology is a part of the departments of sociology, while in Europe it involves the law faculties. The particular note is an achievement that is probably the most important one, if not revolutionary, to the contemporary status of criminology in Poland. The subject that so far has been considered as marginal in the teaching process, as a field of science. The high evaluation of the scientific and research achievements of the staff of the Criminal Law and Criminology of the Faculty of Law University of Bialystok - Bialystok School of Criminology.

P9.2 - 7 Achievements of Young Criminologist of Bialystok School of Criminology

Emilia Truskolaska (University of Bialystok)

Ewelina Wojewoda (University of Bialystok)

At the beginning of speech, speakers will introduce to other works and researchers, but this time regarding works of young criminologist. Activity of young scientist towards the development of criminology is one of the priorities of Criminology School Bialystok. Young people lead a pioneering research regarding such a subjects as parental kidnapping or criminological aspects of homeless people, which the main idea will be presented in the speech. Moreover one of the most important event that have been organized by young scholars took place at the Faculty of Law, University of Bialystok on 19-20 May 2016. It was a pioneering project at the national level under the title International Forum of Young Criminologists. Thanks to this idea Criminology School Bialystok created a first research platform for the exchange of experiences of young criminologists. The aim of the Forum was to integrate the group of young scientists representing different fields and also to create a place for them to substantive exchange of information, experience and research achievements in the field of criminology.

P9.3 - 8 Support for young victimized people in Germany – Current research findings

Diana Willems (German Youth Institute)

Crime prevention in Germany quite rarely addresses the victims of crime respectively individuals at special risk for victimization of crime. This presentation seeks to enhance knowledge regarding the need of help expressed by young individuals with victimization experiences. Furthermore, it describes the current state of the structure and provision for professional victim support in Germany as well as the challenges that arise within different target groups. A special focus is set on young refugees as a group with high risk of victimization. It is based upon an empirical study including interviews with professionals, secondary analysis of statistical data and a comprehensive research on provisions of victims support for young people in Germany. Results show (i.a.) that offers for young victims have to be especially sensitized and suited to the different groups of addressees.

P9.3 - 9 Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking in the US Child Welfare Population

Deborah Gibbs (RTI International)

Stephen Tueller (RTI International)

Marianne Kluckman (RTI International)

In the United States, Federal law considers children engaged in commercial sex to be victims of sex trafficking, regardless of whether force or coercion are present. State-operated child welfare (child protection) agencies are charged with identifying and responding to sex trafficking of children. Our analyses used five years of data from one state child welfare agency, including 4,000 allegations of trafficking among 3,000 unique children. Descriptive analyses found that children with trafficking allegations were twice as likely to have experienced prior instances of abuse or neglect, compared to other maltreated children. Among those with prior maltreatment, children with trafficking allegations were twice as likely to have experienced out-of-home care, and more than ten times as likely to have run away from care. Latent class analyses identified several distinct subpopulations of child victims of sex trafficking. Classes are differentiated by patterns in prior maltreatment, out-of-home care, and demographic characteristics. We will describe findings from latent class and propensity score models that match profiles of children identified as sex trafficked with profiles of potentially sex-trafficked children. This process aims to statistically assess the extent and nature of under-identified trafficking victimization within the child

P9.3 - 10 Youths' Positioning as Victims and its Consequences for the Receptivity and Availability of Support

Sara Thunberg (Örebro University)

Every year, a number of youths are victims of crimes with different severity. To cope with the victimization, these young victims are often offered support from their social network or pro-fessionals. However, in previous research it is known that they rarely seek support for a number of reasons, such as shame and not wanting to be seen as victims as it has negative connotations. This study therefore address how youths position themselves in relation to the victimization, and which consequences this might have for both their receptivity and the availability of support. Narrative analyses was conducted, with four youths in focus. The analysis shows the complexity of constructing victimhood, where some positions as victims grant more support than others. Adding to this is the time aspect, where the victims shift

between positions over time, which affects both the receptivity and the availability of support, but also the other way around; affecting the positioning. These results are of importance to further develop support services for young victims, and to make sure that an initial refusal of support by a youth does not necessarily mean that support is not needed.

P9.3 - 11 The influence of childhood victimization on violent misconduct in prison

Thimna Klatt (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)

Numerous studies have shown that physical victimization during childhood is associated with later involvement in delinquency, particularly violent offences. Prevalence rates of childhood abuse have also been found to be much higher among prison inmates compared to the general population. However, only a few studies have examined if childhood victimization is also associated with violent behaviour during imprisonment. In this study, we utilize self-report data from more than 4,000 male and female adult prisoners in Germany to examine if childhood physical abuse is associated with inmate-on-inmate violence. The data were analysed for male and female inmates separately, because some studies indicate that the “cycle of violence” might operate differently for men and women. The analyses show that childhood victimization is indeed a predictor of violent misconduct, even when controlling for other variables such as age and index offence. Differences between the male and female sample will be highlighted and implications of the findings for future research and practice will be discussed, as well as limitations of the present study.

P9.4 - 12 Gender and homicide: A comparison of the situational and social correlates of different subtypes of lethal violence

Karoliina Suonpää (Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy, University of Helsinki)

The question whether social correlates and patterns of homicide depend on the gender of the offender and the victim, and their relationship, is important for developing criminological theories as well as policies aiming to decrease lethal violence. There is a debate on whether gender-specific theories are needed to explain severe violence committed by females, or if the more general theories that have been developed to explain more common types of lethal violence, homicides committed by males, apply there as well. The gender perspective assumes that intimate partner homicide (IPH) is essentially different from other types of homicide, whereas the violence perspective suggests that IPH has similar causes as other main types of lethal violence. I compare the different subtypes of lethal violence based on the gender and the relationship of the offender and the victim by using the Finnish Homicide Monitor (FHM) which includes all homicides committed in Finland since 2002 (N=1,470 cases). I examine whether the situational context, criminal history and social disadvantage of the offenders and victims differ between homicides committed by males (N=1,335) and females (N=135), and between intimate partner homicide (N=340) and other types of homicide (N=1,130).

P9.4 - 13 Crisis pregnancy, newborn child death and punishment

Emma Milne (University of Essex)

How should the state respond to women who conceal their pregnancies, resulting in the death

of the foetus/baby? It is widely expected that a pregnant woman will act in the best interests of her unborn child, including submitting herself to medical examination. However, these expectations are not always met and this causes particular problems for vulnerable women who experience crisis pregnancies. In such situations women have hidden their pregnancies, given birth in secret, and are suspected of causing the death of the baby. Alternatively, their actions while pregnancy and during labour and delivery are deemed to have culminated in the stillbirth of the child. This paper draws on research from my PhD, examining seven cases where a woman has concealed and/or denied her pregnancy, leading to a solo birth and the death of the child. Through an examination of transcripts from sentencing hearings, I explore how and why these women have come to be dealt with through the English criminal justice system. This paper will consider the role of the criminal justice system within the contemporary context of governance of pregnancy, self-regulation and a context of foetal protectionism.

P9.4 - 14 Premeditation in Portuguese intimate partner homicides

Helena Grangeia (ISMAI - University Institute of Maia)

Catia Pontedeira (ISMAI - University Institute of Maia)

Ruben Sousa (ISMAI - University Institute of Maia)

Olga Cruz (ISMAI - University Institute of Maia)

As everybody would agree, homicide represents one of the most extreme form of criminality. When the victim and the offender are intimately connected the reasons are inconceivable and the circumstances are perceived as dramatic, since the context of intimate relationships is traditionally associated with safety feelings. Moreover, cultural beliefs about the nature of intimate relationships and the roles traditionally assigned to men and women that are implied in the intimate partner homicide, make it the maximum exponent of gender violence. In Portugal, the intimate partner homicides are the most common type of homicide and therefore it is very important to understand how this crime is characterized. During the past 3 years, a study from official files of homicide offenders, has been conducted in the North of Portugal, including both male and female offenders. There are about 322 offenders, and premeditation is present in 62% of the cases. Given that intimate partner homicides are commonly thought as crimes of passion, this finding can be controversial with the common sense. With this study we aim to contribute to understand in what circumstances intimate partner homicide is conducted, particularly considering premeditation and give some indications for prevention of this type of homicide.

P9.4 - 15 Comparing partnered serial and mass murderers: an examination of offending patterns, theoretical explanations, and adjudications/outcomes

Elizabeth Gurian (Norwich University)

Criminal homicide is a rare occurrence that typically accounts for approximately one percent of all violent crimes in many countries. Despite this low occurrence, homicide continues to be an area of intense study, often focusing on subjective measures (e.g., motive). This research study aims to reframe the study of multicide (i.e., serial and mass murder) to use objective measures. Specifically, this research study aims to expand our understanding of multicide offending through statistical analyses of homicide patterns, drawing distinctions between

partnered and solo, serial and mass, homicide offenders. Research on co-offending remains limited compared to solo offenders; however, research has shown women and co-offenders are not merely a subgroup of male homicide offenders, rather they have their own theoretical explanations, offending patterns, and outcomes that need further exploration.

P9.5 - 16 Contextualising New Forms of Coercive Control: Digital Domestic Violence

Bridget Harris (Queensland University of Technology)

Delanie Woodlock (Queensland University of Technology; University of New England)

Technology-facilitated abuse and stalking are emerging as new manifestations of coercive control used by perpetrators of domestic violence. The use of technology in domestic violence has raised questions about whether we are seeing new forms of abuse or if our current understanding of domestic violence need to be expanded to include the digital space. What is clear to advocates and researchers is that the impacts on the experiences and responses of victim/survivors and has brought challenges and opportunities for advocates and criminal justice agents. This paper examines the ways that technology-facilitated violence and advocacy has been constructed by survivors, support workers, scholars and States. It will propose definitional and theoretical frames where attention is given to the context of this violence; the relationship to and differences between this violence and other forms of abuse and traditional 'in person' stalking and, the role of place/space in the 'spacelessness' of digital technology.

P9.5 - 17 Perceived Seriousness of Cybercrime Types Across Gender: Application of the Tripartite Cybercrime Framework in the UK

Suleman Ibrahim (Royal Holloway University)

Claire Monks (University of Greenwich)

Abstract - This scholarly endeavor deploys a survey method to explore the perceptions and experience of a range of cybercrime types across gender. Drawing from over 400 participants in the UK, this study sets out to contrast the differential perceptions/experiences of socioeconomic cybercrime (cyber fraud) and psychological cybercrime (e.g. cyber bullying, revenge porn, cyber stalking) across gender. Whilst it anchors on the Tripartite Cybercrime Framework (TCF) which posited that cybercrimes can be conceptualised into three groups: socioeconomic, psychosocial and geopolitical, clear distinctions between the TCF's categories in the existing scholarship are under-theorized. Findings: The results revealed that cyber stalking was rated as least serious of the different digital crime categories. Further analysis revealed that female participants judged all types of cybercrimes as more serious than male participants, with the exception of cyber fraud (socioeconomic cybercrime). This distinction helps to emphasize that gender cultures and nuances not only apply both online and offline, it emphasized the utilitarian value of the TCF. Originality: Unlike existing data, framed with the TCF, this study has contrasted the differential perceptions and experience of socioeconomic and psychosocial

P9.5 - 18 Taming technology: successes, failures and issues of 'borderless' resistance to violence and coercive control

Bridget Harris (Queensland University of Technology)

Helena Menih (University of New England, Australia)

In recent years technology has been used as a channel through which various types of violence and coercive control is perpetrated, but it is also a space where incidences of and responses to this are challenged. Digital spaces, then become arenas where sexual and domestic violence victims/survivors and advocates can reclaim narratives, gain empowerment and extend services and support. This paper considers how these practices occur in a global, 'borderless' world. However, we contend that, in such studies, boundaries should also be considered. This includes exploring the obstacles to digital participation and, frames of governance identified and regulated by the platforms victims/survivors and advocates use. Additionally, seeking to understand how and why social media is utilised, we maintain that it is important to recognise the physical place in which users are based; the context of State and community perceptions and regulation of violence and coercive control. Perceived successes and failures and, social gender perceptions in various geographies will ultimately influence the resistance and initiatives spawned in the digital realm.

P9.6 - 19 'Who wants to be the top dog of a nonce prison?': Power, Control and Social Dynamics between Sex offenders

David Sheldon (University of Birmingham)

Limited research has been conducted into the social experiences of imprisoned sexual offenders (Levins and Crewe, 2015; Mann, 2014) with research concentrated on the experience of mainstream offenders more generally (Crewe, 2009; Jewkes, 2005; Ugelvik, 2014). When sex offenders are referred to, it is only to state that sex offenders, as a group, reside at the bottom of the prisoner social hierarchy (Sim, 1994) thus being treated as powerless entities. There has historically been little recognition that sex offenders are not a homogenous group and that they are often segregated from the rest of the prison population making it hard for them to be the targets for physical and verbal abuse that is often claimed (Sparks et al, 1996). Based on an ethnographic study, this paper will argue that sex offenders are far from the homogenous group they are described as. It will be shown that although there is a semblance of moral equality amongst them, convicted sex offenders do make moral judgements about one another. These judgements based on offence type and in-prison behaviour dictate the formation of their social hierarchy. It is those prisoners who conform less to the compliant and docile behaviour of imprisoned sex offenders

P9.6 - 20 Orientations towards women among male prisoners convicted of sex offences

Alice Ievens (University of Cambridge)

This talk will be based on ongoing research into sex offender imprisonment in England and Wales and Norway, as part of a large-scale project comparing imprisonment in the two jurisdictions. It will discuss the ways in which male prisoners' convictions and sentences for sexual offences impacted on their thoughts about and orientations towards women, and build on research which has explored relationships between male prisoners and female prison officers (e.g. Crewe 2006). It will argue that these orientations are shaped by institutions as well as by individuals, and that differences in the ways prisoners are monitored, managed and stigmatised can lead them to think about sex and gender in different ways. Sociologists of

imprisonment often describe sex offenders primarily by the function they fulfil for their mainstream peers: as the failed man against which mainstream prisoners can define their masculinity. This talk will challenge this description and describe the ways in which sex offenders construct their own masculinities, contributing to wider discussions about the prison as a gendered institution.

P9.6 - 21 'I don't feel like a man anymore': Constructions of Gender, Sexuality and Vulnerability amongst Sex Offenders in Prison (and implications for the Female Researcher)

Kate Gooch (University of Leicester)

Whilst the construction and performance of masculinities in prison has been of longstanding interest to prison researchers, the ways in which sex offenders in prison construct masculinity (and indeed femininity) has been largely overlooked, as has the extent to which such performances may vary depending on whether sex offenders are living in a 'mains prison' or a 'sex offender prison'. The assumption often made is that sex offenders are unable to perform the 'hyper masculine' identities and scripts typically described, but without considering the multifaceted ways in which sex offenders seek to re-establish masculinity and the challenges they face in doing so. Drawing on a multi-site ethnography with sex offenders located in a 'mains' prison and a 'sex offenders prison', this paper focuses on two neglected issues: how sex offenders in prison negotiate, construct and perform gender (and how this intersects with vulnerability and sexuality); and, within this context, how a female researcher can competently and effectively engage sex offenders in research (and the opportunities and challenges that this presents).

P9.7 - 22 Removal of DNA profiles of convicted offenders: does it assure the right to be forgotten or is it an obstacle in the recidivist identification?

Giulia Cinaglia (School of Criminal Justice, University of Lausanne)

Olivier Delémont (School of Criminal Justice, University of Lausanne)

Patrice Villettaz (School of Criminal Justice, University of Lausanne)

Julien Chopin (School of Criminal Justice, University of Lausanne)

This research focuses on the storage time and the removal of DNA profiles contained in the Swiss CODIS database. Based on identified forensic evidence and associated offenses, the study aims to determine whether the removal of a profile from the database can negatively affect future investigations and thus pose a threat to security. The sample, provided by the Federal Office of Police, included information on the arrests (N = 144'734) and identified evidence (N = 19'448) between 2005 and 2014 in five cantons. According to the results, the removal of the profiles does not affect evidence identification, since 80% of them occur in the year following the arrest of the suspect and, at best, in the subsequent 10 years. Furthermore, since the probability that an offender may be arrested is the highest on a 10-year period, the adoption of such a deadline for the removal process would ensure the conservation of relevant profiles (i.e. those of prolific offenders), the storage time increasing with every new arrest. Thus, a 10-year deadline does not affect the issue of criminal investigations while respecting the right to be forgotten.

P9.7 - 23 Misleading Police Practices in “Bones”

Richard Kania (Jacksonville State University of Alabama)

Linda Kania (LindRich Associates)

“Bones” was a popular American television program which aired for twelve seasons from 2005 to 2017, and began in syndication around the world in 2008. It was derived from the crime novels of Dr. Kathy Reichs, who was also actively involved in the production of the TV series. Dr. Reichs is a talented and respected forensic anthropologist who writes from a solid foundation of knowledge about her academic specialty; but she is on much less solid ground when writing about police investigative procedures and practices. The TV series she co-produced carried that flaw even further and can be very misleading to audiences unfamiliar with actual American police investigative practices, procedures, and jurisdictional matters. The story lines continually present the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as the lead homicide investigators in the United States, when most homicide investigations are local and state cases. Homicide cases not under federal jurisdiction typically are referred to state medical examiners or trained forensic examiners, and not to any federal entity. A careful review and content analysis of all the episodes in its twelve seasons identifies the most numerous procedural and jurisdictional inaccuracies in the TV series.

P9.8 - 26 The impact of cybercrime on businesses: The results of a survey in Belgium

Jonas Visschers (Leuven Institute of Criminology, KU Leuven)

Cedric Verstraete (Leuven Institute of Criminology, KU Leuven)

Letizia Paoli (Leuven Institute of Criminology, KU Leuven)

In this paper we present the findings of a survey administered to a sample of 310 Belgium-based businesses on the incidence and impact of cybercrime. The study draws from a “technology-neutral” typology of cybercrime, which includes five types of cybercrime: (1) unauthorized access to IT systems; (2) corporate espionage; (3) incidents engendering IT failure; (4) cyber extortion, and (5) internet fraud. In line with Greenfield and Paoli’s (2013) Harm Assessment Framework, it conceptualizes the impact of cybercrime as the overall harm of cybercrime, that is, the “sum” of the harms to material support, or costs, and harms to four other interest dimensions. Its main findings can be summarized as follows: - Two thirds of the businesses admit having been victim of at least one type of cybercrime during the last 12 months; - The personnel and non-personnel costs are estimated as none or very low; - About 50% of the businesses report no harm to their services to customers, reputation or “privacy,” but this percent decreases to 30% in the case of internal operational activities; - Small percentages of businesses report suffering serious or more harm (e.g., 14-20 % for internal operational activities; 5-10% for other dimensions).

P9.8 - 27 Power in the Investigation of Insurance Claims Fraud

Anders Stenström (Stockholm university)

Based on 24 qualitative interviews with representatives from Sweden’s seven largest insurance companies and the Swedish Police Authority, I examine the organization of insurance claims fraud investigations with regard to power. At a theoretical level, I argue that representations and technologies can constructively be understood and analysed in terms of

Foucault's conceptualisation of power as an interplay between productive and repressive forces. On the basis of this framework, the presentation describes how repressive regulatory practices aimed at determining the truth about insurance claims and meting out justice are organized around a norm of separation between the state and the private sector. On this level of representation, the public and private spheres are represented as distinct zones of governance. However, at the technical level of investigating insurance claims fraud this distinction dissolves. The argument is made that the law is particularly important, since it operates at both levels. As a conclusion, I argue that that actions focused on the economic activities of others are justified and organized around multiple modes of power, with state and private governance being constructed and utilized in contradictory and ambiguous ways.

P9.8 - 28 The transferability of the “classic” concept of surveys of unreported crime to business surveys

Elisa Wallwaey (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law)

The presentation's topic is part of a research project on economic and industrial espionage in Germany and Europe (WiSKoS). After a brief definition of the necessary terminology, this paper will analyse a business survey of unreported crime from a twofold perspective: First, the author will provide a theoretical discussion centering on the transferability of the “classic” approach to surveys of unreported crime to the special target group of small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs). Central topics discussed herein will be the questionnaire design, the response rate (including common methods of increasing it) and a discussion of the question if the “classic” method is suitable for surveying the special target population at hand. Second, this conceptual discussion will then be substantiated by a presentation of the main results of the underlying survey.

P9.8 - 29 Shoplifting among 'Consumers' : a test of Situational Choice Theory

Mine Özaşçılar Öztürk (Bahçeşehir University)

Shoplifting is a criminal activity that occurs when someone steals merchandise offered for sale in a retail store by many different methods. Shoplifters cannot be regarded as part of a specific criminal subculture, one of between 30 and 40 every person who are in the shop as a consumer involved in shoplifting. Due to increase in the number of shopping malls in Turkey, there is a need to understand the shoplifting behavior and its prevalence at shopping malls. The main aim of the study is to understand the shoplifting at shopping malls as a criminal behavior and to determine the effective prevention approaches aim to reduce the shoplifting in the store environment by testing the Situational Choice Theory. The self-reported questionnaires that administered to 1157 university students in Istanbul, composed of 6 parts, 49 questions and all the items are measured on a 7-point Likert-type scale, yielded that 8,8 % of them engaged in shoplifting behavior. The results showed that the predictors of shoplifting are previous shoplifting experiences, perceived opportunities for shoplifting and subjective norms. The effective prevention strategies in reducing shoplifting is discussed.

P9.9 - 30 Crime and belonging: Conceptualizing citizenship sanctions

Milena Tripkovic (Research Associate)

The paper aims to conceptualize citizenship sanctions as a distinct group of state-imposed restrictions on the rights of criminal offenders. Observing the persistence of particular sanctions, such as criminal disenfranchisement and citizenship deprivation in the comparative perspective, the paper argues that these and similar measures may be analytically distinguished from other sanctions such as punishment, security measures and preventive measures. To work out their nature – and to propose a consistent way of distinguishing them from other similar sanctions – the article develops two criteria: a) impact – how they touch upon the citizenship status and b) causal link – the extent to which they are necessary to achieve the aims of punishment. Combining these two criteria permits us to classify all state-imposed sanctions as well as to demonstrate that citizenship sanctions fall outside the boundaries of criminal law.

P9.9 - 31 Building partnership between prison and university – teaching students from inside and outside together

Linda Kjaer Minke (University of Southern Denmark)

Twice a joint Criminal Justice course has been offered to law students and prisoners. The teaching takes place in a maximum security prison in Denmark. This set-up is possible due to a close collaboration between a local prison and University of Southern Denmark. In total 24 students can be enrolled: half of them are law students and the other half prisoners. The course addresses matters of Criminal Justice such as causes of crime, law, the legal system, imprisonment and crime preventive strategies. Different academics and professionals such as the police, judges, prosecutors, are invited to guest lecture during the course. To build bridge between people behind the prison walls (inside) and the surrounding society (outside) is seen as a central element but other purposes are: - To assess the resources, skills, and experience available among prisoners and law students. - To create synergies among students practical and theoretical knowledge on Criminal Justice matters This presentation focus on how the students see the course. Data derives from two evaluations based on students questionnaires in 2016 and in 2017. Finally, in order to get a deeper understanding of the meaning of the course some students have been interviewed face to face.

P9.9 - 32 Thinking longitudinally and from a desistance perspective about the transformational potential of prison and university partnership working –

Adam Calverley (University of Hull)

The UK, and elsewhere, are currently witnessing the development of an increasing number of university and prison partnerships (e.g. ‘Learning Together’, ‘Inside Out’) where higher education level course material is delivered to both university students and prisoners inside prison, sharing the same learning objectives and learning space they learn together side by side. Consequently, these programmes have much to offer in terms of transformative potential for all those who take part at an individual, social and institutional level; and for prisoners, the potential to support their desistance from crime. This paper will argue that measuring and assessing the impact of university-prison education programmes requires moving beyond traditional pre-and post course assessments found in education research or re-conviction data found in traditional evaluations of effectiveness of education and criminal justice interventions and the need to embrace a long-term perspective. Drawing on lessons

from desistance research (Farrall et al., 2014) that perceived effects of the course may vary by receding or emerging over time it will argue that longitudinal qualitative research is essential to capture these processes. It will set out what an appropriate evaluative framework for prison university partnerships might look like and consider its practical,

P9.10 - 33 Anti-Corruption law and practice in Korea

Kangwoo Park (Law School, Chungbuk National University, South Korea)

A tough new anti-graft law came into force in South Korea September 2016 with many hailing it as a milestone to help root out widespread low-level corruption. Dubbed the Kim Young-Ran law after the former Supreme Court judge who drafted it, the sweeping legislation covers some four million public servants and employees of education institutions in the country of 50 million. The law targets teachers bribed by parents to give better grades, journalists paid to give favorable publicity and officials bought off by businessmen to speed up bureaucratic processes. They are now banned from accepting gifts worth 50,000 won (USD 45) or more, or meals of 30,000 won (USD 25) or more, with offenders facing hefty fines. The law prohibits the common practice among doctors and other workers at university hospitals of offending favorable treatment to personal acquaintances, including expedited scheduling of surgery. The law however drew complaints from local businesses and restaurants who feared sales would slump. South Korea - the world's 11th biggest economy and the Asia's fourth largest- has fared relatively poorly in corruption or transparency levels. So I will review the impact of this law to Korean society.

P9.10 - 34 The “ten measures against corruption” and the role of Brazilian federal prosecution service on shaping the criminal political agenda

Patricia Rossetto (University of Malaga)

Nowadays, Brazil is suffering from one of its worst economic and political crisis in a century. Partially, this is the fallout from the ongoing corruption probe known as Operation Car Wash. This massive corruption investigation has revealed a sprawling bribery, fraud and money laundering scheme centered around the Brazilian state-run oil company, Petrobras, which implicate leading politicians, construction companies, and several businessmen. In the middle of this political turmoil, the Brazilian Federal Prosecution Service launched a campaign called "ten measures against corruption". The declared aim of the campaign was to obtain sufficient signatures to propose a bill of law by popular initiative related to criminal and procedural measures, which are claimed to be essential to tackle political corruption. However, according to its detractors, the proposal lacks empirical evidence on the effectiveness of the measures as well as would suppose a significant setback of some procedural safeguards and criminal guarantees which drive the Brazilian criminal justice system. Against this background, the presentation will focus on the main strategies used by the Brazilian federal prosecution service to influence the public opinion and create a strong support for measures, which, ultimately, could undermine some constitutional guarantees and fundamental rights.

P9.10 - 35 Collective Patriotism – A Panacea to Corruption in Nigeria

Chijioke Nwalozie (De Montfort University Leicester, UK)

Every day, corruption is the crime that is most talked about in Nigeria, which has mutated into a chronic disease in the life of the country. While there is much discussion among scholars and commentators about the root cause of corruption in Nigeria, perhaps, it is greed that is the most likely root cause. Where there is a “root cause” there should be a “root cure”, but that is not so with the level of corruption in Nigeria. This paper will argue that many mechanisms have been put in place to ensure that corruption is obliterated from the Nigerian society, but none seemed to have worked. The paper suggests that for Nigeria to have an effective, corruption checking mechanism, there is an urgent need for “collective patriotism” among all its men and women irrespective of class, religion, tribe and profession.

P9.11 - 37 Critical Criminology as a Guardian of Human Rights: A Sympathetic Critique

Yoav Mehozay (University of Haifa)

In recent decades, students of state crimes and crimes of the powerful have challenged and extended the orthodox definition of crime. Most scholars of state crimes have adopted International Human Right Law (IHRL) as their standard of choice, and prominent voices within critical criminology have noted that the emergence of violations of human rights as a measure of crimes is the most important development in criminology. While students of state crimes have often alluded to various shortcomings of the IHRL, little consideration has been given to the neoliberal undercurrents of contemporary human rights discourse. The objective of this paper is to consider the juxtaposition of neoliberal and human rights discourses in light of the debate about the revisionist history of human rights offered by Samuel Moyn in his book *The Last Utopia*. In particular, I intend to consider this claim by extending Susan Marks’ critical reading of Moyn’s book, thereby juxtaposing it with the work of David Harvey. In doing so, I shall also review the role of human rights NGOs. The paper will conclude with alternative approaches to human rights based on contemporary work in political sociology on opportunities for regenerative politics of representation.

P9.11 - 38 Assets Recovery versus Human Rights

ANA MARÍA PRIETO DEL PINO (University of Málaga)

Recovery of assets coming from crime is considered to be one of the most important measures for fighting against organised crime nowadays. However, figures do not seem to give much cause for optimism. According to the most recent data regarding the period 2010-2014 provided by the Europol in 2016, 2.2% of the estimated proceeds of crime were provisionally seized or frozen, however only 1.1% of the criminal profits were finally confiscated at EU level. At the same time, although crime does not pay, those who are innocent should not pay for the guilty ones’ faults and human rights must be preserved. The case law at ECHR acknowledges that confiscation involves control on the use of property but gives the member states a wide margin of assessment as far as determining whether or not the fair balance between the demands of the general interest and the interests of the individual gets broken. In addition to private property, other rights that may be affected by non conviction based confiscation orders are: -criminal sanction by another name (criminal sanction in disguise) -presumption of innocence -reversal of the onus of proof -silence -non

retroactivity of penal legislation -access to legal aid.

P9.11 - 40 Crimmigration and human rights: a social harm perspective

Francesca Soliman (University of Edinburgh School of Law)

The widespread framing of migration through a criminal lens turns migration control into a form of crime prevention which deserves greater critical scrutiny. Blurring boundaries between criminal and migration law creates a hybrid legal framework where legitimate use of coercion is coupled with enormous discretionary power and limited oversight: by diverting non-citizens suspected of deviant behaviour towards administrative routes state agents can dispense with the safeguards and standard of proof required by criminal proceedings. In this para-criminal justice system the language of risk replaces presumption of innocence, right to trial is denied, and the framing of detention as a security measure removes the duty to ensure its use is limited and proportionate. International human rights treaties protect the right to trial and non-discrimination, and yet routine recourse to extra-judicial measures in managing non-citizens remains unchallenged, while increasingly restrictive crimmigration control practices operate at the state's borders. The normalisation of these states of exceptions raises fundamental questions about the universalism of human rights, state power, and accountability in an age of increasing mobility: adopting a social harm-oriented approach best allows us to appreciate the impact of this fundamental power shift on individuals and society.

P9.13 - 44 Transforming Rehabilitation during a penal crisis: a case study of Through the Gate services in a Resettlement Prison in England and Wales

Lol Burke (Liverpool John Moores University)

In 2013 plans were published to radically reform resettlement provision in England and Wales for released prisoners via a Through the Gate scheme to be introduced as part of its Transforming Rehabilitation agenda. Under the scheme 70 of the 123 prisons in England and Wales were re-designated 'resettlement prisons' and tasked with establishing an integrated approach to service delivery, seamlessly extending rehabilitative support from custody into the community. This seminar utilises a case study of one resettlement prison to critically consider the implementation of these new arrangements. Drawing on insights by prisoners, prison staff and other key stakeholders it argues that instead of enhancing resettlement Through the Gate is actually enhancing resentment with Transforming Rehabilitation appearing to accentuate, rather than mediate, long-standing operational concerns within the prison system. It is contended that unless there is a significant renewal of the structures, processes and mechanisms of administering support for addressing the rehabilitative needs of prisoners the current operational flaws within Through the Gate provision risk deepening the sense of a penal crisis.

P9.13 - 45 Conditions, obligations and challenges during supervision time for parolees

Anette Storgaard (Aarhus Universitet)

From classical studies, (for instance Goffmann: Asylums), we know that time spent in prison may be very likely to reduce social and human competences and further that not all competences can be repaired after release. From other legal and criminological studies it has

also been enlightened that ex-prisoners face a big number of practical, economical and emotional challenges in the time after release. Mainly in case of release on parole many jurisdictions have systems of support and control after imprisonment. But what are the intentions and the legitimations of the support and the control measures? Which challenges do the professionals face in their attempts to make these intentions come through? And are unintended consequences likely to play a role? These questions will be enlightened by the help of the System theory of Niklas Luhman a Scandinavian study on professionals' approach to release on parole and further illustrated with Danish rules and practices.

P9.13 - 46 PAROLE RATIONALES IN COMPARATIVE CONTEXT

Nicola Carr (University of Nottingham)

Ester Blay (Universitat de Girona)

Situated 'at the border between prison and the community' (Simon, 1993:11), the study of parole provides a unique vantage point from which we can view different penal philosophies and their implementation across time and place. In this presentation, we will outline the initial results of a comparative study on parole in Northern Ireland (UK) and Catalonia (Spain). While existing comparative research has focussed on comparisons between legal frameworks and parole mechanisms, our study explores the legitimating discourses and social functions of parole. Using a 'history of the present' approach to analyse the archive – encompassing parliamentary debates, policy documents, penal reform campaigns and official texts - we trace the rationales informing this penal practice across two diverse European jurisdictions from the 1970s to the present day. The presentation will demonstrate the salience of common themes and divergences in both jurisdictions, including adaptations made in the context of political/terrorist violence, high profile cases and shifting penal populations. We demonstrate that adopting a 'history of the present' approach in the context of comparative research can add to our understanding of penal practices through an illumination of continuities and discontinuities across time and space.

P9.14 - 47 Experiences of the police and private security guards among ethnic minority youth – protected or suspected?

Elsa Saarikkomäki (University of Turku/Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy, University of Helsinki)

This study is a part of the project that compares experiences of policing among ethnic minority youth in four Nordic countries. Researchers have highlighted the potentially harmful effects of targeted police practices (ethnic profiling) and low trust in the police among ethnic minorities. However, there is a lack of research on how ethnic minority youth themselves perceive policing. This study examines how ethnic minority youth view encounters with the police and how they conceptualize aspects of procedural justice. In addition, this study focuses on security guards as they increasingly participate in policing. Procedural justice theory stresses connections between fair treatment and perceived legitimacy and trustworthiness of the crime control system. Research is mainly based on surveys measuring general attitudes whereas this study uses interviews with first or second generation immigrants (N=30 in Finland, total N=100 in the Nordic countries). The preliminary findings suggest that young people's relations with policing agents were shaped with feelings of

ambiguity – both positive and negative aspects were highlighted. The participants emphasized general trust and getting help. However, negative views highlighted experiences of unfair treatment, being targeted or suspected. Perceptions of unfair treatment or targeted police practices can affect trust in policing, identity

P9.14 - 48 What's Wrong with Children?! Stop and Search as a Barometer of Young People's Treatment in a Post-conflict Landscape

John Topping (Queen's University, Belfast)

The Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) state stop and powers are 'an operational tool used to prevent, detect and investigate crime...' Yet new analysis of those powers shows PSNI are using stop and search 50% more than ten years ago; and using them at a greater rate than any other police service in the U.K. Furthermore, the effectiveness of PSNI's stop and search powers is highly questionable, with a mere 7% outcome rate compared to 16% for England and Wales. Of significant note, children (under 18s) remain central to police attention, with over 25,500 children stopped between 2010/11 – 2015/16, and 15-17 males 5-7 times more likely to be stopped by PSNI proportionate to population. This paper seeks to use stop and search powers in Northern Ireland as a barometer for the de facto coercion and control of children – as a symptom of Northern Ireland's punitive state and community attitudes towards young people. Particularly, this will be set against PSNI recording practices around stop and search powers, lagging behind the rest of the U.K. to the extent PSNI's various legal obligations, not least under the UN Convention on the Rights

P9.14 - 49 Improving experiences of stop and search: lessons learned from Scotland

Liz Aston (Edinburgh Napier University)

Megan O'Neill (University of Dundee)

Compared to other areas of the UK, stop and search in Scotland was on a disproportionately large scale prior to 2015 and targeted young people. Stop and search is an area of police practice which has been associated with reduced confidence in the police (Miller, Bland & Quinton, 2000; Tyler et al. 2015). This paper will present findings from an evaluation of a pilot approach to stop and search in Scotland, focusing on attempts to improve encounters. Drawing on the procedural justice framework we explore the implications of these findings for improving practices and changing stop and search in Europe. Repeated stops of the same individuals, even if conducted well, can have a negative impact on procedural justice in those communities, especially with young people (Tyler et al. 2015, Murphy 2015). In order to improve how stop and search is experienced the solution must be in fundamentally changing practice, rather than minor changes to existing methods, and it is hoped that the abolition of non-statutory stop and search will contribute to improving public confidence in Scotland. Activities which will build trust and confidence in various jurisdictions will be outlined, with stop and search itself being presented as a last resort.

P9.14 - 50 Professional reasoning in ID checking.

de Maillard Jacques (CESDIP, France)

This paper, which is based on direct observation and interviews of police officers, and also on

questionnaires administered to the public, compares decisions of French and German police officers regarding identity checks and puts them in the context of the respective styles of policing. Even though the objectives are similar (fighting crime, asserting authority, gathering intelligence), the extent, frequency and targets of controls differ. French police do more identity checks than their German counterparts. Ethnic minorities are a more recurrent target of police action in France than in Germany. The underlying logics of action are determined by training, professional ethos (more or less citizen-oriented), national policing objectives (and definition of performance) and local police organisation.

P9.15 - 51 Regulating organised crime

Lars Korsell (Brå)

The nature of a rather significant percentage of organized crime is to exploit regulated markets by offering services and goods without complying with the relevant regulations. This may include offers of "tax-free" goods such as tobacco or alcohol, or unreported employment. Although the regulatory scheme may itself create the opportunity for organized crime, situational crime prevention can also be built into, or established ancillary to, these regulations. The prerequisites for doing so are greatest in respect of increasing the effort entailed in committing crime. In actuality, there probably exist significant opportunities to develop, on a macro level, the crime prevention elements of regulatory schemes by using situational crime prevention as an analytical tool. Ensuring that legislation is not utilized for crime and, instead, actually incorporating crime prevention rules into the legislation is one step in the process customarily known as "crime proofing". The result is to combat organized crime by using administrative measures, i.e. the regulatory schemes.

P9.15 - 52 Opportunities for fraud in complex international regulatory regimes: the case of the Volkswagen diesel fraud

Caelesta Braun (Leiden University)

Judith van Erp (Utrecht University)

This paper analyses the Volkswagen diesel fraud case, one of the most serious cases of corporate fraud over the past years, through the lens of International Regime Complexity theory (Alter and Meunier 2009). As many cases of corporate crime, the Volkswagen diesel fraud was committed in the context of a business friendly regulatory climate, lenient or absent inspections, and close corporate-state relations, which may have facilitated this particular fraud, but also allowed other manufacturers in the European car industry to minimise compliance. In particular, we focus on the influence of the international regime complex: the complex institutional landscape of nested, overlapping and parallel regimes in which sometimes multiple institutions claim authority whereas in other cases a power void exists. This may increase ambiguity of rules; allow actors to select a favourable interpretation of rules; and invite venue shopping - strategically addressing multiple institutions to ensure favourable regulation or enforcement regimes. This paper asks how the international regime complex around diesel emissions has functioned and whether and how it has created the conditions that may have contributed to noncompliance with diesel emissions regulation, creative compliance or overt fraud.

P9.15 - 53 A criminal theoretic approach to food labelling non-compliance in an Australian high-value meat produce supply market

Janine Curll (Monash University)

Physical opportunities make the food fraudster (see, Felson and Clarke (1998)). Deliberate food labelling non-compliance and false description of food and ingredients are types of food fraud. The Australian food control system does not articulate food fraud as a discrete food-related risk for systematic prevention. Nonetheless, understanding the fraud opportunity and appropriate countermeasures in mitigation can prevent these food crimes in food supply chains. This paper is a typology of Australian premium value, high animal welfare meat fraud in legitimate food supply chains. It builds on the developing food crime literature of Smith (2017), Fassam and Dani (2017), Manning et al (2016), Lord et al (2016), Manning and Soon (2014), Spink and Moyer (2013), Spink (2011), and Croall (2007, 2009). The food crime literature is synthesized with Australian media and regulator enforcement reports of food fraud events to discuss the nature and extent of opportunities for food fraud and its control in Australian meat supply chains.

P9.15 - 54 Occupation, Organisation and Opportunity: Using White-Collar Crime Theory to Explore the Facilitation of Money Laundering

Katie Benson (University of Manchester)

The role played by lawyers in the facilitation of money laundering has become a key concern for policy makers, law enforcement authorities and intergovernmental bodies, and a priority in the development of anti-money laundering legislation and policy. However, it has received limited academic attention and there remain significant theoretical and conceptual gaps in this area. The involvement of lawyers (and other legitimate professionals) in the management of criminal proceeds generated by others is primarily framed, in both academic and official literature, in relation to ‘organised crime’, and the service that is being provided to ‘organised crime groups’. This paper conceptualises lawyers’ involvement in the facilitation of money laundering as a form of ‘white-collar crime’, in order to emphasise their professional status and specific occupational context, and shows how theories and concepts from the field of white-collar crime can provide new insights and further our understanding of this issue. Drawing on empirical research examining cases of solicitors convicted for facilitating money laundering in the UK, the paper discusses how occupational context and organisational setting can create opportunities for legal professionals to become involved in the management of criminal proceeds, and highlights the importance of considering the situational contexts

P9.16 - 55 Policing Vulnerable Suspects: A Transatlantic Perspective

Donna McNamara (Dublin City University)

People with mental illnesses and cognitive disabilities are widely over-represented in prison populations worldwide. Police officers regularly come into contact with people with disabilities, either as suspects, victims or witnesses of crime. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure police officers receive appropriate training in how to provide care to people with disabilities, how to identify and communicate with vulnerable suspects, carrying out risk assessments and de-escalation techniques. In Ireland, the Garda Síochána have the power to

detain persons with mental illnesses, even when they have not committed crimes, but in situations where their behaviour poses a risk to themselves or others. Creating awareness of the extensive issues facing people with disabilities in police custody is fundamentally important for police officers, who have been described as “psychiatrists in blue.” This paper will consider the recent case law emerging from the United States regarding vulnerable persons and their interactions with police. This involves an analysis of the Americans with Disabilities Act, which prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities. In particular, it will discuss what, if any, reasonable accommodations police officers are required to put in place for people with disabilities.

P9.16 - 56 Improving recognition and response to vulnerability: an evaluation of a police change programme

Rosie Erol (University of Worcester)

Gillian Harrop (University of Worcester)

Elizabeth Gilchrist (University of Worcester)

A key part of policing is recognising vulnerability, and providing an appropriate response; however there are variations in defining vulnerability and applying this in practice. To enhance the vision of a UK police force alliance to protect vulnerable people from harm, a change programme was implemented which included two one-day workshops which were delivered to officers, staff, and their supervisors, across the organisation. These were intended to promote a change in attitudes and behaviours, and increase participants’ confidence in recognising and responding to vulnerability. The programme evaluation aimed to identify the perceived impact of the workshops in raising awareness and influencing confidence and behaviours of officers and staff, in relation to vulnerability and professional curiosity. A mixed methods approach was used, with a pre- and post-intervention questionnaire, followed up with semi-structured interviews with stakeholders. The findings of the evaluation focused on changes in the participants’ understanding of vulnerability and professional curiosity as applied to their roles, and their levels of confidence in responding to different and complex vulnerabilities. Participants identified situations where they felt less confident about providing an appropriate response. Small changes in practice following the workshops were identified, along with potential organisational barriers to change.

P9.16 - 57 Field Testing a Uniform Definitions for Elder Abuse and Neglect Surveillance Using Police Encounter Data

Christopher Maxwell (Michigan State University)

Carolyn Pickering (University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio)

The lack of a standard definition and measurement for elder abuse and neglect makes estimating incidence and prevalence difficult, especially as older adults can present to numerous different agencies guided by their own definitional criteria. Furthermore, the lack of a uniform definition limits the ability to evaluate community-level preventative interventions that are generalizable. In response to this challenge, the U.S. Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) produced a set of uniform definitions and recommended core data elements intended to promote national level public health surveillance of elder abuse and neglect. Before the CDC uniform definitions are adopted testing is needed on their use in the

various settings where victims can present, such as the criminal justice system. This paper presents results of a field test of the CDC uniform definitions using coded data of nearly 500 police narrative reports resulting from encounters in which the alleged victim is age 65+. The pilot results show that about one in four incidents of crime incidents against an elderly person can potentially be labeled as “elder abuse,” however the prevalence can vary from just nine percent of the incidents to twenty-three percent of the incidents depending on a jurisdiction’

P9.16 - 58 Enhancing police-led diversion to address “cross-systems utilization”: Results of developmental work in Camden, New Jersey

Jennifer Wood (Temple University)

This paper reports on the first phase of a collaborative study designed to develop and test a decision-making tool to assist police officers during encounters with individuals affected by mental illness, substance use and homelessness and/or physical health vulnerabilities. The goal of the tool is to help break the cycle of “cross-systems utilization” whereby sub-groups of people experience encounters with police as well as emergency medical services at above-average rates. The first aim of this study is to develop a qualitative understanding of the experiences of police as well as service users in relation to this cycling and the ways it might be interrupted. This paper will focus on the implications of the police interview data for the nature, implementation and measurement of this tool, and more broadly, the future of first responder diversion in light of recent thinking on pre-arrest and “deflection” opportunities.

P9.17 - 59 "We live here. They work here": Understanding staff-prisoner relationships through a procedural justice and motivational posturing framework

Julie Barkworth (Griffith University)

Kristina Murphy (Griffith University)

John Rynne (Griffith University)

Staff-prisoner relationships are consistently shown to be important for maintaining order in prisons. Order not only relies on what staff do, but on prisoners following the directives of staff and complying with prison rules and procedures. A growing body of literature demonstrates procedural justice is effective for increasing prisoner cooperation with officer directives and compliance with prison rules; however, little has been done to examine for whom, and under what conditions, procedural justice may be most effective. Research in other regulatory contexts (e.g., taxation, policing) has begun to examine the role of motivational postures in the relationship between procedural justice and cooperation and compliance behaviours. The current study uses Braithwaite’s (2003) motivational posturing framework to understand this relationship in an Australian prison context. Utilising survey and in-depth interview data from prisoners housed in four maximum security prisons in Queensland, Australia, it will be shown how prisoners’ motivational posturing styles influence the effect of procedural justice on prisoners’ decisions of cooperation and compliance. The project will have important implications for developing evidence-based best-practices for prison staff to more effectively engage with prisoners, as well as contributing to theory development in the procedural justice literature.

P9.17 - 60 Prying Open the Black Box of Causality – A Causal Mediation Analysis Test

of Procedural Justice Policing

Krisztián Pósch (London School of Economics)

The theory of procedural justice policing argues that police encounters are “teachable moments” having an impact on the perceived procedural justice of the police, which in turn influences how people assess police legitimacy. This paper uses the Scottish Community Engagement Trial, a randomised controlled trial fielded in Scotland, to assess this proposition through the application of causal mediation analysis. This article discusses this rarely used statistical technique, highlighting its advantages over the more commonly used structural equation modelling approach, such as relying on nonparametrically identifiable estimates and the effortless integration of interactions. The potential outcome framework is presented as a rigorous tool which makes the causal assumptions explicit, allows for falsification tests, and encourages the use of sensitivity analysis. Results from the analysis indicate that procedural justice appears to be a strong mediator for willingness to obey the police, moral alignment with the police, and citizens’ sense of power. In contrast, there is only weak or inconsistent evidence for the indirect relationship with coerced duty to obey, social identity, power distance, perceived risk of sanction, and personal morality. With certain limitations acknowledged, causal mediation analysis is offered as a robust tool for testing criminological theories.

P9.17 - 61 Police Officers Ethical Styles as an Element of Procedural Justice

Ritma Kursite-Nimante (Daugavpils University)

Procedural justice in the police officer's profession is the decision making process and its impact on the relationship of causes-consequences. Consequently, it is necessary to identify the methods by which the police officer reaches the ethical decision-making. One of the elements of this process is a police officer's ethical style (situation assessment and decision-making methods) that influence the police officer's communication with the community. This study aims to identify dominant ethical style of police officers. According to the study (N = 42, Latvian State Police officers) findings using the quantitative methods it was clarified that from 8 ethical style types the most typical ethical style is "Rule of law (normative)". 38% of the respondents have critically chosen several most appropriate ethical styles and made it possible to achieve the purpose of the study and an encouragement to use the qualitative method identifying the extended research of procedural justice element.

P9.17 - 62 The impact of hearings on prosecutorial decision-making

Nora Markwalder (University of St. Gallen)

Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen)

Lorenz Biberstein (University of St. Gallen)

Throughout Europe, so-called "penal orders" are a common feature of criminal procedure. Penal orders are prosecutorial indictments that, in minor cases and if the defendant does not ask for a court decision, become automatically final verdicts. In Switzerland, over 90 percent of all proceedings are handled in this way. In most cases, prosecutors do not even interview the defendant and/or his council but decide based on the police file only. This system is controversial because of its infringements with fundamental principles of procedural fairness.

In order to find out whether the absence of a hearing with the defendant impacts on the final decision including the sentence, a Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) has started in Eastern Switzerland with random assignment of incoming cases to either an experimental group where defendants are being interviewed, or a control group of cases without hearing. The dependent variable will be (a) sentence outcome in order to see whether personal contact with a defendant modifies the sanction and (b) satisfaction with procedural fairness among defendants, victims and prosecutors. The outcome measures will be (a) severity of sentences as registered in records and (b) assessments of fairness by victims, defendants and prosecutors through online questionnaires.

P9.18 - 63 The Nexus of Police Research and Policy-Making in Contemporary Japan
Hidetaka Koyama (University of Manchester)

Evidence-based policing and the ‘what works paradigm’ have become hegemonic in Anglo-American contexts, it seems, however, those discourses are less prevalent in many other developed nations - but why? This study especially focused upon the police research and policy-making nexus in Japan, and attempted to reconstruct the larger picture of the relationships by adopting an integrated analytical conceptual framework: political context, evidence and links (networks). By triangulating a number of data sources – literature review, citation-content analysis on criminology and policing, and fieldwork interviews in Japan with police executives, crime scientists and policy-relevant academics – various explanatory clues have been gathered. What seems to matter most for the progress of evidence-based policing are the certain level of politicization of crime and police, and simultaneously social scientization of crime and police. Such trends are becoming more visible and vigorous while the nature of relative techno/meritocratic autonomy and normative/experiential approaches continue to be highly relevant in the Japanese context. This study argues the need to go beyond ‘particularism versus universalism’ and ‘structure versus agency’ for a fuller understanding of current police research-policy relationships in Japan.

P9.18 - 64 Negotiating access to police organizations - are the tales from the past still relevant in today's police environment?

Martin Nøkleberg (University of Oslo, Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law)

Gaining access to carry out research is one of the most important concerns in social science. The researcher’s ability and success in negotiating access can affect the quality and quantity of information provided and the questions that can be explored. Thus, a great deal of time is often devoted to the process of negotiating with gatekeepers and key authorities to get access to data. Interestingly, this task remains mostly an untold story that is rarely critically analyzed while research methods and results take precedent. One reason for this omission is that these stories are often difficult to tell. Moreover, the negotiation can continue throughout a research project and is a complex process that is not easily articulated. Yet, early studies in police research suggested that success in gaining access in policing organizations was related to development of both formal and informal relations with gatekeepers (see Fox and Lundman, 1974, 1978). Following this, the article examines whether these strategies are still applicable in today’s context. By telling the story of negotiating access in the airport and maritime port policing environment in Norway, this article aims to enhance our understanding of the

peculiar process of gaining research access.

P9.18 - 65 Maritime Policing, Commercial Power, and Dehumanised Migrants: Realities and Attitudes of Frontline Maritime and Port Security Staff toward Stowaways

Yarin Eski (Liverpool Centre for Advanced Policing Studies - LJMU)

The Syrian civil war and ISIS have been responsible for causing millions of victims to flee from their homes in order to survive (Gerges, 2016), which has led to many refugees trying to get to Europe where they are often classified as risky others (Hudson, 2009). Among others, the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark and Sweden, have closed their national borders, in which port security plays a vital role in the strengthening of EU-borders in (Malcolm, 2011). In particular frontline maritime and port security staff in EU ports are often confronted with a specific type of fleeing migrant: the stowaway. Based on ethnographic fieldwork done with operational port police officers and security officer in the ports of Hamburg and Rotterdam—two European transnational border zones—I will explore in this contribution what the frontline port and ship security realities consist of, and what police and security staff cope with when they are confronted with stowaways. Their attitudes and daily practices shall be presented, as well as what those realities and attitudes narrate about the micro- and macro-power relations that shape the port and wider maritime policing of stowaways in relation to the global forces of 24/7 commerce.

P9.18 - 66 Police Research in Germany – An Overview

Daniela Hunold (German Police University)

Daniela Pollich (University of Applied Sciences for Public Administration of North Rhine-Westphalia)

While other countries face a tradition of research in the field of police for decades, in Germany police research has not been widely institutionalised yet. Instead, there are only very few studies dealing with police work issues that are conducted by diverse scientific disciplines. However, German police research is not included in these disciplines as an independent research field. We trace back this state of affairs on two main circumstances: 1. The police primarily considers research results that provide practical knowledge, what is rejected by many scientific scholars 2. On the part of scientific community, a narrowing perspective on the police is observable by considering the institution and its actors mainly as behaving violently and doing ascriptions. Both perspectives (police and scientific community) seem to be irreconcilable and may impede the development of an established interdisciplinary police research field. In particular, we aim for discussing and challenging the perspective of scientific communities, the implications it produces and future requirements that are needed to establish a scientifically based police research in Germany.

P9.21 - 74 ‘Like running on one leg’: The regulation of sexual rights through the preventive policing of sexual violence in Delhi

Natasha Marhia (London School of Economics)

Violence against women (VaW) has increasingly been framed as a human rights issue in recent years, one which states are positioned as having a duty to address. Taking action on

VaW is increasingly seen as a sign of responsible statehood in the international arena. The dominant model through which VaW is addressed remains primarily criminalisation and law enforcement, despite feminist research and activism highlighting the challenges and contradictions of mobilising often masculinist state security institutions in the service of women's human rights – including, at times, the complicity of such agencies in gendered violences. This chapter explores some recent work of Delhi Police to address violence against women in India's capital city. Delhi is a significant research site due to the Indian state's interest in its international reputation, and also to the level of attention the safety of women in the city has received in recent years. The authorities remain acutely aware of being subject to critical scrutiny. The police work discussed has paid explicit attention to the everydayness and routine-ness of certain gendered violences, and selectively mobilised feminist discourses of women's rights. Based on analysis of observational data and of interviews with police personnel and

P9.21 - 75 Police violence and the failed promise of human rights

Bill McClanahan (Essex University)

Avi Brisman (Eastern Kentucky University)

While police, as institutional and individual actors, are capable of defending human rights, recent instances of police violence in Ferguson, Missouri, USA, and New York, New York, USA, however, demonstrate that police frequently violate the very rights they are often thought to protect. Situating these recent examples within a larger history of police violence, we argue that the conceptual and actual divisions between police and law are vast, that police function fundamentally as a force outside the law, and that, at its essence, police power is a power unconstrained by legal doctrines of human rights.

P9.21 - 76 Human Rights Law and Juvenile Justice: the child as defendant

Ursula Kilkelly (University College Cork)

Louise Forde (University College Cork)

International human rights standards identify the right to a fair trial as a fundamental right encompassing the right to an independent and public trial, within a reasonable time and with the support of a lawyer. Despite the fact that advances have been made in the development of human rights standards pertaining to the rights of child defendants, children who come before the criminal courts continue to face two main challenges in this context – the first challenge is to ensure that the fundamental rights enjoyed by adults are also enjoyed by children. The second challenge is to ensure that the necessary supports are in place to alleviate the harshness of the court environment for children. This paper will address the child's right to a fair trial in the face of these two challenges. It will examine the application of international human rights standards to children with particular emphasis on the protection of children's rights in criminal proceedings. It will then consider what progress has been made in the implementation of the rights of child defendants in youth justice systems in Europe, Australia and the US.

P9.22 - 78 Start with why: Should harm reduction be the 'Why' of crime control policy and criminology?

Letizia Paoli (University of Leuven)

Victoria A. Greenfield (George Mason University)

This paper draws from the realization that we and most other criminologists know “what we do” and “how we do it,” but reflect less on “why we do it”; that is, the purpose of criminological research. Most current criminologists have eschewed normative theorizing, yet seem, at least implicitly, to accept that the purpose of criminology is to either support or criticize crime control policy, largely on the basis of its capacity to reduce crime. Even if the link between criminology and crime control policy is compelling, we argue that crime reduction provides insufficient motivation for either criminology or crime control policy and suggest harm reduction as an alternative purpose. We demonstrate harm’s centrality to crime and crime-control and security policies through a brief exploration of early legal doctrine, ongoing scholarly debate, and contemporary policy. We provide a means of empirical operationalization, specifically, a Harm Assessment Framework and, lastly, argue that focusing on harm would benefit crime-control policy and strengthen criminology’s connection to broader social goals, including those of justice.

Other participants in the roundtable discussion:

Adam Edwards (Cardiff University)

Manuel Eisner (University of Cambridge)

Susanne Karstedt (Griffith University)

Ian Loader (University of Oxford)

The panel will discuss future directions for criminology and, in particular, suggest granting more attention to ethical issues in both empirical research and theorizing. Anthony Bottoms (Universities of Cambridge and Sheffield) will discuss the ‘ethical turn’ in social anthropology, and consider what lessons criminology can learn from this literature. Letizia Paoli (University of Leuven) and Victoria Greenfield (George Mason University) will argue that criminologists should clarify the ultimate purpose of criminological research, and that harm reduction might serve better than crime reduction as the purpose of both criminological research and crime control policy.

P9.23 - 79 Asset management & ICT: the EU funded Project Payback

Fiamma Terenghi (Università degli Studi di Trento, eCrime)

This presentation introduces the EU funded Project Payback, whose aim is to develop and test in selected Member States an innovative Data Management System for the collection, management and automatic analysis of data on seized assets. The Project is coordinated by the eCrime research group of the Faculty of Law of the University of Trento and is carried out in cooperation with CSD (BG), INHESJ (FR), CRJ (RO), FNC (IT) and with the support, as associate partners, of the following Asset Management Offices and other relevant institutions across the EU: Agence de gestion et de recouvrement des avoirs saisis et confisqués (FR), the Criminal Assets Bureau of Ireland (IE), the Commission on Illegal Assets Forfeiture of Bulgaria (BG), the Central Office for Seizure and Confiscation of Belgium (BE), the Asset Management Section of the Czech Ministry of Interior (CZ), and the Rome Tribunal (IT).

P9.23 - 80 Databases on seized assets in the EU: comparative overview and focus on the Italian experience

Barbara Vettori (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore)

Luca D'Amore (Fondazione Nazionale dei Commercialisti)

This presentation reviews current EU developments on asset management, as well as on how data gathering and more broadly ICT tools can contribute to it. It then offers a comparative overview of existing databases on seized assets within the EU and some concrete examples of good practices that these databases can promote. It finally focuses on the Italian experience on the topic.

P9.23 - 81 Databases on seized assets in the EU: the Bulgarian, French and Spanish experiences

Nacer Lalam (Institut national des hautes études de la sécurité et de la justice)

Anton Kojouharov (Center for the Study of Democracy)

Jesus Palomo (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos)

This presentation focuses on existing databases on seized assets in three EU countries at different stages of development and adoption. In France, the AGRASC (Agence de gestion et de recouvrement des avoirs saisis et confisqués) has set up a database that has been recently re-designed to better meet practitioners' needs; the new Register for Seized Assets was implemented in 2016 in Bulgaria by the Commission for Withdrawal of Criminal Assets in order to systematise and better manage seized assets throughout the proceedings. In Spain, the ORGA (Oficina de Recuperación y Gestión de Activos) is currently developing a managing system for confiscated assets.

P9.23 - 82 Towards a EU Data Management System for Seized Assets: the stakeholders' needs

Radu Nicolae (Centrul de Resurse Juridice)

Jesus Palomo (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos)

The overall aim of the EU funded Payback Project is to develop and test in selected MS an innovative Data Management System for seized assets (i.e. Payback DMS prototype). This is intended to be a scalable ICT tool for the collection, management and automatic analysis of data on seized assets. A necessary step towards achievement of this aim is to understand, within the EU, the needs of relevant stakeholders in terms of asset management and how an ICT expert system could make everyday activities more effective. This presentation focuses on this. It presents and discusses the views of practitioners across the EU about the key principles that should inspire the Payback system, so as to tackle current asset management problems and to highlight shortcomings in the current databases (where they exist).

P9.24 - 83 Autonomy, procedural justice and prisoner wellbeing

Esther van Ginneken (Leiden University)

States are increasingly relying on active citizenship to address complex social problems. This

responsibilisation culture extends to prisons, where an emphasis is placed on prisoners' agency in charting their course towards rehabilitation. Yet, the exercise of agency requires autonomy, which poses challenges in relation to imprisonment. This paper will briefly outline the complexities of autonomy in prison and discuss the current situation in Dutch prisons, particularly in relation to the promotion of agency. This is followed by an empirical analysis of the relationship between perceived autonomy and prisoner wellbeing, using data from a national study among approximately 5.000 Dutch prisoners (Bosma, Palmen & Van Ginneken, 2017). It will be discussed how differences in perceived autonomy are related to wellbeing, and whether this is mediated by perceptions of procedural justice. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications for responsabilisation strategies in prison.

P9.24 - 84 Effects of imprisonment on optimism about resettlement and recidivism

José Cid (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Albert Pedrosa (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Joel Martí (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Aina Ibàñez (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

As Nagin et al. (2009) stated there is a black box on the different impact that the experience of imprisonment has on recidivism and resettlement. In 2015, we started in Catalonia (Spain) the longitudinal research project "Imprisonment and Recidivism", with a representative sample of prisoners (approx. n=550). Data is going to be collected in three stages: firstly, in the final months of expiring the prison sentence, we administered a questionnaire (mainly based on Visher & O'Connell 2012); secondly, one year after the expiration of the sentence, a sub-sample of participants will be interviewed to illustrate the relation between optimism and resettlement; and finally, reincarceration data will be collected to explain the relation between the experience of imprisonment and recidivism. In this presentation, we are going to present the first results of the research, related with the relation between the experience of imprisonment (IV) and optimism (DV). According to our hypothesis, optimism about resettlement and recidivism may be dependent on: cumulative disadvantage; family contact during imprisonment; painfulness of imprisonment; personal and vicarious victimization; good relations with staff; meaningful participation in treatment programs; and prison support for resettlement. The presentation will discuss the preliminary results regarding these hypotheses.

P9.24 - 85 House, bells, bliss... and weed? A longitudinal examination of conventional aspirations among Dutch (ex-)prisoners

Jennifer Doekhie (Leiden University)

Esther Van Ginneken (Leiden University)

Various studies have pointed to identity change and cognitive transformation as important predictors of desistance. Yet, even persistent offenders are known to have conventional aspirations, which include having a regular job, a house, and a family. In this paper, we examine the development of these conventional aspirations in more detail, using interview data from a longitudinal study of 23 Dutch men, during a 1,5-year period in which they made the transition from prison to society. The findings show that most men had conventional aspirations ('house, bells and bliss'), but that these often lacked substance, particularly while

the men were still in prison. The absence of identity scripts for conventional roles meant that it was sometimes difficult to turn vague ideals into action pathways. This was particularly apparent in relation to ideas about fatherhood: the men could not rely on any traditional identity scripts, because their family situations were decidedly unconventional, and they also often could not draw from good childhood experiences of their own. Finally, conventional aspirations and criminal lifestyles were not mutually exclusive; some of the persistent offenders were committed to using criminal pathways to fulfil conventional roles and goals.

P9.24 - 86 The role of families in prison reentry

Aina Ibàñez (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Albert Pedrosa (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Families are a key institution for a successful reentry, providing care and support for ex-inmates as well as generating bonds and promoting stakes in conformity. This process, however, has consequences for families at different levels, such as financial problems. Even if the role of families has great importance, there is little research about the specific strategies that they use in order to promote successful reentry after prison. The aim of this project is, on the one hand, to know what family units are like of inmates that are released from prison, and the kind of support they give before, during and after imprisonment; and on the other hand, to explore which concrete strategies and actions families use in the reentry process. With this aim, mixed methods are used in the following way: First, the sample of the project Imprisonment and Recidivism (n=550) is analyzed to explore what these families units are like; and second, semi-structured interviews with parolees' family members will be conducted. Preliminary results of both analyses will be presented.

P9.25 - 87 Police Perceptions of Risky Facilities

Melanie Flynn (University of Huddersfield)

In this paper I report on research into uniformed police officers' perceptions of high crime nonresidential premises. I consider types of establishment, specific problematic premises (risky facilities) and officers' opinions regarding why these occur where they do. The research employed semi-structured interviews with six currently serving officers (covering different specialisations) from one Police Department in the United States. Officers were asked to annotate a map of the local area and commentate whilst doing so. Questions were used to clarify, prompt further discussion and to ensure all the participants were asked about a similar set of key issues relevant to the research. Findings are presented relating to the types of premises and features of the addresses highlighted, the extent to which risky facilities identified by officers matched to those identified empirically from recorded crime data, and the explanations proposed, which notably related to proximity of offender residences and opportunities afforded by larger premises, such as superstores.

P9.25 - 88 Under the Microscope: Perceptions of Police in a Laboratory Environment

Rylan Simpson (University of California, Irvine)

High-profile incidents involving police have generated much discussion regarding the police-perception nexus. The present research contributes to our understanding of this nexus by

experimentally evaluating the effects of police aesthetics on perceptions of the police in a laboratory environment. Using data from my experiment, the Police Officer Perception Project (Simpson, 2017), I evaluate the effects of attire (i.e., uniform versus civilian) and associated accoutrements (i.e., vests, gloves, batons, sunglasses, and hats) on participants' (N = 399) perceptions of police officers as: (1) aggressive, (2) approachable, (3) friendly, (4) respectful, and (5) accountable. My results reveal that variation in officer appearance elicits variation in perceptions of officers: whereas some accoutrements enhance favorable perceptions of officers, other accoutrements diminish such perceptions, independently of contact with the police. I discuss these results with respect to research design, behavioral cues, and perceptions of the police more generally.

P9.25 - 89 Non-repressive police measures taken at G20-summit in Hamburg 2017

Kristin Pfeffer (University of Applied Police Science Hamburg)

Nele Achten (University of Applied Police Science Hamburg)

In July 2017 Hamburg police force faces the challenge of a G20-summit in the middle of Hamburg, one of Germany's major cities. Assisted by the Federal Police, Bundeskriminalamt and police authorities of other federal states Hamburg police force will be responsible to ensure security during the summit and to guarantee the freedom to demonstrate. This raises the question: What non-repressive police measures exist in German Police Law against violent protesters? Pursuant to the principle of "reservation of the law" (Vorbehalt des Gesetzes), every interference in fundamental rights must be based upon an enabling clause (Ermächtigungsgrundlage). For relatively mild interferences in the fundamental rights of the person concerned, the general enabling clause in the police statute of the federal states is sufficient, for intense interferences, more specific enabling clauses are necessary, such as for observation, determination of identity, (preventive) detention, order to report to the authority, area bans, displacement order etc. What are the requirements for those specific enabling clauses for conformity with law? The objective of the planned study at the University of Applied Police Sciences in Hamburg is analyzing non-repressive police measures taken at G20-summit. Preliminary results will be presented at ESC 2017.

P9.26 - 90 Tax evasion a global problem - effective preventive means.

Christopher Spaeth (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg - Prof. Dr Kai-D. Bussmann - Department of criminal law and criminology)

Again and again, cases of massive tax evasion are in the media. The free movement of capital in the EU, global operating economic operators and international financial flows, open seemingly unlimited ways to minimize the tax burden. Whether by legal tax avoidance or illegal tax evasion. The consequences of tax crimes go far beyond the money missing for the state. As final consequence, it can affect the performance of a democratic state and, thus, its whole society. However, tax evasion is often regarded as a peccadillo and is widely spread across population. From a criminological point of view, the question arises is: What measures can be taken against tax crimes? Who does take measures against tax evasion and could an international cooperation of law enforcement help here? Does the criminal law provide appropriate preventive means to fight tax evasion? Of particular interest is whether instrument of voluntary disclosure in German criminal law that leads to an exempt of

punishment, can actually have a preventive effect, as stated by the legislature. Or whether, on the opposite, the pursuit of short-term fiscal interests will jeopardize tax compliance in the long run.

P9.26 - 91 Examining the life-cycle of the 2016 Moomba Riot

Jarrett Blaustein (Monash University)

Trevor Jones (Cardiff University)

Tim Newburn (London School of Economics)

Kathryn Benier (Monash University)

This paper examines the Moomba Riot that took place in Melbourne, Australia in 2016. Utilizing a variety of documentary sources, it considers the ‘life-cycle’ of the riot, exploring its antecedents, how the events unfolded, and what happened in the aftermath. The analysis highlights some important contextual similarities between what occurred in Moomba and other riots, but also important differences in terms of the dynamics and nature of the riot. More particularly, however, we argue that the events in Moomba reinforce the importance of including the ‘response’ to riots in the overall analysis of such disorder. In this case, the rioting prompted a punitive response from politicians, police officers, and the media and one, we argue, that may have significant, long-lasting implications for youth justice policy in Victoria.

P9.26 - 92 Juvenile delinquency and formal control in Duisburg and Peterborough: A comparative study

Florian Kaiser (University of Münster)

Klaus Boers (University of Münster)

This contribution presents first results of a comparative research project for juvenile delinquency and formal control in Duisburg and Peterborough. The panel data used stem from surveys of juveniles, which were conducted in the context of the studies CrimoC (Duisburg) and Pads+ (Peterborough). Initially, we report that the juvenile justice system in England and Wales is more punitive than its German counterpart. Subsequently, we compare the age-specific proportions of self-reported first offenders in both juvenile populations. The results of this comparison indicate that neither of the systems unfolds drastic individual or general preventive deterrent effects. Further analyses show that the development of delinquency in both populations is each characterized by the typical features of ubiquity and spontaneous remission. This suggests that delinquency is marked by similar age-specific developmental processes that occur independently of formal control interventions. Finally, we give an outlook on the further course of the comparative project. The projects’ ultimate goal is to answer the question, to what extent interventions in the two examined juvenile justice systems have distinct effects on the future delinquency of juveniles.

P9.26 - 93 Counterterrorism and Criminology: When the Exception becomes the Norm

Claire Hamilton (Maynooth University)

Giulia Berlusconi (Maynooth University)

Since the 9/11 attacks preventing acts of terrorism has been viewed as one of the major tasks

of domestic governments leading to the proliferation of counter-terrorism law and policy. While there is by now an extensive literature on pre-crime, security and the 'precautionary principle' within counter-terrorism, there has arguably been insufficient engagement with the implications of counter-terrorist measures for the ordinary criminal justice system and the manner in which they are operationalised 'on the ground'. In an attempt to address these questions, this panel presents the results of project 'CONTAGION – Counterterrorism, Coercion and EU Criminal Justice Policy', funded by the Irish Research Council and aimed to research the operation of counter-terrorism measures in three jurisdictions, namely, France, Poland and the UK. It is argued that the serious issues raised by the normalisation of these measures calls for further criminological research.

P10.1 - 1 Complying with international prison law? Prison discipline in Belgium and France

Vincent Eechaudt (Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy, Ghent University)

The number of international prison standards has risen steadily during the last decades. More than 20 international instruments now stipulate how to enforce prison discipline. Said instruments should ensure that prison conditions are humane and promote good prison management. Safety, security and discipline in prison require, inter alia, dynamic, alert and trained prison staff, pro-active prison directors and room for conflict resolution mechanisms. Compliance with international standards on prison discipline has been researched in Belgium and France, in law and in practice. The research findings are based on an analysis of legal instruments, policy documents and jurisprudence. These findings are complemented with an empirical research in seven prisons in Belgium and France. Data was gathered using methodological triangulation, mostly by studying prison disciplinary files, attending disciplinary hearings and interviewing detainees, prison officers and prison governors. The presentation highlights major deficiencies with prison discipline in both countries, including the lack of information to prisoners on the prison rules, the lack of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, problems regarding the rules on fact-finding and the burden of proof, and poor detention conditions in solitary confinement. The results are striking as both countries have been through a major legislative reform in 2005

P10.1 - 2 Prisoners in interaction with prison officers and the experience of agency

Esther Jehaes (Research groep Crime & Society (CRiS), Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

Over the years, agency-centered theories of imprisonment (e.g. Clemmer, 1958; Irwin, 1970; Sparks, Bottoms & Hay, 1996; Bosworth, 1999) have gained scientific support, approaching prisoners as agents who individually experience imprisonment, give meaning to it and try to shape their experience. Since prison officers play a pivotal role in prison life (e.g. Patrick & Marsh, 2001; Halsey, 2007; Liebling, 2011), and thus shape the prison experience of inmates, insights in the meaning inmates attach to (relations with) prison officers are relevant for policy makers, prison professionals and academics. This paper approaches the relations between prison officers and prisoners from an agency perspective and explores how these relations shape the personal agency of prisoners. In order to answer this question 17 in-depth interviews have been conducted in one Belgian prison. These interviews show that the relations with prison officers tend to be instrumental and rarely constitute a stepping stone

toward the regaining of personal agency, unless prisoners are treated with respect, and approached as a person rather than as an “inmate”. However, there are differences in experience between inmates that are affected by several factors.

P10.22 - 80 Experiences of female mentally ill detainees

Anouk Mertens (Ghent University)

Introduction: The literature on responses to imprisonment is dominated by two theoretical models. The deprivation model, developed by Sykes (1958), views prisoners’ behaviour as a result of prison-specific characteristics. The importation model by Irwin and Cressey (1962) states that the pre-prison experiences and the traits of the prisoners can affect their reactions to imprisonment. Studies on these models are rarely made in a population of mentally ill offenders. The existing empirical research on these two models is dominated by research on male prisoners while research with regard to female detainees is limited. Moreover, the research on mentally ill offenders is mainly quantitative in nature and focuses on the importation model. **Aim:** The study aims to explore the prison experiences of female prisoners with mental health problems. **Method:** A qualitative study, consisting of in-depth interviews with 50 female mentally ill detainees, was executed. A file-analysis was made to draw a profile of the studied population. **Results:** This presentation will explore the results of the interviews with female mentally ill detainees and the file study. It will highlight their subjective experiences with regard to deprivation and importation elements and draws a profile of the studied population.

P10.1 - 3 Violence and Suicide as Juvenile Prisoners’ Adaptation Strategies

Sarah E. Fehrmann (Institute of Criminology, University of Cologne)

Juvenile prisoners are seen to be exposed to high levels of stress. Violence and suicide can be understood as potential adaptation strategies to deal with these stressful situations, which can sometimes be exacerbated by imprisonment. Thus, the Cologne research project “Violence and suicide in juvenile prisons” surveyed 882 male and 269 female prisoners from 12 juvenile prisons in Germany. The longitudinal mixed methods study’s first segment on male juvenile prisoners in Germany has been completed recently. Therefore, this paper serves as a review summarizing the main results concerning violence and suicide as prisoners’ adaptation strategies. This paper explores the correlation between various importation and deprivation characteristics concerning violence and suicide among male juvenile offenders.

P10.2 - 4 In between: Being imprisoned in a transnational prison

Mieke Kox (Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam)

An-Sofie Vanhouche (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

Tore Rokkan (University College of Norwegian Correctional Service KRUS)

Berit Johnsen (University College of Norwegian Correctional Service KRUS)

While many countries have to deal with prison overcrowding, the Netherlands has a surplus in prison and prison staff. Therefore, it has rented prisons to Belgium and Norway. Between 2010 and 2016, Belgium rented Tilburg prison and relied on Dutch prison staff for detaining Belgian prisoners. From September 2015, Norway has rented Norgerhaven prison relied on

Dutch prison staff for the detention of Norwegian prisoners. However, as the leadership in Tilburg was Belgian, the leadership in Norgerhaven is Norwegian. Prisoners and staff in these prisons are somewhere 'in between' as they are, amongst others things, in between countries, in between jurisdictions, and in between prison cultures. In this presentation, we will discuss this 'being in between' transnational prison context by paying attention to legal aspects of renting prisons to another country and drawing on the experiences of prisoners and staff in these prison. We will discuss the perspectives of both prisoners and staff on the costs, benefits and moral risk of a transnational prison.

P10.2 - 5 Ethical and normative questions with regard to transnational prisons

Miranda Boone (Universiteit Leiden)

Transnational prisons are interesting places for criminologists to conduct comparative research, but how should we look at them from an ethical and normative perspective? In this presentation several aspects are discussed that should be considered before this phenomenon simply becomes an accepted international practice. The commercial interests concerned raises similar questions to transnational prisons as to regular private prisons (Liebling 2013). Pakes and Holt already pointed to the idea that transferring prisoners from the one to the other country for commercial or political reasons only contributes to the commodification of prisoners (Pakes & Holt 2017). That many of the prisoners involved in the two Dutch examples do have a residence status that restricts them heavily in their opportunities to move as free citizens, puts these questions in yet another perspective. Besides these general fundamental aspects, questions raise with regard to the individual human and penitentiary rights involved. Who is responsible for the enforcement of human rights and how are these rights guaranteed in practice? Can be said that prisoners partly waived their right to, for example, family life and rehabilitation by agreeing with a transfer and how is consent being given in practice?

P10.2 - 6 Studying the transnational prison as a particular form of comparative research

Kristel Beyens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

Researching the experiences of transnational prisoners (Pakes & Holt, 2015) in a prison context of nationally mixed staff and of mixed prison regimes and detention cultures can be regarded as a particular form of comparative research (Beyens & Boone, 2015). With regard to comparative research Nelken (2010) makes a distinction between 'being virtually there', 'researching there' and 'living there'. The three researcher positions are situated differently on the outsider-insider continuum and differ in the way researchers are able to make sense of the data in a knowledgeable and culturally embedded way. The prisons of Tilburg (Belgian – Dutch mixed prison) and Norgerhaven (Norwegian – Dutch mixed prison) are studied by a nationally mixed research team in order to better understand the legal and cultural background of the prison regimes and staff. The Norgerhaven case is studied by a team of Norwegian, English, Dutch and Belgian prison researchers. This paper will describe the particular challenges of this form of comparative research and the benefits of doing this research with a transnational research team.

P10.2 - 7 Can transnational prisons be legitimate?

Alison Liebling (University of Cambridge)

Bethany Schmidt (University of Cambridge)

Much to our surprise, the controversial Norgerhaven project – a Norwegian prison located in the Netherlands and operated by Dutch prison staff and Norwegian prison management – has generated the most reflexive, ‘deliberative’ prison we have ever encountered. Many of the staff involved in the decision to ‘contract out’ penal services assumed that these two jurisdictions were basically alike in their penal values. Few, including its two Directors, were prepared for the differences that arose once these values became translated into practices. This small study has taken us to the heart of liberal penal power, as staff try to collaborate over what fairness, privacy, professionalism, punishment and discipline mean in day-to-day practices. What is ‘legitimate’, in a prison that is neither ‘Dutch’ nor ‘Norwegian’? What are the moral and operational challenges? What do we learn from two penal narratives in conflict? Paradoxically, the ‘deep structures of penal practice’ are being developed morally in a place of little legitimacy. Our fieldwork captured a unique shift from ‘practical’/tacit to ‘discursive’ consciousness, as staff challenged or defended many accepted practices, from the use of authority, seclusion and discipline to the organisation of visits and ‘spiritual care’. How do prisoners morally evaluate this?

P10.3 - 8 Jewish criminology: The criminological knowledge of Judaism

yitzchak ben yair (Department of Criminology Bar-Ilan University Israel. Present lecture are based on a larger research on Jewish Criminology that is currently run as my PhD study, Under the supervision of Professor Natti Ronel and Prof. Moshe Adad.)

Jewish criminology refers to knowledge existing in Jewish sources regarding criminological issues as knowledge that can be applied in modern secular society. The lecture will present some of the findings of a study aimed at formulating a Jewish-spiritual-criminological theory. 41 participants were interviewed, among them 5 experts of Judaism in academe; 10 rabbis who are involved in rehabilitation; 8 religious rehabilitation workers; 10 newly religious prisoners and 8 religious people who committed a crime. The study adopted a phenomenological, hermeneutic approach that enabled expression of the participants' perceptions and experiences of Judaism in a criminological context, and at the same time analyzed a variety of relevant texts in Judaism. The main findings discuss the unique conceptions of Judaism in relation to the source of the offense in the personality and environment of the offender, to the perception of evil in the world, the rationale for punishment, the ways of rehabilitation and repentance that include practical alternatives to imprisonment. Jewish criminology also covers positive perceptions of therapy, statements about social responses, desistance and prevention of crime. The findings of the study have implications that can be significant for the law enforcement system, policies of punishment and rehabilitation of lawbreakers.

P10.3 - 9 Criminology as Interdisciplinary Project

Aleksandras Dobryninas (Vilnius University)

Criminology is interdisciplinary by its origin, nature, and development. The founders of

criminology were representatives of various fields of knowledge, trying to understand the roots of crime and criminal behaviour in the framework of philosophy, economics, criminal law, biology, sociology, psychology, and mathematics. However, criminology was also often treated in the narrow context of criminal law (classical school) or sociology (positivistic school), which obviously contradicted its interdisciplinary essence. Although “interdisciplinarity” is a theoretically attractive and widely acknowledged term, in practice the fulfilment of its principles is not an easy task. Scholars of various academic fields have different approaches to common problems, methods, professional language, organizational principles of research, and usually have diverse institutional background. Under such circumstances, the achievement of interdisciplinary consensus looks like a long and persistent process, sometimes attaining no visible outcome. The presentation will observe Lithuanian experience in developing criminology as an educational and research interdisciplinary project. Current achievements, obstacles, and possible solutions in establishing criminology study programmes, and implementing national research projects on various criminological issues (corruption, homicide, criminal justice, etc.) will be discussed.

P10.3 - 10 Developing Asian Criminology Paradigm: Theoretical Strategies and Future directions

Jianhong Liu (University of Macau)

As part of the comparative criminology, the importance of Asian criminology has been increasingly recognized over the past decade by prominent criminologists. This presentation reviews the development of Asian criminology in recent years under the framework of Asian Criminological Paradigm (Liu 2009). It focuses on the development of theoretical dimension of the Asian Criminological Paradigm. The paper summarizes the three strategies or three stages the theoretical development: one, transportation of the theories; two, elaboration of the theories, and three, proposition of new concepts and theories based on the empirical grounds of Asian contexts. The paper suggests future directions of theoretical work in Asian Criminology.

P10.4 - 14 Danger in safe spaces? Resident-to-resident aggression in institutional care

Thomas Goergen (German Police University)

Anabel Taefi (German Police University)

Sabine Nowak (German Police University)

Anja Gerlach (German Police University)

Over the last two decades, mistreatment of older adults in caregiving institutions has increasingly become a topic of research and public discourse. The perspective upon victimization of institutionalized older adults is strongly focused on abuse and neglect perpetrated by caregiving staff. However, violence and aggression between residents appears to be frequent, threatening life and physical and mental health and presenting multiple challenges for caregiving institutions and staff. Based on a systematic review of research on resident-to-resident aggression (RRA) and an analysis of (mostly severe) German cases that have gone to court, the paper presents findings on characteristics of offences, perpetrators and victims, spatial and institutional factors, institutional handling of RRA problems and discusses approaches to prevention and intervention in a field that appears to be characterized

by low salience and erroneous assumptions on risk.

P10.4 - 15 Experiencing workplace victimization: A mixed methods study among emergency responders

Lisa van Reemst (PhD candidate)

Police officers, fire fighters and ambulance workers (emergency responders) have a relatively high risk of being confronted with workplace aggression according to studies in various countries. Previous studies have focused on the extent of being confronted with psychological and physical forms of workplace victimization. Less is known about how emergency respondents interpret these experiences. To what extent do they perceive various types of behaviour to be ‘aggression’ and ‘severe’, and to what extent have they been confronted with these specific types of behaviour? This mixed method study focuses on these questions. In addition, the experiences and perceptions will be compared across the three occupational groups. The study is part of PhD research about workplace victimization. To answer abovementioned questions, survey data (N of respondents = 1200) as well as interview data (N = 50) about the extent, severity and experiences of workplace victimization have been used. Results show that employees experience more psychological than physical forms, with police officers experiencing most and fire fighters experiencing least aggression. In addition, not all types of behaviour as identified by workplace aggression questionnaires are perceived to be ‘aggression’ or ‘severe to experience’, which depends on the context, victim and occupational group.

P10.5 - 16 Political extremism in youth - Definition and measures

Patrik Manzoni (Zurich University of Applied Sciences ZHAW)

Sandrine Haymoz (University of Applied Sciences Fribourg)

In many European countries an increasing activity of right-wing, left-wing or Islamic extremism can be observed. Especially young people are attracted by extremist attitudes and behaviour. Although a large number of studies on the different forms of extremism exist, many questions still await an answer. Among those, the question of how these extremisms – particularly left-wing and Islamic extremism – can be defined and, based on that, can be assessed empirically by means of scales or indices. The presentation addresses these questions on the basis of a large-scale study, in which 17-year-old juveniles from different language regions of Switzerland will be surveyed. We present the study design, the basic concept of extremism, and the measures, many of which have been newly developed. Further, we show first results on the validity and reliability of the measures.

P10.5 - 17 Aporophobia as a hate crime

Virginia Ávila Vázquez (Autonomous University of Barcelona)

Introducing aporophobia in the catalog of hate crimes is a debate still open. The authors who oppose consider that there are differences among the victimization, but those who are in favor, have dedicated their research to provide data that support that there are similarities between these attacks: they are numerically relevant, they are motivated by prejudices and send a message to all the collective. The data in this paper support these characteristics,

although it cannot be extrapolated by the limitation of the sample. Most homeless people surveyed have experienced or witnessed some form of verbal, physical or sexual attack by people who were not in this situation, and consider that it has been motivated by aporophobia. In addition, and although they do not experience the direct victimization, the attacks suffered by these people serve as a wake-up call to all the people living on the street, who take precautions not to be victimized. For this reason, we could conclude that the incidents that have suffered the majority of the sample can be described as hate crimes.

P10.5 - 18 Desistance from Hate: Life-histories of Former Racial and Political Extremists

Matthew DeMichele (RTI International)

Peter Simi (Chapman University)

Kathleen Blee (University of Pittsburgh)

In this paper, we use 47 in-depth life history accounts of former members of extremist organizations to document the entry, participation, and exit from these organizations. The study provides a rich analysis of the lived experiences by identifying risk factors (e.g., trauma, substance abuse, mental health) contributing toward membership in racial and political extremism. The accounts identify multiple paths into and out of extremism (and hatred) that are viewed through social identity theory to demonstrate the construction and deconstruction of new and old self-identities. Former racial and political extremists depicted their struggles with exiting extremism as related to disillusionment, dissatisfaction, and disorganization. These struggles motivated individuals to seek alternative lifestyles that required developing new social networks, new ideologies, and new self-identities. Our findings show that developing new ways of viewing the world and the self are nonlinear. This sort of identity change is typically a process that unfolds over an extended period of time, has several setbacks, and results in various levels of cognitive transformation. The processes involved in exiting extremism can be viewed through and contribute to criminological theories of desistance.

P10.6 - 19 Media Framing of Syrian Women in Turkey: Criminal or Victim?

Nilüfer Narlı (Bahçeşehir University)

Mine Özaşçılar Öztürk (Bahçeşehir University)

Refugees have been represented through media by a discursive exclusion and discrimination in all societies, associating them with social problems, threat, crime and violence. Although Turkish news media generally tend to maintain a neutral and positive approach towards Syrian women and children, in specific issues such as, national security, social order or Turkish family unity, Turkish news media prone to construct the social reality portraying them as a criminal or threat. To scrutinize how the Syrian women refugees are represented in Turkish newspapers especially focusing on the incidents of domestic violence, sexual abuse, early marriage, second wife –kuma, a purposive sample including news from 45 local and 16 national daily newspapers from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2016 are used. The number of news collected from the Internet Press archive Ajans Press (ajanspress.com.tr) by using keywords such as, Syrian women, Syrian, health, is 858. The findings provide further understandings of discursive discrimination and social exclusion of Syrian women on Turkish

news media. The implications for Syrian women's mental health and integration into society are discussed.

P10.6 - 20 Killed by the 'Subhuman': Jane Longhurst's Murder and the Construction of the 'Extreme Pornography' Problem in the British National Press

Dimitris Akrivos (Canterbury Christ Church University)

Alexandros Antoniou (University of West London)

This paper looks at the crucial role of the British news media in the construction of extreme pornography as a social problem, suggesting that this paved the way for the subsequent criminalization of such material through the introduction of the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008. Focusing on the high-profile case of Graham Coutts, it examines the British national press' reaction to Jane Longhurst's murder through a qualitative content analysis of 251 relevant news articles. Specifically, the paper documents the key arguments expressed in the corresponding claims-making process. It considers the different ways in which the consequent 'trial by media' presented this exceptional case as the 'tip of the iceberg' and eventually translated into policy. The analysis sheds light on the attempts to 'piggyback' the issue of extreme pornography on child sexual abuse images as well as the textual and visual mechanisms used to establish an 'us versus them' dichotomy in the pertinent media discourse. Finally, the paper assesses the severity of the actual risk posed by extreme pornography, concluding that its criminalization should not merely be dismissed as the outcome of an institutionalized media panic.

P10.6 - 22 "She knew he would murder her": The role of the media in the reconstruction of intimate femicide

Revital Sela-Shayovitz (David Yellin Academic College and Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law, The Hebrew University)

The media has a central role in the social construction of intimate femicide. News coverage of femicide can contribute to social awareness and to the type of response of various institutions which encounter this crime. The current study analyzes the differences in Israeli newspapers' framing of femicide committed by ethnic groups between the years 2005 and 2014. Our analysis shows that the social construction of intimate femicide reflects the intersection between gender, social class and ethnic origin. Furthermore, the findings indicate that the overall coverage of femicide is mainly episodic and described in personalized terms rather than in a thematic frame. Thus, the media play a key role in the social denial of this crime and inhibit the discourse from taking responsibility in contending with it.

P10.7 - 23 Sad State of Affairs: Historical Inquiry and the Study of American Criminal Justice

Mark Jones (East Carolina University)

The purpose of this presentation is to provide a picture of historical research and study in American criminal justice curricula. Although the presenter acknowledges that criminal justice is fundamentally a social science, with deep roots in sociology and its research methodology, I argue that this emphasis exists to the woeful neglect of the study of history in

criminal justice. I provide a brief overview of the state of criminal justice history study in institutions that house the United States' leading doctoral programs, plus I examine the titles and abstracts of the leading criminal justice and criminology journals to discover how much emphasis is being placed on historical aspects of criminal justice scholarship and curricula in America's criminal justice programs.

P10.7 - 24 URBAN CRIME, NOWADAYS DEVELOPMENT AND CRIMINAL POLICIES ON ITS PREVENTION IN ALBANIA

ALMA BELA ("ALEKSANDËR MOISIU" UNIVERSITY, DURRËS, ALBANIA)

Human Rights has always been connected with the security of peoples. Threats to security in urban areas nowadays, should be placed on that concept where there is a possibility of danger. Factors affecting the existence of crime and violence, vary depending on the type of crime. These factors include political and economic circumstances that produce opportunities and incentives for criminal behaviour and violent acts. The rapid pace of urbanization is associated significantly with the increasing levels of crime in the major cities of Albania (Tirana in particular), therefore crime is more prevalent in urban areas than in rural ones. With reference to the crime in the main Albanian cities, we note a spread of the crimes, the proceedings and the number of cases tried. Researchers have explained this phenomenon by reference to lifestyle or population density. Meanwhile, a lot of people with criminal records relating to offenses "Petty Crimes" who have been later recruited by criminal organizations are responsible for terrorist attacks in different cities of Europe. Regarding crime prevention we will emphasize that Albania will play a very positive role whether that will be possible to reflect the "urban crime", in the official statistics of police, prosecution and courts.

P10.7 - 25 Legal Plurarism In The Administration Of Criminal Justice In Nigeria: Conflict Of Laws In A Multi-Ethnic Environment

Ibrahim Y. Aliyu (Department of Sociology, Kaduna State University)

Dalhat A. Idris (Faculty of Law, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria)

Abstract It is trite that the Nigerian Society comprises of diverse people with different socio-cultural backgrounds. This has led the British colonial Masters put to in place a legal framework capable of accommodating the inherent pluralism of culture in the Country. Hence, the need for the Penal Code/Criminal Procedure Code for the North and the Criminal Code/Criminal Procedure Act for the South. This paper appraises legal pluralism in the administration of criminal justice in Nigeria. The paper adopts a survey research design and used questionnaire as the main instrument of data collection. A sample of 252 (10%) were drawn from the total Respondents that stood at 2,520. The Respondents consisted of law enforcement agents, the Judges, Legal Practitioners and Academicians respectively. This was made possible through multi-stage sampling technique. The paper found that multiplicity of substantive and adjectival criminal laws, procedural differences. The differences not only in the nature of the punishments but also in the enforcement mechanisms have largely been the major challenges of legal pluralism in the administration of criminal justice in Nigeria. The paper concluded by providing some useful recommendations for the problems in question.

P10.7 - 26 Perspectives about the Mexican criminal justice system

Axel Francisco Orozco Torres (Universidad de Guadalajara/Centro Universitario de los Valles)

The Mexican criminal justice system was reformed on 2008. Those reforms provoked the migration from the inquisitorial system to the adversarial criminal justice system. The new system became into force since last year, specifically since June 18th 2016. The new criminal justice system was thought to make a deep transformation that allow to solve the committed crimes, to solve the pervasive corruption and the serious impunity that was all over the places and levels. It was also thought to solve the victim's damages and injuries with a fair payment and by receiving legal, medical and psychological treatments if they needed it, and much more, as you will see in the oral presentation of the research. The main characteristic of this justice system are the oral procedures. The subjects that become with the adversarial system includes everyone, not only those involved. In this year of the Mexican criminal justice system application, are plenty opposite voices against him, but these speeches comes from the people that really don't know how the new ways are to get to a real justice, those who feel comfort by living in a corrupted scenario.

P10.8 - 27 'Exploring through expressions of masculinity the needs and experiences of young men imprisoned in Hydebank Wood'.

Conor Murray (Ulster University)

This paper discusses the findings of primary observational research on the needs and experiences of young men imprisoned in Hydebank Wood (Young Offenders Centre, Belfast), analysing these from the perspective of masculinity theories. In recent years the Prison Review Team has described Hydebank, and young adult (aged 18-24) male offenders within, as the 'forgotten group in the Northern Ireland prison system' and stated that the level of resources made available to this group are significantly less than for other prisons and prisoners (PRT, 2011: 70). The ethnographic research on which this paper is based couple's methods of observation and semi-structured interviews. The researcher visited the prison three times a week over a nine-month period, spending time with the young men in educational classes, vocational training, recreational activities and association times. This facilitated observation into how traditional elements of masculinity such as bravado and machismo play out in a group dynamic but interviews also provided valuable insight into young men's subjective perspectives of imprisonment uncovering vulnerabilities such as bullying, mental health issues and struggles with substance misuse and addiction, issues young men often do not feel comfortable expressing in a group situation.

P10.22 - 79 The impact of mother's imprisonment in Children. Some options to reduce the number of incarcerated mothers

Carmen Navarro (yes)

The effects that imprisonment has on children are huge but. According to the data on women who were in prison in Catalonia in 2015, 78% were mothers. Only a small proportion of the children were able to stay in their own homes when their mothers were in prison. However, their mother was, in the vast majority of cases, the main caretaker before the incarceration. The main aim of this paper will be to offer some options to reduce the number of incarcerated

mothers. First of all, women should be able to wait for the trial in the community if they have family responsibilities. Secondly, this paper will analyze different possibilities as alternatives to mother's imprisonment. Lastly, if it is impossible to avoid incarceration, I will study how to minimize the effects of imprisonment. The first idea is that mothers should be in a prison close to their children for the purpose of maintaining regular contact with them during the sentence. Furthermore, there are two more alternatives to reduce the time remaining in prison: 1) Mothers could serve their sentence in an open regime (equating "work" with "family responsibilities") and, 2) Allowing release from prison on parole to look after

P10.8 - 28 Improving Prison Re/Integration in Scotland Through Collaboration: a Glasgow case

Alejandro Rubio Arnal (University of Glasgow)

The purpose of this paper is to present my PhD project design and to explore its four interrelated pillars. The PhD project aim will be to co-answer three core questions through dialogic processes of knowledge co-exploration and co-construction: What is re/integration? How is re/integration supported and experienced in Glasgow? How can re/integration in Glasgow be improved? For this purpose, a co-inquiry group formed by differently situated people in reference to re/integration (criminologists, practitioners, people with convictions, victims, community councillors and Throughcare Support Officers) will be created. The first research pillar is the idea that academic is not the only 'type of knowledge'. The second one is a belief in the capacity of a heterogeneous collective to arrive through collaboration to places that each of its participants on their own would not be able to arrive. The third pillar refers to the necessity of fostering those dialogic communicative dynamics from which a proper collaboration may arise. The fourth pillar is the belief that, although different institutions and actors that are related to re/integration may hold different views about this topic they all share one common goal: to try to improve re/integration.

P10.8 - 29 Rhythmanalysis of prison life: rhythm, sound & resistance in a local men's prison

Kate Herrity (University of Leicester, Criminology dept.)

This paper is based on doctoral research exploring the significance of sound in prison spaces using aural ethnography and semi-structured interview in a local men's prison in England. Sound is more than a physical phenomenon. Interpretation of our sound environment is a complex process of meaning-making, shaped by experience, expectation and social interaction. The auditory imagination decodes the aural system of signifiers sound uniting imagination and experience. Chion (2010) presents sound studies as straddling constructivism and phenomenology. Sound, the temporal sense, can be understood as mediating our spatial experience (Toop 2010). Socially producing our surrounds by providing cues to the functions of, and expected behaviours within particular spaces. Lefebvre's 'rhythmanalysis' is a method for analysing rhythms and their effects on inhabitants in urban spaces. This approach to rhythm informs my exploration of this aspect of sound in prison spaces and its effect on prison society, though with some caveats. I will discuss three broad areas covered by my research: Regime and routine, Ahythmia and rhythmic traces. I will conclude by discussing some of the implications this presents for methodology and for how we understand prison

society.

P10.9 - 30 Unable or unwilling to exercise self-control? The impact of neuroscience on perceptions of impulsive offenders

Robert Blakey (Centre For Criminology, University of Oxford)

Tobias Kremsmayer (College of Science, Northeastern University)

In growing numbers of court cases, neuroscience is presented to document the mental state of the offender at the level of the brain. While a small body of research has documented the effects of describing the brain state of psychotic offenders, no study has tested the impact of neuroscience that applies to far more offenders; that is the neuroscience of self-control. In this online experiment, 759 lay people sentenced a normally controlled or normally impulsive actor, who committed a violent offence on impulse, explained in either cognitive or neurobiological terms. Although participants considered the neurobiologically impulsive actor less responsible for his impulsivity than the cognitively impulsive actor, none of the hypothesised consequences of this effect were observed: the neuroscientific testimony did not reduce attributions of choice, blame or punishment to the normally impulsive actor. In fact, neuroscientific testimony increased the tendency for participants to perceive the offender as offending consciously and with a genuine desire to offend. Therefore, neuroscience may shift the conception of impulsive offenders from unwilling to unable to exercise self-control. However, the current participants attributed no moral significance to this shift. Hence this study casts doubt on the mitigating and aggravating potential of neuroscientific testimony.

P10.9 - 31 A critical exploration of female ex-offenders' narratives of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) diagnosis in the Swedish criminal justice system

Linnéa Osterman (University of Greenwich)

The last decade has seen an emerging research link between ADHD and criminal behaviour (Savolainen et al, 2010). A suggested 15-45% of the overall Swedish prison population fulfil the criteria for ADHD (Kriminalvården, 2013), while the figure for the female prison population, though under-researched in comparison, stands at around 29% (Kriminalvården, 2010). With experiments in medicalisation already underway, it is argued that we need to look critically at subjective meanings, as well as broader implications, of this escalating trend of ADHD diagnoses in criminal justice settings. Situated in the context of a historical 'culture of intervention' found within the Swedish model, this paper presents a critical exploration of first-hand experiences of ADHD diagnoses in female ex-offenders' narratives. A number of diagnostic functions are proposed in the paper; 1) on an individual level - particularly in terms of the provision of a rationalised explanatory framework of past deviant behaviour, 2) on an institutional level - linked to the medicalised management of offender populations, 3) on a societal level - with attention effectively being deflected from social and environmental factors and lastly; 4) on a broader structural level - including huge pharmaceutical interests in an relentlessly expanding 'treatment' market.

P10.9 - 32 A school to 'prison' pipeline for young people at the margins of education: mothers, offenders and key professionals tell their stories from England

Chrissie Rogers (University of Bradford)

This paper, based on qualitative research funded by The Leverhulme Trust, asks, is there a school to prison pipeline, and if so, why? From recounted life stories, challenges occur for children, their mothers and key professionals, that are related to learning, offending and mental ill-health. Limited, or no preventative/supportive practices are put in place and so assessment units, prisons and locked wards seem to feature as a 'natural' progression, and therefore destination, for many young people who challenge schooling. Whilst no story is the same, mothers and offenders have experienced a life that is unimaginably demanding and can convey a comparable account of failure. Not their failure, but that of the systems (and sometimes people) around them. Vivid accounts of how asking for help was met with silence or poorly thought through recommendations, when noticeable mental ill-health surfaced and offending took place. At best, participants recall how they jumped from one chaotic moment to the next. At worst, cries for help were disregarded and resulted in near death. Interview data, photographs and prison letters, tell us about suicide attempts, drug and alcohol use, violence, criminalised sexual activity, systemic abuse as well as unconditional love, in a school

P10.9 - 33 Neuroscience and the juvenile criminal justice system

Liza Cornet (Research and Documentation Centre, Ministry of Security and Justice, the Netherlands)

How could neuroscientific research be applied in the juvenile criminal justice system? Neuroscientific research on antisocial behavior has gained more attention in the last decades. This has resulted in a better understanding of neurobiological characteristics that presumably underlie antisocial behavior, such as alterations in hormone levels and deficits in brain functioning. In the field of criminal justice, there is an increasing demand for neuroscientific knowledge concerning antisocial behavior. Of particular interest is how neurobiological mechanisms and processes contribute to juvenile delinquency. Knowledge of the neurobiological mechanisms underlying behavior may be viewed as a piece of the puzzle, just as knowledge about psychological and social factors in relation to behavior. Recent studies show that incorporating neuroscientific knowledge, in addition to traditional psychosocial perspectives, may lead to a more effective and efficient approach of juvenile criminal behavior. In this presentation the results of an extensive qualitative study will be presented.

P10.10 - 34 A Critical Evaluation of the Community Experiences of Child Sex Offenders

Darren Woodward (University Centre Grimsby)

This presentation is based upon a selection of findings from a PhD research project, on a part-time basis through the University of Hull. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 10 child sex offenders (the participants), under the supervision of the Probation Service in the community. Additionally, 11 interviews were conducted with professionals working with child sex offenders in the community. The child sex offenders were all male, aged 21 or over and had at least 2 convictions relating to child sexual offending. A theoretical model of reintegration into the community was devised, analysed and tested. It was determined those participants who were an active agent in their own reintegration journey had a positive chance to move away from offending and desist from crime. The results demonstrated how

many of the men adapted their lives in the community, often hiding their identities, passing identities and occasionally adopting new ones. The men convicted of physical forms of child sexual abuse, fared more positively than those who also or solely had internet offences. The lack of online persona and connection, because of risk management measures, meant these offenders faced significant barriers in relation to reintegration when compared to the physical offenders.

P10.10 - 35 Bringing in Mobility Studies. A case study of sex offender residential restrictions

Christophe Mincke (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology)

Luc Robert (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology)

Benjamin Mine (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology)

In this presentation, we will theorise about sex offender residential restrictions by bringing in key concepts and insights from Mobility Studies. Sex offender residential restrictions have been introduced in many jurisdictions around the world. In Belgium, they have been part of the repertoire of conditions in case an offender (not limited to sex offenders) is granted early release. In 2012, Belgium formally introduced a residential restriction for sex offenders. The lion's share of empirical research about the efficacy and effects, both intended and unintended, of residential restrictions comes from the U.S. In terms of avoiding recidivism, no clear indications exist of the efficacy of residency restrictions. On the other hand, they cast a dark shadow over the re-entry of released sex offenders, making housing more difficult, and a particularly troubling unintended effect is that residential restrictions lead to more transitory sex offenders, which increases the risk of recidivism. We shall make the hypothesis that residential restrictions have as much to do with avoiding recidivism as with the everlasting concern for the mobilities of offenders. From banishment to carceral immobilisation, the spatial management of criminals have been a key issue. Residential restrictions shall be studied in this perspective.

P10.10 - 36 Sex Offenders Risk Assessment in Latvia: a 7-Year Experience Using Static-99R and Stable-2007

ANVARS ZAVACKIS (STATE PROBATION SERVICE)

EMĪLS KĀLIS (STATE PROBATION SERVICE)

In 2008 Latvia started to develop a national system of treating sexual offenders. It included training of experts, introduction of risk and needs assessment tools, treatment programs in community and prisons, and a developing system of support for the offenders and victims. In the course of developing the community supervision system for sex offenders it has been recognized that efficient risk and needs assessment is one of the key elements of successful correction of sex offenders. In 2010, the State Probation Service introduced Static-99R, Stable-2007 un Acute-2007 risk assessment instruments. In 2016, the probation service launches a study on the effects of these instruments in the sex offender population. Its main goal is to explore and describe the Latvian sex offender population and to develop local norms for the aforementioned instruments for community correction. A sample of probation clients will be used for the following: describe the population of current sex offenders in Latvia; assess the reoffending risk of sex offenders; assess the instruments' predictive ability

and develop local norms for absolute and relative risk; compare data from Latvia with other countries on items and scores. Preliminary results of the study will be presented at the Conference.

P10.11 - 37 'Time... Lost time.' Exploring how Partners of Long-term Prisoners Experience Time

Anna Kotova (University of Birmingham)

This paper, drawing on interviews with partners of long-term prisoners in the UK, explores how they experienced and made sense of the sentence length, the passage of time, and the disparity between 'prison time' and 'outside time'. It shows that the partners outside, much like the prisoners, felt that the sentence length was shocking and that segmenting the sentence into shorter "chunks" of time made it easier to digest. Secondly, it examines the gendered nature of the passage of time. The women felt the pressures of aging and, as women, felt that their plans to get married and become mothers were either interrupted or erased by the long sentence. Finally, this paper explores the temporal disconnectedness the partners outside had to navigate. Whereas for them, time passed as before, their husbands or boyfriends were "frozen" in time. This gave rise to a number of anxieties and tensions. Overall, this paper concludes that a long prison sentence can have serious, transformative ramifications for the partner outside, and reinforces the argument that prisoners' families, too, 'serve the sentence'.

P10.11 - 38 Female Partners of Male Prisoners: Questioning Gender Stereotypes

Karen Souza (City, University of London)

Lucy Markson (University of Cambridge)

Friedrich Lösel (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg)

Caroline Lanskey (University of Cambridge)

This paper discusses the family structures and processes of women who have a partner in prison, who is also the father of their children. Using a prospective longitudinal design, we collected quantitative and qualitative data from 38 women via semi-structured interviews during their partners' imprisonment (Time 1) and within six months after his release (Time 2). The aims of this study were to: 1) examine the relationship between heterosexual couples that are separated by the man's imprisonment; 2) examine the women's situations and circumstances in terms of economic, health, and social factors; 3) explore the needs and experiences of women who have a partner in prison; and 4) identify the women's sources of support throughout and beyond her partner's imprisonment. Our findings question traditional assumptions about the female partners of male prisoners. We discuss implications for the personalisation and enhancement of existing services to better support women who are affected by their partner's imprisonment.

P10.11 - 39 Understanding heterogeneity in prisoners' children's behavioural outcomes by examining the influence of cumulative family risks and protective factors

Lucy Markson (University of Cambridge)

Friedrich Lösel (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg)

Karen Souza (City, London University)

Caroline Lanskey (University of Cambridge)

The negative impact of paternal imprisonment on children is well documented, but heterogeneity in developmental outcomes and resilience are less well understood. This mixed-method longitudinal study used measures of cumulative family risks (parent's education, mental health, drug and alcohol problems, poverty and father's criminal history) and potentially protective family processes (quality of parent's relationship, family support and problem-solving communication) to explain heterogeneity in the behaviour of 50 children of imprisoned fathers. Cumulative risk predicted behaviour problems. The relations between cumulative risk and behaviour problems were generally stronger for families in which there were few protective factors than those for which there were many, but the differences between these smaller subsamples were not statistically significant. Qualitative case histories were used to illustrate the quantitative findings regarding family protective processes. The findings suggest that the contextual family environment is important for understanding heterogeneity in development, but also underscore the challenges of revealing substantial protective effects in high-risk samples.

P10.11 - 40 Prisoners' Families and the Referred Pains of Imprisonment

Caroline Lanskey (University of Cambridge)

Friedrich Lösel (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg)

Markson Lucy (University of Cambridge)

Karen Souza (City, London University)

This paper will discuss the ways in which the pains of imprisonment extend beyond prisoners to their families and children. It will draw on data from a longitudinal mixed method study of the experiences of families in England during and after their father's imprisonment (Lösel et al, 2012) and a small-scale evaluation of a support programme for prisoners' children (Lanskey, 2017). Parental imprisonment was experienced differently within and across families, and while not all experiences were negative, there were common experiences of hardship. With reference to the work of Sykes (1958), Goffman (1961) and Crewe (2011) these personal and social hardships are conceived as 'referred pains of imprisonment'. We will describe how these pains are experienced by prisoners' families and will further distinguish between 'acute' and 'chronic' pains, that is, between the initial shock that can be experienced in the early stages of the criminal justice process and those pains which persist and weigh down on families over the longer term. The discussion will consider the value of adopting this theoretical approach and how it may be developed in the longer term.

P10.12 - 43 Resilience and social networks of women prisoners in Spain

Lorea Arenas (The Loyola Andalucía University)

Auxi Durán (University of Malaga Spain)

This study analyzes, based on the Grotberg theoretical model of resilience (2002), the internal strengths, the capacity for conflict coping, as well as external supports and networks of women prisoners in Malaga's prison (Spain). The initial hypothesis maintain that certain personal, penalty and penitentiary variables are related to the resilience and optimism levels. A mixed method has been designed in order to combine quantitative and qualitative data in three phases. In the first one, a questionnaire has been applied to a women inmates sample (N

= 120). Resilience and optimism has been assessed using the Wagnild & Young (1993) and Dash, Dayal, & Lakshminarayana (2006) resilience scales and the LOT-R questionnaire spanish version (Otero, Luengo, Romero Gómez y Castro, 1998). In the second phase, the social support dimension has been examined with network analysis. To this end, a reduced and prototypical number of participants were interviewed. Finally, in terms of data analysis, IBM-SPSS, Egonet and ATLAS.ti softwares has been used. The study main results point out high resilience levels and the importance to design intervention programs focused on external resources in order to improve their reintegration.

P10.12 - 44 Working with women and girls: researching experiences of vicarious trauma

Michele Burman (Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research / University of Glasgow)

Robin Robinson (University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, USA)

Annie Crowley (Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research / University of Glasgow)

This paper discusses some of the methodological and analytical challenges of undertaking research on the experiences of vicarious trauma (VT) amongst staff and providers who work with young women in carceral and community settings . In particular it addresses issues of identification, recognition and acknowledgement of VT amongst those who work with highly traumatised groups and the ways in which this may affect their personal and professional lives as well as the efficacy of the services they deliver in the broader context of financial cutbacks and job (in)security.

P10.13 - 45 Bringing in the private – or bringing in the public? Public/private relations in corporate security

Clarissa Meerts (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

It is a well-researched phenomenon that organisations prefer to handle non-compliant behaviour by their employees themselves, rather than pushing for criminal investigations. Professionals from the corporate investigations market provide organisations with a possibility to do so. Tailor-made investigations and solutions may be provided, making strategic use of the legal systems put in place by nation states. Many instances of non-compliant employee behaviour (often consisting of white-collar criminal offences) remain fully out of sight of the state. This results in a situation where state agencies have a scattered and anecdotal (over)view of the norm violations occurring within organisations. More often than not, a report to the authorities is viewed as a side-matter, complementing the private solution. As a ‘solution’, not much is expected from a report to the authorities. In this field, ‘public’ and ‘private’ often remain in their own sphere of operations, cooperation being quite uncommon. Rather, public/private relations may be more accurately characterised as ‘coexistence’. This presentation advocates a shift in focus from the public to the private. While popular theories such as the junior-partner theory see private security as complementing the state, data suggest that in the corporate investigations

P10.13 - 46 Leniency and punishment, breaking the walls of secrecy?

Jelle David Jaspers (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

Whistle-blower testimonies are an invaluable source to enforcement authorities for uncovering corporate and white-collar crimes. In Europe, cartel-leniency policy offers corporations the possibility of coming clean about their involvement in cartel conduct (e.g. price-fixing, bid-rigging), in exchange for immunity or reduction of financial penalties. The threat of sanctions in combination with the option to apply for leniency is the cornerstone of cartel enforcement policy for both the European Commission and national competition authorities. Almost 60% of cartel infringements are discovered through leniency. In this paper, theoretical claims on the interaction of corporate officials with the leniency policy are empirically investigated. What are considerations in applying for leniency or refraining from doing so? How do those considerations relate to public and private enforcement of business cartels? These questions are discussed based on in-depth interviews with both competition lawyers and corporate officials in the Netherlands who were involved in the process of considering leniency related to potential cartel conduct violations.

P10.14 - 49 Three decades of reform: institutional change and the Dutch police organization

Dorian Schaap (Radboud University Nijmegen)

Police services across Western Europe are caught up in recurring waves of reform, reaching a state of almost permanent change. This presentation outlines a diachronic approach towards investigating successive police reorganizations, drawing on a recent study of three decades of Dutch police reform. By examining reports, policy documents and (scholarly or practitioner) evaluations, it applies concepts and ideas derived from neo-institutional theory to patterns of continuity and change in the governance of the police. The purpose is to reconstruct the processes of organizational reform, the rationalities involved, and problems encountered along the way. The central argument is that police reform is not always the outcome of calculated, rational decisions, but rather the outcome of the dynamic interplay of many actors with diverse priorities, perspectives and problem definitions. With different institutional logics, such actors can comprise ministries, political movements, professional associations and influential individuals. Together, often shifting in constellations and positions of power and influence, they determine police reorganizations through interaction and compromise. Counterintuitively, this leads to the finding that while multiple waves of reforming the Dutch police service addressed a multitude of (perceived) issues, several core tensions at the very heart of the system remain.

P10.14 - 50 Urban Security Governance in Portugal: key-elements and challenges

Carla Cardoso (School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto)

Josefina Castro (School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Porto)

Urban Security Governance in Portugal: key-elements and challenges Presenting authors: Carla Cardoso and Josefina Castro This presentation analyses the urban security governance in Portugal. In the first part, we will present an overview of the developments of security in Portugal and the key-elements of the Portuguese that contextualize the urban security governance in nowadays. Secondly, the current configuration will be analysed according to three major axes: 1. Public / Private; 2. Central / Local; 3. Law enforcement and criminal justice / prevention. Finally, we will discuss the Portuguese developments and challenges

within the plural policing and security governance framework pointed out by the literature.

P10.14 - 51 Local policing in an era of reform: Police Scotland, the crisis of localism and a view from the 'frontline'

Nick Fyfe (Scottish Institute for Policing Research)

The creation of a national police force in Scotland brought with it a strong commitment to local policing in the Scottish Government's legislation and the strategic aims of reform. Within 2 years of being established, however, a crisis of localism had developed, characterized by concerns over local police governance and a 'one size fits all' approach to policing. Drawing on interviews with local police officers, this paper examines the perceptions of officers responsible for delivering local policing and their experiences of being caught up in a radical process of organisational change. This highlights how issues of internal communication, a lack of clarity over the 'big picture' in relation to reform, and the need to navigate new organisational boundaries have all contributed to a sense of dissatisfaction with the reform process. The paper concludes with suggestions of lessons for future police reforms.

P10.15 - 52 Juvenile Immigrants and Natives: About Juvenile Delinquency in Germany and Russia

Olga Siegmunt (HafenCity University)

The “immigrant-crime nexus” was tested in this proposal. The data was based on the class-sample of 9th grade students in three Russian (n = 4,860), three East German (n = 1,501), and three West German (n = 3,299) cities. The data collection took place in 2008-2010. West German cities have a biggest part of immigrants, following by Russian cities. The smallest percentage of immigrants was in the East German sample. 1st generation immigrants are juveniles who were born abroad and whose parents were also born abroad. 2nd generation immigrants are juveniles who are born in the new country, but whose parents (at least one parent) were born abroad and immigrated into the country. Some US-American studies report: the 1st generation migrants are less delinquent than native born people and the 2nd generation migrants are similar to the native born. Our results can confirm this assumption just partly. It applies to fare evasion in all three countries. Against the assumption: (1) in West and East Germany the migrants are more delinquent than native born youth; (2) the prevalence rates of migrants and native born juveniles in Russia were mostly identical. The results will be discussed.

P10.15 - 53 Electronic Monitoring of Offenders in Poland: Evaluation Research

Bartosz Kedzierski (University of Gdansk, Institute of Criminology)

According to rule no. 40 of Recommendation CM/Rec (2014)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on electronic monitoring- research and independent evaluation and monitoring shall be carried out in order to help national authorities take informed decisions regarding the ethical and professional aspects of the use of electronic monitoring in the criminal process. After several years of polish experiences with EM we can construct some conclusions. Current usage of EM in Poland shows that our system is placed on important

position in Europe, but we have only basic statistical data prepared by Central Prison Service Office. To this moment no EM system evaluation has been performed. In this paper author will present current problems with EM in Poland in the light of author's evaluation research grant.

P10.15 - 54 Discussing non-custodial sanctions in Lithuania: a real alternative to imprisonment or an instrument of net widening?

Simonas Nikartas (Law Institute of Lithuania)

Two large legal reforms that have been introduced new forms of non-custodial sanctions took place in Lithuania: the enactment of Criminal Code in 2003 and Probation Law in 2012. One of the main objectives of these reforms was to reduce the imprisonment rate. It was perceived that expansion of ambulant sanctions as probation, electronic monitoring of offenders, penalties of community service, liberty restriction, fine and others, would help to reduce the number of prisoners. Unfortunately, until now the number of imprisoned persons in Lithuania is one of the largest in Europe. The reasons why legal reforms failed to ensure lower imprisonment rate are analyzed in this paper. The trends of criminal justice statistics show that there is a great expansion of ambulant penalties which are imposed on new groups of offenders while registered crime is decreasing. The main question is if the declared objective of reducing imprisonment, in fact, achieves an opposite effect of net widening.

P10.15 - 55 Fluid Punishments; The Case of Electronic Monitoring

carl berry (university of bristol)

The ubiquitous existence of Electronic Monitoring within the UK penal landscape no longer entails novelty. Nearly 3 decades have elapsed since it was trialled, and the measure continues to evolve technologically. Well-documented controversies in England and Wales have failed to impede its uptake, whilst across EU jurisdictions criminal justice agencies are increasingly adopting the measure. Within UK borders, empirical research has been impeded as recent disruptions in Probation services have hindered attempts at providing a stable snapshot of how EM is currently employed. Consequently, knowledge surrounding it is catching up to patterns of implementation, whilst empirical data is in short supply. This article will attempt to provide a much-needed refocus that inspects how those on the measure adapt and utilise the "tag" from their personal perspectives. For this, it will also move past the constraints emplaced by positivist and desistance orientated research by drawing upon ethnographic research (in progress) to explore accounts of being tagged from offenders serving sentences. It will draw upon Actor-Network-Theory to conceptualise the tag itself as a "fluid object" that can vary dramatically in its comprehension, with multiple renderings possible dependent upon temporality and circumstance.

P10.16 - 56 Immigration detention in Belgium: The impact of differentiated staff orientations on detainees' experiences

Lars Breuls (Research Group Crime & Society (CRiS), Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

Prison researchers underline the important role of legitimate staff-prisoner relationships in maintaining order in prisons (Liebling, 2004; Crewe, 2009). Recently, a research tradition on

staff-detainee relationships in immigration detention started to emerge as well (Bosworth & Slade, 2014). In Belgian immigration detention centres, different functions are allocated to different categories of staff members as there is a difference between educators responsible for the organisation of activities, social workers responsible for the psychosocial preparation of forced return, and security personnel. Research in a prison with differentiated staff orientations (due to the divide between social and security staff roles) demonstrates that staff-prisoner relationships are valued by most prisoners (Beyens & Boone, 2015). In this paper, we will analyse how the staff role division in immigration detention in Belgium impacts on detainees' detention experiences, the frequency and nature of staff-detainee interactions and the procedural justice experienced by detainees. Keeping in mind that a social approach inside immigration detention, providing staff members with a (legitimation) narrative on humanisation (Ugelvik, 2016), also serves managerial goals (Crosby, 2016), we want to shed light on how detainees perceive and understand the different staff roles and how they experience the related differentiated staff-detainee interactions.

P10.16 - 58 From Adolescence to Young Adulthood - A Follow-Up Study of the Acculturation and Delinquency of Immigrant Youth

Hagit Turjeman (Department of Criminology)

Research on criminal careers has generated a wealth of information regarding the longitudinal patterns of criminal activity. However, this research remains in its infancy with respect to the study of immigrant offenders. Studies on criminal careers have focused on the link between the early age of the onset of criminal activities and several other criminal career parameters such as persistence and seriousness. Are these studies findings generalizable to immigrant offenders? While the literature on immigration and crime is vast, our knowledge about the mechanisms that promote delinquent behavior among immigrants and about the long-term effect of immigration on such behavior is still insufficient. This study is a follow-up study of immigrant youth from the former Soviet Union who participated in three consecutive waves of panel study 10 years ago. The original study was aimed at exploring the impact of the social and cultural adaptation of juvenile immigrants on their delinquency and deviant behavior. In the current study, we revisited these respondents who are young adults today, and identified the changes and meaningful events that might have affected the course of their lives (normative and/or delinquent). The result and their implication will be discussed.

P10.16 - 59 Delinquency of juveniles with and without immigration background in Switzerland. Results of the Third International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRDS-3)

Anastasiia Monnet Lukash (University of St. Gallen)

Martin Killias (University of St. Gallen)

This presentation concerns delinquency among juveniles with and without immigration background in Switzerland. Based on the results of the Third International Self-Report Delinquency Study in Switzerland on the national level (N=4158), we found that juveniles who were born in this country have far lower delinquency rates than those born abroad. In sum, there is room for optimism that difficulties of integration may be attenuated with time. Further, children with at least one Swiss-born parent have again substantially lower

delinquency rates. Interestingly, father's origin seems to be more important in this respect than the origin of the mother. Finally, delinquency rates are the highest among those whose parents were both born abroad. These and other issues will be discussed.

P10.17 - 60 Compliance officers and integrity in financial institutions

Antoinette Verhage (Ghent)

Compliance officers are responsible for a whole array of tasks related to integrity in financial institutions. Within the banking organization, integrity can be translated into very diverse matters: ensuring the integrity of the financial system in general terms, preventing and detecting threats to the financial organization and to the financial system as a whole (e.g. AML and the detection of suspicious transactions), but integrity also relates to ethical decision making by compliance officers themselves, for example in AML decision making, the use of personal data or the nature of their position. Research has looked into the way in which compliance officers aim to enhance integrity in their organization through the implementation of legislation, but has given less attention to the compliance officers' views on integrity. In this presentation, we will discuss how compliance officers deal with integrity dilemmas in their institution, and analyze the instruments that they have at their disposal in this respect. This will be discussed on the basis of previous research (Verhage, 2011), and complemented with recent insights into the role of integrity within the compliance function.

P10.17 - 61 Money Laundering, Anti-Money Laundering and the Legal Profession

Katie Benson (Manchester)

This paper considers the complex and contentious relationship between the legal profession and the fight against money laundering. Concern that professionals whose role entails involvement in financial transactions, such as lawyers, accountants, etc, are increasingly implicated in the facilitation of money laundering has led to their designation as 'gatekeepers' of the financial system and their inclusion in the preventative obligations of the anti-money laundering (AML) regime. The extension of these obligations to the legal profession has been particularly contentious, with concerns being raised about the implications for principles of confidentiality and the lawyer-client relationship, and fears about the potential risks for legal professionals. The implications for legal professionals of their designation as 'gatekeepers' and inclusion in the preventative obligations of the AML regime are significant. This paper draws on analysis of cases of solicitors convicted for facilitating money laundering in the UK to highlight the far-reaching nature of AML legislation in the UK, which allows for the conviction of regulated professionals for money laundering offences without criminal intent or actual knowledge or suspicion that money laundering was taking place, and to question the apparent focus of convictions on 'low-end' rather than 'high-end' laundering.

P10.17 - 62 To bet or not to bet. Why criminals keep using the gaming industry for laundering money and why states keep profiting from it

Michele Riccardi (Transcrime – Università Cattolica Sacro Cuore (Italy))

In recent years, in Europe, the gaming industry (including online and offline casinos,

videolottery and slot machines rooms) witnessed an exceptional growth in terms of number of registered businesses, consumers and volume of revenues. At the same time, it emerged as one of the business sectors with the highest risk of being exploited for money laundering purposes, as documented, inter alia, by EU co-funded research project IARM and MORE. The investigations on cases of organised crime infiltration into betting and gaming companies are numerous, as well as those related to international tax evasion schemes. In this scenario most European governments liberalized the gaming market, and benefited from the growth of this industry with a direct share of their profits. The paper highlights this contradiction and discusses if the current AML obligations falling upon gaming and betting actors are sufficient for reducing money laundering risk, or whether more drastic solutions should be explored. Casinos, VLT and gaming companies have been assigned the role as “gate keepers” in the AML domain, as well as banks and professionals. But if themselves were the new enemies at the gate? Are states ready to keep the gate closed?

P10.17 - 63 AML and the property market

Colin King (Sussex)

Ilaria Zavoli (Sussex)

The UK has long been a leader in spending development aid on tackling corruption, but has only recently recognised its own role in facilitating global corruption. That is significant as the UK is vulnerable to money laundering as perpetrators often spend the proceeds of corruption on London property. At the global Anti-Corruption Summit in May 2016, PM David Cameron emphasised the need to “clean up our property market right here in London.” This turned attention to the role of professional services firms, especially lawyers, accountants and real estate agents, in facilitating money laundering and sustaining grand corruption. This paper will present some early research on illicit financial flows - specifically efforts to target such ‘dirty capital’ in the London property market.

P10.18 - 64 Democracy and punishment in the realm of the secular sacred: An instrumental case for framing moral opposition to mass penal control

David Green (John Jay College, City University of New York)

Transpartisan coalitions in America now recognize mass incarceration as a bona fide social problem in urgent need of reform. This paper argues that reformers intent to exploit this rare window of opportunity would be best served by framing the severity and overreach of mass penal control as a moral problem of illegitimate power, a violation of shared, secular-sacred values. Instrumental claims about the costs or ineffectiveness of components of penal regimes are useful if deployed in service to the master frame of moral illegitimacy, but they are insufficiently powerful to overcome partisan barriers to consensus. The paper sketches a normative framework to reveal the ways in which the tangle of debilitating problems tied to mass incarceration violate the core values and moral sensibilities that continue to bind—however loosely—an exceptionally polarized, diverse, and unequal America. Its purpose is to focus public attention on the immorality of carceral mentalities, policies, and practices, and to reorient reform efforts toward more morally defensible penal futures.

P10.18 - 65 Crime, justice and the politics of recognition: An ideological appraisal

Ian Loader (Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford.)

In the face of persistent police violence and the stubborn fact of mass incarceration, it is easy to overlook the ways in which social movements organized around ideas of identity and recognition have impacted upon criminal justice over the last several decades, whether in respect of gender, race or sexuality. Yet these political ideals have undoubtedly helped reshape crime and penal politics in both the USA and UK, unsettling established notions of harm, protection and victimhood, creating new lines of contestation and forging alternative directions for practice. But what alternative vision of good crime governance does a politics of recognition bring into view? What do the ideals of identity and recognition have to offer the project of creating democratically legitimate practices of crime and justice? How are we to appraise their normative character and force? This paper – which forms part of an extended project seeking to recover ideological resources for building a better politics of crime – seeks to answer these questions.

P10.18 - 66 A volatile penalty. Programs, maneuvers and struggles around the power to punish in the "really existing democracy".

Maximo Sozzo (Universidad Nacional del Litoral (Argentina))

During the last years the sociology of penalty produced around a series of English-language scenarios of the Global North has generated a series of descriptive and interpretative frameworks that, as they have had a certain generalizing ambition since its initial formulation, have "traveled" and have been used to think contemporary punishment in other contexts. Key examples have been the elaborations around "latemodern penalty" or "neoliberal penalty". There are numerous differences between them, but they have common characteristics. One is to place the weight of the explanation on "background causes". In my view, this is strongly linked to the fact that the national cases in relation to which these frameworks have been drawn up have presented in recent decades stable tendencies in the penal field. A characteristic example of this is the steady increase in the incarceration rate. This paper explores two national cases of the Global South -Ecuador and Venezuela- in which the penal field in recent times has been characterized by high doses of instability. In this paper I argue that to understand this volatility it is necessary to turn to "proximate causes" related to politics broadly speaking. I illustrated here this, around these two national cases.

P10.19 - 67 Criminal careers and types of occupations – what kinds of jobs are criminally active persons typically employed in?

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Frank Weerman (NSCR)

Several researchers have hypothesized that secular changes in demand for labor – primarily the decreasing number of low-skill manual labor jobs and increasing number of service sector jobs - have had a negative effect on the labor market position of individuals with criminal backgrounds. Despite the extensive focus on the mutual associations between employment and crime in life-course criminology, only few studies provide information about the kinds of occupations that offenders are employed in. Using panel data on a 20% random sample of

Finnish youths aged 25-26 in 2012, we examine what kinds of occupations individuals with criminal backgrounds are able to attain in the modern labor market. The key outcome of the analysis is based on detailed administrative data on yearly measures of occupation types (ISCO-08 classification). Unlike most prior studies, we provide estimates of employment outcomes for both men and women, and assess these outcomes in relation to both a) the general population and b) to individuals on latent criminal careers of different intensities. In addition to these between-individual comparisons, we use fixed-effects models to estimate the within-individual association between crime and later employment between ages 18-26.

P10.19 - 68 When it rains, it pours – housing evictions and criminal convictions in Sweden

Olof Bäckman (SOFI, Stockholm University)

Susanne Alm (SOFI, Stockholm University)

Precarious housing and criminal behaviour are both important elements in processes of marginalization and cumulative disadvantage. It is well known that housing eviction primarily affects the weakest groups in society. In this article we ask if housing eviction has an independent effect on subsequent criminality and if the effect varies across different types of crime. Using propensity score matching on administrative register data covering all housing evictions in Sweden 2009–10, linked with crime registers and registers containing other relevant background information ($N \approx 750,000$), we find that eviction increases the conviction rates of utilitarian crime in particular. The weakest effect is found for violent crime.

P10.19 - 69 Locked in and Locked out? The impact of imprisonment on Labour market attachment

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Anders Nilsson (dep. of Criminology, Stockholm University)

This paper investigates what effects a first prison sentence has on labour market inclusion, both by comparing those sentenced to prison to the population as a whole, and by comparing groups of convicted offenders. We utilise longitudinal data on criminal sanctions and earnings available for two complete birth cohorts of Swedish males ($N = 107,337$). These data enable us to compare the labour market attachment of prison inmates both before and after imprisonment. Results from Propensity Score Matching show only small effects of imprisonment. Moreover, we find no effect for those without pre-sentence income. Thus, the small negative effects are restricted to those with some labour market attachment before imprisonment.

P10.19 - 70 How Antisocial Children Become Socio-Economically Marginalized Adults – Evidence from a 42-year Prospective Study of Human Development

Jukka Savolainen (University of Michigan)

Nordic welfare states have been successful at reducing poverty and inequality among their citizens. However, the presence of a strong social safety net has not solved the problem of

socioeconomic exclusion, manifesting in such outcomes as chronic unemployment and welfare dependency. In an effort to understand this phenomenon, the current study builds on the assumption that individual differences in antisocial behavior and criminal propensity emerge as important determinants of disadvantage in an environment where ascribed characteristics have less impact on socioeconomic attainment. Using data from Finland, this research examined a life course model linking childhood differences in cognitive skills and antisocial behavior to midlife socioeconomic exclusion. The results from a structural equation model found support for the assumption that continuity in antisocial behavior contributes to socioeconomic exclusion independently of the factors residing in the human capital domain. Moreover, the human capital and antisocial pathways intersected such that antisocial children struggled in school as adolescents, which contributed to their persistence in crime and deviance in adulthood. In sum, the findings suggest that early emerging differences in criminal propensity set in motion a process of negative life outcomes with enduring consequences for socioeconomic well-being.

P10.20 - 71 Crime and Crime Control Issue in Georgia

Edisher Phutkaradze (Sokhumi State University)

Crime and crime control has been, and probably will always be the actual issue in Criminal law and criminology. Its significance is especially great today, in transitive period for post-soviet countries. Georgia is one of such countries. In order to ascertain crime reasons, to eliminate its causing factors and to feasibly enhance the control over them via increase of prevention measures should be the priority for any state. Towards this direction certain measures are taken in Georgia as well. It is also noteworthy that in difference from the western countries, in Soviet Union counties, Georgia among them, the research on crime causes has been carrying out in the different direction. It did not turn up so fundamental as in industrially highly developed western countries. However, for the development of the country, for its economic advancing, healthy business environment and tourism activities, stable criminogenic situation is vital, which is impossible to achieve without crime cause research and its control. Criminology is developing in Georgia but it is quite different from the situation of western countries. It has objective reasons: For such a small country as Georgia, conducting empirical research in criminology is complicated. And it makes impossible to ascertain the

P10.20 - 72 The Rights of Inmates in Romania

Simona Mihaiu (Institute of Sociology, Romanian Academy)

The European penal system promotes the fundamental principle of respecting the human rights as being an inherent attribute of democratic societies. In accordance with this, the European states have assumed objectives focused on respecting the rights of inmates, such as the acknowledgment of human dignity, the minimization of the damages related to detention, the care for physical and mental health, the facilitation of social reintegration. Although there are important steps taken to apply the standards regulated at European level, detention systems still encounter various inconveniences. As far as Romania is concerned, the majority (75.7%) of inmates included in our study considers that their rights have been violated. Empirical data expresses the perception of the inmates related to the right to a decent life, the

right to personal development, the right to social life, the right to civic life, the right to personal integrity and safety. The results obtained are presented from three perspectives - information, awareness and circulation of rights, causes and contexts of violations of rights and effects of violation of rights. This work was supported by a grant of the Ministry of Education and Research, CNCS-UEFISCDI, project number PNII-RU-TE-2014-4-2967

P10.20 - 74 Analysing "deportation" from the EU periphery using a "global flows" perspective

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Sigmund Mohn (University of Oslo)

Francesco Vecchio (Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Andriani Fili (Oxford University)

Manuel Castells (1996) has famously argued that human processes increasingly operate according to the logic of flows. While noting that much of social life would continue to be organised around places, he proposed that the interaction between flows and places had become the new unit of analysis. We argue in this paper that "deportation" can best be understood in these terms; not as a discrete practice that is unidirectional and wholly under the control of individual states, but as a range of different practices used by states to try to control the circulation of people within a dynamic space of flows. While we acknowledge that "deportation" practices are subject to place-specific social, political, economic and historical considerations, we turn our attention to the interaction between the space of place and the space of flows, using selected examples from Greece, Italy, Norway and Sweden. In so doing we hope to capture the dynamics of transborder flows and take some steps towards developing concepts and methodologies "that are sensitive to the complexities of the global" (Aas 2007).

P10.21 - 75 Understanding the users of informal justice in a developing country

Amy Nivette (Griffith University)

Mahvish Shami (London School of Economics)

The provision of law (security) is a basic public good in the modern state. The primary service providers of this public good are the police. However, in many developing societies, the police are not the only source of law and dispute resolution, with informal institutions and agents filling this role when formal institutions are considered corrupt, abusive, and ineffective. In addition, the decision to bring one's problems to an informal instead of formal body depends on the social context and relationships in which they are embedded where certain social ties and networks can generate trust in informal compared to formal institutions, or vice versa. Using unique data from rural Punjab, Pakistan, we explore the instrumental, normative, and sociological reasons for using informal compared to formal justice for dispute resolution.

P10.21 - 76 Determinants of satisfaction with police in a developing country: A randomised vignette study

Thomas Akoensi (Kent University)

Amy Nivette (Griffith University)

This study examines the effects of three theoretical factors representing both process-based and outcome-based dimensions of police actions on attitudes towards police using an experimental vignette design. We constructed two vignettes depicting citizens' plausible encounters with police in an urban setting in a developing country (i.e. Accra, Ghana) and varied the level of police procedural justice, measured by quality of treatment, lawfulness, measured by whether or not a bribe is present, and effectiveness, measured by whether or not the offender was caught. In line with previous research, we find that dimensions of police procedural justice, lawfulness, and effectiveness all increase citizens' satisfaction. However, we find that in certain situations, unlawfulness and ineffectiveness can undermine any positive influence of procedural justice policing on satisfaction. These findings have implications for criminal justice institutions seeking to improve relations with citizens and boost satisfaction and ultimately legitimacy

P10.21 - 77 CORRUPT INTENTIONS AMONG PROSPECTIVE ELITES IN GHANA: THE POWER OF SOCIAL NORMS

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Susanne Karstedt (Griffith University)

Evidence from political science and cognate disciplines shows that corruption undermines the rule of law, eviscerates trust in criminal justice institutions, and compromises the effective functioning of these institutions. This paper reports findings from a study of the intentions of future elites to engage in corrupt exchanges. The data come from a survey of 530 university students in Ghana. Their orientations to corruption can therefore be used as predictors about their future behavior when they are in positions of power and decision making, and about their future commitment to the rule of law and to integrity, both in public office as powerholders in government agencies as well as in private companies. We develop and test hypotheses drawn from three main theoretical perspectives, namely, rational choice as expressed in deterrence theory, materialistic orientations, and attachment to kinship groups (primordialism).

P10.21 - 78 Legitimacy, crime, and violent vigilantism in South Africa

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Susanne Karstedt (Griffith University)

If law and legal institutions are weak and incapable of delivering the justice that people look for, they might take to 'violent self-help'. Violent self-help in the form of violent vigilantism is common where states are failing, where criminal justice has lost legitimacy and trust, and where legal recourse is seen as insufficient to remedy a crime and conflict. Though violent vigilantism adds to the overall violence and might fuel it, it also can close security gaps for the population. This paper addresses these issues that are common in the global South but that have hardly been studied and understood. It uses data on violent vigilantism events in South Africa between 2000 and 2015 from the ACLED data set, which are geo coded and allow for location of such events in regions and municipalities. We then use (aggregate) data from surveys and census, as well as socio-economic and structural data in order to look into the

driving factors of such events on the local level.

P10.23 - 82 The multilevel modelling of criminal sentencing: variation between individual judges and prosecutors in the severity of punishments

Mika Sutela (Law School, University of Eastern Finland)

Lauri Mehtätalo (School of Computing, University of Eastern Finland)

According to section 6 of the Constitution of Finland, everyone is equal before the law. In sentencing equality means that, in principle, similar crime should be sentenced similarly regardless of where the crime has been committed and who gives the judgment. In this study, statistical analysis is used to evaluate, in particular, the variation in the severity of punishments between individual judges and prosecutors. The research data consists of the aggravated drunk driving (1.20- %) cases (N = 477) in Finnish district courts during years 2006–2010. This multilevel data of criminal sentencing decisions are analyzed with linear mixed models. With the mixed models it is possible to take into account the grouped structure of sentencing data. For instance, individual judges or prosecutors are grouped with courts, and criminal cases are grouped with individual judges and prosecutors. In the analysis, judges and prosecutors are handled as random effects, as well as district courts and years. Individual characteristics of courtroom actors and procedural/organizational/community-level factors are handled as fixed effects. Preliminary results show that legal factors are significant but also the variation between prosecutors is rather large.

P10.23 - 83 Terrorism and Preparatory Offenses: Is There Any Room Left for a Proportionate Response of the Criminal Law?

Alessandro Corda (Queen's University Belfast School of Law)

Stiff above-desert sentences for dangerous offenders are usually seen as permissible only for very serious violence, actual or credibly threatened. Present day reality, however, confronts scholars with cases in which desert limits are exceeded with regard to pre-inchoate activities that may never result in harmful conduct or a credible threat of violence. Spring-boarding from Andreas von Hirsch's discussion of the role of preventative considerations within a desert-based theory of punishment, this paper focuses on preparatory terrorist offences enacted in the U.K., U.S., and many other Western jurisdictions as a response to recent terrorist attacks carried out by foreign terrorist organizations. Unlike traditional criminal laws, two elements are distinctive. First, reductions in what must be proven to convict: merely preliminary acts suffice to hold defendants criminally liable and subject to punishment; second, disproportionately severe punishments are imposed in relation to what is proven. The paper addresses the issue of whether, and if so, to what extent increases in sentences beyond the deserved amount can be justified by the offender's alleged dangerousness and offers proposals to safeguard as much as possible a desert-based notion of punishment in regard to 'would-be' terrorists.

P10.23 - 84 The Influence and Interaction of Race, Gender, and Contextual Factors on Capital Sentencing Outcomes

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The study examines the influence that county-level contextual factors have on capital sentencing outcomes, and how these interact with race and gender for both victim and offender. The study utilizes population data from the North Carolina Capital Sentencing Project as well as county-level contextual data from the North Carolina County Characteristic Project. In order to examine the extent that extra-legal factors affect capital sentencing verdicts, the study uses hierarchical linear modeling.

P10.23 - 85 An Examination of the Development and Impact of Sentencing Policy in England and Wales and the United States: Lessons Learned

Robert Bing (University of Texas at Arlington)
John Rodriguez (University of Texas at Arlington)

This paper is a descriptive and critical examination about the development of sentencing guidelines in England, Wales and the United States. Specifically, it explores the genesis and impact of sentencing guidelines in both countries. Policy recommendations are based upon research comparisons in both countries.